

# GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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## General Project Information

Project Title:

Conservation of Endangered cold water fish species for sustainable livelihoods of fishing communities in Middle Trishuli River Basin, Central Nepal

Region:

Nepal

GEF Project ID:

11818

Country(ies):

Nepal

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID:

750389

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

10/1/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Species, Threatened Species, Mainstreaming, Fisheries, Aquaculture, International Waters, Freshwater, River Basin, Aquifer, Lake Basin, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Ecosystem Approach, Income Generating Activities, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Degradation Neutrality, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Livelihoods, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Information Dissemination, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Learning, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

36

GEF Project Financing: (a)

1,327,630.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

126,125.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

1,453,755.00

Total Co-financing:

10,000,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
50,000.00	4,750.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
54,750.00	1,508,505.00

Project Tags:

Support IPLC, GBF Target 1, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 10, GBF Target 11, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 23

## Indicative Project Overview

To implement and scale up biodiversity friendly management of native fish species ensuring long-term viability, ecological health, and sustainable livelihoods in Middle Trishuli River Basin, Central Nepal

## Project Components

### 1: Ecosystem based fisheries management in Middle Trishuli River Basin

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
728,400.00	5,377,400.00

Project Outcomes:

**1.1:** Access to inputs and services enhanced for ecosystem-based fisheries management  
GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of ecosystems under improved practices (37,755 ha of water bodies)

Project Outputs:

- 1.1.1:** Biodiversity friendly practices for native fish management promoted in two (2) key rivers of Trishuli Basin
- 1.1.2:** Fingerling production of threatened three (3) native fish species for stock enhancement and replenishment via one (1) satellite station, Fishery Research Center/NARC (Trishuli).
- 1.1.3:** Seven (7) aquafarms for native fishes established to reduce fishing pressure and for sustainable livelihoods of-IPLCs

### 2: Enabling environment for sustainable management of native fish biodiversity and knowledge management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
460,600.00	3,622,600.00

Project Outcomes:

**2.1:** Enhanced governance and capacities of diverse stakeholders and local communities to promote sustainable fisheries management

GEF Core Indicator 11: 24,077 of people benefiting from GEF financed investment 12,000 female

12,000 male

Project Outputs:

**2.1.1: 2 (Likhu and Tadi)** Highly participatory consultations supporting collaborative management and natural resource use agreements – groups and institutions, including establishment of seven (7) Gender Inclusive CAACG for good governance of fishery management.

**2.1.2: (1) Locally appropriate**-integrated technical guideline for management of native fisheries developed and owned by stakeholders

**2.1.3** Locally appropriate knowledge base products, extension materials developed and disseminated. e.g. sustainable aquaculture manual, fingerling production manual, 1 fish identification key, 1 fish inventory

## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
75,410.00	550,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Project Outputs:

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1: Ecosystem based fisheries management in Middle Trishuli River Basin	728,400.00	5,377,400.00
2: Enabling environment for sustainable management of native fish biodiversity and knowledge management	460,600.00	3,622,600.00
M&E	75,410.00	550,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,264,410.00</b>	<b>9,550,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost (PMC)	63,220.00	450,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>1,327,630.00</b>	<b>10,000,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

## PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

**Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)**

### 1) Project Rationale

**Baseline conditions and project area:** Nepal harbors a total of 236 native fish species, constituting approximately 1.6% of the global freshwater aquaculture diversity. The fish population spans from diminutive, short-lived species like the 26 mm *Danio rerio* to some of the world's largest freshwater fish, such as the *Bagarius yarrelli*, which can grow up to 80 kg. Nepal's rivers are rich in diverse habitats and environments, with fishes abundant in four major rivers, including Trishuli in Central Nepal, which is upstream of Narayani River Basin.

Fish, crucial to freshwater ecosystems are undervalued in conservation efforts, leading to a decline in populations and increased threats across Nepal. The IUCN Red List Category for native fish includes 27-Threatened, 3-Critically Endangered, 2-Endangered, 5-Vulnerable, and 17-Near Threatened. Factors contributing to this decline include over-exploitation, illegal fishing, land degradation including haphazard rural road construction, landslides, dam construction, and limited awareness among the local population. Climate change is also expected to pose a significant challenge to freshwater systems in the future.

Natural water bodies, particularly rivers and lakes, are crucial for the economy of numerous fishing communities in Nepal. The IUCN report lists 20 of 103 ethnic and caste groups as 'wetland groups,' and approximately 12 ethnic communities are directly or indirectly involved in fisheries, relying on aquatic resources for their livelihoods. Engaging ca. 362,244 individuals in 2014 and 362,244 individuals 2022 in capture fisheries with 60 percent being female, these communities actively participated in various aspects of the fishing industry. Female members significantly contribute to fishing gear preparation and market sales, but community engagement declines due to low income from capture fisheries have led households to seek alternative, unsustainable, and/or more lucrative income-generating opportunities.

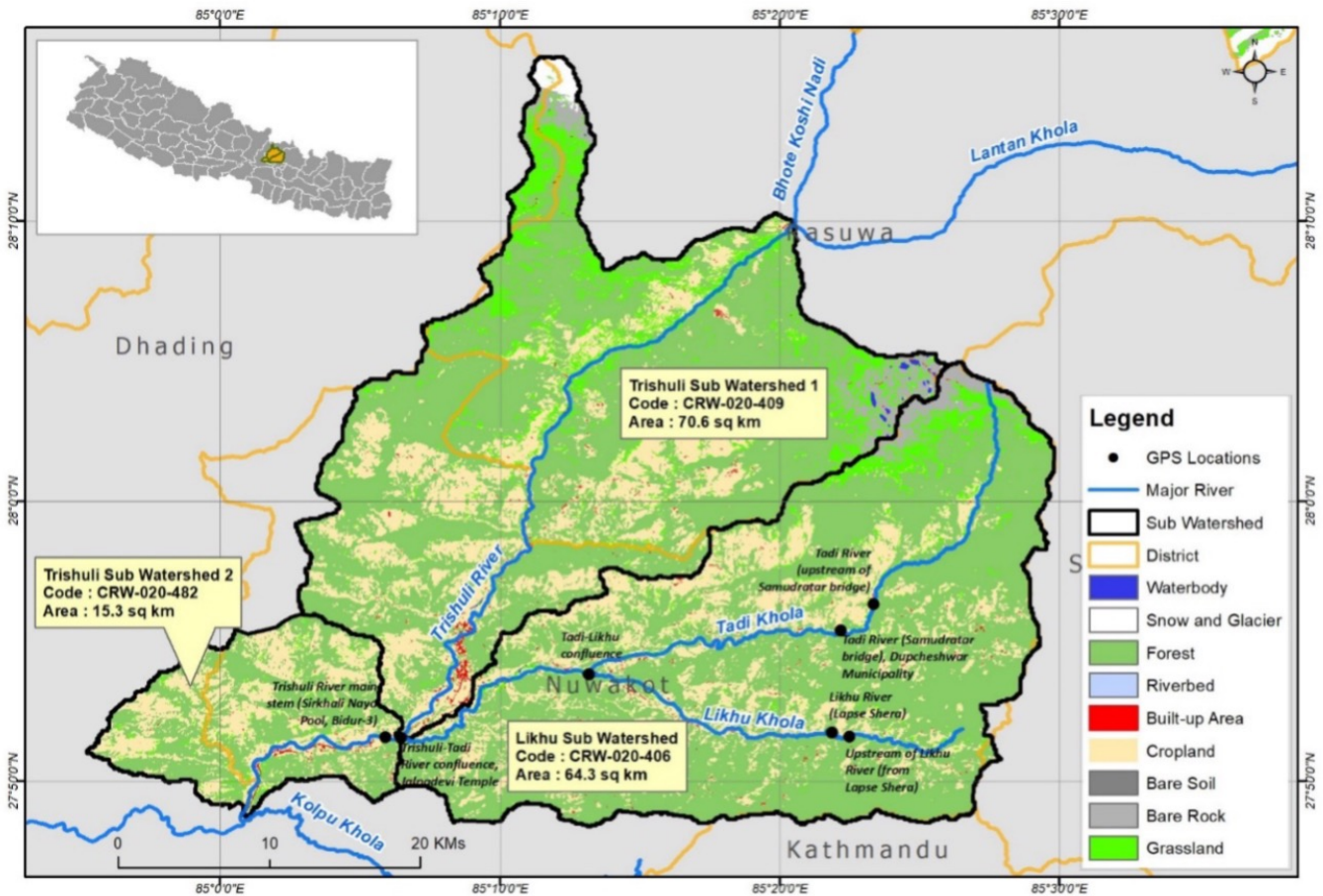
The **Trishuli River Basin**, originating in Tibet's Trans-Himalayan Zone, has a glacier in its catchment area which cascades from 2,600 m asl to 1,400 m asl before entering the Kali Gandaki River in Nepal. Based on variations in gradient and temperature, the river is delineated into three zones, viz: (i) Steep cold-water zone (upstream); (ii) Less steep, cold to cool zone (mid-stream) in Nuwakot district, and; (iii) A milder cool to warm zone (down-stream). In the middle stream of **Nuwakot district**, the sub-rivers join and drain into the main basin.

The proposed project areas (Fig. 1) include:

- the **sub-watershed of Tadi river**, a major tributary of Trishuli River Basin, that flows through municipalities including Dupcheshwar, Panchakanya, Suryagadhi, Likhu, Bidur and Belkotgadhi.
- the **sub-watershed of Likhu river**, being sub-tributary of Tadi River, which flows across Phanyakanya, Shivapuri and Likhu Municipalities.
- **Tadi river confluence to main Trishuli at Devighat, and 1 km downstream** of the confluence point as critical Golden Mahseer/Sahar migratory route to upstream watershed areas.

The project covers 150.2 km, with a population of 263,391 in Nuwakot district and 68,792 in Tadi and Likhu watersheds, with 48.5% male and 51.5%

female.



### Trishuli River with Tadi and Likhu Sub-watershed

The Trishuli River Basin, including Tadi and Likhu rivers, contains 18 out of 106 reported economically significant fish species in Nepal. The rivers were once renowned for their abundant yield of the economically significant /IUCN Red listed stream fish, Golden Mahseer or Sahar, *Tor putitora* (EN); Snow Trout or Asala, *Shizothorax richardsonii* (VU) and Copper Mahseer or Katle, *Neolissochilus hexagonolepis* (NT). Other economically important food fish includes Dark Mahseer or Karange (*Naziritor chelynoides*), Phageta (*Barilius* spp.), Buduna (*Garra annanndalei*) and Gardi (*Labeo dero*). Tadi and Likhu rivers with their connecting numerous rivulets serve as breeding and nursing hotspots for threatened fish species; cold-water species (e.g. Asala) in upper reach (>700 m asl) and warmwater species (Golden Mahseer and Copper Mahseer) in lower reach (<700 m asl). The FAO's (yet published) scoping survey indicates a significant decline in the fish population of these rivers due to both natural and human-induced threats.

#### Problem(s) that the project will address;

- (a) Unsustainable harvesting (over and illegal fishing) of fish from Tadi and Likhu rivers and their streams exceeds key fishery reproductive capacities, and weak monitoring and enforcement of national regulation has led to marked declines in fish populations, affecting the ecosystem balance and posing a threat to freshwater biodiversity.
- (b) Rapid urbanization, river aggregate mining, small-hydropower, weirs, dams, and improper land-use practices are causing significant land and river habitat degradation with marked water quality shifts in Tadi and Likhu rivers. This has negatively impacted riparian vegetation, food sources, fish navigation routes, breeding grounds, and fishing livelihoods, detrimentally impacting fish reproduction, migration patterns, and overall survival of native species.
- (c) Limited awareness among different stakeholders/local communities on the significance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is a key challenge, fostering apathy and unsustainable practices that harm key biodiversity and aquatic ecosystem values.

(d) The lack of local fishing communities' involvement in fisheries management and lack of more sustainable alternative livelihood options is causing increased pressure on remaining fish stocks, deteriorating aquatic ecosystems, and undermining the long-term well-being of communities dependent on fisheries.

(e) High-value native fish species like Asala, Golden Mahseer/Sahar, and Katle are facing stock depletion in two river systems and nearby streams due to overfishing and premature harvesting for short-term economic gain, posing a threat to their long-term survival and aquatic ecosystem health.

(f) River fisheries are under threat due to weak governance, leading to overexploitation and illegal fishing methods. Development interventions like dams, irrigation schemes, and gravel mining have significantly altered the riverine environment, posing serious threats to the long-term viability and biodiversity of fish stocks

### **Goal and Objectives**

**Goal:** Conservation of endangered native fish species for well-being of freshwater ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods of fishing communities.

**Objective:** To implement and scale up biodiversity-friendly management of native fish species ensuring long-term viability, ecological health, and sustainable livelihoods in Middle Trishuli River Basin, Central Nepal

### **Justification**

Sustainable fishing regulations can reduce over-exploitation, ensure fish population longevity, and maintain biodiversity, addressing the urgent threat to fish stocks and aquatic biodiversity.

Habitat protection and restoration and sustainable water management are crucial for safeguarding aquatic ecosystems and preserving fisheries biodiversity by addressing habitat degradation and promoting sustainable practices. Stakeholders' lack of awareness about aquatic biodiversity leads to unsustainable practices. Enhancing community outreach and locally appropriate/multilingual communication can promote understanding of ecosystem interconnectedness and human well-being. Overfishing is attributed to inadequate community involvement in fisheries management and lack of supplementary livelihoods. Empowering fishing communities through gender-inclusive indigenous and river-dependent approaches, management rights, conservation efforts, and supplementary livelihood options is crucial. Poor fisheries oversight and governance negatively impact fish and aquatic biodiversity, while good governance combines legal, social, economic, and political arrangements supporting conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing. Climate change exacerbates fish population challenges, necessitating research to adapt to changing climate and ensure fisheries' continued health.

### **Expected results including the Global Environmental Benefits and an estimate of the project's contributions to the relevant biodiversity core indicators.**

The project will contribute to improved fisheries and watershed practice practice in target Tadi and Likhu river systems which includesignificant to high value fish species. This includes15,360 ha which will be directly targeted for improved practices (CI 4). and through project supported improved governance and monitoring oversight an additional 22,395 ha of critical watershed/upstream riverine ecosystem is likely to be impacted.

#### **1) Project Description**

The project will promote collaborative management of aquatic biodiversity in Tadi and Likhu Rivers, conservation of Golden **Mahseer/Sahar, Asala, and Katle**, respectively **Endangered, Vulnerable** and **Near Threatened**; support local government in developing aquatic resource bills, and promote sustainable livelihood enhancement through aquafarms for Indigenous People, including women fishing communities.

The Theory of Change of the **Conservation of Endangered cold water fish species for sustainable livelihoods of fishing communities in Middle Trishuli River Basin, Central Nepal Project** addresses the drivers and threats to endangered fish biodiversity while incentivizing local communities including fishing folks to conserve the watershed, fisheries governance and stock enhancement measures.

#### **IF**

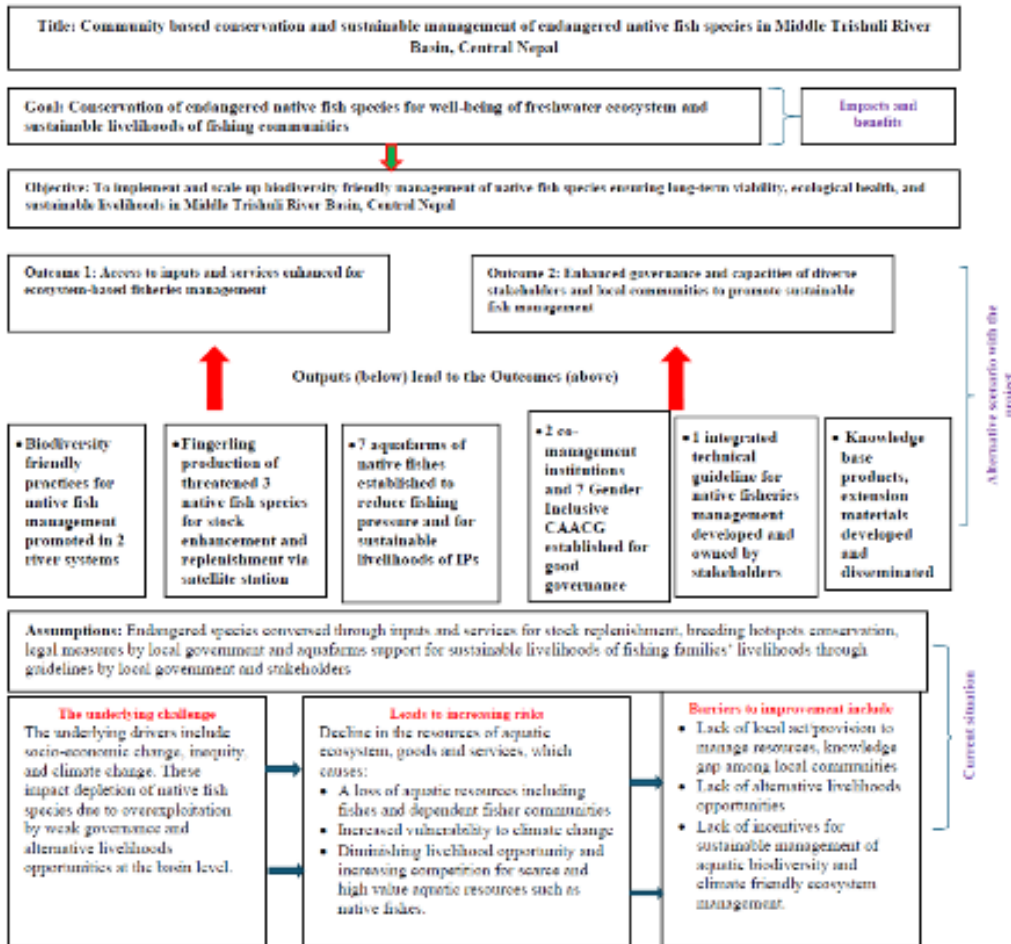
- i. Local government develops and implements regulatory mechanisms on overfishing, inclusive co-management institutions are formed, knowledge products developed for fishing communities to understand the importance and benefits of aquatic biodiversity and sustainable management,
- ii. Input services developed to generate socio-economic and biodiversity benefits through strengthened institutions for stock replenishment, conservation of breeding hot spots conserved, and support fish farms for sustainable livelihoods of fishing communities

**THEN**, the project will be able to

- i. Ensure fishing and local communities have enhanced knowledge and capacity about the ecosystem services of the Tadi and Likhu river basins and engage in conservation supporting the regulatory mechanism of the local government, and co-management groups are functional and responsible



- ii. Ensure sustainable livelihoods for the local communities through stock replenishments from fish farms, reducing pressure on fishing and threats to endangered native fish for the well-being of freshwater ecosystems, and engage with the private sector in marketing and value addition.



The project aims to address unsustainable harvesting of native fish species by local communities, weak law enforcement and oversight, lack of biodiversity awareness, and weak local institutions not yet recognizing nor supporting critical, healthy and functioning ecosystem flows and services. Unaddressed, fish species and key watershed and riverine habitats will decline, and IPLC livelihoods and well-being will be impacted along with the ecological integrity and longer-term socio-economic potentials of the entire river basin

The project will work under the two interwoven components that include:

### Component 1: Ecosystem based fisheries management in Middle Trishuli River Basin

**Outcome 1.1:** Access to inputs and services enhanced for ecosystem-based fisheries management. **Output 1.1.1:** Biodiversity-friendly practices for native fish management promoted in two (2) rivers of Trishuli River Basin. Activities involve pre and post-project assessment of native/exotic/indigenous fish species in Tadi and Likhu rivers, identification of critical habitats for high-value native fish, and socio-economic and livelihood surveys of IPs and local communities involved in open water fishing in the project area. **Output 1.1.2:** Fingerling production of three (3) threatened native fish species for stock enhancement and replenishment via one (1) satellite station, Fishery Research Center/NARC (Trishuli). Activities include guidance in hatchery and breeding practice supporting native fish species management and reproduction, including Golden Mahseer/Sahar, Asala, and Katle, following IUCN guidelines for genetic management in captivity; DNA sequencing as a baseline for restocking, monitoring mechanism will be developed for fingerling production in the Tadi watershed. **Output 1.1.3:** Seven (7) biodiversity-friendly aquafarms for native fish established to reduce fishing pressure and for sustainable livelihoods of IPLCs

**Activities:** Feasibility study to develop biodiversity-friendly fishponds in two (2) watersheds to engage fisher communities in skill-based livelihood and fisheries management activities, support for basic pond infrastructure in

Tadi and Likhu watersheds, provision of training to fishing communities, and explore local skills and knowledge on traditional fishing implements and native fish products.

**Component 2:** Enabling environment for sustainable management of native fish biodiversity and knowledge management. **Outcome 2.1.:** Enhanced governance and capacities of diverse stakeholders and local communities to promote sustainable fisheries management. **Output 2.1.1: 2 (Likhu and Tadi)** Highly participatory consultations supporting collaborative management and natural resource use agreements,– groups and institutions including establishment of seven (7) Gender Inclusive CAACG for good governance of fishery management.

**Activities:** Consultation/interaction with a wide range of stakeholders/ local government to assess current use, sustainable off-take parameters, and the need for aquatic animal conservation bill; support local government to develop Aquatic Animal Conservation Bill (AACB-legal legislation) aligning with federal level Aquatic Animal Conservation Act and National Fisheries Policy and adhering to collaborative management principles and implementation potentials, including negotiated natural resource use agreements and benefit sharing mechanisms; multi-stakeholder workshops for drafting, soliciting feedback and validation of draft bill; consultations/meetings with gender inclusive fisher community group for the formation of Community Aquatic Animal Conservation Group (CAACG) for designated river stretch; CAACGs support in developing statute aligning with AACB; meetings/workshops with CAACGs to form inter-CAACG co-management committee linking upstream and downstream and discuss trade-offs over their shared water resources; and interactions with local governments to form inter-municipality co-management coordination committee. **Output 2.1.2.:** One (1) locally appropriate integrated technical guideline for native fisheries management developed and owned by stakeholders. **Activities:** workshops, consultations, and interactions with stakeholders and local government to develop a technical guideline for native fisheries management in watershed rivers; encourages CAACGs to monitor fish practices, riverbed mining, and pollution; Eflow (environment flow) leveraged by micro-hydropower based on provisions of bill; and devise mechanism leveraging private sector entities for the promotion and marketing of fish varieties and value addition. **Output 2.1.3** Locally appropriate knowledge base products, extension materials developed and disseminated: e.g. sustainable aquaculture manual, fingerling production manual, 1 fish identification key, 1 fish inventory). **Activities** involve creating locally appropriate communication materials, such as supporting conservation protocols, ecosystem protection and restoration, fingerling production, etc., to support the establishment of oversight monitoring mechanisms; informing conservation awareness campaigns, workshops, and knowledge sharing workshops at national and local levels for scale up

**Stakeholders: Government:** At the federal level, the project will work with Central Fisheries Promotion and Conservation Center, and NARC under MoALD to design the project in line with the NBSAP and GBF action areas, while at the local/district level, the project will institutionally support and work closely with Fishery Research Center, Sub-station, Suryagadhi Rural Municipality- 5, Nuwakot district and Municipal offices (Shivapuri, Likhu, Panchakanya, Dupcheshwar, Taadi, Suryagadhi, Kakani, Bidur) to support further identification of critical sustainability parameters, fishery and aquatic ecosystem thematic and geographic gaps. **Private sector:** The project encourages fishers, particularly women and community groups, to plan and market through oversight and sustainable value chains fish, promoting sustainable use, related investment opportunities and innovative technologies for sustainable fisheries management. It also supports developing alternative business models promoting improved conservation practices by working with hoteliers and fish trader who sell fish in Kathmandu Valley. **IPLC:** The project has a key focus on IPLCs (majority include Danuwar Rai and Tamang, followed by Chhetris, Brahmin, Magar in the Municipalities) comprising 87% of the river basin-dependent population, and will engage with IPs in meaningful ways from project design through implementation to promote ownership, transparency, accountability and gender responsive community-based approaches. **Public sector:** The new constitution decentralizes responsibility and budgets to local levels to minimize threats to the freshwater ecosystem through development of clear enabling frameworks and guidelines for undertaking co-management arrangements and sustainable natural resource management, enhancing cross-sectoral coordination, co-management and benefit sharing opportunities. **Civil society:** Civil society organizations like Water Users Group, Community Forest Users Group, and Community Aquatic Animal Conservation Group are assisting draft of a fisheries conservation bill and guidelines to drive aquatic and fishery resources towards sustainable socio-economic development, increased revenue generation, employment creation, while maintaining functioning ecosystem flows supporting key biodiversity values and native cold-water fish populations.

**Specific Action Areas: Action Area Two:** Support IPLC stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and water (target 1,2,3, and 22); **Action Area Five:** Sustainable use of biodiversity (targets 5 and 9); **Action Area Six:**

**Specific Action Areas: Action Area Two:** Support IPLC stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and water (target 1,2,3, and 22); **Action Area Five:** Sustainable use of biodiversity (targets 5 and 9); **Action Area Six:** Biodiversity Mainstreaming in production sectors (Target 7 and 10)

The **Global Environment Benefits** that the project will deliver include: **Core Indicator 4-** Area of landscape under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (37,755 ha); **Core Indicator 11-** People benefitting from GEF financed investments (24,077 river dependent communities, 50% female)

**New National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2024-2030)** aligned with GBF targets is under formulation by the Ministry of Forests and Environment. Native fish biodiversity conservation and management are being mainstreamed as one of the priority thematic sections of the plan. **National Fisheries Development Policy (2023)** emphasise conservation, promotion and wise use of aquatic biodiversity, environment, habitat and local aquatic fauna for sustainable development of fishery sector.

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
37755	0	0	0

### Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
37,755.00			

### Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

## Type/Name of Third Party Certification

### Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

## Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

### Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	12,040			
<b>Male</b>	12,037			
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Under Core Indicator 4, the project will support improved practices in 37755ha in and around Lake Likhu and Tadi to benefit biodiversity

Core Indicator 11 - the interventions will directly benefit 24,077 river dependent communities in the project sites, including 50% female through sustainable fishing practices and related livelihoods activities, knowledge generated, and lessons learnt.

## ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

#### Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GBFF	Nepal	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	327,630.00	26,125.00	353,755.00
FAO	GBFF	Nepal	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	500,000.00	50,000.00	550,000.00
FAO	GBFF	Nepal	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	500,000.00	50,000.00	550,000.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>					<b>1,327,630.00</b>	<b>126,125.00</b>	<b>1,453,755.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GBFF	Nepal	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	10,000.00	950.00	10,950.00
FAO	GBFF	Nepal	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	Grant	20,000.00	1,900.00	21,900.00
FAO	GBFF	Nepal	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	Grant	20,000.00	1,900.00	21,900.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>						<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>4,750.00</b>	<b>54,750.00</b>

Please provide justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

### Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	327,630.00	5,000,000.00
GBFF Action Area 5	GBFF	500,000.00	2,500,000.00
GBFF Action Area 6	GBFF	500,000.00	2,500,000.00

Total Project Cost		1,327,630.00	10,000,000.00
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Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount
300,000.00

### Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>10,000,000.00</b>

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The cofinancing support will be provided in-kind by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development on a recurrent basis annually in the form of staff time for support to the project, office rental and related utilities, government vehicles used for project purposes, etc

### ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

#### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeff Griffin	9/30/2024	Lianchawii Chhakchhuak	0066610292847	lianchawii.chhakchhuak@fao.org

#### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Dr. Dhani Ram Sharma	OFP, Joint Secretary	Ministry of Finance	9/30/2024