

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	5203
Project Name:	Catalysing Ecosystem Restoration for Climate Resilient Natural Capital and Rural Livelihoods in Degraded Forests and Rangelands of Nepal.
Countr(ies):	Nepal
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Catalysing Ecosystem Restoration for Climate Resilient Natural Capital and Rural Livelihoods in Degraded Forests and Rangelands of Nepal.

Country

Nepal

GEF ID

5203

Implementing Agency

UNEP

Executing Entity

Ministry of Environment of Nepal in partnership with Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

Trust Fund

LDCF

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/16/2025

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2025 , 7th PIR

Objective

Increased capacity of national and local government institutions in Nepal to adapt to climate change by implementing EbA in degraded forests and rangelands in mid-hill and high mountain areas.

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Satisfactory

Development Objective

Satisfactory

Overall risk

Low Risk

Project Financing

5,744,890.00

Cumulative Disbursement

4,216,995.87

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

8/12/2015

Agency Approval

4/4/2018

Implementation Start 5/25/2018	First Disbursement 2/1/2019
Expected MTR 9/19/2022	Actual MTR 3/31/2023
Expected Completion 7/1/2025	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

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

Progress

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

Outcome 1: Increased capacity of national and local government institutions in Nepal to adapt to climate change by implementing EbA in degraded forests and rangelands in mid-hill and high mountain areas

During this reporting period, capacity was built among central level government officials through a 5-Day training on identifying, prioritizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating EbA interventions held 16-20 December 2024. The training was led by Mr. Keshav Khanal (NCASEE) with support from the National Public Education Expert (NPEE). A total 23 officials attended the training programme, among which 30% were female. This training program focused on strengthening the capacity of officials at the Forest Research and Training Centre (FRTC) and academic institutions to include and deliver training packages that incorporate effective planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of EbA programs. The program also reinforced advocacy for the effective prioritization and integration of EbA into the government's regular programs. Participants built their capacity to apply the Adaptation, Livelihoods and Ecosystems Planning (ALiVE) tool designed to help organize and analyze information to plan effective EbA interventions. The training report can be found in the link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tZ4MYKRoDREZRvCgB29lhKyPhOf67oQM/view?usp=sharing>

In addition, a 3 Day training was organized on Gender Equality Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) integration in EbA programming from 10 to 12 March 2025. This GEDSI integration training was organized as a follow-up and advanced program for government officials to leverage their learning to plan and design EbA programming through the lens of GEDSI. The training, facilitated by GEDSI consultants Dibya Devi Gurung and Sindhu Prasad Dhungana (former NPD), brought together 21 government officials from 17 institutions, including forest, agriculture, and livestock sectors. Key sessions covered GEDSI concepts, their relevance to climate resilience, and the integration of GEDSI into the EbA planning cycle. Participants conducted situation analyses, identified key barriers, developed transformative outcomes, and crafted GEDSI-responsive action and M&E plans through tools such as problem tree analysis and privilege walk exercises. National and global frameworks, such as the COP 29 outcomes and feminist institutional approaches, were discussed to contextualize Nepal's commitments to inclusive climate action. The training fostered deep awareness and equipped government partners with tools to drive more equitable, inclusive, and climate-resilient programming. The training report can be found in the link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jrVHJHHcbRwwrJM6oT2QM5dS5_F3Onhq/view?usp=sharing

In addition to EbA practitioners, and government officials, training for central level media personnel was organized on 16-17 February 2025 in Dhulikhel, Kavre. The training aimed to strengthen journalists' understanding and reporting skills on climate and environmental issues, enabling them to more effectively communicate nature-based solutions, including within Nepal's NAP and NDC 3.0. Eighteen participants (including 4 women) from major national print, online, radio, and television outlets attended. Pre- and post-training assessments showed a 4% improvement in knowledge. The training report can be found in the link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mS4tA68k1EQrSm7NLkJir1s3HV9gA2Mo/view?usp=sharing>

Recognizing the importance of education and academic institutions, the project in collaboration with the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) expanded the delivery of EbA curriculum for grade 6-8. The project also held (1) a 3 Day workshop between 13-15 December 2024 for 31 teachers and resource persons from CDC and, (2) in May 2025, an advanced follow-up workshop to finalize the curriculum contents that were developed as an outcome of the first workshop. The workshop helped to enhance teachers' understanding of climate change awareness, adaptation capabilities and reduction of vulnerabilities to climate-related disasters and their skills in transferring the knowledge to students. The report on first workshop can be found in the link below:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Sb3ZuggWyyz9UjIGhtpXFVB_-FLkY947/view?usp=sharing

Supporting curriculum development and delivery, thematic papers have been produced and disseminated on 1) Impact of EbA Curricula in generating awareness on CC & EbA in Bhimeshwar Municipality, Dolakha; 2) Assessment of increased water yield as a result of EbA interventions in three districts and 3) Climate change mitigation benefit. https://www.amazon.com/Forests-Climate-Change-Biological-Perspectives/dp/9819739047/ref=monarch_sidesheet https://forestaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/4_JFL_25_1_Khanal-et-al.pdf

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u9OZVUSAqxO1NRZxcv5QNk_FLacKfXY6?usp=sharing

Furthermore, the media fellowship programme concluded in this reporting period with results including stories and reports on EbA disseminated through different media channels. As part of the programme, 22 print media articles, 10 radio broadcasts and 5 TV news reports have been published and broadcast. These products mainly covered topics on the impact of conservation ponds, filtering dams, improved terraces, plantation, livelihood enhancement, community's role in actions against climate change and adaptation initiatives etc. A few examples of published articles are as below:

- <https://www.hamroudate.com/31/07/2024/166134/>
- <https://madhyanhadaily.com/post/1659>
- <https://butwaltoday.com/?p=66963>
- <https://salyantoday.com/2024/08/08/12797>.

More detailed can be found in the report:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v2IT1O3_9j6EFmYPdNOtcZ3w2YU8zLLN/view?usp=sharing

To document and disseminate the impacts of the project, Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) produced a 35-minute comprehensive documentary and a 10-minute short version, highlighting major interventions such as forest restoration, climate-resilient agriculture, eco-tourism, and community-based

conservation, eco-club initiatives in schools, and women's involvement in natural resource management. The documentary was produced in Nepali with English subtitles and broadcast through the Aankhijhyal video magazine on 15 national and regional TV channels. The video links are as below:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BpF3gx28dEg>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IiyYx6WIwP0>

In addition, two short videos on climate change and adaptation were showcased during side event in COP29 at Baku, Azerbaijan. Links for videos are as below:

- <https://youtu.be/V1sXm2P1njk>
- <https://youtu.be/pb-Kd5UmKHc>

Finally, the project distributed the following educational and awareness materials: Protocol for Planning and Implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) Interventions, EbA Capacity building training for Government officials, Guideline for implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) Interventions, Community level training manual on EbA, District level training manual on EbA, EbA II brochures, EbA Posters and educational toolkit “Green School Resource Handbook”.

In addition to training solely carried out under the project, contributions to ongoing national capacity building initiatives enhanced the achievement of Outcome 1. During this reporting period, the project supported the mainstreaming of EbA within the Sagarmatha Sambaad held between May 16-18, 2025, in Kathmandu on the theme “Climate Change, Mountains and the Future of Humanity.” Sagarmatha Sambaad is a biennial, multi-stakeholder dialogue forum initiated by the Government of Nepal to address pressing global, regional, and national issues.

The project also convened, a thematic session on the impact of sanitation nutrition and climate change in infectious disease, occupational and environmental health under the main theme of “Health Beyond Health”, at the National Health Summit 2024 organized by Nepal Medical Association (NMA) on 13-14 December 2024.

As of the end of the project period, the project has provided training to 776 participants (30% female) on EbA planning and implementation with the representation from the federal and district level government officials, community leaders and ward officials.

Outcome 2: National Policies and strategies strengthened to promote EbA implementation.

Under this outcome, three draft policy briefs aimed at influencing the policy arena were finalized during the reporting period: (1) Rangeland restoration, 2) Integration of EbA into community-based forest management and (3) Restoration and enhancement of agroecosystems through plantations and agroforestry on private lands.

The project developed an EbA upscaling strategy and financing plan that is targeted to local, provincial, and federal governments and stakeholders to integrate EbA into forestry, biodiversity, wetland and watershed sector policies and regulatory and operational instruments. The upscaling strategy can be found in the link: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/189Ym5nKvnr4UxpoqQWnGh-imyi6U6z2F/view?usp=sharing>

To support the implementation of the upscaling strategy, 12 best practices and critical lessons learned were documented and disseminated. These practices span seven thematic areas: policy integration, planning and upscaling, media engagement, research collaboration, capacity-building, water conservation, and livelihood improvement. The document can be found in the link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GKjQl_Huorg6qiw8Yx6h5OVkEjvFFYDu/view?usp=sharing

Finally, to further support mainstreaming EbA into national policies, the project provided support for the inclusion of the newly published Nepal Disaster Report 2024 prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs as part of its commitment to the UNDRR and the Sendai Framework. This is the first time that the report highlights climate-induced disasters and loss and damage and focuses on building resilience through EbA. Nepal presented the report at the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Manila from October 14-18, 2024. The disaster report can be found in the link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PslebzVHRz5cnH6taOhNMouSTxEjxMkt/view?usp=sharing>

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.

Under this outcome, the project has undertaken restoration works and community livelihood options to build community resilience. During the reporting period, 106 hectares of degraded rangelands have been restored, with a total cumulative restoration of 425 hectares (94% of overall rangeland restoration target 450) and 35 hectares of terraces have been improved/constructed for a cumulative improvement of 638 hectares of terraces.

Furthermore, during the reporting period, 42 sheds for livestock were constructed, additional support was provided to the nursery established in the DFO Achham premises, a filtering dam has been constructed with a cumulative total of 222 to date and a water conservation pond has been constructed with a cumulative total of 100 water conservation ponds constructed/rehabilitated so far.

With regards to reducing sensitivity through local planning and development, 3 Community Forestry Operational Management Plans (CFMP) have been updated to include EbA criteria bringing the project total to 141 CFMP updated against 100 targeted. Furthermore, in Dolakha district, seven Community Livelihood Improvement Plans (CLIPs) activities related to EbA were implemented, and in Salyan district, 23 EbA related CLIP activities were implemented. Overall, during the project period, 20 CLIPs have been developed, and 113 activities have been implemented improving communities' livelihood opportunities and increased income generation.

Finally, Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA) were planned for eight working municipalities (Bangad Kupinde, Sanfebagar, Mellekh, Ramaroshan, Bhimeshwor, Kalinchowk, Shailung and Jiri). So far, three LAPAs have been developed in Sanfebagar Municipality, Ramaroshan Rural municipality and Kalinchowk Rural Municipality with the remaining 5 LAPAs are expected to be developed by August 2025.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

The project only faced one notable challenge during the reporting period, during the LAPA development process. Since rural municipalities have limited knowledge and technical expertise on development of LAPA,

they took some time in fully understanding the process. This delayed the timely initiation of development process. However, the project was able to address and overcome this challenge by providing technical support on steps to follow in the LAPA development process. With additional technical support, all LAPAs were on track for completion in August 2025.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-09-01, 2024-12-02
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>In addition to the PSC meeting, the following activities and meetings were conducted with project stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OAG Audit field visit, 8 - 13 July 2024 Monitoring visit by DPC Salyan, 26-30 January 2025 CCMD monitoring field visit, 10 – 14 January 2025 <p>Meeting minutes or field visit reports can be found in the link: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1F6Wc1mBi8ferFVqSPKIV1X0QnmfeCl-Q?usp=sharing</p> <p>The project has been operationalizing its Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to ensure stakeholder engagement, avoid negative impacts, and enhance stakeholder ownership. The project has meaningfully engaged a wide range of stakeholders and experts providing them with opportunities to be involved at various stages, along with a grievances redress mechanism (GRM). The project actively engages central-level stakeholders through PSC meetings, providing updates on the plan, work progress, and implementation issues. PSC members from various ministries and departments are involved in decision-making processes. The 10th and 11th PSC meeting were platforms where the revised annual workplan for 2024 and project extension was approved, and directions were provided to project for timely completion of remaining activities and initiate project exiting approaches.</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 regularly coordinate and communicate with municipal leaders and ward chairs on the identification of intervention sites, implementation and monitoring of the project activities.</p>

To further foster coordination, all DPCs are stationed in division forest offices of each working district. Proposals for activities are prepared by the ward offices and presented to the municipality for endorsement and approval. Field level activities are implemented through local user group committees. While CAO, Municipal heads and technical personnel monitor the works after completion and approve the budgets and expenditures upon public hearing.

Ward officials, including ward members regularly monitor ongoing project activities and provide suggestions and feedback based on observation to the user groups responsible for carrying out the activity. While local government undertakes routine monitoring of project activities, the project further includes them in field visits made by the project team, especially from PMU. This helps to not only foster the partnership between the project and local government but also create a sense of accountability for joint undertaking of project and the outcomes it generates. In Achham, a separate EbA implementation committee is in operation that is responsible for the overall planning and execution of activities. In addition, a technical official from each municipality is designated as EbA focal person who oversees implementation in each ward in consultation with the implementation committee. 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.

Participants for central level capacity building training are selected in consultation with MoFE and MoALD ensuring appropriate categories of officials are capacitated. In this reporting period, participants represented institutions/departments like FRTC, DoFSC, MoALD, Department of Livestock Services, Department of Agriculture, MoFE, CCMD (MoFE), Planning (MoFE), AFU and DNPWC.

The project seeks contribution, support and approval from local and district-level line agencies for development and implementation of training materials, guidelines, and toolkits. For example, in this reporting period, EbA Education Toolkit titled “Green Resource Book” has been developed and printed in consultation with local stakeholders. Teachers and students participate through the teacher-student network for educational toolkit design. The overarching CEPA strategy and dissemination framework serve as key tools for engaging the public, including national awareness campaigns on EbA. Likewise, the project engages media personnel from all three working districts for EbA awareness raising and quality news reporting.

For media engagement, the project liaises with federation of Nepali Journalist (FNJ). For example, 18 media personnel selected by respective FNJs from working districts have been brought on board and oriented under the media fellowship programme for wider dissemination of EbA key messages and awareness.

To ensure transparency, participation, learning and accountability, the project has put in place grievance redress mechanism (GRM). DPCs have been oriented on the mechanism and the significance of its functioning. As part of the project implementation, all activities include dissemination of information on GRM among all project beneficiaries giving them the opportunity to share their grievances and suggestions if any. In addition, during field visits, M&EO verifies the functioning of the mechanism through interaction with beneficiaries and government stakeholders. In recent field visits, a few beneficiaries reported not knowing the technical name of the mechanism (i.e., GRM) but having awareness of who and where to go if they have complaints. This shows that stakeholders are aware of GRM and can reach out to project whenever they need to.

D. Gender Equality

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>During this reporting period, the project has undertaken activities in line with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Training modules and session plans were developed to enhance gender mainstreaming while, when conducting central and field level training activities have been put into practice to encourage the full and effective participation of the women. Despite project efforts, there is 30% women representation in the capacity building trainings for national, district, local government officials and community members. At community level training, project has achieved 35% women representation. Furthermore, development of 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 single women and female-headed households. Furthermore, in this reporting period, to reinforce gender inclusion, GEDSI integration training has been conducted to encourage and advocate for GEDSI mainstreaming in EbA programming.</p> <p>The project has also ensured that equality is maintained for payment for work. In all labour work related activities (skilled/unskilled), men and women are equally paid (E.g., NPR. 800 and 1000 for unskilled and skilled work respectively). Not only in field level activities, but the project has also ensured gender inclusion in all key aspects of its programming. For example, 58% of the research grantees who are currently undertaking research on EbA related issues/topics are female and 31% government officials trained on EbA are female.</p> <p>As already reported, 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.CC and GESI strategy, MOFE (2020-</p>

2027)<https://www.mofe.gov.np/uploads/documents/gesiclimate-chng-repnepali1625885588pdf-9628-989-1657876169.pdf>

The project places significant emphasis on gender and social inclusion. The project, at its initial stage, developed a policy review action plan aligned with GAP. This report informs the integration of gender and social inclusion (GESI) issues and action plans at all project levels, including capacity building training. In capacity building training for government officials and community members, 31% women's participation was ensured. In the mid-mountain areas, where men often migrate for work, women's involvement in project interventions is significantly increasing. On average, approximately 51% of women have been engaged in various project interventions: 52% in rangeland restoration, 51% in forest restoration, 54% in terrace improvement, 50% in bio-engineering measures, 50% in filtering dam construction, 49% in conservation/recharge pond construction, and 51% 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. This also provides an opportunity for seasonal employment and cash income for women.

Disaggregated information about training participants can be found in the link

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/15iEGz-DJl4Xtrn4X7atPdsuk4ZmLGWjf/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=117834138242423528371&rtpof=true&sd=true>

E. Knowledge Management

Knowledge activities and products	<p>The project has created various knowledge products in this reporting period.</p> <p>Knowledge products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of Best Practices and Lessons Learned EbA Upscaling Plan Project Completion Report <p>The project also distributed the following educational and awareness materials: Protocol for Planning and Implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) Interventions, EbA Capacity building training for Government officials, Guideline for implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) Interventions, Community level training manual on EbA, District level training</p>
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	<p>manual on EbA, EbA II brochures, EbA Posters and educational toolkit “Green School Resource Handbook”.</p> <p>List of media coverage during this reporting period:</p> <p>https://butwaltoday.com/?p=71416</p> <p>https://gurashonline.com/2024/09/22/4752</p> <p>https://newsofnepal.com/2024/06/30/653078/?fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZWOCMTEAAR2RI7XSvSfq1aeSo-</p> <p>https://www.onlinekhabar.com/2024/08/1522014</p> <p>https://gorkhapatraonline.com/news/119646</p> <p>https://www.onlinekhabar.com/2024/12/1595317/a-glimpse-of-the-lost</p> <p>https://www.karobardaily.com/news/267715</p> <p>https://www.onlinekhabar.com/2024/10/1552748/happiness-safe-in-mothers-pouch</p> <p>https://www.karobardaily.com/news/266389</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPpHcgpgKbA</p>
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>Throughout the implementation, the project has continued to ensure that learning is collected time and again to gain valuable insights and inform decision-making for adaptive programming and stock taking. Some of these key learnings include:</p> <p>Build the capacity of community groups through training on business planning, income generation, and infrastructure maintenance. Clear communication of roles and responsibilities fosters ownership and sustainability.</p> <p>Continue technical, financial, and institutional support beyond project timelines. Strengthen monitoring systems and reactivate local-level staff to maintain momentum and oversight.</p> <p>Embed EbA and LAPA approaches into local and municipal planning. Enhance coordination among federal, provincial, and local governments for aligned implementation and policy coherence.</p> <p>Provide additional technical support for local communities / rural municipalities who lack experience in LAPA development.</p> <p>Install signage at project sites and use communication tools like documentaries and success stories to raise awareness and inspire replication.</p>

Scale up successful interventions such as terrace improvements, bioengineering, and conservation ponds in similar ecological regions to maximize impact.

Shift from isolated site interventions to integrated, landscape-level planning to ensure ecological connectivity and resilience.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	<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. Some activities such as rainwater 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 to address critical climate induced risk. All the above activities were adequately discussed and agreed during the MTR mission.</p>
Implementation Schedule	
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	<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. Some activities such as rainwater 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 to address critical climate induced risk. All the above activities were adequately discussed and agreed during the MTR mission.</p>
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IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
LakuriDanda,9	28.1420	82.5610	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Dolakha district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lapilang 5	27.7450	86.1086	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Dolakha district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lapilang 6	27.7377	86.0877	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Dolakha district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Magapauwa 4	27.6551	85.9867	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Dolakha district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jiri 5	27.6674	86.2728	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Dolakha district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Devasthal	28.5140	82.0282	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Salyan district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ganjaripal 6	29.2511	81.0771	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Salyan district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ghanjaripal 7	29.3021	81.1021	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Salyan district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mulkhola 4	28.5398	82.1110	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Salyan district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Mulkhola 5	28.6490	82.3121	
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Location Description:

Project working sites in Salyan district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Suikot 2	28.5729	82.1534	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Salyan district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Babla	29.3215	81.2486	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Achham district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bhatakatiya	29.2316	81.4039	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Achham district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ramaroshan	29.2018	81.4135	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Achham district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rishidaha 1	29.0396	81.2518	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Achham district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Rishidaha 2	29.1207	81.3197	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Achham district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sodasha	29.0664	81.2934	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Achham district

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Khare,8	27.7771	86.2217	

Location Description:

Project working sites in Dolakha district

Activity Description:

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Title
M and E Document	5203_Nepal_PIR_UNEP_2025