

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.
4. *Fields in green are new additions since last year's PIR.*

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

Identification Table	GEF ID.: <i>5203</i>	Umoja WBS: <i>SB-008696</i>
	SMA IPMR ID: <i>35104</i>	Grant ID: <i>S1-32LDL-000045</i>
	Project Short Title: <i>EbA II</i>	
Project Title	Catalyzing Ecosystem Restoration for Climate Resilient Natural Capital and Rural Livelihoods in Degraded Forests and Rangelands of Nepal (The project)	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	<i>48 months</i>
	<i>Age</i>	<i>51 months</i>
Project Type	<i>Full size Project</i>	
Parent Programme if child project	<i>N/A</i>	
Project Scope	<i>National</i>	
Region	<i>Asia Pacific</i>	
Countries	<i>Nepal</i>	
GEF Focal Area(s)	<i>Climate Change</i>	
GEF financing amount	<i>USD 5,246,475</i>	
Co-financing amount	<i>USD 22,365,714</i>	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	<i>August 12, 2015</i>	
UNEP Project Approval Date (Decision Sheet)	<i>Insert the date as per Decision Sheet</i>	
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	<i>May 25, 2018</i>	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available	<i>10 March, 2019</i>	
Date of First Disbursement	<i>February 1, 2019</i>	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	<i>USD 2,878,619</i>	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	<i>USD 3,036,279 (Project disbursement USD 2,473,045 up to 31 March 2023 and UNOPS disbursement USD 563,234 up to December 2022)</i>	
Midterm undertaken?	<i>Yes</i>	
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken	<i>19-30 September, 2022</i>	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken		
Completion Date	<i>Planned – original PCA</i>	<i>31 May 2023</i>

<i>Revised – Current PCA</i>	<i>31 June 2025</i>
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	<i>September 2024</i>
Expected Financial Closure Date	<i>March, 2025</i>

1.2. Project description

Background and scope of the project

Nepal is ranked one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to natural disasters and is exposed to different hazards such as flood, landslides, glacial lake outburst flood, thunderstorms, cold wave, droughts and earthquakes. The country is also highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change leading to consistent rising trends in annual mean temperature, extreme rainfall events, increasing frequency and intensity of floods, GLOFs and droughts. In view of the above, efforts are being made to explore options in which nature can provide solutions to the development challenges, enabling local communities and societies at large to adapt and cope with the effects of climate change on the long run. This project intends to build, consolidate and value add on the good practices and lessons learned from earlier flagship EbA and EbA south projects and other similar practices conducted by the government and development partners.

Project implementation modality

The project is being implemented by MoFE as the lead executing agency and UNEP as the implementing agency. Department of Livestock and Department of Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) are the collaborating partners. At the local level, the project works closely with the four Municipality and six Rural Municipalities and three Division Forest Offices to implement field level activities.

The project covers two distinct physiographic regions; midhills -Achham and Salyan districts and high mountain-Dolakha district. A total of ten local municipalities (four Municipalities and six Rural municipalities) come under the project jurisdiction. Achham district has three municipalities; Sanfebagar Municipality, Ramaroshan and Mellekh Rural Municipality. Salyan district has Bangad-Kupinde Municipality and Kumakh-Malika Rural Municipality. Similarly, Dolakha district has Bhimeshwor and Jiri Municipality and Gaurishankar, Kalinchowk and Shailung Rural Municipality. A total of 18 wards of the ten Municipalities are under the project working areas. Each one of the project districts has six working wards. Achham district has six wards (Babla, Bhatakatiya, Ramaroshan, Rishidaha 1, Rishidaha 2, and Sodasha), six wards fall under Salyan district (Devasthal, Ganjaripipal 6, Ghanjaripipal 7, Mulkhola 4, Mulkhola 5, and Suikot 2) and Dolakha district has six wards (Khare 8, Lakuridanda 9, Lapilang 5, Lapilang 6, Magapauwa 4 and Jiri 5). A total of 11,453 households with a population of 56,170 will benefit from EbA interventions

The Project has three outcomes:

- Outcome 1:** increased capacity of Government Officials and Local User Groups to implement EbA through enhanced institutional arrangements, inter-sect oral collaboration and research
- Outcome2:** National Policies and strategies strengthened to promote EbA implementation
- Outcome 3:** EbA implemented and monitored by User groups to restore forests and rangelands in the mid-hills of Accham and Salyan and high mountains of Dolakha to decrease the sensitivity of local communities to climate change

1.3. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	<i>Ecosystems Division,</i>
Name of co-implementing Agency	NA
Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)
Names of Other Project Partners	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD)</i>
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	<i>Jessica Troni</i>
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Moon Shrestha
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	<i>Bwiza Wameyo Odemba</i>
UNEP Support/Assistants	<i>Linda Choge, Ruth Mutinda</i>
EA Manager/Representative	<i>Dr. Buddi Sagar Poudel</i>
EA Project Manager	Mr. Top B. Khatri
EA Finance Manager	<i>Mr. Shreedhar P. Adhikari</i>
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	<i>Currently vacant</i>

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	<p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)</p> <p>Strategic objective 1: "Climate stability". PoW 2023-2023 Indicators:</p>
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	<p>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support</p> <p>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</p> <p>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: “Living in harmony with nature”. PoW 2022-2023</p> <p>(i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.</p> <p>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</p> <p>(iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</p>
PoW Indicator(s)	<p>Strategic objective 1: “Climate stability”. PoW 2023-2023 Indicators:</p> <p>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support</p> <p>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</p> <p>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: “Living in harmony with nature”. PoW 2022-2023</p> <p>(i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.</p> <p>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</p> <p>(iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</p>
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Climate Change
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	Aligned with priority thematic area 3 "Resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change"
Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	The project directly contributes to SDG goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and impacts) and 15 (protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land

	degradation and halt biodiversity loss) conserve and restore terrestrial and fresh water ecosystems (15.1), end deforestation and restore degraded forests (15.2), Protect biodiversity and natural habitats (15.5).
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	13.1: Strengthen resilience and capacity to climate-related hazards. 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies and planning (contribution to local policies and planning) 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change adaptation. 13.4: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning in LDCs. 15.1: End deforestation and restore degraded forests 15.2: Protect biodiversity and natural habitats 15.5: Halt biodiversity loss

2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

GEF Core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results.

As the GEF Project No 5203 is a GEF 5 project, it is not applicable for this project under this report.

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
<i>Insert relevant indicator</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated indicators.</i>
<i>Insert relevant indicator</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated indicators.</i>

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

[complete the fiscal year and select 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	S	MS	S	S	S
Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	S	MS	S	S	S
Risk rating (section 4.2)	M	L	L	L	L

Summary of status. Please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed:

Major Highlights:

UNEP commissioned a mid-term review of EbA II from September 19- 30, 2022. The MTR rated the project as satisfactory, determining that *“the project has achieved a lot under difficult conditions. It is relevant and effective and relatively efficient and sustainable. Most of the challenges encountered have been dealt with in the most effective way by the PMU and UNEP team, and progress is well advanced on many activities beyond the Mid-Term targets. As a result, the project demonstrates a rating of Satisfactory”*

The Seventh Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, chaired by the Secretary of MoFE approved the proposal for the No Cost Extension Plan for EbA II. As approved by the PSC and endorsed by the Ministry of Finance for the no cost extension of the project until 2024, the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) of the project document was amended to reflect the changes. The letter to this effect has been communicated between CCMD/MoFE and UNEP for needful documentation.

The MTR also acknowledged the proposal for no-cost extension made by the PSC meeting and made certain recommendations; such as realigning the RRF with updated targets and indicators, preparation of a project exit strategy and the completion of the restoration targets. Likewise, the MTR also recommended focusing more on monitoring and results verification and including safeguard measures.

Major progress:

During this reporting period, the project has undertaken various activities under the three outcomes. The detailed progress is presented hereunder.

The first introductory meeting of the EbA Technical Working Group (TWG) was held on 28th July 2022, The TWG, comprising 18 members from Government, Academia and civil society organizations, serves as a coordination mechanism to provide technical guidance for the EbA II project. The second meeting of the TWG took place on 23rd December 2022, where the meeting featured presentations on the various technical products developed for their concurrence. The TWG plays the role of a clearing house mechanism and knowledge hub for EbA matters and conveys key messages of EbA to the IMCCCC.

Likewise, PMU organized series of training sessions on EbA planning and implementation for government officials at federal and provincial levels, as well as community leaders and ward officials. A total of seven training events were held, where 138 participants were trained. The training has resulted in improved understanding with a 31% average increase in awareness level.

Government officials have now internalized EbA planning, while community leaders and ward officials can effectively differentiate between EbA and CBA and avoid maladaptation.

Likewise, PMU organized orientation programs for students that have received research grants through NAST to undertake research on EbA topics. The orientation was provided in two locations Institute of Forestry Hetaunda, and Faculty of Agriculture at Far Western University in Tikapur, on January 30th and February 3rd, 2023, respectively. A total of 125 participants, benefitted. NAST has awarded research grants to 22 students of bachelor's and master's degree of which 10 are female. With the research works undertaken by the students, it is expected that the knowledge and understanding on EbA will deepen further across the academic circles and discourses.

Likewise, validation workshops for EbA Educational Toolkits for students were conducted in the field. The key contents of the education tool kits were shared and discussed to solicit valuable feedbacks. Six school green clubs and students' teachers' network has been established.

As per the teachers' MoU signed between Bhimeshwar Municipality, and the project, the Municipality has developed and published the curriculum for grades 6-8 and will be rolled out from this academic year. PMU aims to replicate this curriculum across the country with the support of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, a member in the Project Steering Committee. Plans are underway to execute this strategy within the third quarter 2023. This plan once materialized will have a watershed effect in internalizing EbA measures through learning.

Similarly, the project has produced and aired a radio jingle and dialogue-based PSA through the Community Information Network (CIN) to extend EbA's outreach reach and raise awareness. These materials were broadcasted through a network of 318 community radios across the country, reaching out to over 9 million people. Realizing its positive feedback, PMU plans to continue airing until the end of December 2023.

To educate and raise awareness at the grassroots level, the project has developed a video documentary promoting EbA actions and resilience-building measures. The documentary has been uploaded in project website and YouTube page <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=loA7j2piq9I>. over a period of 7 months, the documentary has been

watched and reviewed by more than half million viewers.

Marcus Nield and Artus Jama UNEP Communication team, Nairobi conducted a field visit to Dolakha to capture footage, pictures of the project sites and to document field stories from the ground. They employed an aerial drone to capture the images. These communication materials



will be used for social media, a web story on the UNEP website, and will be showcased during the Seventh GEF Assembly to be held at Vancouver, Canada between 22-26 August 2023.

<https://www.thegef.org/events/seventh-gef-assembly#documents>

At the local level, projects marked the International Mountain Day with the theme "Women Move Mountains" at Jingale Tal meadow in Ramaroshan Rural Municipality, Achham district. The event served as a sub-national awareness campaign.

Alongside, an exposure visit for Environmental Journalists from the mainstream media was organized to *Salyan* and *Accham* to showcase project interventions and to deepen their understanding of ecosystem-based adaptation measures. As a result of the visit, nine articles have been produced and published in local and mainstream media. A total of seven journalist took part. On June 5, WED, EBA II teamed together with NTNC/Central Zoo and Friends of Zoo (FOZ) to organize a national campaign to raise awareness on environmental issues, ecosystem-based adaptation and civic engagement. Over 3000 school students from 80 schools participated on this occasion.

Under outcome 2:

Under this outcome, three draft policy briefs aimed at influencing the policy arena have been developed. These include a) rangeland restoration b) Integration of EbA into Community based Forest management and c) Restoration & enhancement of agroecosystems through plantations and agroforestry on private lands.

Under Outcome three, the project has undertaken a wide range of activities ranging from restoration works to community livelihood options to build community resilience.

A total of 138 hectares of degraded forests have been restored this year with a cumulative restoration of 274 hectares to date. Additionally, 66 hectares of degraded rangelands have been restored this year, with a total cumulative restoration of 217 hectares. A total of 79,500 saplings/rhizomes were utilized for both the restoration works. Furthermore, a total of 24 Community Forestry Operational Management Plans (CFMP), have been updated with the integration of EbA criteria, reaching a total of 132 updated CFMP to date.

Likewise, 117 hectares of terraces have been improved/constructed this year to a cumulative improvement of 490 hectares of terraces for the conservation of agricultural land and control of torrents/runoff. Similarly, a total of 88 filtering dams have been constructed this year, with a cumulative total of 126 filtering dams constructed to date. These filtering dams play a crucial role in slowing runoff, reducing water erosion, retaining sediment, and promoting water filtration. Additionally, 21 water conservation ponds have been constructed this year as part of our water conservation efforts, with a cumulative total of 64 water conservation ponds constructed/rehabilitated so far. Similar, under CLIPs a total of 10 events of beekeeping training

have been provided in 10 palikas. A total of 318 beehives have been distributed to improve household income.

Audit exercise of 2021 has been conducted by OAG-Kuber N Bhattarai & Co, Chartered Accountants and the team undertook a field visit to Accham and Salyan from 31 October to 9 November 2022. The field trip was delayed owing to prolonged monsoon season and damaged road conditions.

A high-level field monitoring visit to Dolakha was conducted by the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) led by the Secretary and Chief of Planning Division, NPD and NPC from 10th to 11th March 2023 and observed some key interventions undertaken by the project. The Secretary, who is the PSC Chair, of EbA II appreciated the works undertaken till date and provided strategic guidance.

Likewise, a policy level visit by members of the PSC undertook a field visit to inspect and monitor EbA works from 14th to 17th June 2023. The members included joint Secretary from DoFSC, Joint Secretary, MoALD, Director, NPC, Joint Secretary, DoLS, Representative MoFAGA. The visiting team observed interventions in Bhimeshwor Municipality, Kalinchowk and sailing. A debriefing session was organized at CCMD/MoFE, where the team reflected on the observation made and provided valuable inputs for further upscaling. One of the outcomes of this policy level visit has been that NPC has asked EbA II to come up with a project concept note (PCN) to be showcased in the NPC project bank.

Some key challenges encountered during the reporting period include:

- a) Local elections: The local elections disrupted the work pace to some extent as the sitting Municipal heads were busy in canvassing and paid little attention to our work. And after the elections, the newly elected leaders had to be sensitized and coached, where the PMU had to re-do a whole set of sensitization and orientation programme for the newly elected political leaders and executives all across the district.
- b) Prolonged and intense monsoon: the country has been experiencing prolonged and intense monsoon season for the last two years and given the poor infrastructure, this made extremely difficult to move around the landscape and often field sites were completely inaccessible during the monsoon season. As a result, the Audit field visit was delayed and could only take from 31 October to 9th November 2022. Similarly, 60 HHs members of the CFUG in Kumakh 2, Salyan have lost their private lands due to heavy mud slides last year. The private land were planted with bamboos/nigalos, Timur and Amriso rhizomes (broom Grass) as part of the community livelihood improvement plan. The total loss amounts to

NPR 921,250 (USD 7,370), where the contribution from the Project and local were NPR 737,000 & NPR 184,2000 respectively.

Risk Rating: EbA II has rated the Project as satisfactory for the following reason. PMU has already achieved the outputs of the technical capacity building & education and awareness under Outcome 1, while under Outcome two all three policy briefs and one EbA upscaling strategy has been developed. Under Outcome three, all targets have been achieved except the targets on restoration for which plans have been prepared to achieve the targets by June 2024. Given the achievement made in all the outputs it would be prudent to provide a satisfactory rating. Alongside, the MTR has also rated it satisfactory and mentions that the Project is well on track and is geared towards meeting its intended outcomes by the extended period.

The MTR yielded the following observations:

Effectiveness

At mid-term, the achievement of the three outcomes of the project is on track but will depend on the achievement of some key remaining outputs (fully mobilizing the Technical Working Group, launching national awareness campaigns, upscaling of school curricula, developing the upscaling strategy, speeding up reforestation etc.). In particular, for outcome 1 to be realized increasing the development and dissemination of knowledge and lessons from the program requires particular focus, and for the achievement of outcome 2 the upscaling strategy needs to be finalized and taken onboard (adopted) by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment as well as other relevant line ministries prior to project closure.

Efficiency

The project has experienced various delays during implementation, related to lengthy project negotiations that took 3.5 years, the political restructuring, government processes (fund flow through the line ministry budget information system [LMBIS] and procurement according to the Public Procurement Act [PPA]), and the Covid-19 pandemic; the latter which effectively delayed implementation of the project by one full year. It deserves mentioning though that despite lengthy lock-down during the pandemic, the PMU was able to achieve headways on some activities, which did not require personal interaction and field visits.

Key lessons


The mid-term review yielded the following key lessons:

1. The categorization of the budget is key to efficient budget implementation.

2. Provincial and municipal ownership is key to implementation of activities.
3. The disconnect in areas increases transaction costs, complicates monitoring of activities, and does not maximize benefits.
4. EbA investments are still experimental making it difficult to show a large impact, which in turn makes it challenging to argue for scaling up.
5. Capacity building is a key activity aimed at driving ownership and awareness.
6. Continuous consultation with local government and project beneficiaries is important.
7. Collaboration and integration of local communities and wards enhances monitoring of activities and increases ownership.
8. EbA activities lends itself well to integration of components related to local waste management and behavioral change on waste.
9. Proper monitoring of environmental and social safeguards as well as the implementation of the GAP is vital.
10. Training/sensitization of journalists is a successful pathway for raising awareness of the importance of the project activities and garnering local/national support and acceptance.

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance. Total: USD 22,365, 714</p> <p>Actual to date: USD 19,747,049 (88.29% as of June 30, 2023)</p>	<p>The co-financing partners are Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas, (ASHA), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP2) and Adapting to Climate Induced Threats to Food Production & Food Security in Karnali Region of Nepal (CAF-Karnali) and a co-financing plan was developed with a total of USD 22,365,714.</p> <p>The previous year co-financing expenditure were reported amounting to USD 12,546,879 (56.10% against the total co-financing). For this reporting period July 2022 – June 2023, a co-financing expenditure amounting to USD 7,200,170 has been reported. The cumulative co-financing expenditure till date stands USD 19,747,049 (88.29% against the total co-financing).</p> <p>Co-financing expenditures by partners have contributed largely to building the technical capacity of national and local stakeholders by</p>
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	<p>undertaking a host of adaptation measures to deal with the risk of climate changes and build the safety net of vulnerable communities.</p> <p>The co-financing expenditure report covering the period July 2022 - June 2023 is enclosed in Annex 2 of this report.</p>  <p>Annex 2_Cofinance report of EbA II_Jul20;</p>
Progress	

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	<p>Project Steering Committee meeting were conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7th PSC meeting, 18 September 2022 • 8th PSC meeting, 9 January 2022 • 1st TWG meeting, 28th July 2022 • 2nd TWG meetings .23rd December 2022 • High level field monitoring visit, 10-11 March, 2023 • Policy level field visit, 14-17 June 2023 <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1EqMT5VhLx7h6UHn7sgluaprS95lb5xgV?usp=drive_link</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1bRYdX2nh5WPiZOHLzwF_zGNmVlvIjCNW?usp=drive_link</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>The MTR states the following:</p> <p><i>The Steering committee is established and functioning well and the working relationship between the PMU and project partners has been positive, constructive, and effective. Information exchanges is regular and constructive between the PMU and UNEP.</i></p> <p><i>Interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries on the ground confirms that the municipalities and the communities in the wards where activities are implemented express that the project is deemed highly relevant to help build resilience. Furthermore, communities communicate that project management goes through great lengths to consider local needs and priorities and integrate these into the project design and implementation.</i></p> <p>The project has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure stakeholder engagement, avoid negative impacts, and enhance stakeholder ownership. The SEP incorporates input from a wide range of stakeholders and experts, including information from the baseline report, workshops, and field interactions. It provides opportunities for key actors and stakeholders to be involved at various stages, along with a grievances redress mechanism (GRM). Regular financial and external audits, including Public Hearing Public Auditing (PHPA), enhance accountability. The SEP promotes collaboration, transparency, and meaningful engagement with stakeholders.</p> <p>The project actively engages central-level stakeholders through PSC meetings, providing updates on the plan, work progress, and implementation issues. PSC</p>

	<p>members from various ministries and departments are involved in decision-making processes.</p> <p>At the subnational and local levels, municipalities, wards, and local user groups play a direct role in planning, implementing, and monitoring project interventions. Project DPCs communicate with municipal leaders and ward chairs for identification of intervention sites and implementation of the activities in an amicable manner. Site selections for interventions are headed by the ward chair and ward members, community meetings are held to solicit inputs on the programme and plans identified and activities are implemented through the local user group committee. While CAO and Municipal heads monitor the works after completion and approve the budgets and expenditures upon public hearing. So there is a mechanism in place from the apex level to the field implementers that reflects strong ownership. In Achham, a separate EbA implementation committee is in operation that is responsible for the overall planning and execution of activities. Likewise, an all-political party mechanism has been constituted and is operational in Ramaroshan Achham to provide guidance, monitor and resolve local issues if any. In Babla, local beneficiaries are made to sign a commitment letter to ensure local stewardship of the interventions undertaken.</p> <p>Participants for trainings are selected in consultation with MoFE and MoALD for central level capacity-building trainings. District-level line agencies contribute to the development and implementation of training materials, guidelines, and toolkits. Teachers and students participate through the teacher-student network for educational toolkit design. The CEPA strategy and dissemination framework serve as key tools for engaging the general public, including national awareness campaigns on EbA. During the reporting period, 138 local stakeholders representing federal to local levels (10 municipalities) received basic orientation on EbA measures. Trainings for technical person and newly elected (21 April 2023) officials at the field level.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1bRYdX2nh5WPiZOhIzwF_zGNmVlvIjCNW?usp=drive_link</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1EqMT5VhLx7h6UHn7sgluaprS95lb5xgV?usp=drive_link</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1KQ5CK9IZj2L0s9InboBaGfPMM9_cI-xy?usp=drive_link</p>
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6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

Gender mainstreaming

During this reporting period, the project has undertaken activities in line with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). The Community Livelihood Improvement Plan (CLIPs) ensures the inclusion of at least 30% women in Income Generating Activity (IGA) groups. Special attention is given to developing climate-resilient livelihood options for female-headed households. The NGGE has reviewed the gender action plan (GAP) and accordingly developed various training modules and session plans while conducting central and field level training activities, especially focusing on the participation of the women. Accordingly, the project has conducted separate trainings targeted to women participants at the district levels. Gender-disaggregated data and targets have been generated to guide interventions on the ground.

MOFE has its own gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan along with gender focal person. Since EbA II is executed by MoFE, following the implementation of the gender action plan under the project, the follow up actions including monitoring will be continued by gender focal person from the MOFE. Link to CC and Gender mainstreaming strategy of ministry CC and GESI strategy, MOFE (2020-2027) is.

<https://www.mofe.gov.np/uploads/documents/gesiclimat-chng-repnepali1625885588pdf-9628-989-1657876169.pdf>

To address gender considerations, a plan developed by PMU as discussed above gender-responsive activities and training has been designed and implemented. The aim is to involve and engage women in all aspects of the project, enhancing their knowledge, skills, and capacity to adapt to climate change impacts. The project places significant emphasis on gender and social inclusion, given that 52.21% of the population in the project districts are women, with Dalit, Janjati, and BCTS populations comprising 16.3%, 28.2%, and 55.5%, respectively.

The project at its initial stage has developed a policy review action plan aligned with the GAP. This report informs the integration of gender and social inclusion (GESI) issues and action plans at all project levels, including capacity building trainings. As part of the capacity building measures on EbA. Two targeted trainings were conducted for 40 women stakeholders in Dolakha and Salyan districts on EbA planning and implementation. In technical capacity building trainings, 29% women's participation was ensured

among a total of 808 participants across 26 events. Among the 130 group members in the 13 CLIPs IGA groups, 57% are women.

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1BQOmxjbyR2nkZiOxkQZYyiw3zxZYxyQ?usp=drive_link

In the mid-mountain areas, where men often migrate for work, women's involvement in project interventions is significantly increasing. On average, approximately 53.3% of women have been engaged in various project interventions: 54% in rangeland restoration, 53% in forest restoration, 52% in terrace improvement, 52% in bio-engineering measures, 51% in filtering dam construction, 54% in conservation/recharge pond construction, and 57% in CLIPs. These interventions also provide opportunities for seasonal employment and cash income for women.

The project has been successful in generating employment opportunity to the women. The involvement of women in implementation of recharge pond construction and operationalization are very high compared to other activities.

SN	EbA actions on the grounds	% of women engaged
1	Rangeland restoration	54
2	Forests restoration	53
3	Terrace improvement	51
4	Bio-engineering measures	52
5	Filtering dam construction	51
6	Conservation/Recharge Pond construction	54
7	CLIPs	57

This also provides an opportunity for seasonal employment and cash income for women.

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk?</p> <p>No</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p>

(To be filled in by TM and EA)	No, the project has not received any complaints/grievances so far regarding social and environmental issues as EbA interventions are conservation friendly and pro-poor.
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The project has established a Safeguard Risk Identification framework (SRIF) categorizing it as having low risk and no new risk has been identified in this reporting period. MTR observed that Social and environmental safeguards are partly in place, but MTR observed that the project needs to strengthen the capacity to consistently monitor the implementation of the SRIF. MTR recommended "R2 - Update the social and environmental safeguards and implement mitigation measures in the project to ensure accurate management of waste and labor risks. All project sites need to be immediately assessed for breaches in social and environmental safeguards and plan needs to be put in place to ensure proper mitigation of safeguard risks. In particular, the project needs to focus on the management of waste and labor hazards related to barbed wire and standstill water in ponds" The project is in the process of recruiting new M&E expert with revised ToR, which includes monitoring of SRIF implementation. Upon onboard of the new M&E Officer, the information related to social and environmental safeguard will be updated and appropriate mitigation measures will be planned.</p> <p>The DPCs have been oriented on these aspects. The TOR of the M&EO has been aligned and adjusted accordingly. During the AWP planning workshop in 2023, the DPCs, CCMD team, and PMU engaged in discussions regarding potential SRIF issues. The activities were carefully reviewed during the planning phase to identify any risk-oriented elements.</p> <p>As part of the process, the PMU has developed an Activity Implementation Guideline (AIG) to offer strategic direction during the implementation of activities on the ground. Additionally, working procedures are formulated annually and authorized by the executing agency (MoFE).</p> <p>EbA II has provided training and guidance to the District Project Coordinators (DPCs) and field stakeholders regarding the Safeguard Risk Identification Framework (SRIF). The PMU places a high priority on addressing risk issues during the implementation of activities, and safety measures have been put in place. The PMU has ensured that the DPCs,</p>

	District Forest Offices (DFOs), and implementation partners are aware of the SRIF and its importance. The SRIF checklist is reviewed annually to identify any potential risks associated with the implemented activities.
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2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	<p>The MTR determined the following:</p> <p><i>All stakeholders met during the MTR mission were aware of the project. Communication activities and channels were well-targeted towards some key audience (schools, national government, local authorities, national and local media etc.). PMU has developed a Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) strategy in 2021, which guides the activities on capacity building and the communication strategy for the project from the central level to the field level. The CEPA is clear and strong with good messaging on EbA and a plan for raising awareness and spreading knowledge and capacity.</i></p> <p>The project has created various knowledge products, which have been made available on the project website (ebaii.mofe.gov.np/) for convenient access by project stakeholders and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Knowledge products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guideline for Research Grants • Concept note on EbA Technical Working Group, • EbA protocols • CLIPs prioritized option and implementation procedure. • Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) strategy its Dissemination Framework • EbA Activity Implementation Guidelines • Manual for Ecosystem based adaptation Capacity Building training to Government Officials • Community Level EbA training manual • Guideline for EbA mainstreaming in LAPA process. • Restoration of Degraded Private Land through Plantations, Natural Regenerations and Agroforestry • Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation into Community-Based Forestry Management.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming EbA in Community Forestry Operation Plan (CFOP) <p>Management tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Action Plan (GAP) • Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF) • Restoration plan for forest and rangelands • Stock taking of cost-effective EbA approaches. • Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) <p>https://ebaii.mofe.gov.np/storage/documents/sep-eba-ijpdf-8028-475-1648711025.pdf</p> <p>Besides, the policy briefs are under different stage of reviewing by the CCMD, MoFE. Once they are endorsed/ finalized the document would be shared to all the stakeholders as well as published as appropriate. Later, these documents will be available on the website of MoFE and EbA II.</p>
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>The project has gained valuable insights through various learning experiences, which have impacted its implementation in different ways. Some of these key learnings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the EbA Implementation Committee at the district level, involving direct stakeholders, has resulted in synergistic effects during the planning, implementation, and monitoring of interventions. • An all-party mechanism representing all political parties in the area has been formalized at the ward level in Accham to monitor project interventions and resolve local issues upfront, ensuring greater accountability and governance. • To reduce the rate of mortality, plantation activities have been strategically scheduled after the onset of monsoon season from this year. • Timely orientation and training on EbA planning and implementation to newly elected Municipal leaders, executives and technical personnel has great impact in the understanding and clarity towards smooth implementation of EbA activities on the ground.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective collaboration and coordination among multiple stakeholders, including three tiers of government agencies, NGOs, local communities, and research institutions, have been key to successful EbA implementation. Collaborative approaches facilitate sharing of knowledge, resources, and expertise, and enable integrated and holistic approaches to address climate change impacts. • Recognizing the value of local knowledge and involving communities in decision-making processes helps ensure that EbA interventions are contextually appropriate, sustainable, and locally supported. The project has adopted the local knowledge on restoration (watershed conservation, water source conservation, regeneration) and livelihoods enhancement (<i>Timur, Chiuri</i> processing). • Mass media (electronic and print) have played significant roles in engaging stakeholders at the grassroots and district levels, fostering collaboration and participation.
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2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	<p>Currently PMU has developed nine stories of impact on the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building ecosystem resilience through productive land protection initiative in Gaurishankar-8 • Solutions in focus: Leveraging collective power in Magapauwa-4. • More than just adaptation: Co-financing solution to disaster risks in Lapilang-5 • Protecting people and cropland through community managed filtering dams in Bhatakatiya, Ramaroshan Rural Municipality • Enhancing soil fertility through terrace improvement in Mellekh Rural Municipality • Conservation pond contributes to increase discharge duration of springs in Babla, Achham district. • Restoration taking roots in Bangad—Kupinde Municipality—1, Salyan district. • Towards improving livelihoods through CLIPs as climate—smart income generating activity
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Lamche Potato (LLP) multiplication for local race of potato conservation and improvement of community livelihoods is succession under Ecosystem based Adaptation-II Project. <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1yNnkjZA_bRwBJW6XDAF5IIKDpLRs8toD?usp=drive_link</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK



Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

(i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1

(ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
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² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
groups to implement EbA through enhanced institutional arrangements, inter-sectoral collaboration and research.	within IMCCCC 2. Number of the national, district and local officers and community members with the capacity to identify, prioritize and implement EbA	Zero	During the mid-term, at least 75 government officials from three tiers of government are trained, of which 15% are women	By project endpoint, at least 150 officials are trained, of which 30% are women.	95%	<p>A total of 138 Officials have been trained on EbA, during this reporting period by organizing 6 events, of which a total 23 from Federal Government Officials, 61 from province Level Government officials and 54 from Community Leaders and Ward Level Officials.</p> <p>As of now, a total 519 (26% female) Officials have been trained by organizing 26 events. Target of 150 has already been achieved, however focus has been to train additional 25 federal level Government Officials, which will be done by second week of august 2023.</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
	3. Number of national campaigns implemented by the project to increase public awareness on EbA.	Zero	At least one national awareness campaign held.	At least two national awareness campaigns organized.	80%	<p>The project organized a national campaign on 5 June 2023 during World Environment Day, with a call to restore ecosystem in Nepal. The campaign was participated by over 3000 school children representing 80 schools rallying around the major area of central Lalitpur, Patan Durbar Square calling for environmental and adaptation attention and civic response.</p> <p>Likewise, the project also celebrated International Mountain Day on 11 December 2022, with the theme “Women Move Mountains” at the meadow of Jingale Tal of Ramaroshan Rural Municipality, Achham district as sub-national national awareness campaign.</p> <p>In order to raise the awareness on EbA, the project has produced and aired a radio Jingle and dialogue-based PSA through 318 Community radios/FM. As a result of positive feedback, the project is planning to air the Jingle and PSA for another six months.</p> <p>Similarly, in a bid to educate the above program at the grass roots level, the project has also produced EbA video documentary, focuses on the ongoing EbA actions and resilience building measures on the ground targeting key stakeholders and general public. As a part of dissemination and communication, the documentary has been uploaded on EbA II website, YouTube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=loA7j2piq9I</p> <p>In connection with the same, Mr. Marcus Nield, UNEP Communications Specialist carried out field visit in Dolakha district to capture high-quality aerial footage, photographs, project video of the Project activities for social media, a web story for the UNEP website through drone and showcase these communication materials during the seventh GEF Assembly in August 2023.</p> <p>Likewise, 3000 copies of EbA posters, 2000 copies of EbA fliers have been produced and widely disseminated.</p> <p>With the objective of showcasing the project interventions, the project has organised seven days exposure visit for seven environmental journalists to project working sites. As a result, nine articles were published locally and nationally. media. https://nagariknews.nagariknetwork.com/social-affairs/1160951-1682901724.html</p> <p>https://epaper.newsofnepal.com/2023/05/01/7285/</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
	4. Number of educational tools including research findings developed by a project that is being used by government institutions to integrate EbA in the educational programmes and national planning.	Zero	Four tools developed.	Four tools developed.	80%	The project developed a short documentary, animated video, EbA primer, EbA handbook, education tool kits based on five pillars EbA curricula for grade 6-8, established six Students-Supervisor network and conducted EbA related activities. https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-KmnGrpAMs3houqQERqmrBgFdXs-vA7Z?usp=drive_link	S
Outcome 2: National Policies and strategies strengthened to promote EbA implementation.	1. Number of policy briefs to guide the revision of the policies/ strategies to integrate EbA.	Strategy/policy are inadequate to integration of EbA as part of an adaptation strategy in Nepal.		At least one policy brief is developed that has guided the revision of national policy/strategy.	80%	The project has developed three final draft policy briefs on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of Degraded Private Land through Plantations, Natural Regenerations and Agroforestry Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation into Community-Based Forestry Management. Rangelands Restoration and Management MTR highlights that efforts have been made to ensure continued cross-sectoral alignment and coordination on EbA and the project is aligned with similar activities in Nepal related to climate change, agriculture, and forestry. Efforts are in place to coordinate with these during implementation.	S
	2. Up scaling strategy for EbA in forests and rangelands developed.	No EbA up scaling strategy developed to date in Nepal.	EbA up scaling strategy developed.	Up-scaling strategy developed.	60%	The project has developed a draft EbA up-scaling strategy. It will be finalized by the end of third quarter, 2023.	S
	3. Financing plans developed for EbA, including proposed budget allocations.	No financing plans for EbA exist to date in Nepal.	Draft financing plan developed.	Financing plan developed.	60%	The project has developed draft EbA Financing Plan. It will be finalized by the end of third quarter, 2023.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²																																																
Outcome 3 EbA implemented and monitored by user groups to restore forests and rangelands in the mid-hills of Achham and Salyan and high mountains of Dolakha to decrease sensitivity of local communities to climate change.	1. A number of ha of forests restored by the project in selected wards using EbA ³ .	Baseline report has identified a total of 2,937 ha of degraded forests.	400 ha of forests restored using EbA.	1000 ha of forests restored using EbA.	28%	<p>A total of 138-hectare of degraded forests have been restored during the reporting period. A total cumulative 274 hectare of degraded forests has been restored till date. A total 79,500 seedlings/rhizomes of various species are planted. Notable among them are Timur, Okhar, Thingre salla, Khasru, cheuri, Ritha, Khair, Tanki, Koiralo, Badahar, Bamboo and Nigalo. A total of 450 HHs of CFUG members are directly benefited with the engagement in nursery related work, bedding, pitting, plantation and restoration works.</p> <table><tr><th>S. N</th><th>R/Municipalitas</th><th>Restored (ha) during reporting period</th><th>Cummulative tilldate</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Bhimeshwor</td><td>9.5</td><td>10.6</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Shailung</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Kalinchowk</td><td>4.82</td><td>9.51</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Jiri</td><td>5</td><td>31.2</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Gaurisankar</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Bangad Kupinde</td><td>58</td><td>92.03</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Kumakh</td><td>1.23</td><td>9.24</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Sanfebagar</td><td>13</td><td>22.12</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Ramaroshan</td><td>25</td><td>41.1</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Mellekh</td><td>21</td><td>58.2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>137.55</td><td>274</td></tr></table> <p>Until the reporting date, the progress of restoration is 27.4% of the target (1000 ha). However, this target will be achieved through an accelerated plan next year in 2024.</p>	S. N	R/Municipalitas	Restored (ha) during reporting period	Cummulative tilldate	1.	Bhimeshwor	9.5	10.6	2.	Shailung			3.	Kalinchowk	4.82	9.51	4.	Jiri	5	31.2	5.	Gaurisankar			6.	Bangad Kupinde	58	92.03	7.	Kumakh	1.23	9.24	8	Sanfebagar	13	22.12	9	Ramaroshan	25	41.1	10	Mellekh	21	58.2		Total	137.55	274	S
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²																																																
	2. A number of ha of rangelands reseeded by the project in selected wards using EbA ⁴ .	As per Baseline report, local demand for restoration of 703 ha rangelands across 3 districts.	200 ha of rangelands restored using EbA options.	At least 450 ha of rangelands restored using EbA.	50%	<p>A total of 70 hectare of degraded rangelands has been restored during this reporting period by planting 12,720 seedlings/rhizomes of (Clover, Rai grass, Jai grass, Amriso and Napier grass). A total cumulative 217 hectare of degraded rangelands has been restored till date. A total of 980 HHs of CFUG members are directly benefited from this intervention in clearing and fencing, plantation, seeding and other related work.</p> <table><tr><th>S. N</th><th>R/Municipalities</th><th>Restored (ha) during reporting period</th><th>Cummulative tilldate</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Bhimeshwor</td><td>7</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Shailung</td><td></td><td>5.2</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Kalinchowk</td><td>12.5</td><td>37.5</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Jiri</td><td>8</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Gaurisankar</td><td>7.1</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Bangad Kupinde</td><td>8</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Kumakh</td><td>6</td><td>23.53</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Sanfebagar</td><td>5.4</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Ramaroshan</td><td>7</td><td>30.8</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Mellekh</td><td>9</td><td>24.97</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>70</td><td>217</td></tr></table> <p>Under this activity, the project has been able to achieve 48 % against the project target of 450 ha.</p>	S. N	R/Municipalities	Restored (ha) during reporting period	Cummulative tilldate	1.	Bhimeshwor	7	25	2.	Shailung		5.2	3.	Kalinchowk	12.5	37.5	4.	Jiri	8	18	5.	Gaurisankar	7.1	17	6.	Bangad Kupinde	8	19	7.	Kumakh	6	23.53	8	Sanfebagar	5.4	16	9	Ramaroshan	7	30.8	10	Mellekh	9	24.97		Total	70	217	S
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	3. A number of operational management plans updated to include EbA interventions as part of VDC adaptation strategies.	Zero	80 operational management plans updated.	100 operational management plans updated.	132%	<p>A total of 132 Community Forestry Operational Management Plans (CFMP) have been updated with integration of EbA criteria. In this regard, 132% progress has been achieved against the project target of updating 100 CFMP.</p>	HS																																																

	4. Number of techniques introduced in selected wards to conserve topsoils and water.	Zero	60 ha of improved terraces, 18 filtering dams, 18 water conservation ponds and 12 community rainwater harvesting devices constructed in selected Wards	720 ha of improved terraces, 36 filtering dams, 36 water conservation ponds and 24 community rainwater harvesting devices constructed in selected Wards		<p>A total 117 ha terrace has been improved during this reporting period. A cumulative 472-hectare of terraces has been improved to conserve agriculture land and control torrents/runoff till date. Approximately 1520 hectares of agricultural land has been protected benefitting 1650 HHs.</p> <table><tr><th>S. N</th><th>R/Municipalities</th><th>Terrace improved (ha) during reporting perodd</th><th>Cummulative tilldate</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Bhimeshwor</td><td>7</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Shailung</td><td>13</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Kalinchowk</td><td>8</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Jiri</td><td>12</td><td>39</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Gaurisankar</td><td>10</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Bangad Kupinde</td><td>5</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Kumakh</td><td>7</td><td>57</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Sanfebagar</td><td>10</td><td>58</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Ramaroshan</td><td>22</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Mallekh</td><td>23</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>117</td><td>472</td></tr></table> <p>The progress on improved terraces is 65.56% against the target of 720 hectares. This has been one of the most sought-after activities under the project.</p> <p>A totot of 88 filtering dams have been constructed during the reporting period. A total cumulative of 126 filtering dams have been completed till date benefiting 1230 HHs. This intervention would slow runoff, reduce water erosion, retain sediment, and promote water filtration. The progress on filtering dams is 350 % against the target of 36 nos benefiting 820 HHs. Similarly, a total 21 no of water conservation ponds have been constructed during the reporting period. A total cumulative 64 water conservation ponds have been constructed till date, 177% progress against the project target of 36 no benefiting 923 HHs. In addition, the conservation ponds are reported to benefit, through irrigation facility, about 210 hectares of agricultural land. Furthermore, these ponds will also provide a source of drinking water for livestock and wildlife from the immediate neighborhoods.</p> <p>In Dolakha 6 no of bio-engineering measures have been undertaken during the reporting period. As of now a cumulative 12 bio-engineering measures have been done. A total 210 HHs are benefited with an approximate acreage of 26 ha of agriculture land protected and conserved.</p>	S. N	R/Municipalities	Terrace improved (ha) during reporting perodd	Cummulative tilldate	1.	Bhimeshwor	7	38	2.	Shailung	13	37	3.	Kalinchowk	8	34	4.	Jiri	12	39	5.	Gaurisankar	10	25	6.	Bangad Kupinde	5	45	7.	Kumakh	7	57	8	Sanfebagar	10	58	9	Ramaroshan	22	64	10	Mallekh	23	75		Total	117	472	HS
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					177%																																																		

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²

	5. Number Community Livelihood Improvement Plans (CLIPs) developed from forests, rangelands and agro ecosystems of and implemented in selected wards ⁵ .	Zero.	2 CLIPS developed and implemented.	10 CLIPS developed for forests, rangelands and agro ecosystems of and implemented in selected wards.	60%	<p>Among total 32 activity plan (15 Forests, 17 Agro based.) A total 5 activities have completed. A total 12 activities are under implementation. A total of 2,830 HHs are directly benefiting from the below mentioned CLIPs activities.</p> <table><tr><th>S. N</th><th>R/Municipalities</th><th>Livelihood options</th><th>Beneficiaries</th><th>Status</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Bhimeshwar-9</td><td>Turmeric, Timur and Amriso cultivation, Beekeeping training with hive distribution</td><td>307</td><td>All completed and operational</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Shailung</td><td>Turmeric and Amriso cultivation, Bee Keeping training and hive distribution,</td><td>210</td><td>completed</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Kalinchowk</td><td>Bee Keeping training and hive distribution, Tunnel farming,</td><td>180</td><td>Completed</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Jiri-5</td><td>Allo processing center established, orange farming, Tunnel farming,</td><td>360</td><td>Completed</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Gaurisankar</td><td>Bee Keeping training and hive distribution</td><td>80</td><td>Completed</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Bangad Kupinde</td><td>Chiuri Butter production, processing and promotion center establishment</td><td>480</td><td>completed</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Kumakh</td><td>Timur grading and processing center established.</td><td>410</td><td>On-going</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>Sanfebagar</td><td>Beekeeping training and hive distribution, Turmeric Processing Training, Herbal tea producton training, Napier processing training,</td><td>330</td><td>Completed</td></tr></table>	S. N	R/Municipalities	Livelihood options	Beneficiaries	Status	1.	Bhimeshwar-9	Turmeric, Timur and Amriso cultivation, Beekeeping training with hive distribution	307	All completed and operational	2.	Shailung	Turmeric and Amriso cultivation, Bee Keeping training and hive distribution,	210	completed	3.	Kalinchowk	Bee Keeping training and hive distribution, Tunnel farming,	180	Completed	4.	Jiri-5	Allo processing center established, orange farming, Tunnel farming,	360	Completed	5.	Gaurisankar	Bee Keeping training and hive distribution	80	Completed	6.	Bangad Kupinde	Chiuri Butter production, processing and promotion center establishment	480	completed	7.	Kumakh	Timur grading and processing center established.	410	On-going	8.	Sanfebagar	Beekeeping training and hive distribution, Turmeric Processing Training, Herbal tea producton training, Napier processing training,	330	Completed	S
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (Numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023					Progress rating ²
						9	Ramaroshan	Beekeeping training and hive distribution, Allo processing training, Nepali Lokta paper production, Herbal tea production training, Promotion of Alainchi and Amriso in the lower catchment of Kailash Khola, Bee hive production training.	473	completed	
						10	Mellekh	Beekeeping training and hive distribution, Conservation, production and promotion of local potatoes and Ginger	360	Completed	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)



Outputs/Activities ⁶	Expected completion date ⁷	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁸ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁹
COMPONENT 1: Local and national institutional capacity development					
Output 1.1: Technical working group on EbA established within the IMCCCC	3 rd Quarter 2024	90 %	95%	<p>Two TWG meeting have already being held respectively on 28th July, and 23rd December 2022. A third TWG meeting is planned for 3 quarter of 2023.</p> <p>The progress is in line with the planning; however, meetings could not be held earlier due to covid pandemic. The TWG meeting will be held bi-monthly as per the decision made on the first TWG meeting to provide necessary guidance and inputs to the technical products developed by EbA II.</p>	S
Output 1.2 Training provided for national, district and local stakeholders on identifying, prioritizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating EbA interventions.	3rd Quarter, 2023	80%	95%	<p>A total of 138 Officials have been trained on EbA, during this reporting period by organizing 6 events, of which a total 23 from Central Government Officials, 61 from District Level Government officials and 54 from Community Leaders and Ward Level Officials.</p> <p>As of now, a total 519 (26% female) Officials have been trained by organizing 26 events.</p> <p>The project has already achieved the target; however, a training program is being planned for 25 Central Government Officials during the third quarter of 2023 with the available resources for capacity enhance of the concern stakeholders.</p>	S

⁶ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁷ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁸ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g., access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁹ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ⁶	Expected completion date ⁷	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁸ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁹
<p>programme</p> <p>Output 1.3: National campaigns implemented, and district level collaboration facilitated on EbA approaches and benefits, including lessons learned in Component 3.</p>	4th Quarter, 2023	50%	80%	<p>The project organized a national campaign on 5 June 2023 during World Environment Day, with a call to restore ecosystem in Nepal. The campaign was participated by over 3000 school children representing 80 schools. Likewise, the project also celebrated International Mountain Day on 11 December 2022, with the theme "Women Move Mountains" at the meadow of Jingale Tal of Ramaroshan Rural Municipality, Achham district as sub-national national awareness campaign.</p> <p>In order to raise the awareness on EbA, the project has produced and aired a radio Jingle and dialogue-based PSA through 318 Community raidos/FM. Produced EbA video documentary, focuses on the ongoing EbA actions and resilience building measures on the ground targeting key stakeholders and general public. Communication team from UNEP captured high-quality aerial footage, photographs, project video of the Project activities for social media, a web story for the UNEP website through drone and showcase these communication materials during the Global Environment Facility Assembly in August 2023.</p> <p>Likewise, 3000 copies of EbA posters, 2000 copies of EbA fliers have been produced and widely disseminated.</p> <p>With the objective of showcasing the project interventions, the project has organised seven days' exposure visit for seven environmental journalists to project working sites.</p> <p>One national awareness campaign has been planned at the end of the year 2023.</p>	S
<p>Output 1.4: Primary, secondary and tertiary educational programmes developed on EbA best practices.</p>	4 th Quarter, 2023	70%	80%	<p>The project developed EbA primer, EbA handbook, draft EbA curricula for grade 6-8, developed education tool kits based on five pillars, established six Students-Supervisor network and conducted EbA related activities.</p> <p>Some of the key activities are in a final stage such as EbA curricula and tools kits. Once it is finalized, it will be replicated with the support of Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA)</p>	S
Component 2: Policy and strategy strengthening					
<p>Output 2.1: Number of policy brief to guide the revision of the policies/strategies to integrated EbA</p>	3 rd Quarter, 2023	50%	80%	<p>The project has developed three final draft policy briefs on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of Degraded Private Land through Plantations, Natural Regenerations and Agroforestry Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Adaptation into Community-Based Forestry Management. Rangelands Restoration and Management 	S

Outputs/Activities ⁶	Expected completion date ⁷	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁸ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁹
Output 2.2: Upscaling strategy for EbA in forests and rangelands developed.	4 th Quarter, 2023	25%	60%	The project has developed draft EbA up-scaling strategy. It will be finalized by the end of third quarter, 2023.	S
Output 2.3: Financing plans developed for EbA, including proposed budget allocations.	4 th Quarter, 2023	25%	60%	The project has developed draft EbA Financing Plan. It will be finalized by the end of third quarter, 2023.	
Component 3: Demonstration interventions that increase adaptive capacity to climate change and restore natural capital					
Output 3.1: A number of ha of forests restored by the project in selected wards using EbA.	2 nd Quarter, 2024	33%	40%	<p>A total 138 ha has been restored during reporting period. A total cumulative 274 hectare of degraded forests has been restored till date. The total percentage of restoration is 27.4 % progress against the project target of 1000 ha.</p> <p>Finalization of the identification and mapping of the degraded forest report and its validation took much time than anticipated and hence the progress is less. Likewise, the restoration sites fall under the jurisdiction of DFO, and these officials get transferred regularly. However, the project has made an acceleration plan for restoration in the upcoming year and will meet the intended targets.</p>	S
Output 3.2: Number of ha of rangelands reseeded by the project in selected wards using EbA.	2 nd Quarter, 2024	47%	57%	A total of 65.9 ha. rangelands have been restored during this reporting period. A total cumulative 217 hectare of degraded rangelands has been restored till date, under this activity, project has been able to achieve 48% against the project target of 450 ha. However, the project has developed accelerated plan to meet the target by the second quarter of the year 2024.	S
Outputs 3.3 A number of operational management plans updated to include EbA interventions as part of VDC adaptation strategies?	2 nd Quarter, 2023	108%	132%	<p>A total of 24 Community Forestry Operation Management Plan (CFOMP) have been updated during reporting period.</p> <p>A total of 132 CFOP have been updated with integration of EbA criteria. In this regard, 132% progress has been achieved against the project target of updating 100 CFOMP.</p>	HS

Outputs/Activities ⁶	Expected completion date ⁷	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁸ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁹
Output 3.4: Number of techniques introduced in selected wards to conserve topsoils and water	2 nd Quarter, 2023	75%	80%	This year a total 117-hectare terrace has been improved during reporting period. Till date a cumulative 472-hectare of terraces has been improved. The progress on improved terraces is 65.56 % against the target 720 hectare.	HS
		49%	350%	This year a total 88 filtering dams have been constructed during reportin period. A total of 126 nos of filtering dams have been completed till date. The progress on filtering dams is 350%against the target of 36 nos.	
		105%	177%	This year a total 21 nos water conservation ponds have been constructed. A total of 64 water conservation ponds have been constructed /rehabilitated. The progress on water conservation ponds against the target 36 is 177%.	
				Hence, topsoil conservation activities were highly satisfactory, by considering the more achievement against the targets.	
Output 3.5: Community Livelihood Improvement Plans (CLIPs) produced from forests, rangelands and agro ecosystems and implemented with local communities.	2 nd Quarter, 2024	50%	60%	A total of 32 livelihood activities plan have been identified by the NNRE expert., of which 12 livelihood options are under implementation. With these a total of 3190 HHs are directly benefited by livelihood options. The delay in rolling out the CLIPS plan took much time than anticipated for finalization and validation from Municipal officials.The local elections also played a key role in the delays as it took time to have the newly elected officials to approve the plans. Apart from this, NNRE who is responsible for CLIPS has left the position, however, this responsibility has been transferred to DPC.	S

4. Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating.

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	L	L
2. Governance structure – Oversight	L	L
3. Implementation schedule	L	L
4. Budget	L	L
5. Financial Management	L	L
6. Reporting	L	L
7. Capacity to deliver	L	L

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in table B below.

4.2 Table B. Risk-Log

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this PIR)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
Information gaps	Example: Outcome 1-3	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	The information gaps of GAP, SRIF SEP has been generated and developed. Regarding SRIF and SEP, PMU will conduct periodic monitoring and address the issues accordingly. This issue has been resolved for now.
Financial Management			H	H	L	L	L	L	L	The high probability of fund diversion on the early part of the project was partly attributed to the new approach for municipal executives. Prior to EbA II, none of the municipal bodies had experience of using external fund (conditional grants) for a set of specific EbA activities. PMU realised this and provided various orientation and technical trainings including preparation of EbA implementation guidelines and working procedures to guide them. As a result, the possibility of fund diversion has been completely ruled out now.
Lengthy procurement process. Public Procurement Act (PPA) of the Government is lengthy and often time consuming and therefore, procurement delays have been realized from the very start resulting in the delivery of outputs and targets of the project.			M	M		L	L	L	=	It is obligatory to follow the government procedures. CCMD/PMU team will have to be proactive and more vigilant to ensure that paper works are prepared on time and processed for timely execution. As of now, most of the recruitment and procurement has been completed and this issue will no longer be relevant.

Procurement DPCs has to go through this process. A normal procurement process will take at least 4-7 weeks to materialize.									
Procedural delays: With the change in the governance structures, Project has been facing procedural delays for the channelization of project funds owing to various tiers of government from federal, provincial and local and subsequent reporting.				M		L	L	L	=
Disagreement among stakeholders on the allocation of roles in the project					M	L	L	L	↓
The limited capacity of institutions to undertake scientifically rigorous research.						M	L	L	↓
Lack of inter-institutional data sharing or collaboration.							L	L	↓
Lack of political will to implement project activities.							L	L	=
High turnover of staff members in implementing agencies							L	L	=
Limited acceptance of EbA by local communities							L	L	=
Disagreement over the allocation of land for the implementation of project activities.							L	L	=
Extreme climatic events and climate variability.							L	L	=
Limited local technical capacity hinders project interventions.							L	L	=
Limited commitment/buy-in from local communities.							L	L	=
Unsustainable land and natural resource use.							L	L	=

Limited understanding of the difference between “business-as-usual” and restoration/conservation of range and EbA by indigenous and local communities							L	L	=	The project has imparted capacity building trainings and awareness raising campaigns to enhance the knowledge and understanding on the importance of EbA measures.
Insufficient surface water and groundwater availability at intervention sites.							L	L	=	Water conservation measures such as conservation ponds, recharge ponds, water augmentation measures including infrastructures such as rainwater harvesting techniques have been undertaken for the conservation and sustainable use of water and wetlands.
Risk k							L	L	=	
Consolidated Project risk							L	L	=	

Table B. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here **only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR.**

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Risk					
Risk					

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

To be completed by Task Managers

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Results framework | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor project objective change |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Components and cost | <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional and implementation arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk analysis |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial management | <input type="checkbox"/> Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation schedule | <input type="checkbox"/> Co-financing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity | <input type="checkbox"/> Location of project activity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity Category | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other |

[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment]

Minor amendments	<i>[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]</i>
	<p>The Project has undergone a No Cost Extension period as mandated by the PSC and endorsed by MoF until the end of December 2024. Accordingly the PCA has been amended and recorded by both parties.</p> <p>Some activities such as as rain water harvesting devices have been dropped and the resources are allocated for construction of recharge ponds. Likewise, AWS (automatic weather stations and long-term research monitoring has been dropped. Similarly as recommended by the Baseline survey report yak sheds have been constructed. All the above activities were adequately discussed and agreed during the MTR misión.</p>

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

To be completed by Task Managers

Version environment programme	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument					
Extension 1	Extension	Extension No cost	23 January 2023	31 December 2024	

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

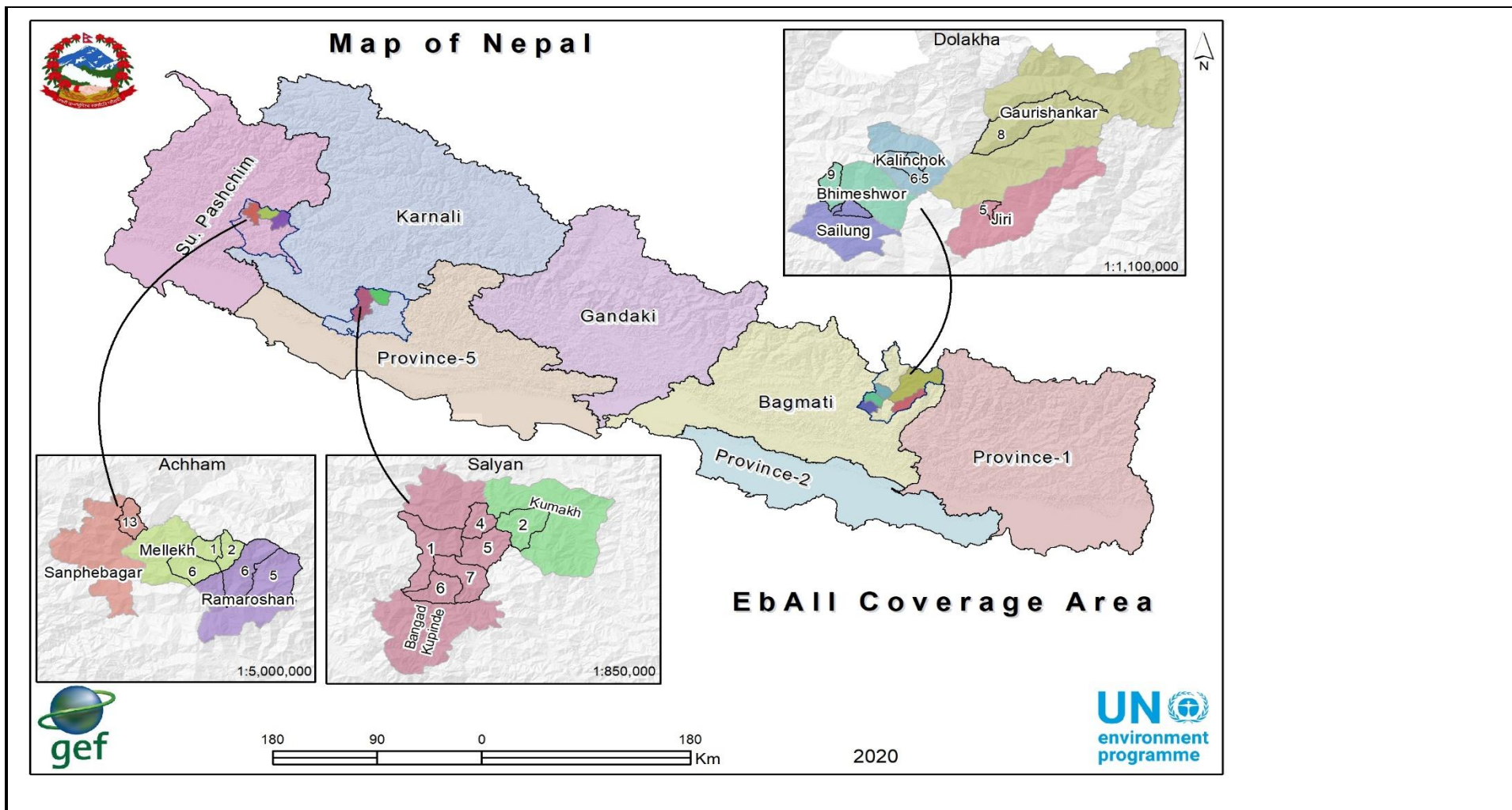
Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Khare,8	27.7771	86.2217			
LakuriDanda,9	28.1420	82.5610			
Lapilang 5	27.7450	86.1086			
Lapilang 6	27.7377	27.7377			
Magapauwa 4	27.6551	85.9867			
Jiri 5	27.6674	86.2728			
Devasthal	28.5140	82.0282			
Ganjaripipal 6	29.2511	81.0771			
Ghanjaripipal 7	29.3021	81.1021			
Mulkhola 4	28.5398	82.1110			
Mulkhola 5	28.6490	82.3121			
Suikot 2	28.5729	82.1534			
Babla	29.3215	81.2486			

Bhatakatiya	29.2316	81.4039			
Ramachandrapuram	29.2018	81.4135			
Rishidaha 1	29.0396	81.2518			
Rishidaha 2	29.1207	81.3197			
Sodasha	29.0664	81.2934			

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate. *

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)

[Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate]



This section is pursuant to UNEP approved Accountability Framework for Directly Executed GEF Projects AND its Operational Guidelines

7.1 Execution Details

Is this an internally executed project?	NO
What internal execution modality?	NA
Legal Instrument	NA
Name of Executing Unit, Branch, & Division or Regional Office	NA

7.2 Segregation of duties

Have there been any changes to the reporting lines of personnel at IA-EA functions (organigram)?	NO
If yes, explain the changes clearly reflecting the roles and responsibilities within the division between IA and EA functions	NA

		IA	EA
Programme	Task/Project Manager	Moon Shrestha	Top Khatri
	FRO	Jessica Troni	Sarad Pageri
	SRO	Mirey Atallah	Dr. Buddi Sagar Poudel
Finance	FMO	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba	Shreedhar Adhikhari
	FRO	Name	Name
	SRO	Name	Name

7.3 Reporting

Have all reports (finance and progress) been submitted to the GEF Unit?	Yes
If not, what reports have not been submitted and why?	NA

THIS SECTION IS FOR INTERNAL PURPOSES ONLY AND WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE DISCLOSED PIR REPORT

REPORT OF PLANNED AND ACTUAL CO-FINANCE BY BUDGET LINE									
Name: MoALD-LDSEP, NCCSP2, NAP, CAFS-K and ASHA									
Project title: Catalyzing ecosystem restoration for resilient natural capital and rural livelihoods in degraded forests and rangelands of Nepal									
Project number: 5203									
Project executing partner: Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)									
Project reporting: 2022-2023		US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
From:	July 2022 (GoN FY 2078/2079)	Prior Year	Cash Cofinance		In-kind Cofinance		Total for year		Cummulative
To:	June 2023 (GoN FY 2079/2080)	Actual Total	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual**	Planned	Actual	Actual Total
UNEP BUDGET LINE*		A	B	C	D	E	F=B+D	G=C+E	H=A+G
10 PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
1100	Project personnel	-			-	-	-	-	-
1200	Consultants	2,908,882			4,911,978	1,727,983	4,911,978	1,727,983	4,636,865
1300	Administrative Support	538,434			1,130,000	457,116	1,130,000	457,116	995,550
1600	Travel on official business	58,838			1,053,054	20,203	1,053,054	20,203	79,041
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL	3,506,154	-	-	7,095,032	2,205,302	7,095,032	2,205,302	5,711,456
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT									
2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)	3,540,477			3,927,932	2,099,141	3,927,932	2,099,141	5,639,618
2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)	3,800,360			5,594,740	1,794,376	5,594,740	1,794,376	5,594,736
2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)	-			-	-	-	-	-
2999	COMPONENT TOTAL	7,340,837	-	-	9,522,672	3,893,517	9,522,672	3,893,517	11,234,354
30 TRAINING COMPONENT									
3200	Group training	612,597			1,432,234	454,302	1,432,234	454,302	1,066,899
3300	Meetings/Conferences	28,300			450,826	3,717	450,826	3,717	32,017
3999	COMPONENT TOTAL	640,897	-	-	1,883,061	458,018	1,883,061	458,018	1,098,915
40 EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT									
4100	Expendable equipment	402,973			901,033	228,164	901,033	228,164	631,137
4200	Non-expendable equipment	9,718			410,826	-	410,826	-	9,718
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL	412,691	-	-	1,311,860	228,164	1,311,860	228,164	640,855
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT									
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	24,896			634,480	11,978	634,480	11,978	36,874
5200	Reporting costs	-			450,934	-	450,934	-	-
5300	Sundry	-			-	-	-	-	-
5400	Hospitality and entertainment	-			-	-	-	-	-
5500	Evaluation	621,404			1,467,676	403,191	1,467,676	403,191	1,024,595
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL	646,300	-	-	2,553,090	415,169	2,553,090	415,169	1,061,469
	TOTAL COST	12,546,879	-	-	22,365,714	7,200,170	22,365,714	7,200,170	19,747,049

* The actual expenditures should be reported in accordance with the specific budget lines of the approved budget (Appendix 2) of the project document in Annex 1

Name:	<u>Sharad Babu Pageni</u>	Title:	<u>National Project Coordinator</u>	Name:	<u>Buddhi Sagar Poudel, PhD.</u>
					<u>Duly Authorized Official of Executing Agency</u>
Signature:	<u></u>	Date:	<u></u>	Title:	<u>National Project Director</u>
Name:	<u>Top B. Khatri</u>	Title:	<u>National Project Manager</u>	Signature:	<u></u>

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____