

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	9437
Project Name:	Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors
Countr(ies):	Nepal
Implementing Agency:	WWF-US

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors

Country

Nepal

GEF ID

9437

Implementing Agency

WWF-US

Executing Entity

Ministry of Forests and Environment

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/15/2025

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2025 , 5th PIR

Objective

To promote integrated landscape management to conserve globally significant forests and wildlife

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Moderately Satisfactory

Development Objective

Moderately Satisfactory

Overall risk

Moderate Risk

Project Financing

7,300,000.00

Cumulative Disbursement

3,812,774.00

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

8/6/2019

Agency Approval

11/6/2019

Implementation Start

12/22/2020

First Disbursement

9/5/2019

Expected MTR 12/31/2023	Actual MTR 11/29/2023
Expected Completion 12/31/2026	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

Component 1: National capacity and enabling environment for cross-sectoral coordination to promote forest and landscape conservation.

Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) is a multifaceted and multi-sectoral approach that demands the active participation of diverse stakeholders for successful implementation. Among these, local governments play a pivotal role in executing project activities on the ground.

To raise awareness and build capacity around the ILM approach, its modalities, and the impact of project interventions, the project has engaged with 11 local governments. A significant milestone was achieved in **Rapti Sonari Rural Municipality**, where the **eco-club strengthening program** received **legal recognition** and was formally integrated into local planning and budgetary documents^[1].

At the district level, the **Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)** has emerged as a vital multi-stakeholder platform in **Banke and Bardia districts**, fostering collaborative efforts toward achieving **zero poaching**. The ILaM Project supported three WCCB meetings—one in Banke and two in Bardia—with participation from **78 members representing 24 stakeholder organizations**. These meetings have enhanced coordinated intelligence-sharing on organized wildlife crime and strengthened inter-agency collaboration.

Nepal initiated the drafting of its **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)** in July 2024^[2]. This process requires extensive stakeholder consultation and engagement. The project supported **two field visits** by the **Federal Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Cooperative, and Natural Resources** to gather inputs for the NBSAP. These visits focused on **human-wildlife conflict** in both Eastern and Western Nepal, generating actionable insights and policy recommendations through multi-level discussions.

To build technical capacity for landscape-level natural resource management, a **training program on biodiversity conservation and monitoring** was conducted for **15 officials** from federal, state, and national park agencies. Additionally, during the reporting period, **271 staff members** from **National Parks and Division Forest Offices** in the Banke-Bardiya Complex received training on their roles and responsibilities under the ILM framework, ensuring their active engagement in forest and wildlife management.

The project also supported academic research aligned with ILM objectives. **Fifteen thesis grantees** from **six universities** across Nepal were selected from a pool of 61 applicants. Their [research](http://ilam.mofe.gov.np/storage/documents/websitepdf-1975-773-1665306103.pdf) covered **four thematic areas** as outlined in the approved guidelines (<http://ilam.mofe.gov.np/storage/documents/websitepdf-1975-773-1665306103.pdf>). These studies

contribute to documenting the **advancements, challenges, and opportunities** within the **Terai Arc Landscape (TAL)**, enriching knowledge management and ecosystem documentation. Theme-wise research proposals are illustrated in the figure below. **Terai Arc Landscape (TAL)**, enriching knowledge management and ecosystem documentation. Theme-wise research proposals are illustrated in the figure below. ss among forestry stakeholders about the benefits of integrated approaches.” The article showcased the positive outcomes of ILaM interventions, raising awareness among forestry stakeholders about the benefits of integrated approaches.

In addition, the project supported the **First National Bamboo Conference 2025**, held in Khotang District. The conference highlighted bamboo as an eco-friendly and economically viable resource, promoting sustainable bamboo farming and its role in enhancing rural livelihoods. A key outcome was the **promotion of bamboo plantations on non-agricultural lands**, such as riverbanks, contributing to **riverbank stabilization, erosion control**, and broader **environmental sustainability**. The event also catalyzed innovation in **bamboo-based enterprises**, strengthening the bamboo value chain and facilitating the publication of research and best practices on bamboo cultivation, utilization, and industry development.

Restoration of Puraina Lake: A Step Toward Wetland Revitalization.

Puraina Lake, once a vital habitat for migratory birds—including species from Siberia and Russia—was buried by a flood from the Mohana River in 2064 BS (mid-April 2007 and mid-April 2008). The lake’s destruction led to a sharp decline in bird populations, not only in Puraina but also in nearby ecosystems such as Ghodaghodi Lake. With project support, early-stage efforts have been initiated to restore Puraina Lake, including the construction of a 368-meter dam. While still modest in scale, these interventions mark a meaningful step toward reviving this critical wetland ecosystem and restoring its role in supporting biodiversity and migratory bird populations.

Addressing Human-Wildlife Conflict and Promoting Eco-Tourism through ILM Interventions.

Incidents of human-wildlife conflict are increasing in biological corridors, particularly due to challenges in managing injured or problematic animals that pose risks to both people and wildlife. Recognizing the critical role of community engagement in mitigating these conflicts, the project conducted **eight awareness programs** in the **Kamdi Corridor and surrounding areas**. These sessions reached **219 community members** (116 men and 103 women) from **76 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs)**, enhancing their understanding and capacity to manage wildlife-related risks and implement effective conflict mitigation strategies.

To support frontline staff in safely handling injured or aggressive animals, the project procured and distributed essential safety gear, including safety jackets, water bags, torches, and raincoats, specifically for use in the Kamdi Corridor.

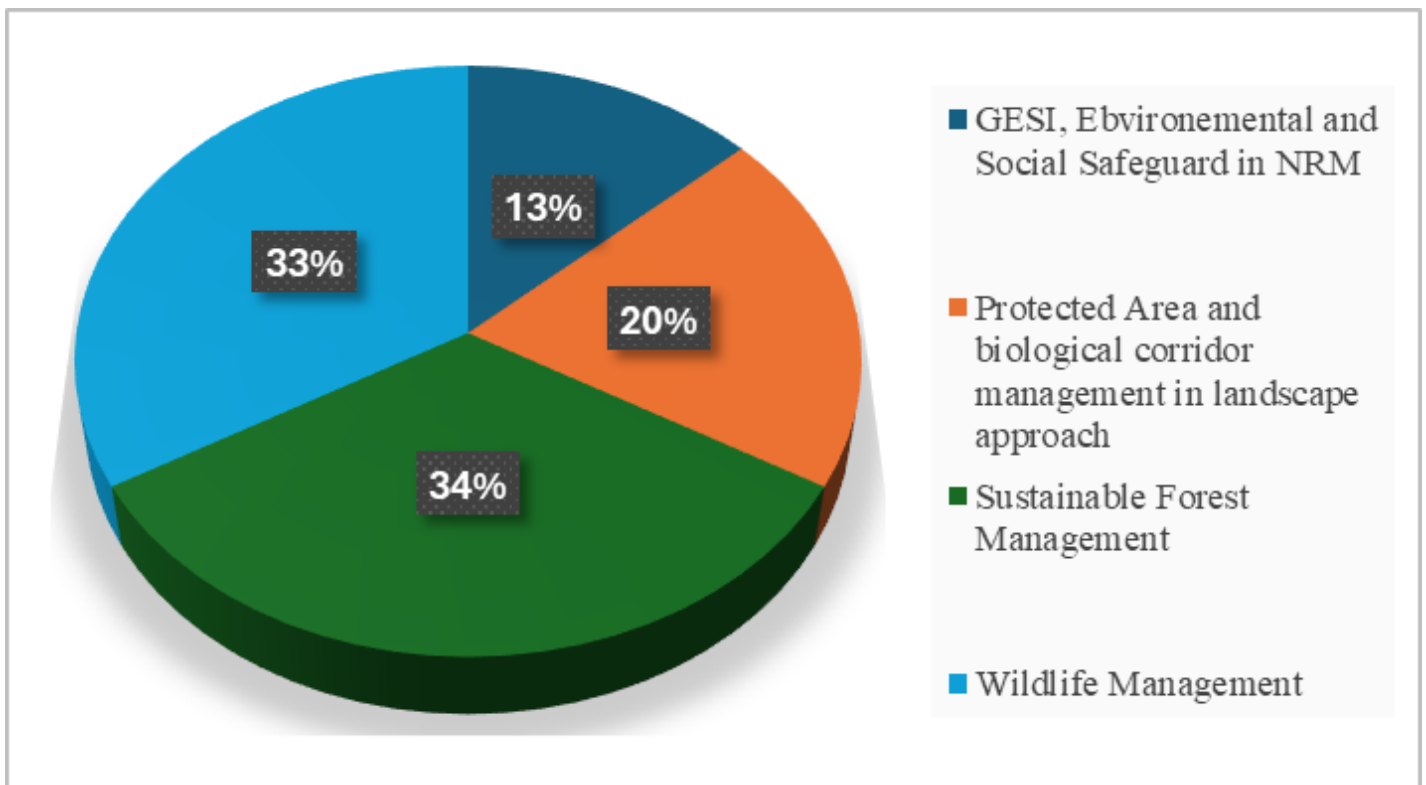
In response to the rising human-leopard conflicts near protected areas—exacerbated by the lack of proper rescue and holding facilities - the project supported the construction of a Leopard Rescue Center at the Rammapur Sector Office in Bardia. This facility provides a safe enclosure for problematic or injured leopards, reducing risks to both humans and wildlife while supporting humane and effective wildlife management.

Enhancing Eco-Tourism and Conservation in Banke National Park

To promote eco-tourism and strengthen conservation efforts, **Banke National Park** has set a target to attract **2,000 tourists annually**^{[3]³}. In support of this goal, the project contributed to the development of key tourism infrastructure:

- **Visual Information Centers (VICs)** were established in **Obhari and Kohalpur**^[4], featuring educational displays on the park's history, biodiversity, and conservation initiatives.
- A **multipurpose entry gate with a ticket counter** was constructed in **Khadgawar**, designed to regulate safari access and provide clear information on park rules and safety protocols.

These initiatives not only enhance the visitor experience but also create **income-generating opportunities** for local communities, encouraging their active participation in conservation and sustainable tourism.



Component 2. Integrated Planning for Protected Area Buffer Zones and Critical Corridors in the Terai Arc Landscape

This component focuses on supporting the **planning and implementation of forest and wildlife management interventions**. To inform strategic decision-making, the project conducted **socioeconomic surveys** and a series of **local stakeholder consultations** to assess the feasibility of community-based models and develop a robust framework for **natural resource management**.

The participatory approach adopted by the ILaM Project is both rigorous and inclusive, though often underrecognized. To document and disseminate replicable best practices, the project developed the **Integrated Landscape Management Activities Implementation Process Manual**. This manual represents a key milestone in landscape-level implementation, offering a systematized guide for project interventions. It ensures consistency across sites and serves as a practical

reference for Division Forest Office staff, protected area officials, and local stakeholders, outlining standard procedures and best practices for effective planning and execution.

In addition, a **Corridor Management Plan** was prepared for the **Kamdi Corridor**, evaluating its current conservation status and identifying strategic interventions to restore ecological connectivity and facilitate safe wildlife movement. The plan provides a comprehensive framework for biodiversity conservation, human-wildlife conflict reduction, and livelihood improvement, promoting sustainable coexistence in the corridor area. The Division Forest Office, Banke, is working with the provincial ministry to secure formal approval of the plan.

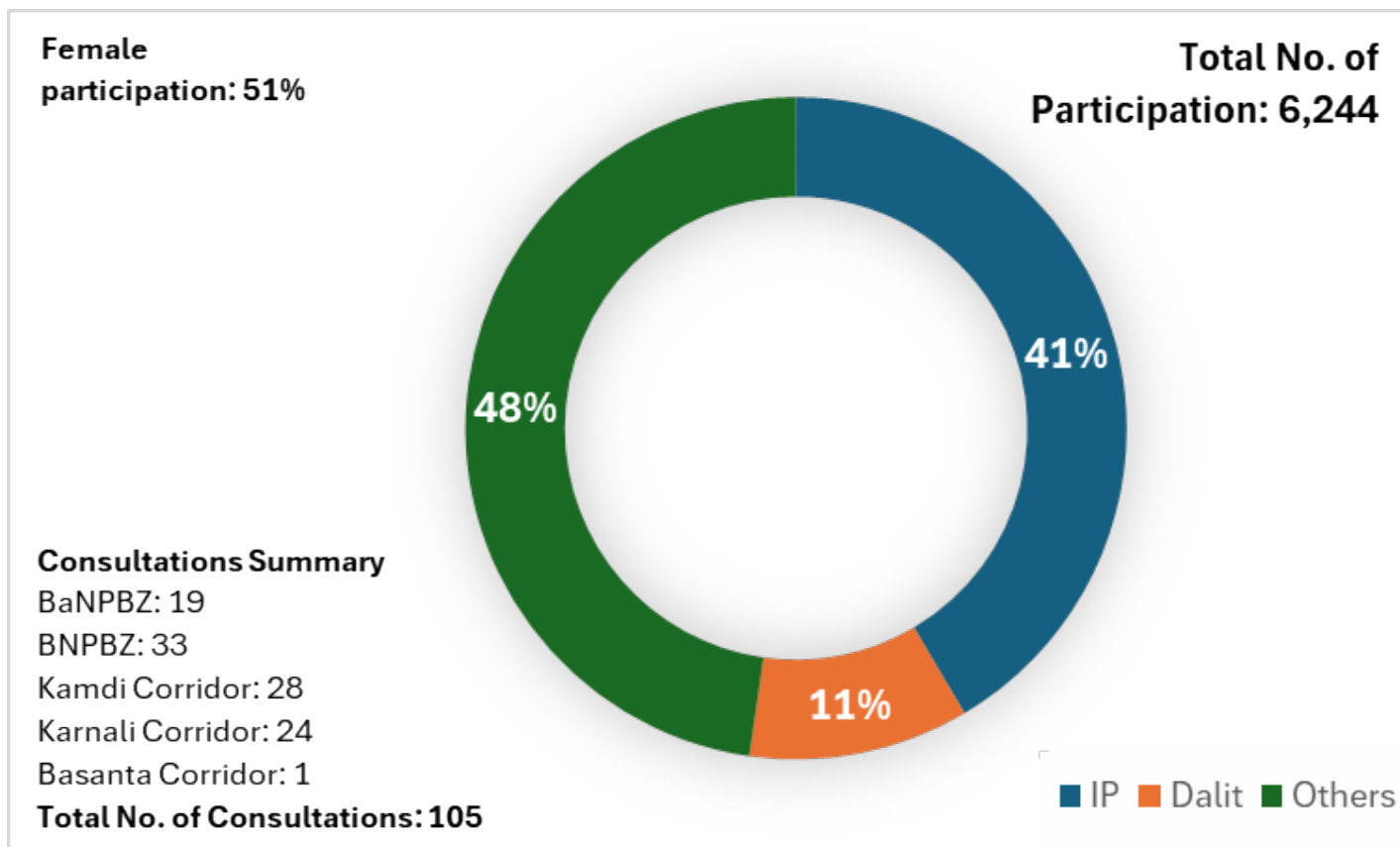
Inclusive Engagement and Transparent Governance

To ensure inclusive participation and transparency, the project organized **105 consultation meetings** across the **Banke-Bardiya Complex**:

- **62 meetings** focused on assessing key threats and obtaining **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** from potential project-affected people (PAPs), in the presence of relevant stakeholders.
- **29 meetings** were held for grant handover and process orientation.
- **14 meetings** were dedicated to public hearings and audits, reinforcing transparency and good governance.

These consultations effectively identified the needs and priorities of **Indigenous Peoples (IPs), Dalits, and women**, and facilitated the formation of **community committees** to ensure their meaningful participation in decision-making. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) aspects, along with technical and financial details, were clearly communicated during these sessions.

Out of **6,244 participants**, **51% were women**, demonstrating strong female engagement in resource management and decision-making. Additionally, **41% of participants were Indigenous Peoples**, and **10% were Dalits**, reflecting the project's commitment to **inclusive and equitable development**.



Mainstreaming Safeguards and Inclusion in Landscape-Level Planning

To promote inclusive and responsible implementation of project activities across the landscape, a series of coordination meetings were organized to raise awareness about safeguard provisions and the inclusive approach adopted by the project.

A key milestone in this effort was the development of the [Gender and Inclusion Responsive Guideline \(GIRD\)](#). This guideline provides a strategic framework for assessing gaps in Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) mainstreaming and offers actionable recommendations for its integration into Protected Forest and Corridor Management Plans. The GIRD aims to:

- Promote gender-sensitive planning and implementation
- Empower women and marginalized communities
- Ensure equitable access to resources and benefits across the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL)

Integrating GESI into Community Forest Management

As part of the project's commitment to inclusive forest governance, **seven Community Forest Operational Plans (CFOPs)** were revised to incorporate Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) principles and GESI considerations:

- **Five CFOPs** in the **Karnali Corridor**
- **Two CFOPs** in the **Banke National Park Buffer Zone (BNPBZ)**

These updated plans enable community groups to adopt **inclusive decision-making** and **transparent fund mobilization** practices in forest management. The revised CFOPs cover a total of **1,037 hectares of forest land**, benefiting **19,832 users** from **3,024 households**.

Component 3: Forest and human-wildlife conflict management for improved conservation of targeted protected area buffer zones and corridors in the Terai Arc Landscape

Component 3 of the project focuses on strengthening the capacity of government agencies, local communities, and private landholders within project sites to effectively manage and restore forests and associated habitats. Through this component, beneficiary communities and other groups across the landscape are engaged in community-based learning and lesson-sharing activities.

The interventions under this component introduce innovative approaches and technologies to address **human-wildlife conflict (HWC)**, implement **sustainable forest management (SFM)** practices within community forests, and promote **sustainable livestock management**. All activities are designed with a strong emphasis on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), ensuring inclusive participation and benefits for all community members.

Sustainable Forest management practices that strengthen livelihoods and biodiversity conservation

Mitigating Forest Fires and Restoring Habitats in the Terai Arc Landscape. Forest fires remain one of the most significant threats across the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), particularly within protected area buffer zones and biological corridors. To address this, the project supported key partners—Banke National Park (BNP), Bardia National Park (BaNP), Division Forest Offices (DFOs) in Pahalmanpur and Banke—in implementing a comprehensive forest fire management strategy.

Through a combination of regular patrolling, capacity-building training for frontline staff, mass awareness campaigns, and the provision of modern firefighting equipment, the impact of forest fires on wildlife habitats has been significantly reduced across 1,564 sq. km of forested landscape. These efforts have led to a **15% reduction in forest fire incidents compared to 2021**.

Restoring Forests and Promoting Sustainable Resource Use. To support reforestation and reduce pressure on natural forests, the project continued supplying operational resources to the Banke and Pahalmanpur DFOs to expand nursery seedling stock. A total of 275,856 seedlings—including fodder, timber, and fruit tree species—were produced for plantation on community and private forest lands in the Kamdi and Karnali corridors. These seedlings are sufficient to restore 172.41 hectares of degraded land, based on a planting density of 6.25 m² per seedling. The initiative contributes to reducing dependency on forest products and enhancing ecological resilience.

To further promote natural regeneration, a suite of ecological management practices was implemented, including:

- Mesh wire fencing to protect regenerating areas from grazing and human disturbance
- Removal of invasive and unwanted species to reduce competition
- Targeted plantation efforts where natural regeneration was insufficient

As a result, **97.48 hectares of forest land were effectively managed** this fiscal year. (Kamdi Corridor: 19.68 ha, Karnali Corridor: 62.9 ha, BaNP: 4.5 ha, BNP Buffer Zone: 10.4 ha). These interventions have created favorable conditions for native species to thrive and strengthened the overall health of the landscape.

Private forests play a vital role in meeting community demand for forest products, thereby reducing pressure on community and national forests. They also serve as a source of income for landowners

through the sale of forest products. To support legal recognition and sustainable utilization, **23 private forests** covering **8.98 hectares** were registered with local governments based on recommendations from DFO Banke. This legal recognition facilitates smoother harvesting, utilization, and marketing of forest products.

Promoting Sustainable Forest Management and Good Governance. To strengthen both livelihoods and biodiversity conservation, Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) practices were promoted at the grassroots level. A total of 13 SFM training sessions were conducted across the Banke-Bardia Complex, reaching 543 participants: Kamdi Corridor: 287, Karnali Corridor: 80, BNP Buffer Zone: 119, BaNP Buffer Zone: 57. These trainings enhanced community capacity to implement SFM practices effectively.

To improve conservation planning and governance, the project supported four annual meetings of Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs) in Banke and Bardia National Park buffer zones. These meetings strengthened coordination, especially with remote northern buffer zone committees. Additionally, 40 governance and financial management coaching sessions were conducted, training 871 members from 204 Buffer Zone and Community Forest User Groups (BZ/CFUGs). These sessions promoted financial literacy, transparency, and effective resource management, contributing to stronger and more accountable community institutions.

Integrated Habitat Restoration and Livelihood Enhancement in TAL Corridors. The project prioritizes investments in sustainable forest management through initiatives that simultaneously enhance local livelihoods and promote forest regeneration. Integrated grazing management is one such sustainable approach, as it not only strengthens community livelihoods but also helps reduce biomass collection and open grazing in natural areas. Improved shed construction under the Integrated Grazing Management (IGM) activities has been completed in 626 HHs of 12 CFUGs and 2 BZUCs in project intervention sites (Kamdi Corridor: 266 HHs; Karnali Corridor: 260 HHs; BaNPBZ: 100 HHs). A combined area of **4,515 hectares of forest lands** has been subject to **enhanced management practices** by managing open grazing and reducing biomass collection, resulting in benefits for biodiversity. This initiative aims to improve livelihoods by saving time that can be used for other productive activities, while also enhancing animal productivity through better hygiene.

To address the growing demand for forest products and promote sustainable livestock practices, the project supported 18 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) in the Kamdi Corridor (11 CFUGs, 600 households) and Karnali Corridor (7 CFUGs, 717 households) with fodder saplings and seedlings. These CFUGs previously practiced open grazing, which was gradually replaced by **integrated grazing management interventions**, including the installation of improved cattle sheds. This initiative promotes stall-feeding livestock systems that are fodder-efficient, timesaving, and reduce dependency on forest resources. Additionally, the project supported the **restoration of 14.80 hectares of degraded agricultural land** through the plantation of nitrogen-fixing and native fodder species, based on a planting density of 6.25 m² per seedling.

To complement these efforts, 95 farmers (including 63 women and 85 Indigenous Peoples) received hands-on training on preparing organic manure and pesticide (jholmal). This aligns with the project's Integrated Grazing Management (IGM) strategy, promoting improved livestock manure management. The conversion of animal waste into organic inputs enhances soil fertility, reduces reliance on chemical fertilizers, and supports sustainable agriculture and livestock practices, contributing to broader environmental and livelihood goals.

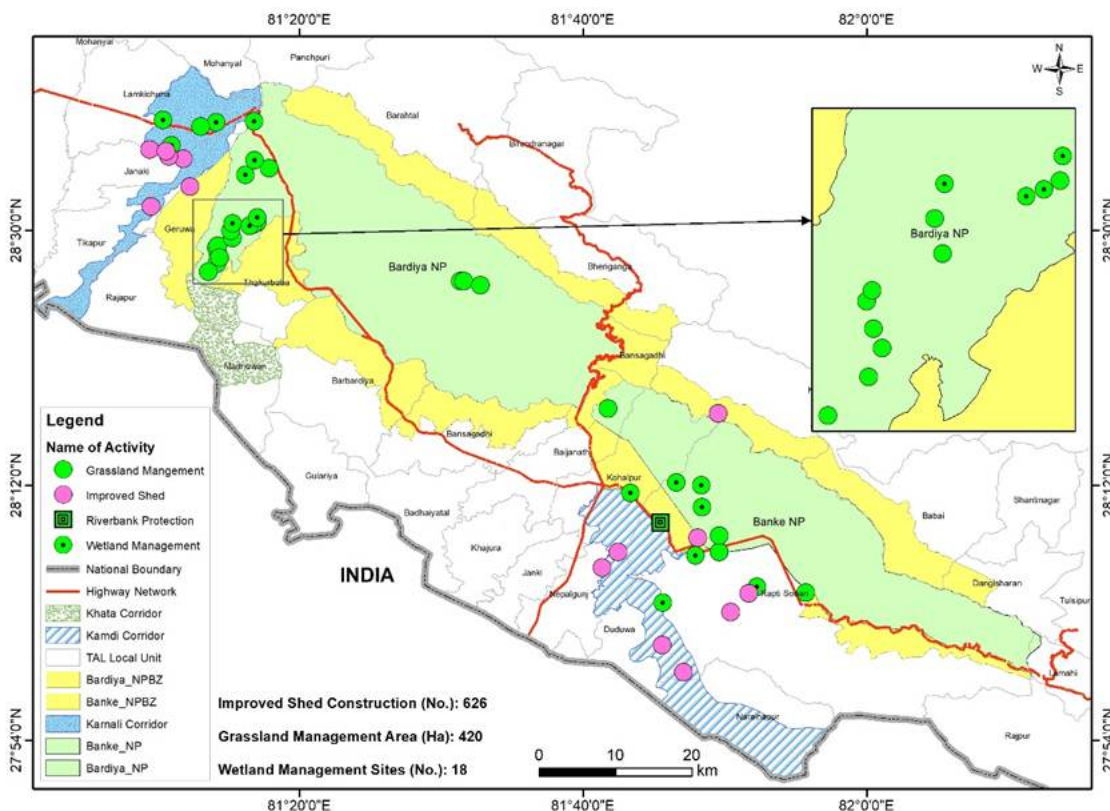
Agroforestry for Livelihoods and Land Restoration. Agroforestry in Nepal offers a sustainable solution that integrates agricultural productivity, environmental conservation, and socioeconomic development. To improve the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities and restore degraded agricultural land, the project distributed fruit tree seedlings to communities in Kamdi Corridor: 48,511 seedlings and Karnali Corridor: 7,420 seedlings. These plantations are **expected to restore**

approximately 89.48 hectares of degraded land (based on 16 m² per seedling), while also reducing pressure on national and community forests by meeting local forest product demand.

Wetland Management to Reduce Human-Wildlife Conflict. The drying of water sources in Banke and Bardia National Parks has led to increased human-wildlife conflict, as animals venture into settlements in search of water. To address this, the project implemented wetland management activities with technical and financial support. To date, **18 wetland sites have been managed**: Banke National Park & Buffer Zone: 7 sites, Bardia National Park & Buffer Zone: 3 sites, Kamdi Corridor: 5 sites, and Karnali Corridor: 3 sites.

Of these, 8 wetlands were newly constructed, while others were rehabilitated to improve ecological function. These wetlands help retain moisture in dry forest areas and have contributed to the **restoration of 100 hectares of forest land**.

Grassland Management for Biodiversity Conservation. Grasslands are critical habitats for herbivores and serve as the prey base for apex predators like tigers. However, grasslands in Banke-Bardia National Parks are shrinking due to shrub encroachment and natural succession, threatening biodiversity. To counter this, the project supported the management of 420 hectares of grassland: Banke National Park & Buffer Zone: 250 ha, Bardia National Park & Buffer Zone: 150 ha, Karnali Corridor: 15 ha, Kamdi Corridor: 5 ha. These efforts ensure **food availability for herbivores**, maintain **habitat diversity**, and prevent the confinement of grasslands to limited areas, thereby supporting long-term **ecosystem health and species survival**.



The ILaM project successfully engaged implementation partners to enhance awareness of environmental and social safeguards. This was accomplished through a series of sensitization sessions, reaching a total of 263 participants, including 171 women and 103 individuals from Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities. These efforts significantly contributed to building inclusive understanding and ownership of safeguard principles.

To further strengthen its **grievance redress mechanism**, the project distributed 23 suggestion boxes to grantee partners and conducted comprehensive sensitization on managing complaints and suggestions. This initiative has improved transparency and accountability across project sites.

The project ensured **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** for all infrastructure-related activities, including grassland/wetland management and riverbank protection. In response to recurring wildlife-related damage to agricultural land, the project supported the construction of 430 meters of mesh-wire fencing across 13 hectares in Patabhar BZUC, Geruwa RM-02, Bardiya. This area had been frequently impacted by raids from spotted deer, blue bulls, and elephants, which had forced farmers to abandon cultivation. Following the intervention, a remarkable transformation occurred: 37 farming households, including 33 Indigenous households, resumed agricultural activities, securing their crops and restoring their livelihoods.

To address **human-wildlife conflict**, the project organized an impactful exposure visit to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and its buffer zone. This visit brought together three Members of Parliament, government officials, and local stakeholders. Participants engaged directly with affected communities, local government representatives, reserve officials, and buffer zone committees (BZMC, BZUCs). The visit successfully raised awareness among key decision-makers and encouraged exploration of more effective mitigation strategies and ground-level solutions to promote human-wildlife coexistence.

The project also conducted a **Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) survey** focused on Integrated Landscape Management (ILM), Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS). This survey established a critical baseline, capturing community perceptions of environmental and social issues, their understanding of project interventions, and existing resource management practices. The insights gained are instrumental in shaping safeguard strategies, identifying potential risks, and guiding targeted capacity-building initiatives. Moreover, the KAP survey supports ongoing monitoring and adaptive management, ensuring that safeguard measures remain inclusive and responsive.

As part of its **riverbank protection efforts**, the project constructed a check dam at Jhijhari Mahila CFUG in the Kamdi Corridor, protecting 55 hectares of land from erosion and benefiting 31 households by enhancing agricultural productivity and land stability.

To **promote sustainable forest-based enterprises**, the project supported the development of a business plan for a cane bamboo enterprise operated by Rani Karnali CFUG in the Karnali Corridor. This initiative incentivizes community participation in forest management and conservation, while reducing dependency on forest resources. The business plan provides a technically sound and economically viable framework for establishing bamboo enterprises that enhance local livelihoods and contribute to long-term forest conservation goals.

Improved management of human-wildlife conflict in Banke Bardia Complex

Under this outcome, the project **aims to mitigate human-wildlife conflict (HWC)** by identifying site-specific challenges and implementing both preventive and curative measures. A key achievement was the publication and distribution of easy-to-use pictorial manuals on conflict-prone species—tiger and elephant—with 1,000 copies each produced in Nepali and Tharu languages. Originally developed in the previous fiscal year, these manuals were published and disseminated during the current fiscal year to relevant stakeholders at both central and field levels. They serve as strategic tools to promote awareness and foster human-wildlife coexistence in Nepal, particularly in areas most affected by conflict.

Livestock rearing remains a vital livelihood source for communities living near predator-rich forests. However, frequent predation by wild animals leads to significant livestock losses. To address this, the project supported the construction of predator-proof pens for 403

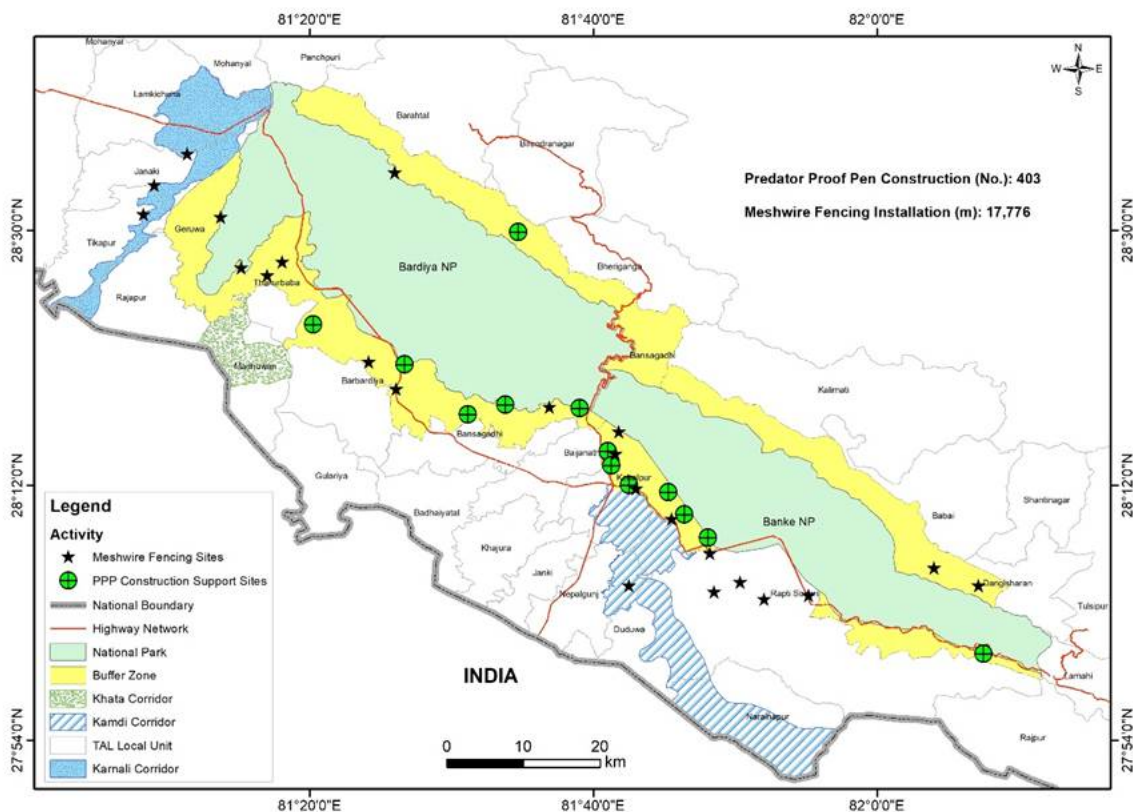
households across intervention sites—164 households in BaNPBZ and 239 households in BNPBZ. These structures have proven highly effective, safeguarding an average of eight goats or sheep per household from predator attacks, thereby protecting livelihoods and reducing HWC.

To build **institutional capacity**, the project organized wildlife behavior and identification training for staff from the District Forest Offices (DFOs) in Banke and Pahalmanpur. A total of 134 staff members, including 9 women, participated in the training, which focused on safety during wildlife encounters and rescue operations. This initiative addressed critical knowledge gaps, especially for staff operating in the Kamdi and Karnali corridors, where HWC incidents are increasingly occurring outside protected areas. Additionally, the project provided rescue tools and materials to enhance the effectiveness of field operations.

The Banke-Bardia complex has faced persistent challenges due to the aggressive behavior of small mammals, such as wild boars and blue bulls, which frequently damage cropland and disrupt local livelihoods. These incidents have led to the temporary abandonment of agricultural land, reducing productivity and exacerbating HWC. One proven solution is the installation of mesh-wire fencing to prevent wildlife intrusion into crop fields and livestock areas.

In FY 2024, the project supported the installation of 4,000 meters of mesh-wire fencing, enabling the sustainable management of 366 hectares of agricultural land in high-conflict zones. Building on this success, the project expanded its efforts in FY 2025, installing an additional 17,776 meters of fencing, which facilitated the sustainable management of **1,382 hectares** of farmland. These interventions have directly benefited **4,168 households** residing in corridor and buffer zone areas, significantly reducing crop damage and improving food security.

Additional details about the mesh-wire fencing intervention are illustrated in the figure below.



To reduce human-wildlife conflict by reinforcing physical barriers in high-risk zones the project restored the functionality of non-operational solar fences in critical areas of Banke National Park (BNP)—including Guthi Post, Laguna Machan Post, Gaida Machan, and Lalmatiya with the provision of essential accessories.

Human-wildlife conflict continues to pose a serious threat in wildlife corridors, undermining local livelihoods and fostering negative perceptions of conservation. To address this, awareness-raising initiatives were conducted in the Kamdi and Karnali Corridors, engaging 456 participants. Additionally, 250 educational books promoting human-elephant coexistence were printed and distributed to BNP and Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs). A further 800 brochures with key messages on human-wildlife conflict were disseminated throughout the Karnali Corridor.

A comprehensive study on human-wildlife conflict (HWC) was carried out in the BNP buffer zone to analyse causes, trends, and socio-economic impacts—particularly those involving tigers and elephants. The study also mapped conflict hotspots, assessed local perceptions and mitigation strategies, and evaluated awareness levels regarding coexistence in buffer zone communities.

To strengthen wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts, the project supported the establishment and enhancement of rescue centers in targeted Protected Areas. These centers are designed to care for injured or conflict-prone wildlife, with the long-term goal of being sustainably managed by the respective Protected Areas. At the Rammapur Wildlife Rescue Center, operational capacity was improved through infrastructure upgrades (e.g., cemented ladders, office furnishings) and support for vehicle fueling and maintenance. Similarly, with support from the ILam project, BaNP renovated and expanded facilities at existing rescue centers during the fiscal year. As a result, these centers are now better equipped to provide timely rescue, rehabilitation, and training services.

Due to the region's diverse topography, some BZUCs remain physically difficult to access, while others—particularly those in the south—are adjacent to dense human settlements and illegal wildlife trade hubs, increasing the risk of conflict. To improve real-time conflict reporting, BaNP published 800 diaries embedded with QR codes. These allow community members to instantly share conflict-related information—including photos, videos, and audio—via WhatsApp or email with park officials, enabling faster response and intervention.

A transboundary coordination meeting was also held between officials from the Division Forest Office (DFO) Banke and Indian counterparts to address cross-border challenges. Discussions focused on curbing criminal and terrorist activities, as well as the illegal trade of timber, forest products, and wildlife parts. Representatives from Nepal's District Administration Office (DAO), Customs, Investigation and Enforcement Agencies, and DFO Banke participated. Both sides agreed to strengthen bilateral security mechanisms to prevent transboundary illegal activities.

Strengthening Government and Community Capacities to Combat Wildlife Crime

This outcome focuses on enhancing the capacity of government agencies and Community-Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs) to effectively patrol, report, and respond to wildlife crime. CBAPUs play a critical role as frontline informants, often engaging in regular monitoring and patrolling to detect and deter illegal activities.

To support youth-led anti-poaching efforts and promote sustainable livelihoods, the project provided skill-based training to 284 CBAPU members from the Banke-Bardia Complex. Among them, 52% were Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and 8% were Dalits. Training areas included nature guiding, welding, plumbing, hospitality and hotel management, driving, and vegetable farming. These technical skills empower participants to generate income, reduce dependency on forest resources, and improve overall well-being.

The ILam project further strengthened anti-poaching efforts by capacitating 409 CBAPU members across the Banke-Bardia Complex, with a diverse representation of 43% IPs and 14% Dalits. The

comprehensive training program covered: Clarification of roles and responsibilities, Safety protocols and understanding wildlife behavior, Navigation of the 2023 Wildlife Damage Relief Distribution Guidelines, Patrolling techniques, including GPS use and camera trap operation.

To enhance field effectiveness, the project distributed essential gear to CBAPU members across all 19 BZUCs in BNP and 9 BZUCs in BaNP. The support included: 160 torch lights, 160 bags, 160 caps, 170 raincoats, 270 pairs of shoes, 182 T-shirts. These provisions significantly improve the operational readiness of CBAPU members, enabling them to better deter wildlife crime and contribute to conservation efforts in their respective regions.

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

Component 4 of the project focuses on enhancing knowledge management and facilitating the sharing of lessons learned from field implementation. A variety of activities were undertaken, including review and reflection workshops, stakeholder forums, publication of articles, and the development of digital resources. These efforts are designed to foster both vertical learning (from policy to practice) and horizontal learning (peer-to-peer exchange) across local, regional, and national levels—within and beyond the Terai Arc Landscape.

To ensure broad outreach and replication of successful approaches, key communication platforms are actively utilized. These include the project website, social media channels (Facebook, YouTube, and X), and radio programs, which serve as effective tools for disseminating insights and engaging diverse audiences.

In parallel, this component emphasizes building the internal capacity of project staff at all organizational levels. This is achieved through the establishment of clear operational procedures, orientation sessions, and tailored training programs aligned with WWF's standards as a GEF Project Agency.

Additionally, the project's monitoring system is regularly updated to track implementation progress. This robust system supports adaptive management, enabling the project team to make informed decisions, respond to emerging challenges, and continuously improve performance and outcomes.

Outcome 4.1: Improved coordination and dialogue on integrated landscape management from the local to national level

This outcome aims to strengthen both institutional and individual understanding of integrated landscape planning and management approaches. Harnessing the fact that sustainable management of forests and protection of wildlife in an integrated approach requires involvement of multiple stakeholders including academic institutions like schools. Schools as institutions have potential to imprint young minds residing in proximity to the critical wildlife habitat with the concepts of co-existence.

To date, a total of 44 schools, comprising 11,242 students and teachers (53% female), have been engaged in eco-friendly activities through both theoretical and practical demonstrations aligned with the Green School Guidelines. These initiatives aim to foster environmental awareness and sustainable practices among young learners and educators. Key activities under this component include formation or reformation of Eco-Clubs and orientation sessions in 43 schools, waste management training conducted in 16 schools, quiz competition held in 1 school, and awareness campaign organized in 1 school. These efforts are helping to cultivate a culture of environmental stewardship among students and school communities, encouraging long-term behavioral change and active participation in conservation.

To date, 44 schools of total 11,242 student and teachers (53% female) were made aware of eco-friendly activities through demonstration of eco-friendly activities implementation (both theory and

practical activities) following the green school guideline. Different software activities which include formation or reformation of Eco-Clubs and orientations in 43 schools, Waste management training in 16 schools, quiz competitions in 1 school and awareness campaign in 1 school.

To reinforce environmental education and promote sustainable practices, the project implemented a series of hardware-based interventions across schools. These practical demonstrations complemented theoretical learning and helped embed eco-friendly habits within school communities.

- Segregated waste management bins constructed in 12 schools
- Bicycle stands installed in 2 schools
- Eco-gardens developed and maintained in 11 schools
- Conservation-themed art and wall paintings created in 11 schools
- Wall magazine boards installed in 4 schools
- Eco-libraries established and operationalized in 6 schools, with LED TVs provided for digital learning in 2 schools
- Sports materials distributed to 28 schools to promote holistic development

A four-day conservation-themed write-up workshop was successfully conducted, engaging 15 participants in storytelling focused on environmental issues. As a result, 16 stories were published, marking a significant milestone in youth-led conservation awareness. These stories are designed to educate and inspire young audiences, particularly in critical corridors and protected areas, while also enhancing participants' skills in documenting challenges, opportunities, and best practices in forest and environmental conservation—especially within the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL).

Teachers play a pivotal role in shaping student behavior and promoting environmental stewardship. To support this, eco-teacher training sessions were conducted in the 7 districts (Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Surkhet, Dang, Dadeldhura, and Kanchanpur), equipping 159 teachers with skills in Eco-Club mobilization and biodiversity conservation. In addition to building their capacity through this platform, school teachers were also given the opportunity to collaborate with District Forest Office (DFO) and National Park officials in their local area, paving the way for future coordination and technical support in implementing eco-friendly activities.

To raise awareness on biodiversity conservation, the project supported a series of impactful local-level events. A key highlight was the Eco-Club Day celebration held on February 14, 2025, at Shree Shiva Shakti Secondary School, Perani (Rapti Sonari RM-8, Banke). Centered around the theme “*The Importance of Biodiversity Conservation*,” the event featured a vibrant student rally and an inter-school art competition involving 18 schools and over 400 participants, including students, teachers, local authorities, and project stakeholders.

These events not only foster youth engagement and environmental stewardship but also enhance the project's visibility and build trust within the community. In total, through various conservation day celebrations and awareness campaigns across the Banke-Bardia Complex, the project

reached 485^[5] stakeholders, sensitizing them on sustainable development, wildlife conservation, and natural resource management.

A total of 10 radio episodes and 2 Public Service Announcements (PSAs) were broadcast to highlight the activities of the ILaM Project and related initiatives, aiming to raise public awareness and encourage greater community participation in conserving and promoting Integrated Landscape Management. These radio programs covered key issues related to biodiversity conservation and explained how the ILaM Project is addressing them through a holistic, multi-stakeholder approach. By reaching a wide audience, the broadcasts played a vital role in building public understanding and support, ultimately contributing to the achievement of the project's broader conservation and development goals.

The media was sensitized to the concept of ILM, leading to increased engagement and coverage of ILM-related topics. This initiative has enhanced public understanding of landscape issues at the local level. Sensitization efforts included exposure visits to project sites, expanded outreach activities, and improved visibility of the ILaM Project. A key highlight was a media sensitization event held in Samsherganj, Banke, which brought together six representatives from provincial, local, and national media outlets. The event provided a strategic platform to deepen journalists' understanding of the project's goals and achievements, while promoting proactive reporting on conservation issues. By showcasing success stories and field-level challenges, the event strengthened media partnerships, elevated the project's public profile, and emphasized the need for informed and consistent media coverage on biodiversity and landscape conservation across Nepal.

The ILaM project [website](#) is regularly updated and serves as a dedicated online knowledge platform. Alongside the website, the project is now actively uploading activity highlights and archival photos of interventions on its social media platforms, enhancing visibility and public engagement. In addition to digital outreach, the project also focuses on building the capacity of project staff, partners, grantees, and sub-grantees to ensure effective, participatory, and efficient monitoring and evaluation throughout the implementation period.

The project aims to ensure the adequate capacity of the project staff, project partner, grantee and subgrantee for participatory and efficient monitoring and evaluation during the project implementation. Seven Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Training were organized to CFUGs, BZUCs and relevant stakeholders. 215 participants from Banke-Bardia complex were capacitated on participatory monitoring and evaluation skills.

Project Executive Committee (PEC) and Project Advisory Committee (PAC) meetings were organized to review the progress and approval of AWPB of the ILaM project. Additionally, regular review and reflection sessions were held to enhance staff capacity and ensure more effective planning and implementation of project activities. A capacity-building exposure visit was conducted across various sites within the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and its upstream areas. This initiative provided hands-on learning for project staff on sustainable forest management, sustainable livelihood interventions, and included training sessions on report writing, GESI, and safeguard standards, aligning with WWF network principles.

Periodic joint monitoring visits were conducted with key officials from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Forests and Environment, alongside visits from the GEF-IEO team. These visits included direct interaction with communities and beneficiaries, providing valuable feedback to accelerate project outcomes and ensure impactful implementation. A safeguard monitoring visit was organized to see the process and outcome of project implementation along with DFO, conservation partners, FECOFUN and NEFIN.

For reviewing the project Theory of Change, a series of workshops were organized considering the MTR recommendations. The workshop resulted in a comprehensive review and revision of the Theory of Change, incorporating insights from three years of project implementation and documented learnings. Knowledge was effectively shared among relevant stakeholders, whose feedback informed necessary adjustments to threats, risks, effects, results, and activities, ensuring a more refined and adaptive approach to project goals. Similarly, exit and sustainability plan is submitted to donor (WWF Nepal) for their review and suggestions. The success of the project lies not only in the implementation of various activities but also in effectively communicating the achievements and sharing valuable knowledge with stakeholders. Through the Nepali year calendar and diary, project goals and related activities are highlighted. Additionally, project related communication materials like cap and bag were prepared and distributed to relevant stakeholders. The project has produced [six short videos](#) focusing on project interventions like Predator-Proof Pens (PPP) and Waterhole/Watershed Management to highlight its achievements and commitment to Integrated Landscape Management. These videos illustrate the participatory processes involved in implementation and showcase tangible results on the ground. By capturing real-life success stories, the videos not only celebrate project milestones but also serve as effective tools for engaging stakeholders and informing a broader audience about sustainable conservation practice.

Overall, all the result of these activities contributes towards improving knowledge management and sharing lessons among relevant stakeholders and larger audiences that supports interventions across all three components.

Key Strength

One of the key strengths of the ILaM project has been its *commitment to inclusive and transparent implementation practices*. Regular joint monitoring visits, conducted in collaboration with officials from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Forests and Environment, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (GEF-IEO), and the WWF-GEF Agency, have provided valuable opportunities for direct engagement with communities and beneficiaries. These interactions have not only strengthened accountability but also offered critical feedback to improve the effectiveness of field-level activities.

The project's *emphasis on participatory decision-making* has further reinforced its credibility and impact. By involving communities in the selection of beneficiaries, the project has promoted equitable access to resources and fostered good governance in natural resource management. This inclusive approach has helped ensure that benefits are fairly distributed and that local voices are meaningfully integrated into project planning.

Transparency and public accountability have been enhanced through the use of Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) mechanisms. These platforms have enabled stakeholders to actively participate in oversight processes, review project performance, and contribute to decision-making. As a result, PHPA has built trust among stakeholders and strengthened the integrity of project operations.

Finally, strong government ownership of project activities has emerged as a critical asset, particularly as the project approaches its final phase. The active involvement of government counterparts in planning and implementation has laid a solid foundation for sustainability. Their leadership in preparing and endorsing exit strategies ensures that the project's achievements will be maintained and scaled beyond its lifecycle.

Justification for Current Year Ratings:

In terms of project development objective, the project achieved 70% of indicator targets in Y5 (FY25) of project implementation. A comprehensive review and revision of the Theory of Change (ToC) has been completed. The Government of Nepal started NBSAP preparation process in which ILam is planning to engage in field consultation on issues that includes human wildlife conflict and wildlife friendly infrastructure construction in key wildlife habitat areas. Some targets remain unmet, primarily due to the unavailability of key policy documents, such as the post-2020 NBSAP.

An average 65% of the annual workplan indicator targets were achieved in Y5. This correlates with a Moderately Satisfactory implementation progress rating, with certain risks continuing to moderately impact the project's ability to fully deliver its intended outcomes. Out of 68 planned activities (with different target values) 35 activities were fully achieved, 16 activities partially achieved, and 17 activities were not implemented at all, such as 1.1.1.1: Provide support to NBCC committee, 1.1.1.2 Organize State level Biodiversity Co-ordination Committee (State 2,3,5,7 and Karnali) meetings, 1.1.1.3 Provide technical and financial support to State Biodiversity Co-ordination committee, 1.1.1.4 Organize inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for wildlife friendly infrastructure, 1.1.1.5 Organize inter-state coordination (2, 3, Gandaki, 5, Karnali, 7) for implementation of the NBSAP and TAL Strategy, 1.2.1.1: Conduct training to ILM coordinators for capturing international best practice on cross-sector landscape and forest planning/management and applying this to the local context, 1.2.2.2: Conduct training on Disaster Risk Management, 2.1.1.3: Prepare corridor/bottleneck assessment report with GESI and safeguards integration, 2.2.1.2: Conduct resource mapping of CFUGs at corridor level and BZUCs, 3.1.1.2: Provide 'Training of Trainers' (TOT) to Division Forest Offices staff based on SFM Training Manual, 3.2.2.1: Prepare species-specific guidelines for HWC management, 3.2.3.1: Conduct workshop on preventive and curative measures for HWC, 3.2.3.3: Support to establish community-based insurance (crop, livestock) scheme, 3.3.2.2: Conduct training to investigation officers level on Illegal wildlife crime scene management, 4.1.1.2: Organize annual technical thematic discussion session at center, 4.1.1.3: Establish and maintain online Landscape Knowledge Learning Platform (including project website), and 4.3.1.4: Provide financial support to participate in national/international scientific forum for field staff.

These were due to the following reasons:

The delay in the preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) created a policy gap, affecting the timely implementation of Component 1 activities. In response, the ILam project proactively engaged with the Parliamentary Committee, following recommendations from the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), to support and align with the NBSAP development process based on prior year project plans. Transitions within the project team and changes in key government personnel at executing partner offices led to delays in activity execution. These shifts impacted continuity and required additional time for onboarding and coordination.

Several activities under Component 1 have yet to be implemented. To address these gaps, the project plans to reallocate a portion of its budget to new activities that are aligned with GEF objectives, the updated ToC, results framework and Field priorities incorporating recommendations from the Mid-Term Review.

The overall risk was deemed moderate. The identified risks during project development (see ProDoc) have not changed significantly. The mitigation measures have been effective in reducing residual risk to the extent possible within the scope of the project.

[1] [Raptisonari_RM_annual_planning_document](#)

[2] <https://globalvoices.org/2025/02/09/nepals-green-agenda-progress-and-challenges-in-revising-the-national-biodiversity-strategic-action-plan-nbsap/>

[3] <https://risingnepaldaily.com/news/41350>

[4] https://dnppwc.gov.np/media/publication/Banke_NP_and_BZ_Management_Plan_2080-2085.pdf

[5] same stakeholders participated in different event considered.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

The delay in the preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) created a policy gap, affecting the timely implementation of Component 1 activities. In response, the ILam project proactively engaged with the Parliamentary Committee, following recommendations from the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), to support and align with the NBSAP development process based on prior year project plans. Transitions within the project team and changes in key government personnel at executing partner offices led to delays in activity execution. These shifts impacted continuity and required additional time for onboarding and coordination.

Several activities under Component 1 have yet to be implemented. To address these gaps, the project plans to reallocate a portion of its budget to new activities that are aligned with GEF objectives, the updated ToC, results framework and Field priorities incorporating recommendations from the Mid-Term Review.

The project's monitoring system is regularly updated to track implementation progress. This robust system supports adaptive management, enabling the project team to make informed decisions, respond to emerging challenges, and continuously improve performance and outcomes.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

The ILam project has effectively implemented its **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)** to ensure inclusive and continuous engagement across federal, provincial, and local levels. Stakeholders have been actively involved throughout the planning, implementation, and monitoring phases, fostering ownership, enhancing communication, and aligning efforts with other ongoing initiatives.

A strong emphasis has been placed on **gender-inclusive participation**, with targeted strategies to ensure meaningful involvement of women. The project has also collaborated closely with the **Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE)** to support the development of the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**, maintaining alignment with previous year plans.

Regular **monitoring visits** and **planning workshops** with stakeholders and conservation partners have strengthened relationships, facilitated progress sharing, and guided future interventions. As the project nears completion, a **sustainability and exit strategy** has been developed to maintain partnerships and ensure continued conservation efforts.

Stakeholders were also actively engaged during the **revision of the Theory of Change**, which served as a platform to share project impacts and foster dialogue across all tiers of governance.

D. Gender Equality

The ILaM project has shown a strong commitment to gender mainstreaming and equitable benefit sharing, guided by five key dimensions outlined in its GESI Analysis and Recommended Actions. Efforts have focused on sensitizing government agencies to the Gender Action Plan and strengthening the capacity of community organizations to promote inclusive decision-making. Women made up 52% of the 6,244 community members engaged in project workshops, and nearly half of the thesis grants awarded—7 out of 15—went to female recipients. A total of 1,414 women, representing 46% of participants, took part in training programs related to community-based natural resource management, covering topics such as sustainable forest management, participatory monitoring and evaluation, safeguards, grievance redress, and GESI. These initiatives have empowered women, Indigenous Peoples, and Dalits to take active roles in CFUGs and BZUCs, fostering inclusive governance and future leadership. Women have also assumed meaningful decision-making roles, including leadership positions in sub-committees such as the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for SGA grants. Collectively, these efforts have laid a strong foundation for inclusive and equitable natural resource management across the Terai Arc Landscape.

E. Knowledge Management

The project has implemented a knowledge management strategy to facilitate informed decision-making process, promote collaboration, and empower stakeholders. Important lessons have been documented through regular monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, which are being compiled into knowledge documents to share among relevant stakeholders. These documents are vital for promoting the exchange of experiences with other practitioners. As part of this, an article is prepared on the impacts of improved cattle shed activities on livelihood interventions, including the nexus between forest regeneration and habitat fragmentation using software like Fragstats. These studies are highlighting the project's effectiveness in reducing habitat fragmentation and promoting sustainable forest management (SFM). To further facilitate knowledge exchange, the project website (<https://ilam.mofe.gov.np/>) was upgraded into Nepali and English to disseminate project activities and key outcomes to wider audiences. It also provides a grievance submission platform and showcases success stories on Integrated Landscape Management practices. There are a total of 190,420 viewers of ILaM website in the reporting period.

Multi-stakeholder forums (Jawik Chautari, special conservation day celebration) are being convened to discuss ILM in TAL, including managing critical corridors, buffer zones, and mitigating infrastructure projects' impacts on biodiversity, forests, and local communities. These forums will facilitate engagement with related initiatives in Nepal and international experiences. Following the recommendation from mid-term review, an exit strategy is being prepared ensuring sustainability beyond the project period by documenting insights, capacitating relevant stakeholders, and integrating successful practices at the local level. This strategy ensures long-term impact and promotes institutional learning culture. Mass awareness has been generated through various channels, including 10 radio programs (<https://ilam.mofe.gov.np/audios#>), wall paintings by Eco-Clubs, success stories, and videos, highlighting project activities and sharing lessons with stakeholders and the wider community. The RTSTI conference provided a platform (<https://www.rtsti.com/>) for knowledge exchange, networking, and showcasing cutting-edge research, encouraging advancements in ILM within TAL. Thesis (supported by project student grant program) abstracts have provided findings on recent success, challenges and opportunities within TAL's diverse ecosystem through primary data, contributing to the project's knowledge base. The project has supported innovative approaches to address issues like human-wildlife conflict management. Rapti Sonari Rural municipality received innovative grants to install 3 km mesh wire fencing with biological measures (citrus plantation) species fencing.

The pictorial manual and species-specific guidelines provide detailed, practical information for addressing human-wildlife conflict. This resource helps stakeholders understand and manage conflicts effectively, fostering coexistence with wildlife and supporting well-informed decision-making. Social mobilization is essential for achieving Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) for which a learning document is planned to prepare in FY 25. The updated report on the participatory assessment identifies priority communities and forest areas within project sites. This information guides targeted interventions, supports effective resource allocation, and informs stakeholders about key focus areas, ensuring that project efforts align with local needs and environmental priorities (<https://ilam.mofe.gov.np/storage/documents/updated-report-on-participatory-assessment-to-identify-priority-communities-and-forest-areas-in-project-sitespdf-6593-124-1719730732.pdf>). The ILaM project annual calendar and project diary highlighting project interventions and conservation achievements were published.

<https://ilam.mofe.gov.np/storage/documents/illam-calender-2081pdf-2022-939-1719999438.pdf>
<http://ilam.mofe.gov.np/storage/documents/websitepdf-1975-773-1665306103.pdf>

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	One indicator has been replaced (damages to house per year to area of cropland protected) and one indicator has been removed (% of loan recipient) One indicator added (% increase in Knowledge, Attitudes, Perception scores) As per the MTR recommendations, 3 years of project implementation learning and stakeholders' suggestions during the ToC workshop WWF GEF Agency No objection on 4/1/2025
Components and Cost	As per AWP&B approval process of FY 26, the component budgets after realignment are: Component 1: \$698,017 Component 2: \$181,145 Component 3: \$3,139,326 Component 4: \$677,125 Total Budget: \$4,695,612 Intercomponent Budget Transfer From component 1 to 3 = \$10,000 From Component 2 to 1= \$20,000 From Component 2 to 3= \$75,516 From Component 4 to 3= \$118,936 Based on MTR Recommendations including field priority /practices and inputs from key implementing entities, the activity-wise budget was updated to ensure the effective and efficient use of project resources within project timeline. Based on this, Budget realignment has been carried out both within and among project components. This reallocation was made to restore corridors, forests, and sustainable land management. It was made also to address human-wildlife conflict as a pervasive issue. WWF GEF Agency no objection given on 3/19/2025.
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	No-cost extension The MTR has recommended a No Cost Extension (NCE) for the GEF ILaM project for the next 18 months, until December 31, 2026, and we have proposed this extension to the Ministry of Forests and Environment. The Project Advisory Committee (PAC) has recommended extending the project period for a full two fiscal years, until June 30, 2027. WWF GEF Agency no objection given on 3/19/2025.
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	

Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Terai Arc Landscape	28.34	81.46	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Terai Arc Landscape	28.16	81.89	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Banke-Bardia complex; Karnali and Kamdi corridors	28.693	82.202	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mahendra SS	27.9278	81.7975	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Purnadevi SS	28.6429	81.6952	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dhakeri	28.1565	81.7607	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gyanjyoti SS	28.1988	81.7064	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sarswati SS	28.0535	81.7472	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nepal RPS	28.4233	81.7001	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddhachuli Taranga BZUC	28.6382	81.3593	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Predator proof construction

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Leakhaparajul BZUC	28.4820	81.5781	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Predator proof construction

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rajkot BZUC	28.0089	82.0934	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Predator proof construction

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Purandhara BZUC	28.1764	82.0314	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Predator proof construction

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Narainapur sub-division nursery	27.8967	81.8498	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Nursery

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Rapti-subdivision	28.0592	81.7390	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Nursery

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lamki	28.6241	81.1677	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Nursery

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tikapur	28.543300	81.1263	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Nursery

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jyoti CFUG	28.1610	81.6904	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Janakalyan CFUG	28.6009	81.1530	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jagatpur CFUG	28.5659	81.1890	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kailasheshwor CFUG	28.5525	81.1747	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chauridanda CFUG	28.1083	81.6812	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Purnima Mahila CFUG	28.1111	81.69	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nepal RPS-Salyan	28.3006	81.8291	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddheshwor SS	28.0403	81.7564	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Janata PSS	28.1920	82.0103	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Laxmi SS	28.0680	81.8664	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chetana CFUG (1st section)	28.6367	81.1716	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chetana CFUG (2nd section)	28.6374	81.1702	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chetana CFUG (3rd section	28.6374	81.1691	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Suryajyoti SS	28.4033	81.6952	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rani Karnali CFUG	28.5155	81.1322	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Integrated grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sita CFUG	28.1240	81.7090	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Wetland and grassland mgmt sites

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddheshwori CFUG	28.0270	81.8470	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Wetland and grassland mgmt sites

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Srijana CFUG 1	28.1953	81.7125	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Mesh wire fencing

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ghnteshwory CFUG	28.1958	81.7127	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Mesh wire fencing

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ashok CFUG	28.0665	81.8702	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

mesh wire fencing

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bal Jyoti SS	28.5621	81.1702	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sahid Smiriti SS	28.6267	81.1679	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

eco club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Trivuwan SS	28.4795	81.0983	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddheshwor Mahadev SS	27.9810	82.1858	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jai Durga SS	28.0953	81.8061	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Eco-club

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pashupatinath CFUG	28.0752	81.7092	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Integrated Grazing Mgmt sites

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rapti Pudit Gulari CFUG	28.0888	81.7766	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Integrated grazing mgmt sites

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sadabhar CFUG	28.0386	81.7588	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Shivashakti Patabhar CFUG	28.5535	81.1788	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Karnali Chisapani CFUG	28.5955	81.1673	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Kusumya CFUG	28.0258	81.7630	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddhababa CFUG	28.0594	81.7392	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Grazing mgmt

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Janakalyan CFUG	28.0957	81.8702	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Mesh wire fencing

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Patabhar BZUC	28.5372	81.1844	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Mesh wire fencing

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Purnima CFUG	28.6515	81.1383	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sadabahar CFUG	28.0387	81.7581	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rajkot BZUC	28.0077	82.1295	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalandhara CFUG	28.1433	81.7674	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Satisal Plot	28.1369	81.8825	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vatsal	28.3021	81.5430	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Riverbank protection

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bal Jyoti SS	28.5621	81.1702	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Eco-Club Activities Performed School

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sahid Smiriti SS	28.6267	81.1679	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Eco-Club Activities Performed School

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Trivuwani SS	28.4795	81.0983	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Eco-Club Activities Performed School

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddheshwor Mahadev SS	27.9810	82.1858	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mahendra SS	27.9278	81.7975	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gyanjyoti SS	28.1988	81.7064	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sarswati SS	28.0535	81.7472	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nepal RPS	28.4233	81.7001	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Suryajyoti SS	28.4033	81.6952	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Purnadevi SS	28.6429	81.3197	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nepal RPS-Salyan	28.3006	81.8291	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddheshwor SS	28.0403	81.7564	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Janata PSS	28.1920	82.0103	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Laxmi SS	28.0680	81.8664	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jai Durga SS	28.0953	81.8061	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pashupatinath CFUG	28.0752	81.7092	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Rapti Pidit Gulari CFUG

28.0888

81.7766

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sadabahar CFUG	28.0386	81.7588	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Shivashakti Patabhar CFUG	28.5535	81.1788	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Karnali Chisapani CFUG	28.5955	81.1673	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kusumya CFUG	28.0258	81.7630	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddhababa CFUG	28.0594	81.7392	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jyoti CFUG	28.1610	81.6904	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Janakalyan CFUG	28.6009	81.1530	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jagatpur CFUG	28.5659	81.1890	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kailasheshwor CFUG	28.5525	81.1747	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chauridanda CFUG	28.1083	81.6812	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Purnima Mahila CFUG	28.1111	81.69	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rani Karnali CFUG	28.5155	81.1322	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sita CFUG	28.1240	81.7090	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddheshwori CFUG	28.0270	81.8470	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Srijana CFUG(1)	28.1953	81.7125	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Srijana CFUG(2)	28.1929	81.7147	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Ghanteshwory CFUG

28.1172

81.7991

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kotahidevi CFUG	28.0701	81.8982	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalpa CFUG	28.6344	81.2351	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bargada CFUG	28.6619	81.2039	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mahila Jagaran CFUG	28.6246	81.2025	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Northern Part Khairi Grassland	28.1007	81.9249	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Central part khairi grassland	28.0981	81.9210	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
East to khairi khola	28.1167	81.9325	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sutaiya	28.2617	81.6971	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kusum	28.0088	82.1299	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Near to obhari	28.1338	81.8321	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Muktakamiya CFUG	28.6206	81.2184	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Srijana CFUG	28.1958	81.7127	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ghnteshwory CFUG	28.1172	81.7989	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ashok CFUG	28.0665	81.8702	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Janakalyan CFUG	28.0957	81.8092	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Patabhar BZUC	28.5372	81.1844	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Chetana CFUG (1st section)	28.6367	81.1716	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chetana CFUG (2nd section)	28.6370	81.1702	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chetana CFUG (3rd section)	28.6374	81.1691	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Purnima CFUG	28.6515	81.1383	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sadabahr CFUG	28.0387	81.7581	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rajkot BZUC	28.0077	82.1295	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalandhara CFUG	28.1433	81.7674	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category M and E Document	Title TrackingTool_all years_Nepal ILaM(2)
Document Category M and E Document	Title WWF GEF ILaM 5th PIR_FY25