

General Template of the Annual Performance Report (APR)

*Reference Number (FP050): Bhutan for Life
World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)*

*Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
(From 05-10-2018 to 31-12-2019)*

Sections in this report:

- Section 1: General Information
- Section 2: Implementation Progress
- Section 3: Financial Information¹ (Excel worksheet attached).
- Section 4: Report on Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender
- Section 5: Annexes
- Section 6: Attachments

Please submit the APR to opm@gcfund.org

SUBMITTED BY	
Danielle Lien, Senior Program Officer WWF GCF Accredited Entity	Submitted: 28/02/2020 Revised: 17/08/2020
<i>Name and title</i>	
<i>Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity (Yes/No): Yes</i>	Date of submission to NDA: 15/01/2020

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

¹ Please refer to excel worksheet attached "APR Section 3 (Financial Information)". Provide as attachments to this report any detailed additional financial information if required in the Funded Activity Agreement.

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

1. Funded Activity Title:	<i>Bhutan for Life (BFL)</i>
2. Funding Proposal Number:	<i>FP050</i>
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	10/1/2017 <i>B.18</i>
4. Accredited Entity:	<i>World Wildlife Fund, Inc.</i>
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	<i>Danielle Lien</i> danielle.lien@wwfus.org <i>+1 202.495.4179</i>
6. Executing Entity(ies):	<i>Royal Government of Bhutan (Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and Forests)</i> <i>Bhutan for Life Fund</i>
7. Implementation Period:	<i>From: 10/5/2018</i> <i>To: 10/5/2032</i>
8. Current year of Implementation:	<i>Year 1</i>
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	<i>2/28/2020</i>
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	<i>From: 10/5/2018</i> <i>To: 12/31/2019</i>
11. Total Project Budget²:	<i>Grant: USD 118,828,001</i>
12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	<i>Grant: USD 26,557,354</i>
13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:	<i>Grant: USD 5,792,037</i>

² Total project budget including co-financing as reflected in the relevant Funded Activity Agreement.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS *(less than one (1) page³)*.

Provide a narrative report describing the overall progress on the implementation of the funded activity, focusing on implementation achievements, delays and challenges according to the planned activities. As relevant, include references to other sections of this report (including Annexes or Attachments).

Include a description of key milestones of the funded activity achieved during this reporting period including any deviations from original expectations. Also, describe challenges encountered and actions undertaken to resolve these challenges, and lessons learned during the implementation, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.

If any issues have arisen in the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project, please provide a description of those items and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Following effectiveness on October 5, 2018, WWF received the first disbursement of GCF funds on February 19, 2019 after providing evidence of the creation and operationalization of the Bhutan for Life Fund Secretariat.

Transfer of funds from AE to BFLFS: A sum of USD 2,616,524 (GCF USD 2,425,029 and Private donor USD 191,495) was released from AE to BFLFS in March 2019.

Transfer of funds from BFLFS to RGOB: A sum of USD 2,105,630.15 (GCF USD 1,531,346.15 and Private donor USD 574,284) was released in 2019 (May-December) from BFL secretariat to RGOB.

Funds released from Department of National Budget (DNB), Royal Government of Bhutan to executing agencies (Department of Forest and Park Services): A sum of USD 2,136,744 (GCF USD 1,339,725, Private donor USD 540,634, BTFEC USD 256,385) was released from DNB to Executing partners. Due to the national budgeting process and assignment of funds to unique identification numbers, these funds were only made available to the respective parks and central management agencies in the third quarter of 2019 (roughly October), as explained below.

The funds released were used in implementing activities such as capacity development of communities on environmental conservation, training on SMART patrolling and basic park management for forestry officials, revision of management plans through biodiversity assessments, socio-economic surveys and inventory of invasive species, habitat improvement and management including RAMSAR sites and river banks, office construction and maintenance with development of minor eco-tourism infrastructure and procurement of vehicles and equipment (for smart patrolling, fire-fighting, field and office equipment). The details of these activities are provided in Section 2.3.

The activities implemented for Year 1 contributed towards achieving Milestones 3, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15. The details of the activities under each milestone is listed in section 2.3. Some of the activities under Milestones 2, 4, 6, 13 have been initiated while the larger activities will be implemented in the following years.

While major accomplishments for Year 1 included operationalizing the BFL Fund Secretariat and Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) as well as sensitizing the executing agencies within the Department of Forest and Park Services, there were delays in executing activities on the ground due to the following reasons:

1) Delay in institutionalization of dedicated project and fund management teams within both Executing Entities

Following effectiveness in October 2018, the Executive Director of the BFL Fund Secretariat was recruited in January 2019 and the recruitment for other functional posts of Program Manager, Finance Manager and Accounts Officer at the Secretariat was completed by March 2019. On the Project Coordination side, full time PCU officials could not be hired immediately due to government recruitment procedures. In the absence of regular PCU staff, the Secretariat worked with the interim PCU from the Central Management Unit (CMU) at the NCD. However, the interim team could not dedicate full time effort as they had to carry out other regular responsibilities and duties apart from the BFL project. Finally, a full-time Project Officer and an M&E Officer at the PCU was hired only in August 2019.

2) Delay in formulation and approval of AWPB 2019

The Secretariat along with the interim PCU organized a consultation workshop for the field officials to start working on the AWPB 2019. However, with limited knowledge on the BFL Financial Model and specific requirements of multiple donor requirements, it was difficult for interim PCU team to share the final AWPB 2019. With the recruitment of regular PCU officials, the submission and finalization of AWPB 2019 progressed swiftly.

³ Please remove text below to fit report to one page. Additional reports can be provided as other attachment to the APR.

3) Process of Budget and Activity incorporation in the government financial system

The Royal Government of Bhutan’s budgeting process usually starts in February and finalized by May of every year for implementation in July-June of that Financial Year. As the AWPB 2019 was not finalized during the budgeting process, the BFL budget could not be incorporated in the government budgeting system. Only after the approval of fund disbursement for Year 1, the Secretariat released budget to the Department of Public Accounts, Ministry of Finance (MoF) for further disbursement to the implementing agencies (IAs). With a large release of funds in September, supplementary incorporation of budget and activities for all 21 IAs into the financial system took time as it had to be reviewed and approved by the MoF. Most of the IAs received funds only around the October-November 2019 which led to an extremely tight implementation period of almost one or two months. Therefore, it was almost impossible to implement one-year activities in just one-two months. Nevertheless, the IAs tried to implement all the activities by taking up various adaptive measures to maximize outputs including grouping execution of similar activities together.

4) Ensuring BTFEC contribution to BFL

The BFLFS was also engaged in resolving issues related to the discrepancies in BTFEC annual contributions brought about by inflation and exchange rates. This process required a large investment of time as there were rigorous coordination meetings and follow-ups to ensure contributions from both BTFEC and RGoB. Following these conversations, the BTFEC has offered as a potential solution to fund projects specifically solicited by the RGoB to complement their unrestricted contribution to BFL and agree to continue coordinating in good faith with the GNHC, BFL EEs, and WWF.

5) Review and re-alignment of UNDP-GEF and BFL activities

Furthermore, the PCU supported by the Secretariat was involved in harmonizing the UNDP-GEF contributions to BFL. UNDP-GEF started its implementation from October 2017, however, BFL formally started only from October 2018. Due to the change in this time frame, some of the important activities which would have contributed to BFL were already implemented by the start of BFL project. Therefore, the initial agreed mapping of BFL and GEF activities had to be reviewed and re-aligned due to the difference in implementation period. The UNDP-GEF team has agreed to include the PCU and BFLFS in their annual planning workshops in an effort to maximize activity alignment with the remaining years of the UNDP-GEF project implementation and continue to coordinate in good faith with the GNHC, BFL EEs, and WWF.

6) RGoB Procurement process

For the procurement of major goods, works and services the implementing agencies are required to follow the RGoB procurement procedures which is lengthy in comparison to actual implementation time. This led to delays in actual implementation of the activities.

7) Seasonal activities

Habitat enhancement (alpine meadows and grassland) and restoration activities (plantation) could not be carried out due to dependence on a suitable season, as these activities cannot be carried during seasonal flooding of the monsoon season, during fall harvesting, or following heavy snow fall that would make certain areas inaccessible.

Details on the implementation challenges and lessons learned are provided in Section 2.6.

Capacity around environmental and social safeguards was addressed as a need in 2019. The PCU was finally able to contract consultants to supplement the work of the PCU and focus on safeguards. WWF is still working to address this capacity gap and provide guidance on additional staffing needs. As such, a key focus for 2020 is better planning to allow for the time delays in on-the-ground implementation caused by the necessary requirements of screening certain activities and developing management plans as this was a common issue in 2019. The details of the safeguard activities carried out in 2019 are provided in Section 4.1.

Based on the Gender Action Plan, four activities were initiated in Year 1. The details of these activities are provided in the Section 4.2.

Lastly, as noted above as a delay experienced in 2019, the BFL activities funded by UNDP-GEF are being aligned with the UNDP-GEF annual workplan.

2.2 Performance against the GCF Investment Criteria (summary) (max two (2) pages).

Provide a narrative report describing the progress on the funded activity’s performance against [the GCF investment criteria framework](#). The performance should be compared against the initial assessment provided in the Board-approved Funding Proposal (section E). The list of the investment criteria as per the current framework is provided below.

For each investment criteria outlined below, please include an assessment of current status, changes, progress and impact of the project as well as any impact of project context on the project during this reporting period against the initial baseline scenario and planned activities as per the assessment presented in the approved Funding Proposal.

2.2.1 Impact Potential (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Impact Potential".

Mitigation Impacts: The funded activities help deliver national and international mitigation impacts through the long-term conservation of Bhutan's carbon sinks, natural growth of forests in protected areas and reforestation of degraded forests.

Mitigation through long term conservation of Bhutan's carbon sinks and natural growth of forests: Range of activities for the year 2019 were implemented to improve the management of Bhutan's protected area network system such as training of field staff on SMART patrolling to reduce deforestation (and poaching), physical demarcation of protected area boundaries, and training on forest fire monitoring and management. These activities will help ensure the protected area management is brought under improved climate-responsive management practices and protect the natural growth of the forest thereby ensuring the current carbon stock in the PA network system is preserved.

Mitigation through reforestation of degraded forests and pastures: Several activities were implemented to contribute towards mitigation through reforestation of degraded forests and pastures through 1) Plantation in Protected Areas, namely Sakten Wildlife Sanctuary, Jigme Dorji National Park, Royal Botanical Park, Jomotsangkha Wildlife Sanctuary, Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary and Jigme Singye Wangchuk National Park; and 2) Sustainable Land Management and bio-engineering works under RGoB and GEF co-finance contributions to BFL. These activities over the project's lifespan will help in sequestering additional carbon and achieving Bhutan's national and international mitigation goals (maintaining carbon neutrality and acting as a net carbon sink). Some of the specific activities implemented were:

- Nation-wide survey and mapping of barren and degraded areas for site identification for future plantations
- Two days Open Street Map (OSM) desktop survey training for Plantation Focal Officers wherein all barren and degraded areas were mapped out using GIS; and
- Ground-truthing and validation of degraded areas within departmental maps, which is ongoing and will be completed by June 2020.
- Plantation: About 105 hectares of plantation have been initiated by BWS, JDNP, JSWNP, JWS, SWS and Royal Botanic Park through RGoB co-finance. The plantation activity mainly includes afforestation, enrichment plantations and water source protection plantation.
- Sustainable Land Management: Through UNDP-GEF co-finance, 633 hectares of bench terracing has been carried out. Calculation for other interventions to be aligned with BFL activities will be identified during UNDP-GEF's Mid-Term Review which is planned in September/October 2020.

Adaptation Impacts: The funded activities for year 2019 are key initial steps to help in reducing climate vulnerability and increasing the resilience of Bhutan's population by maintaining the provision of crucial ecosystem services thereby promoting human well-being. These activities also foster the conservation of biodiversity, thereby increasing the resilience of Bhutan's ecological systems and cultural heritage.

Direct improvement of community climate resilience inside Protected areas: Communities living within the protected areas have benefitted through adaptation and climate-responsive conservation activities implemented in year 2019. These activities include conservation awareness and education programs in several parks (Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary, Jigme Dorji National Park, Jigme Khesar Strict Nature Reserve, Jomotsangkha Wildlife Sanctuary, Phrumshingla National Park, Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary, Royal Manas National Park, Sakten Wildlife Sanctuary, Wangchuk Centennial National Park and Royal Botanical Park) and biological corridor areas (Bumthang Territorial Division, Mongar Territorial Division, Paro Territorial Division, Pemagatshel Territorial Division, Sarpang Territorial Division, Samdrupjongkhar Territorial Division, Trashigang Territorial Division, Tsirang Territorial Division, Wangdi Territorial Division and Zhemgang Territorial Division). Gender balance was ensured in these trainings with a participation of 2,340 males and 1,990 females from the above-mentioned parks and biological corridors and these trainings have not only created awareness on the significance of conservation, but also enhanced the capacity of the local communities on forest fire management and waste management. In addition, Bumdeling Wildlife sanctuary, Jigme Dorji National Park, Jigme Khesar Strict Nature Reserve, Wangchuk Centennial National Park and Royal Botanical Park implemented site specific ecotourism activities. The activities mainly involved minor ecotourism infrastructure development activities across the above-mentioned parks, mainly construction of canopies (covered shelters), water supply points, putting up waste bins and construction of toilets at the canopy (covered shelter) points. The activities implemented will contribute to enhancing community livelihoods that depend on tourism.

Activities such as creating awareness among communities on the significance of conservation, waste management, and forest fire management builds the human capital of the communities and increases their knowledge and awareness on potential impacts of climate change such as forest fires. Having better knowledge and awareness on potential impacts of climate change increases the adaptive capacity of the communities and builds their resilience towards potential impacts of climate change. Furthermore, eco-tourism infrastructures will help generate revenue for the communities and help diversify their income sources.

Diversified income sources for rural communities increases the adaptive capacity of the communities and helps switch between various income sources in the event of climate disasters. Diversified livelihood sources build the financial capital of the communities and builds resilience towards addressing impacts of climate change.

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Paradigm shift potential".

The funded activities implemented for the year 2019 helps achieve a paradigm shift for Bhutan by permanently protecting half of the country's area and bringing them under climate-responsive conservation management plans. Implementation from Year 1 requires no net loss in area under the protected area network which makes up 51.4% of total country area. The BFL activities in general and the activities implemented this year in particular help achieve Bhutan's commitment towards remaining a carbon neutral country even under increasing economic developmental needs. The Bhutan For Life project can serve as an exemplary model for conservation and promoting livelihoods in tandem. Further, BFL can make a significant contribution towards mitigation and promoting ecosystem and community-based adaptation in the face of changing climate with funding support from GCF and other private donor agencies.

Potential for knowledge and learning: The activities funded for implementation in year 2019 helped support information gathering efforts and translating them into relevant knowledge and learning tools to make it available to PA staff and local communities to adapt to impacts of climate change.

Knowledge and learning activities with local communities involved training of local communities and building awareness on traditional knowledge systems. The National Biodiversity Centre (NBC) conducted an awareness program on Traditional Knowledge (TK) systems through a stall during the mass public gathering at Jomolhari Festival during the Jomolhari Mountain Festival in Soe Gewog in October 2019. The awareness was on the TK associated with genetic resources for plants and animals. Activities such as raising awareness and building capacities of local communities to mobilize communities for sustainable and climate resilient resource management practices were also implemented. Indigenous knowledge systems help in providing a foundation in promoting community-based adaptation and mitigation action plans in a socio-ecological system. These knowledge systems help policy makers in making informed decisions to reduce vulnerability and build adaptive capacity of rural communities to better adapt to the impacts of climate change. This also helps in integrating traditional knowledge with formal climate science to address the impacts of climate change.

Knowledge and learning activities with PA staff involved strengthening information management and monitoring system such as a training workshop on botanical surveys of rare, threatened plant species; consultation workshops on prioritization of plant species for IUCN Red list assessment; conducting training on SMART patrolling; inventory of invasive species; and forest fire monitoring and management.

Contribution towards creation of enabling environment: The activities funded help in achieving and upholding Bhutan's constitutional mandate of maintaining 60% of the land under forest cover by protecting more than half of the land area and bringing them under climate-responsive conservation management. Further the activities help achieve Bhutan's commitment to remain carbon neutral and build a low carbon and climate resilient society reiterating the resolve to remain carbon neutral through submitting the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015 and ensuring emissions do not exceed the forest's sequestering capacity. Substantial progress has been made in addressing climate change in Bhutan with various adaptation and mitigation related plans and programs being initiated and implemented. Bhutan, as one of the least developed countries and with limited emissions, has placed priorities on both adaptation and mitigation in combating climate change.

Contribution to regulatory framework and policies: BFL year 1 activities implemented align with Bhutan's recent Climate Policy 2018 which was formulated in January 2018 to fulfil Bhutan's commitment to the Paris Agreement; the policy aims to provide strategic guidance and tools to identify and address the challenges and opportunities of climate change in an effective manner. BFL year 1 activities contribute towards four main areas of focus identified in the policy:

1. To ensure that Bhutan will maintain its carbon neutral status by pursuing low emission development pathways - by extending forest cover area through plantations and sustainable land management practices.
2. Protecting the wellbeing of the Bhutanese people and reducing vulnerability from adverse impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience – through the ecotourism infrastructure development activities and trainings on sustainable harvesting and management of non-wood forest products.
3. To ensure adequate measures are implemented to address both mitigation and adaptation through finance, technology, capacity building, research and awareness – through conservation awareness and education programs, waste and forest fire management trainings.

4. To ensure an effective and efficient national approach for implementing climate change action through active coordination among stakeholders and avoid duplication and promote synergies – achieved through multi-stakeholder engagements in implementing BFL year 1 activities.

The activities implemented in year 1 also contribute towards achieving international (Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Targets) and national (National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan Targets and National Key Result Areas) plans and frameworks:

- Activities implemented such as ecotourism infrastructure development and trainings on sustainable non wood forest product management increased access to nature-based employment and income generating opportunities have contributed towards achieving Aichi Strategic goal A. In addition, activities such as conservation and education programs and trainings on waste management and forest fire management also contributed towards achieving Aichi Strategic Goal A.
- Activities implemented in year 1 which focussed on identifying degraded lands within PA network area and bringing them under climate-responsive reforestation mechanisms and promoting traditional knowledge systems to build resilience of communities contributed towards achieving Aichi Strategic Goal B.
- Furthermore, activities such as survey and research on lesser known high-profile species such as hornbills, biodiversity assessments, inventory of invasive species, improvement of alpine meadow habitats have contributed towards achieving Aichi Strategic Goal C.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria “Sustainable development potential”.

The implemented activities not only maximize environmental, social and economic co-benefits beyond climate change and biodiversity protection but also contribute towards Bhutan’s delivery of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2030).

SDG GOAL 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.

BFL activities implemented in year 1 such as Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Management Strategy revision and consultations with local government representatives from all the 20 districts on potential cost effective and innovative HWC mitigation mechanisms such as bio-fencing and stone wall construction contributed towards achieving SDG 1. HWC Mitigation Strategy provides guideline in addressing HWC issues and consultations with local representatives on HWC mitigation measures provide innovative ideas in addressing HWC incidences to reduce crop and livestock depredation. This would help secure their sources of income and reduce poverty among rural communities. In addition, activities such as development of Ecotourism infrastructures in five national parks will also contribute towards achieving SDG 1 by engaging communities in rendering ecotourism services to potential ecotourists and help in diversifying their income sources. Training workshops on developing sustainable management guidelines for important non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as *Nardostachys grandiflora* (Pang-poe) in Paro district also contributed towards alleviating poverty since the communities generate a good source of cash income through the sale of this medicinal plant which is used in traditional medicine.

SDG GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

2019’s main contribution to SDG 2 was furthering the draft National Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy of Bhutan. The HWC Mitigation Strategy provides guidelines in addressing HWC issues and consultations with local representatives on HWC mitigation measures provides innovative ideas in addressing HWC incidences to reduce crop and livestock depredation in an effort to achieve food security and end hunger for rural communities. Training of local communities and building awareness on traditional knowledge systems on genetic resources for plants and animals were also conducted. Through their on-farm/*in situ* conservation and management of resources, farmers, following traditional lifestyles maintain high levels of genetic resources for food and agriculture. This creates an important basis for the food security of present and future generations in Bhutan. These knowledge systems help policy makers in making informed decisions to reduce vulnerability and build adaptive capacity of rural communities to ensure food security to better adapt to the impacts of climate change.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Three activities were implemented in year 1 that have contributed towards achieving SDG goal 5. Two pre-existing women’s saving groups have been revamped in two parks; webinar session was completed on gender mainstreaming to all BFL focal points of the implementing agencies with 20% representation of female staff; and integration of gender into project cycle was achieved in 8 management plans of PAs and BCs. These activities have contributed towards creating enabling conditions to encourage women’s participation in decision-making and governance at various levels.

SDG GOAL 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

The development of sustainable watershed management plans will guide implementation of sustainable watershed management practices to build climate resilience and ensure sustainable delivery of ecosystem services, specifically water provisioning, to the communities living both in and outside the protected area network.

SDG GOAL 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all
The ecotourism infrastructure development activities across several parks contributes towards achieving SDG 8 by engaging communities in promoting ecotourism to enhance their livelihoods. Future ecotourism will help provide employment for local communities and sustainable economic growth.

SDG GOAL 12: Enable sustainable consumption and production patterns
Activities such as conservation awareness and education programs in several parks and biological corridor areas have contributed towards achieving SDG 12 by enhancing access to information and knowledge on the significance of conservation as well as enhanced the capacity of the local communities on forest fire management and waste management thereby creating an enabling environment for more sustainable consumption and production patterns.

6.SDG GOAL 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
Progress towards SDG 15 was achieved in 2019 by bringing the degraded lands within the PA network under climate-responsive reforestation mechanisms (e.g., afforestation, enrichment plantations and water source protection plantations) to halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss, enhance carbon stock, and increase climate resiliency.

Additionally, information on the conservation status of endangered or endemic flora and fauna was built to contribute towards ensuring conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity for sustainable delivery of ecosystem goods and services, this was complemented by the work done to develop measures to reduce impact of invasive alien species on the existing land ecosystem thereby reversing land degradation. Furthermore, the efficiency of patrolling by the field officers was improved to prevent, combat, and monitor poaching, wildlife trade, and other illegal activities thereby halting biodiversity loss.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Needs of the recipient".

The funded activities meet both the vulnerability and financing needs of protected areas in general and Bhutan in particular. The activities that have been funded for implementation help in achieving BFL's approach of maintaining key environmental services while providing flexibility for ecosystems, people and wildlife to adapt to increasing climate change impacts. The activities that are funded are mainly anticipatory adaptation measures of conserving terrestrial ecosystem. The adaptation responses for specific ecosystem are discussed as follows:

Forest and other terrestrial ecosystems: Several activities were implemented in year 1 that helped build resilience of the forest and terrestrial ecosystem to address the impacts of climate change. Plantation activities including afforestation, enrichment plantations and water source protection plantations and sustainable land management practices were conducted. These activities help bring degraded lands within the PA network under climate-responsive reforestation mechanisms to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency. In addition, training on forest fire management reduces impacts of climate change on the forest ecosystem and also builds resilience of communities to adapt to impacts of climate change.

Agriculture: Activities such as sustainable land management practices consisting of 633 ha of agricultural land under bench terracing implemented in Sarpang, Trongsa and Mongar districts protect agricultural lands against landslides and erosions. In addition, BFL activities implemented in year 1 such as Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Management Strategy revision and consultations with local government representatives from all the 20 districts on potential cost effective and innovative HWC mitigation mechanisms such as bio-fencing and stone wall construction helps in addressing HWC issues. This would help the communities protect their crops and livestock, securing their source of food and income and reducing poverty among rural communities

Health: Activities such as plantations and sustainable land management practices which has brought the degraded lands under climate-responsive reforestation mechanisms have helped in building resiliency of forested and agricultural landscapes. Resilient agricultural lands ensure food security and thereby promote health of the communities. Additionally, healthy, intact forest ecosystems reduce the risk of disease transmission.

Financial needs: Activities such as building ecotourism infrastructure in several parks was will later be used to promote ecotourism in the parks which will help generate revenue for the park management and ensure financial sustainability of the parks. Further, the Royal Government of Bhutan met the disbursement condition in year 1 (2019) as defined by a disbursement condition within BFL and the second GCF disbursement by contributing USD 4.2 million, 20% more than the baseline RGoB contribution in 2016. These funds were used for implementation of BFL activities consisting mainly of SMART patrolling, plantation, waste management, research on

high profile species, salary, capacity building, purchase of vehicles and infrastructure, and recurrent expenditures (utilities, office supplies, equipment).

Similarly, ecotourism infrastructure development across parks in year 1 will help in engaging communities and park authorities to promote ecotourism in the country. This in turn will help generate revenue not only for park management but also for enhancing livelihoods of the neighboring communities. Furthermore, various relevant stakeholders such as the Tourism Council of Bhutan and relevant Civil Society Organisations will be engaged to facilitate implementation of Ecotourism initiatives. Through implementation of ecotourism activities, BFL strives to position the protected areas as an anchor towards achieving greener national economy at large. Conservation compatible livelihoods have been promoted wherein communities make use of ecotourism infrastructure within parks to enhance their livelihoods and build resilience against the impacts of climate change.

2.2.5 Country Ownership (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Country Ownership".

Over a period of one year of BFL project implementation, tremendous ownership of the project has been displayed. The BFL activities have been mainstreamed with the Department of Forests and Park Services 12th Five Year Plan. BFL activities contribute towards achieving three out of 17 national key result areas (NKRA) identified within the Plan: maintenance of healthy ecosystem services, carbon neutrality, climate and disaster resilience development, and ensuring water, food and nutrition security. Furthermore, the implementation of the activities under the 12th FYP total a contribution of USD 20.5 million.

After the successful launch of Bhutan for Life Project, the BFL Board of Trustees (BoT) was instituted to ensure good governance and smooth implementation of the project. Ownership of the project by the Royal Government of Bhutan has been demonstrated through the appointment of the Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture and Forests as the Chair of the Board of Trustees. Furthermore, BFL Board of Trustees consists of two other members from the Royal Government of Bhutan (Head of Directorate Services, Ministry of Finance, and Head of the Development Cooperation Division, Gross National Happiness Commission). The BoT includes a Finance and Investment Committee (FIC) and provides overall guidance in the management of the BFL Fund. After the institution of the BFL project, four board meetings have been conducted where major decisions on the approval of annual workplan and budget for BFL and the investment of donor funds have been deliberated.

The Secretariat was instituted with the recruitment of an Executive Director, Program Manager, Finance Manager, Accounts officer and Communications officer. The secretariat serves as the main interlocutor with the Royal Government of Bhutan ensuring funding requests, reports are comprehensive to enable the board to make informed decisions. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) was also instituted with a Project Director, Project Officer, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, Environment & Social Safeguards Consultants and Gender Consultants. The PCU provides planning, coordination and implementation support for the smooth implementation of BFL.

A Program Steering Committee (PSC) composed of representatives from Government agencies have been instituted to provide high level guidance and strategic direction to the BFL project as support to achieve coordination among various BFL program executing agencies.

As previously stated, a significant ownership of the project has been demonstrated by RGoB meeting the 20% increase budgetary allocation for the Project in year 1 (2019) from the 2016 baseline.

Lastly, staff capacity has been increased from 380 in 2016 to 512 in 2019 (against year 1 target of 493). An increase in staffing by 132 has been achieved to facilitate smooth and efficient implementation of BFL activities in all the parks and biological corridors.

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness (max one (1) page).

As per the initial assessment against the investment criteria provided in the Funding Proposal approved by the GCF Board, please provide an assessment of the performance of the funded activity during the relevant reporting period against the investment criteria "Efficiency and Effectiveness".

The funded activities for implementation are expected to be highly effective in achieving the vision and long-term goals of Bhutan for Life in ensuring that the Bhutan's protected area network system is well established and the natural environment within the protected areas is well maintained.

Financial Structure: While new sources of revenue are already being deliberated in Parliament, the Royal Government of Bhutan met the disbursement condition in year 1 (2019) agreed in the grant agreement by contributing 4.2 million USD which was 20% more than the baseline RGoB contribution in 2016. Additionally, Ecotourism infrastructure development across parks in year 1 will help in engaging communities and park authorities to promote ecotourism in the country. This in turn will help generate revenue for

enhancing livelihoods of the communities and for park management. Further, various relevant stakeholders such as Tourism Council of Bhutan and relevant Civil Society Organisations will be engaged to facilitate implementation of Ecotourism initiatives. Through implementation of ecotourism activities, BFL strives to position the protected areas as an anchor towards achieving greener economy at large. Conservation compatible livelihoods have been promoted wherein communities make use of ecotourism infrastructure within parks to enhance their livelihoods and build resilience against impacts of climate change.

Effectiveness: According to the METT+ assessment conducted in 2016, Bhutan scored 83% in terms of effectiveness in managing the protected area network system in Bhutan. Bhutan's protected areas are strong in terms of understanding the context of protection, all protected areas are designated, management objectives and threats are well understood, and stakeholder relationships are well established. The year 1 activities implemented under BFL further contribute towards enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of protected area management by providing trainings on SMART/GIS applications, wildlife management, survey design for rapid biodiversity assessments and socio-economic surveys.

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ⁴			
Project Output	Project Activity	Status ⁵	Implementation progress ⁶ (%)
Milestone 1: From Year 2 onwards, forest quality and extent (at 1.1 million hectares) maintained within the PA network, thereby securing the storage of 240 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent and increasing climate resilience through forest ecosystem conservation	Project Activity 1.1: Every five years (from Year 1 onwards), conduct biodiversity inventory surveys, and every ten years (next in Year 7), conduct the National Forestry Inventory in PAs and BCs (includes strengthening and updating information management and monitoring systems to detect forest cover changes, climate change and ecological responses of forests and other systems to its impacts, and land cover mapping over time)	Activity Started -progress on track	5%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i> <p>Through the GEF co-finance a technical workshop on Data Management was conducted at Kasetsart University, Bangkok from 29 June to 3 July 2019. The workshop was attended by 4 forestry officials (1 female; 3 male) from Forest Resources Management Division and field divisions under the Department of Forest and Park Services to develop their capacity.</p>	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i> <p>In Year 2, National Forest Inventory (NFI) Monitoring through the procurement of Inventory equipment, field enumeration of NFI cluster plots in the Protected Area Network will be initiated. In addition, support for rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies will be executed.</p>	
	Project Activity 1.2: From Year 2 to Year 6 (affecting 2% of the population living within PAs/BCs each year), identify priority sites for design, and implement rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies for 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i>	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>	
Milestone 2: By Year 4, degraded lands within the PA network are brought under climate-smart reforestation mechanisms to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and	Project Activity 2.1: Every ten years (starting in Year 1), field-truth degraded land areas within the PA network	Activity Started -progress on track	10%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i> <p>Under this activity, the following sub-activities were executed by Social Forestry and Extension Division (SFED):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nation-wide survey and mapping of barren and degraded areas for site identification for future plantations 2 days Open Street Map (OSM) desktop survey training for Plantation Focal Officers wherein all barren and degraded areas were mapped out using GIS; and Ground truthing and validation of the degraded areas in the maps are ongoing and will be completed in June 2020. 	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i> <p>In Year 2, field-truthing will be done for barren and degraded land areas within the PA network based on the nation-wide maps generated by SFED. Once the ground truthing is complete, sites will be assessed based on plantation suitability before actual plantation are carried out in the following years.</p>	

⁴ Outputs and Activities reported here should be aligned with the Activities in the Logic Framework and Implementation Timetable of the project.

⁵ Activity Not Yet Due; Activity Started -ahead of schedule; Activity started – progress on track; Activity started but progress delayed; Activity start is delayed.

⁶ Implementation progress on a cumulative basis as of the date of the report.

<p>increase climate resiliency</p>	<p>Project Activity 2.2: Every year (starting in Year 4), implement climate-smart restoration in the mapped land areas</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>20%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity mainly includes 1) Plantation in few Protected Areas; and 2) Sustainable Land Management and bio-engineering works under RGoB and GEF co-finance contribution for BFL.</p> <p>1) Plantation: About 105 hectares of plantation have been carried out by BWS, JDNP, JSWNP, JWS, SWS and Royal Botanic Park through RGoB funding. The plantation activity mainly includes afforestation, enrichment plantations and water source protection plantation.</p> <p>2) Sustainable Land Management: Through UNDP-GEF funding, 633 hectares of bench terracing has been carried out while calculation for other interventions will be calculated during UNDP GEF’s Mid-Term Review (September/October 2020). These uncalculated figures include the following SLM activities conducted at various sites: Quarter 1 – 4.5 ha of land in Sarpang have been brought into terrace consolidation; Land stabilization through bioengineering measures is ongoing in Chudzom and Jigmecholing, Sarpang; 2316 farmers (985 female) were trained on SLM, IPNM and CSA Quarter 2 - Completed development of land use report for all 18 SLM Gewogs; 54.63 ha of land spread across SLM in 3 model brought under villages and 31.12 ha in Trongsa and Mongar brought under SLM practices; 6 officials (2 female) attended two weeks capacity building training in Thailand. This training tour was attended by the officials of National Soil Services Center (NSSC) to enhance its staff capacity on soil and land management including geopedological approach for soil mapping at the Land Development Department in Thailand. Quarter 3 - Completed 17.40 ha of land development in Nimshong under Korphu Gewog. Quarter 4 – 6.07 ha of land in Radi have been brought under terrace and additional works on 6.07 ha is ongoing; 21.44 ha of land in Tsamang and Saling is brought under terraces; 11.33 ha in Sherabling Chudzom have been terraced and terracing work is ongoing in additional 6.07 ha of land in Chudzom; 10.93 ha of dry land have been terraced in Gangzur, Jarey and Methso (Lhuentse); 1.01 ha of smaller terraces were consolidated in Ganjur Gewog; 3.24 ha land have been brought under SLM practices in Bjee and Samar Gewog in Haa; 4.86 ha of land in Nabji have been terraced; Conducted soil survey in 11 gewogs in Punakha; 12.14 ha of land in Tansebji have been brought under terraces and terrace consolidation.</p> <p>22 staff attended training in Thailand to learn best practices on sustainable land management (8 females; 14 male). These officials included Agriculture Extension Agents from 18 Gewogs under 6 Dzongkhags and technical staff from NSSC and Agriculture Research and Development Center (ARDC) involved in the project. The main objective was to provide exposure and learning experiences on the various SLM technologies used in Thailand to combat land degradation. It was also a platform to share and learn from experts of Thailand about the land degradation issues and bring back valuable feedback and recommendations which might be feasible in Bhutan.</p> <p>(The details of the reforestation work, SLM and bioengineering works carried out from October 2018 to December 2019 are provided in the indicator report.)</p>		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Nursery development and maintenance will be executed in Year 2.</p> <p>Sustainable Land Management and Bio-engineering works will continue in Year 2.</p>

	<p>Project Activity 2.3: Every five years (starting in Year 1), incorporate sustainable and climate-resilient forest management practices (community forest management, rural timber suppliers, NWFPs, grazing) into PAs/BC management plans and communities training (see milestone 3 for related activities)</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Budget approved in year 1 but could not be utilized due to staff engagement in implementation of other BFL activities. Amount will be carried over to Year 2.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Activity 2.3 will start in Year 2.</p>	
<p>Milestone 3 By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support and engage in conservation, including waste management and climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Project Activity 3.1: Every year (starting in Year 2), train and mobilize youth from PA communities as citizen scientists and volunteer groups in all PAs/BCs</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The activity will commence in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 3.2: Every four years (starting in Year 3), build local stewardship of park resources and mobilize communities for sustainable and climate-resilient resource management practices (community forest management, rural timber suppliers, grazing) in PAs/BCs</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The activity will commence in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 3.3: Every year (starting in Year 1), conduct conservation awareness and education programs in all PAs/BCs</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>9%</p>
<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Almost all the PAs and BCs conducted conservation awareness and education programs in November and December 2019. However, the awareness and education program were not conducted in JSWNP due to staff engagement in carrying out other BFL activities. Gender balance has been ensured in the capacity development in communities. The details on the activities are as follows:</p> <p>BWS: Community Forest Management Group members were trained on book/record keeping. The training was the first of its kind, which covered three Gewogs (sub-districts) of Sherumuhung (Mongar), Khoma (Lhuentse) and Bumdeling (Trashiyangtse). A total of 100 participants participated in the program (50 females; 50 male). In addition, awareness programs on importance of environmental conservation was imparted to NFE (Non-Formal Education) instructors and NFE learners of Bumdeling Gewog. The program also included a Woman's Association and Business communities of Trashiyangtse town. In addition, training on basic park knowledge and the importance of conservation including FNCRR 2019 was conducted for dzongkhag and communities of Sherimuhung. A total of 74 participants attended the training (33 females; 41 male).</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>JSWNP: Due for implementation in January 2020.</p>		

	<p>JDNP: Awareness on FNCRR 2017 & Waste Management was provided to community members of Lunana Gewog. The total of 60 community members participated in the program. In addition, awareness on G2C and FNCRR 2017 was created to local leaders, Community Forest chairmen, & CIC focal of Khatoed and Khamoed Gewogs under Gasa Dzongkhag. A total of 104 participants participated in the program (21 females; 83 male). The activity will be continued to other communities.</p> <p>JKSNR: The training awareness & education program on conservation has been imparted for the communities of six gewogs of Gakiling, Sangbey, Samar, Esue, Katsho and Bjee under Haa Dzongkhag (District). A total of 310 numbers of community members participated in the training (108 females: 202 male). The training program focused on;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest Fire Management; 2. Awareness on Conservation importance of Red Panda, Snow Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Musk Deer; 3. Human Wildlife Conflict Management; 4. Waste Management; 5. Wildlife trafficking, trade and networking; and 6. Forest and Nature Conservation Rules & Regulations 2017. <p>JWS: Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulations of Bhutan 2007 was revised in 2017. Following the revision, an awareness on the FNCRR 2017 was conducted in seven gewogs. Of 2,526 households in the park, 1,056 HHs (41.8%) comprising 605 male and 451 female participants attended the program. Elected local leaders, clerk and Community Centre operator from all the gewogs were involved to provide information on natural resources distribution modalities.</p> <p>PNP: Awareness training on FNCRR 2017 was conducted in 5 gewogs (covering 16 chiwogs) to raise awareness on forestry rules and procedures. Such training would enable effective implementation of FNCRR 2017. A total of 730 participants participated in the program (479 females; 251 male).</p> <p>PWS: 5 Chiwogs (group of villages) of Nichula Gewog including Local Government were trained on conservation awareness covering biodiversity conservation, Government to Citizen service procedures, Forest and Nature Conservation Policies, Rules and Regulation, human wildlife conflict and their coexistence. Activity started and will be completed by January 2020. A total of 89 participants participated in the program (20 females; 69 male).</p> <p>RMNP: Since the advocacy and awareness program to the communities living within the parks are important, the management has targeted various communities with the strategic plan. For easy implementation of plan and to initiate the program, the management has targeted well established CFMG and NWFPMG. The five days awareness program was provided to the CFMG and NWFPMG in Pantang, under Gomphu and Manas Range on conservation and management of the community forestry and NWFPs. A total of 30 members representing five CFMG and two NWFPMG have attended the training (8 females; 22 male). The trainees are expected to further spread their understanding of conservation issues to their family members and nearby communities. However similar awareness program couldn't be carried out in other/more communities due to limited time, which was hampered by the delay in the national budget release. Similar programs are to be carried in other communities strategically in the future.</p> <p>SWS: Training on producing products out of waste (plastic, tetra-packs) was conducted for the communities of Joenkhar</p>	
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	<p>Chewog under Sakteng Gewog including Joenkhar Primary School. A total of 104 participants participated in the program (58 females; 46 male). The main objective was to reduce waste generation by converting recyclable materials into reusable products. For instance, PET bottles were converted into reusable shopping bags, purses and wallets, while other materials such as umbrella covers were used to make cushions. It also helped in community skills development and improvement of the local economy. The trainers were mainly students from Dungtse Central School at Joenkhar Chiwog under SWS.</p> <p>WCNP: The Social Forestry and Extension Section (SFES) under WCNP management conducted one day training/awareness programme on Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulation 2017 (FNCRR - 2017) to the communities of 13 chewogs covering 5 Gewogs under WCNP management. About 136 participants from 13 chiwogs attended the awareness programme (55 females; 81 male).</p> <p>RBP: A four-day training on waste management, watershed management and climate change was conducted in two buffer communities of Menchuna and Begana under Punakha Dzongkhag. A total of 80 (46 females; 34 male) individuals participated in the training program. Hands on training on the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle) of solid waste were provided. For most of the individuals, the concept of waste management is not new, however it provided them with extra information and helped a lot of other participants to disseminate the ideas in understanding the impacts of waste and its proper management. The training was conducted at a time when the communities did not have major agricultural activities happening which otherwise could have resulted in less participants.</p> <p>Bumthang TFD: Awareness on biological corridor 8 management and FNCRR 2017 was conducted for the communities of Chendebji, Nyala-Drangla, Brogena-Meri and Sethang Village under BC8 including communities of Nubi Gewog in Trongsa. A total of 218 participants participated in the program (105 females; 113 male).</p> <p>Mongar TFD: Awareness on biological corridor was given to the communities falling in BC7. A total of 80 people (45 females; 35 male) participated in the program from Tsengkhar Gewog. These participants were also advocated and trained on FNCRR 2017 and Forest Fire Management.</p> <p>Paro TFD: The awareness training on BC1, forest fires, and waste management was provided to the local government leader of the 10 Gewogs under Paro Dzongkhag. During the awareness training, participants involved were Gups, Mangmis and Tshogpas. 54 participants were involved in awareness training (8 females; 46 male). The main aim of the awareness training is to create awareness on BFL project and BC1 to local government in order to gain cooperation during implementation of BFL project. This awareness training on BFL project and BC 1 was found very important to kick start the project. It also found that participant turn out for the awareness was to the expectation, which indicated the active participation from local government. The participants expressed their gratitude and benefit of the training.</p> <p>Pemagatshel TFD: Conducted awareness on FNCRR 2017 focusing on procedure to apply for Rural Household Building Timber (RHBT), wildlife trophy and power chain registration, various fines and penalties related to forest offences including the Waste Management Act. At the same time, awareness on BC 5 was also taken into account. A total 3 Gewogs (Chokhorling, Dechoeling and Norbugang) of nearby BC5 was covered during the awareness involving total participant of 361 (169 females; 192 male).</p>	
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	<p>Sarpang TFD: Conservation awareness was imparted to the communities residing at the periphery of BC3. They were made aware on what Biological corridor is and how important it is for the survival of animals. The dependency on natural resources by communities inside BC3 would slowly degrade if it was not managed scientifically. To this, the importance of having LFMP was made aware to the communities. The conservation awareness was carried out in Jigmecholing, Chudzom, Samtenling and Gakidling gewogs. A total of 370 participants attended the awareness (100 females; 270 male).</p> <p>Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: Awareness activity was carried out in two Gewog (Dewathang and Orong) of Samdrup Jongkhar division jurisdiction. Participants were the communities living inside or fringes to the BC 5 connecting the RMNP-JWS. Awareness was given on the conservation and importance of BC, HWC, Rules and Regulation and Act of Bhutan Forestry. There was a total of 98 participants in Dewathang Gewog (58 females; 40 male) 131 in Orong Gewog (49 female; 82 male) covering total participants of 229 (107 females, 122 male) from the communities of two Gewogs. There were no major issues and challenges while executing this activities and most positive outcome for these activities was good turnout for female participants.</p> <p>Trashigang TFD: Conducted Awareness training on BC governance & introduction of BC 6 at Kangpara Gewog. A total of 51 participants ranging from technical staff of Warmrong Range, Local Government staff of Kangpara Gewog and local communities trained (16 females; 35 Male). The training was carried out only for one Gewog due to time constraints. However, such awareness training will be conducted in three other Gewogs under JWS and Merak Gewog in January 2020. The positive achievement through this training was that 1) Community are willing to provide cooperation in BC 6 management; and 2) LG Staff and Technical staff are aware on the spatial extent of BC 6 boundary and its purposes.</p> <p>Tsirang TFD: Conservation awareness was conducted to the communities residing at the periphery of BC3. The communities were briefed on the ecosystem and its relationship, importance of biodiversity conservation, human wildlife conflict, FNCRR, forest fire and waste management activities. The conservation awareness was carried out for the communities of Tsakaling, Patshaling Gewog on December 14, 20,919 individuals (11 females; 11 male) attended. The conservation awareness was carried out for the communities of Thakorling chiwog, Patshaling on December 28, 2,019 individuals (14 females; 39 male) attended. The conservation awareness was carried out for the communities of Dangrebu under Dunglagang Gewog on December 30, 2,019 (9 females; 47 male) attended.</p> <p>Wangdue TFD: Awareness Program on biological corridor and its importance and FNCRR 2017 was conducted in chiwogs of Toedpaisa Gewog of Punakha Dzongkhag which are Boegana, Menchuna and Lumittsawa. The villages of Boegana Chiwogs are Bemsisi, Bechaykha, Zuku, Tahogang and Euyamo. The villages of Menchuna Chiwog are Dochula and Menchuna. The villages of Lumittsawa are Phentaykha, Jalu, Toktokha, Lumittsawa and Tramzayna. A total of 237 participants attended the awareness program (127 females; 110 male).</p> <p>Zhemgang TFD: Conservation awareness program was carried out for the local communities of Baling Pangzur chiwog and Dangdung Koshala chiwog with focus on PA and BC system in Bhutan, FNCRR 2017, HWC, Climate change, forest fire and watershed. Forest fire training was also conducted to additional communities of Radhi and Nimshong CF. A total of 171 participants participated in the program (126 females; 45 male).</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 3.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), involve and engage local communities with special emphasis to</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p> <p>0%</p>

<p>women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group in the planning and decision-making of PAs</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity was delayed due to limited time to implement in 2019.</p>	<p>Project Activity 3.5: Every year (starting in Year 1), all PAs/BCs implement effective waste management programs based on existing regulation and waste management frameworks</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Waste management advocacy programs with a cleaning campaign were conducted for three gewogs of Sherimuhung, Khoma & Bumdeling under BWS which was co-ordinated by the respective range offices. In addition, the management also procured and installed 7 iron-mesh waste bins for proper management of wastes in BWS. 2 bins were placed in Dungzam Range and 5 were placed along BWS Head Office trail at Trashiyangtse.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The activity will be implemented from year 2.</p>	
<p>Project Activity 3.6: Every year (starting in Year 1), provide local employment opportunities to local communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group in activities related to park management (informants, local guides, cooks, campsite managers).</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Considering various stakeholders, particularly local communities as partner of conservation, understanding their socioeconomic situation and uplifting their livelihood through various capacity development is imperative. Formation of an informant network, involving community members as local tour guides, local cooks, campsite management, etc. requires basic HR capacity development. Gender balance has been ensured while implementing the activity. The details on the activities are follows:</p> <p>RMNP: The knowledge of local people can play a vital role in conservation. One way to improve conservation effectiveness is by understanding local people and considering few persons as local informant. The total of 4 male informants from communities located strategically at different parts of the Park were identified as informant in RMNP. They assist in conservation and management by providing information on illegal wildlife activities occurring in and around their areas. Therefore, due to the risks involvement and to ensure effectiveness, the details of the informants are kept confidential. Further, training covering basic knowledge on conservation and on various skills on information reporting and maintaining confidentiality were given to the informants. For convenience of informants to share information, the management has provided informants with two Android Samsung mobile phones. To ensure proper communications, call vouchers were also provided. Currently the management is the process of identifying some more informants and similar trainings will be given to them also.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Waste management programs (advocacy, basic infrastructure, clean-up campaigns) will be conducted in the other 9 Parks, 11 BCs and RBP in Year 2.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p> <p>0.5%</p>	
<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Considering various stakeholders, particularly local communities as partner of conservation, understanding their socioeconomic situation and uplifting their livelihood through various capacity development is imperative. Formation of an informant network, involving community members as local tour guides, local cooks, campsite management, etc. requires basic HR capacity development. Gender balance has been ensured while implementing the activity. The details on the activities are follows:</p> <p>RMNP: The knowledge of local people can play a vital role in conservation. One way to improve conservation effectiveness is by understanding local people and considering few persons as local informant. The total of 4 male informants from communities located strategically at different parts of the Park were identified as informant in RMNP. They assist in conservation and management by providing information on illegal wildlife activities occurring in and around their areas. Therefore, due to the risks involvement and to ensure effectiveness, the details of the informants are kept confidential. Further, training covering basic knowledge on conservation and on various skills on information reporting and maintaining confidentiality were given to the informants. For convenience of informants to share information, the management has provided informants with two Android Samsung mobile phones. To ensure proper communications, call vouchers were also provided. Currently the management is the process of identifying some more informants and similar trainings will be given to them also.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>JDNP: Due for implementation from second week of January 2020 onwards.</p> <p>JSWNP: The training is scheduled to be conducted with Year 2 activity to include more participants.</p> <p>PWS: Due for implementation from January 2020 onwards.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p> <p>7%</p>	

	WCNP: Wangchuck Centennial Parks have two community conservation committees: Snow Leopard Conservation Committee and Musk Deer Conservation Committee. Over the years park management observed increasing incidences of poaching in Choekhor Park Range. During these apprehensions, local informants play a vital role. Therefore, this year's fund was used to train local informants of Choekhor Gewog and specifically the Snow Leopard Conservation Committee.		
Milestone 4 From Year 7 onwards, all communities living within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to increase their climate and disaster resilience	Project Activity 4.1: Every 10 years (starting in Year 2), conduct community-based Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) and surveys of human responses to climate change, and develop adaptation plans for communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group in all PAs/BCs	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i>	Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. This activity will commence in year 2.	
	Project Activity 4.2: From Year 2 to Year 7 (for five villages in Year 2, and six villages per year from Year 3 to Year 7), based on CVCA results, implement ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-smart, organic agriculture approaches and technologies, in priority demonstration sites in critical watersheds (representing 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs) (This relates to Activity 12.3)	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i>	Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. This activity will commence in year 2	
	Project Activity 4.3: From Year 2 to Year 7 (for five villages in Year 2, and six villages per year from Year 3 to Year 7), based on CVCA results, design and implement storm water management, disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response measures in priority demonstration sites in critical watersheds (representing 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs) (This relates to Activity 12.3)	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i>	Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. This activity will commence in year 2	
	Project Activity 4.4: Every ten years (next in Year 2), develop, raise awareness, and build capacity to implement community-based climate adaptation plans and green recovery and reconstruction (This relates to Activity 12.3)	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i>	Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. This activity will commence in year 2	
Project Activity 4.5: Document (every four years; next in Year 1), revive where necessary and promote (every four years; next in Year 5) continued use of traditional/indigenous systems related to conservation and climate resilience	Activity Started - progress on track	4%	

	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>National Biodiversity Centre (NBC) conducted awareness program on Traditional Knowledge systems through a stall during the mass public gathering at Jomolhari Festival during the Jomolhari Mountain Festival in Soe Gewog in October 2019. The awareness was on the TK associated with genetic resources for plants and animals. The questionnaire for the inventory and documentation of traditional knowledge system related to biodiversity conservation and climate resilience has been developed through thorough consultation by the 10 technical experts of NBC (5 females; 5 male).</p> <p>The actual implementation of the activity was delayed firstly due to late release of funds within the national budgetary system and when the funds were released, it coincided with other priority activities. However, the sub-activities are expected to be completed by March 2020.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The documentation of the traditional knowledge system in Jigme Khesar Strict Reserve and Royal Manas Park will commence from 1st week of January 2020.</p>	
<p>Milestone 5 By Year 4, 80% of all households within PAs benefit from reduced human wildlife conflict as a result of adoption of appropriate policies, technologies and systems</p>	<p>Project Activity 5.1: Every five years (next in Year 1), conduct nationwide research studies to increase understanding of the causes of human wildlife conflict (including conflicts arising from human responses to climate change) for specific PAs/BCs and the effectiveness of various interventions, and assess and map HWC hotspots</p>	<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity was delayed due to limited time to implement in 2019.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 5.2: Every five years (next in Year 1), update the Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Strategy and propose amendments for relevant policies</p>	<p>Activity Started - progress on track</p>	<p>15%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Completed one core group meeting to discuss on National Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy of Bhutan (2018-28) and refinement of the document. The core group team members consist of 3 officials from NCD, 2 from UWICER, 2 from Department of Livestock, 1 each from Policy and Planning Division (MoAF) and National Plan Protection Centre. The development of National Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy of Bhutan is on-going.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The finalization of National Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy of Bhutan (2018-28) will be complete by June 2020.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 5.3: By Year 2, implement cost-effective and innovative human wildlife conflict mitigation mechanisms such as alternative crops, rainwater harvesting, habitat enrichment, and biological barriers within PAs/BCs and buffer zones</p>	<p>Activity Started - progress on track</p>	<p>10%</p>

	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>More than 110 staff (20 females; 90 males) were trained on the “Chemical Immobilization, Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation” and consulted for “Bhutan Wildlife Health Strategy” at Paro, Wangdi, Sarpang, SJ, PG, Samtse, Gedu Forest Divisions.</p> <p>Consultations were carried out with 50 field staff and representatives from local government of 6 dzongkhags of Haa, Paro, Thimphu, Gasa, Punakha and Wangdue on the draft National Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy of Bhutan (1 female; 49 male). Officials from the core working group also met with Gewog thridzins from the 20 dzongkhags and presented the strategy document for adoption by the local government. Views from the local leaders were also sought for addressing the pressing issues and approaches such as stone wall construction, bio fencing, and barbed wire fencing were identified aside from electric fencing to protect crops from predation which were incorporated in the draft strategy.</p> <p>Focal person for dealing with Human-wildlife conflict issues has been identified from all the protected areas and forest divisions. All the focal officers were called to Thimphu for consultation meeting on identifying the HWC hotspots throughout the country, which is one of the key strategies for addressing HWC, as reflected in the HWC strategy document.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>
	<p>Project Activity 5.4: Build capacity for (every two years; next in Year 2) and equip (every four years; next in Year 2) Gewog Environment Conservation Committees (GECCs) to combat human wildlife conflict</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due 0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>
	<p>Project Activity 5.5: From Year 2 to Year 6, install appropriate physical barriers in human wildlife conflict hotspots within PAs/BCs and buffer zones</p>	<p>Activity Started - ahead of schedule 10%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>19 officials (3 females; 16 male) including 3 from other line agencies (DoA- Wangdue, Trongsa and Zhemgang) were sent to Bangkok, Thailand to learn and see how HWC is managed in their area and the best practices of forestry management in collaboration with the Royal Forest Department, Thailand in December 2018. This training helped build capacity of the field staff to learn and replicate the best practices in addressing HWC issues in Bhutan.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>In year 2, electric fencing installation is planned for southern and central belt of Bhutan. In addition, formulation of by-laws on HWC is planned for year 2.</p>
	<p>Project Activity 5.6: Every five years (next in Year 3), strengthen and expand community-based crop and livestock insurance schemes for human wildlife conflict in PAs/BCs and buffer zones</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due 0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>

<p>Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all households within PAs have increased access to nature-based employment and income-generating opportunities including ecotourism and sustainable harvesting of NWFPs, enhancing their resilience to climate change</p>	<p>Project Activity 6.1: Every five years (next in Year 1), develop ecotourism strategy and recommend policies that promote nature-based tourism and enterprises in the PAs, and buy-in from tour operators</p>	Activity Started - progress delayed	0%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>Budget was approved in Year 1 but the activity had to be deferred until the National Tourism Policy and Ecotourism Masterplan is through so as to align with the BFL activities.</p>	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Preparatory works for the development of ecotourism strategy will be carried out in Year 2 once the National Tourism Policy is finalized.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.2: By Year 2, create ecotourism and nature-based business models for all PAs based on sound market assessments, conservation gains, planning, and multi-stakeholder engagement</p>	Activity Started - progress delayed	0%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>The activity was brought forward from year 2 to align with the national priorities, however since the Ecotourism masterplan and National Tourism policy was not finalized, the activity start date got delayed.</p>	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Development of site-based ecotourism business models will be spilled over to Year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.3: From Year 4 to Year 9, implement ten ecotourism enterprises in partnership with the private sector and local communities</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p>	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.4: From Year 4 to Year 10, design and develop eco-tourism infrastructure (treks and trails) in six PAs, and expand such infrastructure in the other four Pas</p>	Activity Started - ahead of schedule	5%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>The activity was brought forward to initiate in Year 1 since the concerned implementing agencies had already it included in their annual performance agreement with the Ministry and it is part of their existing management plan. Therefore, with support from BFL, the activity was implemented in Year 1. Under this activity, BWS, JDNP, JKSNR, WCNP and RBP implemented five site specific ecotourism activities. The individual progress on the infrastructures are as follows.</p> <p>BWS - Dungzam to T/yangtse via Rigsum Goenpa and Dechenphodrang trail: Ecotourism infrastructure development includes construction of canopies (rest shelters), water supply points, waste bins and toilets at the canopy point in BWS. These amenities were built along the Dungzam-Rigsum Gonpa-Zhapang eco-trail circuit. The activities also include improvement of existing trails to Rigsum Gonpa. Marshy and wet footpaths which were not been able to use in summer are being improved by constructing small footpath bridges.</p> <p>Challenges: The work got delayed due to unavailability of engineers. In this case, the services have to be secured from</p>	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>JDNP: The completion of construction of various ecotourism facilities along Rlmchu-Damji birding trail will be completed by end of January 2020.</p> <p>JKSNR: The construction of eco-tourism facilities such as toilets, drinking waterline, gazebos, canopies, and development of campsites along Nubtsonapata trail will be spilled over to Year 2.</p>	

	<p>Dzongkhag Engineering Section ad-hoc, which makes it difficult to get the services on time. The situation is further complicated because they are not under the Department of Forest and Park Services.</p> <p>JDNP - Rimchhu to Damji Birding trail: The eco-tourism facilities such as toilet, gazebo, bridge and fencing are ongoing at Shatem Eco-ground along Rimchhu-Damji birding trail. The construction works were awarded to community contractors on 9 December 2019 and is expected to be completed by 15 January 2020. The consultation meeting with stakeholders on development of such facilities was held on 26 November 2020. These stakeholders involved officials from Tourism Council of Bhutan, Local Government representatives from Khamaed and Goenshari Gewogs, JDNP officials and Punakha Dzongkhag Engineer. This consultation meeting was conducted mainly to prioritize eco-tourism facilities of either improving birding trail or camp site as there was limited budget in 2019.</p> <p>JKSNR - Nub Tshonapatra trail: Surveys on identification of the strategic locations for the placement of infrastructures along the trail is complete.</p> <p>Challenge: The construction of eco-tourism facilities such as toilets, drinking waterline, gazebos, canopies, and development of campsites along Nubtsonapata trail is yet to be commenced. This is mainly due to the location of the eco-trail. Nubtsonapata trail is located at an altitude range between 4000-4200 MASL . The activity has to be deferred until the season is favorable to execute construction of proposed infrastructures at various strategic locations.</p> <p>WCNP - Mule track and trail maintenance along Dhur Tsachhu: After consulting Dzongkhag, gewog and local communities, the construction of gabion wall at Thangri zam was felt necessary to protect the mule track, which usually impedes the commuters during monsoon. The necessity of the gabion wall at Thangri zam was found during the highland visit made by the Regional stakeholders, local leaders and park officials. Dzongkhag engineer did the design and cost estimates. The gabion wall is 33 meters long. This will benefit the travellers both tourists and locals visiting Dhur Tsachhu. It would also benefit the Cordyceps collectors. Numerous signages were also placed along the Dhur Tsachu trails as a part of this activity.</p> <p>Challenge: Due to the delay in release of funds, the construction work couldn't be completed. However, the works are awarded to community contractors. It was learnt that construction works in Bumthang should be proposed during spring and autumn seasons as construction works cannot be implemented in unfavourable weather of summer and winter.</p> <p>RBP - Visitor Infrastructure: Royal Botanical Park besides carrying out the conservation activities to conserve the flora and fauna also provides recreational facilities to all park visitors. Boating is one of the recreational facilities provided by the park until the old boats became unserviceable in April 2019. Therefore, in year 1, RBP procured 5 numbers of pedal boats under ecotourism infrastructure.</p>	<p>WCNP: The construction works of mule track and trail maintenance along Dhur Tshachu will be spilled over to Year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.5: From Year 3 to Year 7 (at the rate of six implemented per year), implement 30 nature-based local enterprises in PAs/BCs (focusing on unique selling points of individual PAs/BCs)</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	

	<p>The activity was brought forward from year 2 to conduct preassessment of nature-based products, however activity start was delayed since the nature-based products to be assessed could not be identified. The assessment and implementation of nature based local enterprises will be carried over to Year 2.</p>	<p>Assessments and implementation of nature based local enterprises will be carried over to Year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.6: From Year 1 to Year 5, build capacity of local communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group on entrepreneurial skills, marketing, and financial management</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Activity start was delayed due to delay in activity 6.5. However, the capacity development of the local communities on entrepreneurial skills will be carried over to Year 2.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Capacity development of the local communities on entrepreneurial skills will be spilled over to Year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.7: By Year 1, conduct commercial viability, climate-resilience, and sustainability assessment of NWFPs inside PAs/BCs</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>20%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Under this activity, SFED conducted training workshop on survey design and methodology to develop <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> (Pang-poe) assessment and management guideline. A 5-day training was conducted for the field Foresters, 19 participants (all male) from the Pangpoe growing areas in Paro from 12-16 November 2019. The main objectives of this training were to 1) build the capacity of forefront forestry staff on survey designing and assessment of <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>; and 2) discuss and develop sustainable management guidelines for Pang-poe and other NWFPs growing in high altitude areas. These participants further conducted awareness on sustainable harvesting methods and its place in CITES to the local communities in their own areas.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The resource inventory is yet to be carried out since it requires the ideal season. SFED is waiting for the next season (ideally April 2020) for the flush of the shoots for easy sighting.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.8: Every five years (starting in Year 2), implement sustainable harvesting and local processing of selected commercially important NWFPs</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The activity will commence from year 2</p>	
<p>Milestone 7: By Year 6, populations of tigers and snow leopards, two flagship species that represent major ecosystems, are increased or stable (tigers increased by at least 20% over 2015 levels, and snow leopards stable at 2016</p>	<p>Project Activity 7.1: Every five years, conduct population estimates for tigers (next in Year 4) and snow leopards (next in Year 5)</p>	<p>Activity Started -ahead of schedule</p>	<p>5%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>As per the instruction of DoFPS, the tiger survey has been postponed to align with the 12th FYP. It will be done in Year 4 to meet the target set by RgoB. While snow leopard survey has been planned for Year 2, procurement of survey equipment (camera traps) centrally at NCD in Year 1 was proposed since it takes a couple of months to complete. Early procurement will enable the survey to complete on time. As a preparation to the national snow leopard survey planned in 2021, camera traps are required. In Year 1 the Nature Conservation Division (NCD) procured a total of 300 camera traps and accessories</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>In Year 2, additional equipment will be procured, and survey protocol will be developed.</p>	

levels)	(batteries/ battery chargers/ SD cards).		
	Project Activity 7.2: Every five years, conduct prey-based assessments for tigers (next in Year 4) and snow leopards (next in Year 5)	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i>	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>	
	Project Activity 7.3: Every two years (next in Year 1) for tigers and snow leopards, assess dispersal, territory, home range size, and (every ten years, next in Year 1) climate vulnerability using habitat modelling, and assess viable populations in relation to area and prey	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i>	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>	
	This activity can be implemented only after activity 7.2 and 7.3 is implemented. Therefore, it is delayed.	This activity will commence in year 2.	
Milestone 8: By Year 6, information on the conservation status of 10 other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species established, and five climate-smart species conservation plans developed (in addition to those for tigers and snow leopards)	Project Activity 7.4: Every five years, develop climate-smart species conservation plans (including the human responses to climate change that impact these species) for tigers (next in Year 5) and snow leopards (next in Year 1)	Activity Started -progress delayed	0%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i>	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>	
	This activity can be implemented only after activity 7.2 and 7.3 is implemented. Therefore, it is delayed.		
Milestone 8: By Year 6, information on the conservation status of 10 other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species established, and five climate-smart species conservation plans developed (in addition to those for tigers and snow leopards)	Project Activity 8.1: From Year 1 to Year 5 (at the rate of two surveys per year), design and conduct surveys for ten other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species, groups, or families of species (including at least one aquatic species)	Activity Started - progress on track	5%
	<i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i> As a continuation to the works already carried out by UWICER on the hornbill research/survey in JWS, PWS, RMNP, the research focused in two areas, namely the movement ecology and dietary composition: 1. In the movement ecology, 10 hornbills (2 Great Hornbills, 7 Rufous-necked Hornbills and 1 Wreathed Hornbill) were tagged between June 2018 - June 2019. 10 GPS tags were supported in kind by the Max Planck Institute for Animal Behaviour, Germany. The tagged hornbills are monitored every two months-reading out data (GPS & ACC) from their breeding territory or from within their home range. The tagged hornbills after chick fledging moved out of their breeding	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i> In the coming years, research works on hornbills will be continued alongside other proposed activities which include hornbill cafeteria experiment on commensalism and essay hornbill nest seal materials.	

	<p>territories to the wintering areas. The GPS tagged hornbills were monitored only once post July 2019 owing to exhaustion of funds. 2 of the 4 GPS tagged Rufous-necked Hornbills in JWS migrated to Arunachal Pradesh, India for about a month but now returned to their breeding territories. 2 of the 3 GPS tagged Rufous-necked Hornbills in Gomphu, Zhemgang migrated north and have been residing in Wangdigang and Tingtibi area. The GPS attached Rufous-necked Hornbill in Syergaythang, Tsirang migrated to the same wintering area of 2018 in Dagana Dzongkhag. The Great Hornbill (pet named BFL) did not move out of its breeding area. The GPS back-packed Great Hornbill of 2018 in Nganglam also remained sedentary in its breeding territory. The Wreathed Hornbill attached with GPS tag in 2018 moved from its nesting territory into the PWS, and recently it has been shuttling between Tititar, Bhutan and the Buxa Wildlife Sanctuary. It was learned that all the breeding hornbills monitor and protect their nest cavity in the winter season.</p> <p>2. In the dietary studies, during the post July 2019, there were continuously monitoring of hornbills. Feces and vomitus were also collected from the nesting sites of Rufous-necked Hornbill (Baychenpo, Nabey, Kuilabrang, Praling I and Praling II) and the Great Hornbill at Bumpagang in Zhemgang Dzongkhag. Wreathed Hornbill nests at Tititar, Karmaling, and Nichula in Dagana Dzongkhag were monitored. The nests were monitored until the chicks fledged (came out of nest cavity) into September 2019. Taxonomic identification of plant fruits/seeds and macroinvertebrates (insects and beetles) collected from nest sites is being carried out, engaging local experts in the field.</p> <p>A three-day training workshop on botanical surveys of endemic, rare and threatened plant species was conducted by the National Biodiversity Centre from 23-25 December 2019 at City Hotel Thimphu to 27 officials (5 females; 22 male). The participants were mostly from the Protected Areas and some from Territorial Divisions under the Department of Forest and Park Services, Department of Traditional Medicines Services, interns from College of Nature Resources and National Biodiversity Centre. The training workshop included survey methodologies, sampling designs, data collections, data analysis using ecological software – PCORD for endemic, rare and threatened plant species. Also, the participants were introduced to Access and Benefit Sharing Regimes in the country which is very important to consider during botanical survey conduction. The other talks were concept on rarity, Red List assessment, herbarium techniques, use of mobile, citizen science and GIS in data collections and analysis which are keys to botanical surveys.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 8.2: From Year 2 to Year 5, document and list conservation status of ten other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species (including at least one aquatic species), and update species list</p>	<p>Activity Started -ahead of schedule</p>	<p>10%</p>

	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity was brought forward to Year 1 because it was a priority of National Biodiversity Centre to assess the conservation status of prioritized plant species for the IUCN Red List. A national stakeholders' consultation workshop on "Prioritization of plant species for IUCN Red List Assessment and Conservation" was conducted by the NBC for 22 officials (7 females; 15 male). Representatives from the Nature Conservation Division, Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environmental Research, Thimphu Territorial Division under the Department of Forest and Park Services, National Environmental Commission, WWF Bhutan, Royal Society for Protection of Nature, College of Natural Resources under Royal University of Bhutan, National Plant Protection Centre with Department of Agriculture, Department of Traditional Medicine and Information and Communication Technology Division participated in the consultation. NBC developed a preliminary plant list for prioritization and conservation which was discussed and assessed further during the workshop. The main objective was to prioritize minimum of ten plant species which are rare, endemic, threatened and/or overexploited for the IUCN Red List assessment and conservation. The workshop deliberated much on the criteria to prioritize the list of plant species and finally a set of criteria was developed. Based on the criteria, the list of plant species was discussed and the workshop resolved on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plant species already assigned global conservation status are recommended for conservation priority setting; 2. The plant species without conservation status are recommended for Regional IUCN Red Listing process; and 3. The plant species which required nomenclatural validation such as <i>Cupressus corneyana</i> (Tsenden) and <i>Yushania sp.</i> (Dew yangka) was recommended to first work on the species names despite the need for conservation actions. 	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 8.3: From Year 2 to Year 7, develop climate-smart species conservation plans for five other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence from year 2.</p>	
<p>Milestone 9: By Year 2, Zero Poaching Framework and SMART/effective patrolling instituted in all PAs/BCs to prevent, combat, and monitor poaching, wildlife trade, and other illegal activities</p>	<p>Project Activity 9.1: Every two years (next in Year 2), build capacity of enforcement agencies including customs, postal, police, and Green Bench under the judiciary system</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.2: Every year (starting in Year 2), implement inter-agency cooperation mechanism across enforcement and partner agencies</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p>	

	<p>Project Activity 9.3: Every year (starting in Year 3), strengthen and expand informant network and communication systems</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), strengthen bilateral cooperation and information-sharing to combat transboundary and regional wildlife trade</p>	Activity Started -progress delayed	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity was delayed due to limited time to implement in 2019.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.5: By Year 2, develop Zero Poaching Framework for Bhutan (and update every 5 years)</p>	Activity Started -ahead of schedule	25%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity was brought forward to Year 1 because a Draft Zero Poaching Strategy was already in place which needed several consultations with stakeholders. With support from BFL, Forest Protection & Enforcement Division (FPED) took lead in implementing this activity. So far, FPED has conducted consultation and awareness on the Draft Zero Poaching Strategy with 166 field staff of BWS, WCNP, BC2, BC6, BC7 and BC8 (20 females; 146 males). A workshop/training with the SMART Core Group was also conducted to develop National Data module version II for SMART in accordance to the Draft Zero Poaching Strategy. Based on the finalization of the Strategy, subsequent activities will be implemented in coming years by the relevant agencies.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>As a carryover activity, FPED will be conducting final consultation will the SMART Core Group to finalize both Zero Poaching Strategy and the national data module version II for SMART. The Zero poaching strategy will be then printed for distribution and implementation. The framework will be revised after 5 years.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.6: Train (every two years, starting in Year 3) and equip (every five years, next in Year 4) park staff on detection, effective anti-poaching operations, and crime scene investigation</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.7: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement SMART patrolling in all PAs/BCs</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	10%

	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Under this activity, mainly three sub-activities were carried out: training on SMART patrolling, purchase of SMART equipment and patrolling duties. Gender representation was attempted in the training component. The details are as follows:</p> <p>Forest Protection & Enforcement Division conducted training to all focal person of SMART to 23 field offices. A total of 23 participants participated in the program (1 female; 22 male).</p> <p>BWS: Monthly patrolling is usually conducted in 3 office ranges of Khoma, Serzhong, Dungzam under BWS. The monthly patrolling includes one planned and one ad hoc patrolling to monitor illegal activities in the BWS including wildlife poaching especially musk deer. To institutionalize SMART in the Sanctuary, 13 Smart phones were procured and supplied to the field staff for SMART data collection, patrolling and monitoring.</p> <p>JDNP: The musk deer anti-poaching patrolling was conducted in all six ranges twice in last the two quarters (3rd & 4th). The first patrolling was conducted in September and the second one in late November to early December. The patrolling duration varied from 4 days to 10 days depending upon team size. Although no poachers were apprehended, the patrolling teams could dismantle number of snares and traps. To facilitate, enhance and increase the efficiency of patrolling, the park management has procured number of patrolling gears. It includes GPS, Binoculars, and backup chargers for Cyber tracker phones. The gears were distributed equally to all six field offices.</p> <p>JKSNR: The SMART is used exclusively for the anti-poaching patrolling and other conservation activities. With the SMART application made fully functional in the Reserve Management, it is essential that the capacity of the staffs is well built. Through this activity, the SMART focal of JKSNR gave training on SMART to all the staffs. The training was mainly focused on the usage of SMART equipment and its various applications. The fund for this activity was mainly used to meet the operating cost incurred by JKSNR staffs for SMART patrolling within the strict reserve. The SMART data are generated monthly from every individual staff and then later compiled as a holistic monthly SMART report of the Management and then submitted to the Department. In order to efficiently and effectively carry out the patrolling exercises, the management has procured patrolling equipment such as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head light (LeD lenser) 2. Field tents <p>JWS: Since JWS office is new, procurement of mass communication equipment, training and other necessities to perform anti-poaching patrolling in the sanctuary was done through this activity. To enable the Park staff to use SW MAPS mobile phone GIS software, where staff in shortage of GPS can easily use mobile phone issued by office to collect the spatial data of from the field during service delivery and anti-poaching patrolling. They were trained on know-how to collect different types of data (point, lines and polygon), convert into different data format (shapefiles & KML), and report through mail and process maps in ArcGIS and Google earth. A total of 26 participants attended the training (1 female; 25 male). To maintain and analyse the SMART patrol reports, the management procured laptops, printers and power banks for mobile phones to</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>FPED will continue with the SMART training with the balance budget as spill over.</p>
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	<p>be used during patrolling. JWS being located along the southern border with India, there are need of regular anti-poaching patrolling since many illegal activities are recorded across the border. Range offices perform scheduled SMART patrolling and other ad-hoc patrolling as and when intelligence reports are received. The fund under this activity was mainly used to meet the operating cost incurred by JWS staffs for SMART patrolling.</p> <p>JSWNP: Regular SMART patrolling was carried out by all range and deputy range offices in JSWNP. 6 Nos of Head Torch Lights were purchased.</p> <p>PNP: The SMART tools have site-based approach used to monitor and improve the effectiveness of conservation management and was introduced with an objective to curb illegal activities. PNP trained the staffs on how to use SMART tools for 3 days but there are still problems in handling the tools. To this, PNP conducted staffs training on SMART which was participated by 15 staff including SMART focal of range offices. It is expected that all the focal will maintain clear data and submit monthly report to the management lead. The activity met travelling cost incurred for high altitude patrolling, normal patrolling in suspected areas, field service delivery, monitoring, field inspection, etc within PNP. The management purchased 31 nos. of Alinco handset CRX1 and other accessories and issued to individual staffs. With this communication device, the public service delivery is enhanced and contribute towards curbing illegal activities.</p> <p>PWS: A total of 98 SMART patrol has been conducted to curb anti-poaching, illegal timber harvesting and also to monitor and implement planned and ad hoc conservation activities viz. replenishment of salticks, management of waterholes and we grassland. Through SMART patrol all the illegal hotspots and habitat hotspots are also mapped, which are helpful in planning and implementation site-specific conservation interventions.</p> <p>RMNP: RMNP was the pilot Park in Bhutan to implement SMART patrolling technology, the various SMART patrolling is being carried out annually. Initially Park staff were trained on SMART software and data module to familiarize in field data collection. The patrolling was implemented with real time field data collection and recorded in data module instantly in the field by using SMART tools. Three types of patrolling were carried out using SMART technique:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Special joint patrolling by combining special force of two or three range staff. It is conducted once in every two months; 2) Synchronize patrolling with Indian counterpart along the border areas. It was carried once in every three months; and 3) Biodiversity monitoring patrolling within respective range functional jurisdiction. It was carried minimum of 10 days in every month. <p>During the implementation of SMART patrolling, biodiversity monitoring and data collection are the key activities by the patrolling team which is analysed after reaching to the workstation. Thus, for effective data collection, the management has procured 17 numbers of Android Samsung mobile phone M30 for field data collection using SMART data module and two Dell Inspiron 3480 laptops for data analysis.</p> <p>SWS: The management conducted 15 patrols ranging from general, antipoaching, tsamdro and international border patrolling covering Bamdungtse, Namtheng, Pangzhung, Tshewanggyem, Zawangteng, MIndula, Syetmey, Bjapkangbrogsar, Kenphu, Banangtsem Gelongphupa, Laypharma, Zamparingbu, Tsatesa and Broksar.</p>	
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	<p>WCNP: Over the years, the park management observed increased in poaching cases of Musk Deer (<i>Mochus crysogaster</i>). Seeing the threat to species and social impact such as detention and imprisonment, the management focused on reducing incidences of poaching through the adoption SMART patrolling. Up until now from BFL support, management conducted 12 Musk Deer antipoaching patrols across its habitat and poaching hot spots under WCNP covering Gomthang, Tsampa, Gangkar Phuensum, Tolegang, Dhur hot spring, Tampela and Nubdala. The Musk Deer population monitoring was conducted through systematic camera trapping in 48 grids. The camera trapping on Musk Deer was completed and retrieval is ongoing and expected to be complete by the end of this month.</p> <p>The field staff were also given a refresher course to update their knowledge on changes to new SMART software. They were trained on how to use software and its data collection procedure and report production. To collect standard data, the management have procured 10 smart phones, 42 pairs of T-energy batteries, 60 SD cards and 3 laptops.</p> <p>Bumthang TFD: Patrolling in the BC 8 areas of Chendebji, Nubi and Chumey Geowg were conducted. 6 mobile phones were procured for SMART patrolling.</p> <p>Mongar TFD: SMART rollout was implemented in Mongar and the patrolling was carried out in Gyalpoizhing Range. The staff were supplied with necessary equipment (baggage).</p> <p>Paro TFD: Paro is used as a route for sandalwood smuggling. To curb illegal harvesting of timber and poaching, patrolling has become important activity in Paro. Division adopted the SMART patrolling during the patrol. Frontline staff had conducted intensive patrolling and detected lots of illegal timber cases. One of the challenges faced by the frontline staff is that illegal timber harvesting usually occurs at night under the cover darkness. In order to assist the night patrols, 14 heavy search lights were procured and supplied to the patrolling team in the field.</p> <p>Pemagatshel TFD: The approved sum was paid as travel allowance for staff involved in carrying out field works like SMART patrolling over the sensitive areas and also along the nearby international border area. Due to shortage of smart mobile CT 5, additional Smart mobiles were purchased to implement and record SMART activities carried out under the Division Office. These smart mobiles will enhance the SMART patrolling as well as intensify SMART data.</p> <p>Sarpang TFD: This part of budget was utilized for covering the operating costs for the forestry officials involved in consultation meetings, patrolling inside BC-3 (numerous traps were discovered and disabled) and for Rapid Biodiversity survey inside BC-3. To enhance and upscale SMART which is very crucial for patrolling systematically, the division has procured six android phones and distributed to field staffs after installation of SMART software.</p> <p>Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: SMART patrolling is usually completed 10 times/year of SMART patrolling for 2019-2020. This has immensely helped in the reducing the illegal activities such as feeling of trees, poaching and fishing, etc. Due to shortage of CT 5 SMART phones and some CT 5 become non-functional data collection and report generation has become limited. 6 SMART phones were procured to enhance the use of cyber tracker software and SMART in patrolling.</p> <p>Trashigang TFD: Activities included:</p>	
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operating cost to Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (RBA) lead members during technical Input/training for RBA lead members for mammal, birds, vegetation and SES at Kuruthang 2. Operating cost to BC coordinators for Equipment outsourcing and survey protocol training 3. Provided as Supplementary Budget for RBA and travel/monitoring <p>Since BC 6 has no management Plan and no dedicated section for management of areas, there was need for procuring Computer and peripherals. The Division procured 1 laptop, 1 desktop and 1 printer which will be used for management planning exercise and storage of SMART data.</p> <p>Tsirang TFD: The fund has been utilized for meeting operating cost component of the staff involved in patrolling and other forestry activities within the BC 3. This include the forestry focal of Gewogs adjoining biological corridor namely Mendrelgang, Patshaling, Dunglagang and those staff of the Division who are part of wildlife and nature conservation activities. To support conservation of wildlife and allied resources, the division procured 10 SMART phones and distributed to field staffs for patrolling activities.</p> <p>Wangdue TFD: Conducted SMART patrolling along the BC-2 area. Presence of wildlife was observed through direct sighting and through track, dung, nest and call. Waterholes presence were also noted during the patrolling. Equipment such as flashlight, power banks, aluminium pots, tarpaulin, rope, kerosene stove essential during patrolling were procured. Additional budget would be beneficial to conduct more regular patrolling to deter illegal activities.</p> <p>Zhemgang TFD: SMART patrolling with cyber tracker was initiated in November 2019 through CATs project and we implemented this activity by conducting patrolling inside BC 4. The management also procured 3 laptops and 52 SMART patrolling field boat.</p> <p>The list of equipment procured under this activity is included in the annual equipment inventory list.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 9.8: In Year 1, conduct technology feasibility assessment, and each year (starting in Year 2) ensure appropriate technology to combat poaching and other illegal activities in PAs is in place</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity was delayed due to limited time to implement in 2019.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
<p>Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management</p>	<p>Project Activity 10.1: By Year 2, conduct nationwide mapping and analysis, and designate high biodiversity habitats, degraded lands, and climate refugia</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Through UNDP-GEF funding, primary Individual taxa group works (herpetofauna, fishes, birds and mammals) was completed in 2019. Completed the development and testing of the Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol through a workshop and practical session in Gelephu.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>10%</p>
		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p> <p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Nationwide mapping and analysis, and designating high biodiversity habitats, degraded lands, and climate refugia will be conducted in year 2 including training the staff from Parks and BCs on using the guideline for</p>	

	<p>Through UNDP-GEF financing, 50+ officials (10 female; 40 male) were introduced on Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and its Global Standards through the workshop at Paro held in April 2019. Similar workshop for identification of KBAs for biological monitoring was also conducted. A 3-days workshop was conducted at Paro for developing the guideline for identifying and management of KBA in Bhutan for monitoring habitats and biodiversity.</p>	<p>identifying KBA in their respective jurisdictions.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 10.2: By Year 3, conduct functionality studies of BCs (including their future feasibility under climate change) and delineate them</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 10.3: Every three years (starting in Year 1), conduct inventory of invasive species in PAs/BCs, and every year (starting in Year 2) control their spread</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>10%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NBC conducted inventory of major invasive plants species in all 10 Protected Areas, while some parts of the PAs are yet to be covered. These invasive plants species included <i>Ageratina adenophora</i>, <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>, <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>, <i>Mikania micrantha</i>, <i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>, <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>, <i>Sida acuta</i>, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>, <i>Mimosa pudica</i>, <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>, <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>, <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>, <i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>, <i>Trifolium repens</i>, <i>Lantana camara</i> and other exotic plant species.</p> <p>Even though the control of spread of invasive species is due in Year 2, NBC conducted pilot experiments on the control and management of invasive plants with few major species such as <i>Lantana camara</i>, <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> and <i>Mikania micrantha</i>. Herbicide such as Glyphosate was applied on the invasive plants to control their growth and spread during their growing period. The application of herbicide was conducted with all necessary protocols and precautions. The research site was notified with the cautionary signboards to avoid people's interference and to keep children away from the site. The pilot sites were developed at sub-tropical regions of Wangdue, Punakha and Chukha (Phuntsholing). Monitoring of the pilot sites was initiated as well.</p> <p>ESS screening was conducted for the use of chemicals such as herbicides (for pilot studies on control management of invasive plant species).</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Inventory of invasive species and their control will be continued in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 10.4: Every three years (starting in Year 3), track the rate and extent of habitat loss from habitat fragmentation and degradation due to climate change and other anthropogenic causes</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 10.5: Every two years, based on climate change impacts information, implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands (next in Year 2) and alpine meadows (next in Year 1)</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>7%</p>

	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The sub-activities under this activity includes surveys on alpine meadows, consultation meeting with communities and improvement of alpine meadow habitats. Gender representation and balance has been ensured in the consultation component. The details are as follows:</p> <p>BWS: Improvement works of alpine meadows at Shingphel and Gamagachung areas were carried out. More than 20 hectares of natural meadows which were colonized by stunted Rhododendron species were cleared and restored.</p> <p>JDNP: Through this activity, the Park Management has improved 507 Ha Tsarijathang alpine meadow habitats. The Tsarijathang mud flat is critical summer habitat for Bhutan Takin. The improvement works includes maintenance of existing tourist trail and also a construction of cantilever bridge facilitating the movement of trekkers and minimizing disturbance on the habitat. The Tsarijathang Alpine Habitat Management Plan was made and endorsed through Laya Gewog Administration.</p> <p>JKSNR: The surveys on alpine meadows were carried out in the alpine areas of the Reserve mainly to study on the grass diversity, the threats and intervention to be put in place for supporting wildlife population and local livelihoods.</p> <p>JSWNP: Over 22 Ha of sub-alpine meadow has been brought under improvement under JSWNP. The natural meadow, which is used by wildlife and yak herders alike, was being overtaken by Juniper bushes. The juniper trees were de-branched and singled out, which opened a lot of space in the vanishing grassland/ meadow. In addition, five yak herders were provided with CGI sheets for roofing their seasonal huts/ homes in the alpine and sub-alpine region of JSWNP. This is expected to reduce pressure on rare tree species which they use for ‘shingleps’ for roofing.</p> <p>PNP: Opened a total area of 4 hectares for wildlife and grazing by livestock in four identified alpine meadows. These opened areas are expected to support the survival of alpine flora and fauna and also provide adequate grazing areas in the mountain ecosystem. Before carrying out the improvement activities, consultation meeting with 20 (8 females; 12 male) local livestock herders from Bhim under Chumey gewog, Bumthsang was conducted to seek opinions and suggestions. Through this meeting, implementing agent gained local knowledge ensuring success of the activity.</p> <p>SWS: Conducted consultation meeting with community to elicit and map alpine meadows. Alpine meadows (especially rangelands) with immediate need of management intervention are mapped. Restoration work for improve productivity of Alpine meadows in the future includes construction of check dams, removal of unpalatable herbs and shrubs etc.</p> <p>WCNP: Alpine meadow serves as water sources for major river systems of WCNP, habitat for iconic species such as tigers, snow leopards and blue sheep. This is also major source of livelihood and income generation of park residence. The major threat to these areas is waste accumulation from Cordyceps collectors and degradation due to excessive cut down of alpine scrubs during collection season. Therefore, as part of alpine meadows improvement, the park management carried out waste management and provision of alternative energy as major mitigation major under this activity.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>For those implementing agencies who carried out assessment and surveys including consultations on alpine meadows in Year 1, will carry out appropriate improvement interventions based on the report in Year 2 and 3.</p> <p>In addition, the assessment and surveys including consultations for lowland grassland improvement will be initiated in Year 2.</p>
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	<p>The management carried out waste collection in five areas under WCNP namely, Saephu, Dhur, Gomthang, Tsampa, Kurtoe Park Range areas (Rinchen Bumpa & Ney hot spring). As per field data submitted by the respective area in-charges, these activities covered around 5 hectares of alpine meadows under the park. In total the management has procured 100 numbers of solar lamps and supplied to the highlanders to reduce uses of small Rhododendron species by the Yak herders.</p> <p>The local leaders and highlanders under Dungkar Park Range had requested park management on the probable risk of the landslide in Dungkhar during summer. To address this, the management also conducted bio-engineering works at Dungkar Park Range as the area was under threat from landslide. Therefore, management adopted natural protection through building check dams and plantation at the eroded site which is ongoing.</p> <p>Paro: The alpine meadows in the high altitude in BC1 were degraded due to competition from yaks and wild animals. For BC1, consultation meeting with 104 local communities of two Gewog (Bji in Haa and Nuberi under Paro) was conducted to collect baseline data and to understand the history trends of the alpine meadows (56 females; 48male). The alpine meadows that required improvement interventions in BC1 were also mapped. Based on the data collected during the consultation meeting and the data analysis, the improvement of alpine meadow will be undertaken in in Year 2.</p>			
	<p>Project Activity 10.6: Every year (starting in Year 1), manage salt licks, snags and waterholes, and manage and enhance climate-resilience of wetlands and Ramsar Sites, including enrichment planting (using climate information wherever relevant)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1599 724 1874 805">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1874 724 2152 805">7%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	7%
Activity Started -progress on track	7%			
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity includes two sub-activities: 1) RAMSAR sites management (implemented by Watershed Management Division, BWS and Wangdue Territorial Forest Division); and 2) Improvement of salt licks, snags, and waterholes and wetlands, enrichment planting (implemented by all parks and BCs). Gender representation and balance has been ensured in the consultation component. The details are as follows:</p> <p>WMD: The Watershed Management Division technically supported the activities carried out by the field offices in collecting the issues and carrying out the public consultation for the development of the management/action plan of the three Ramsar sites. However, the funds specifically allocated for WMD, was to train the field staff in carrying out the Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) process for the management/action plan in two Ramsar sites. Initially the Bumdeling Ramsar site was excluded as it was covered under the previous Kholongchhu sub-basin management plan. However, during the consultation process, it was found out that LFA process has to be carried out for Bumdeling Ramsar sites as most of the activities in the Ramsar sites have already been carried out and the existing plan has to be reviewed.</p> <p>Though the management plan has not been completed. The process has been initiated and progress has been made. Public consultations and hands on training on the management planning process and the use of the LFA process have been carried out in two Ramsar sites. The draft LFA matrix for Khotakha Ramsar site and Gangtey-Phobji Ramsar site has been prepared.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>LFA process and hands on training for Bumdeling Ramsar site remains pending since Year 1 budget was not enough. However, it will be conducted in Year 2. The LFA training for Bumdeling Ramsar site and management plan write shop for all three Ramsar sites and endorsement of the plans will be carried out in Year 2.</p>		

	<p>BWS: With technical backstopping from WMD, public consultation with the general public was conducted to develop logical frameworks for development of RAMSAR site action plan. Salt lick sites and water holes were surveyed and mapped in the Khoma gewog and Bumdeling gewog. Improvement works for water holes and salt licks sites were carried out. 10 sites were improved and developed.</p> <p>JDNP: Through this activity, the park management has assessed and recorded number of salt lick and water hole areas under Khatoed, Khamoed, Lunana and Laya Gewogs. In the process of assessment, we have identified and improved two water hole areas; the first one is located north west of Kewana village under Chubu Gewog. In addition to existing water hole, two more ponds were created from the overflow of water from the existing pond. The second water hole is a lake and its located under Khamoed Gewog under Gasu Dzongkhag. There, fallen branches and debris were cleared and removed from of the lake.</p> <p>JKSNR: Survey and mapping of water holes has been planned and completed. The categorization of waterholes is made for intervention in the future mainly for supporting wildlife populations.</p> <p>JWS: A total of 20.25 ha of habitats were managed in the hotspots of wildlife in the following habitat types in the sanctuary. The details are as follows: Waterhole management: There are several sup tropical lakes (waterholes) used by wild animals. Some are with waters throughout the year and some gets dried away during dry season mostly due to sedimentation of the floor. 7.73 ha of waterhole with debris were cleared, sediments were emptied from one waterhole which was found completely dried during implementation and it is now piped from a nearby water source which is about 50m away from it. Grassland improvement: 11.96 ha of wildlife hotspot are improved by removing non palatable weeds, tracks and creating openings to enhance growth of fodder grasses. Saltlick improvement: Total of 8 sites covering 0.56ha were managed. Removal of debris from the site and improvement of tracks were done to enhance the movement of wildlife.</p> <p>JSWNP: A natural waterhole/ lake at Wangjela in JSWNP, which falls in the core tiger habitat and supports a good prey base for the tigers and also because the waterhole is very important for the yak herding communities in the region, the park has carried out improvement activity whereby the lake is now connected by external water supply from nearby stream, and also the mud and debris from inside the lake has been dug out and restored to its original shape.</p> <p>PNP: Surveyed salt lick, waterhole and wetland under three ranges (WPRO, CPRO & EPRO). Consultation meeting was conducted with 31 park residents (livestock herders) and were involved in field survey (1 female; 30 male). This survey report will be data base for the park and use for future planning and while implementing improvement activities in coming year. Field survey completed and report writing is underway.</p> <p>PWS: The activity requires management of various important wildlife habitat such saltlicks, waterholes, snag trees, wetland which are deteriorated by episodes of monsoons prolonged over the time. The budget has been used connecting water supply to 3 semi-natural waterholes in the prime wildlife habitat. Activity started but progress delayed. Activity will be complete by Jan 2020.</p>	<p>Since most of the BCs does not have information of the location of salt licks, snags and waterholes within their BCs. Therefore, most BC management has decided to carry out the survey and keep an inventory of the salt licks, water holes and snags. Based on these assessment and survey reports, they will be implementing the appropriate interventions in Year 2.</p>
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	<p>RMNP: As a part of habitat management, the Park management has carried out works such as new creation and revival of salt licks and waterhole. The snags management and enrichment plantations were also done. Total of 37 new salt licks were created measuring 0.035 Ha and 27 old salt licks were revived measuring 0.053 Ha. Total of 4 new waterholes were created measuring 2.36 Ha and 9 old waterholes were revived measuring 4.32 Ha. 17 snags were managed to use as a natural habitat by snags dwellers and 1.5 acres of enrichment plantation were carried out as a part of wildlife habitat management works.</p> <p>SWS: Through community consultation saltlick areas were identified and mapped. Three numbers of camera traps were installed in two salt lick location to monitor wildlife species visiting the area.</p> <p>WCNP: Currently, the park management does not have information on location of salt licks, snags and waterholes within the park. Therefore, management decided to keep an inventory of the salt licks, water holes and snags. This will help management to observe, frequency of its use, species using it and its location for future enrichment prioritization. Forms have been developed for collecting information on salt licks, snags and waterholes. The inventory of salt licks, snags and water holes has been conducted in 69 grids in WCNP.</p> <p>RBP: The Royal Botanical Park has worked on creation of saltlicks and enhancement of waterholes for the improvement of local wildlife habitat. The inception of this activity has resulted in total of 13 waterholes or saltlicks which are either newly created or improved. We have already seen evidences of wildlife visits and are being benefited with it. We aspire to constantly monitor those areas with camera traps so as to study the visits of different wildlife species and minimize the potential wildlife poaching that might adversely result.</p> <p>Initially, the feasible areas were worked in Arc GIS targeting two possible habitats, rugged terrains and gentle slope to plains areas. All the technical staff of the park was engaged to conduct preliminary reconnaissance surveys to confirm presence of natural saltlicks and waterholes within the entire feasible areas studied. Technical staff was also engaged to monitor and supervise labors in the process of creating waterholes and saltlicks. A total of 9 muddy swamps and 2 natural saltlicks were identified during the survey. Out of 9 we have improved 5 swamps and converted to water holes. Remaining 4 were neglected pertaining to distance where staff cannot constantly monitor and sensitiveness to poachers. 8 saltlicks were created, 6 artificial and 2 improved by supplementing salts.</p> <p>With these activities the park has set huge milestone in managing wildlife habitat. Wildlife habitat management techniques when emplace could support populations of many globally threatened species to flourish however, feeling its need equally provides room for poachers to easily locate animals. It is therefore, parks responsibility to monitor and keep in check these areas to function as intended.</p> <p>Bumthang TFD: Currently, the management does not have information on location of salt licks, snags and waterholes within BC8. Therefore, management decided to keep an inventory of the salt licks, water holes and snags. A survey on identification of wildlife habitat which requires management and enrichment was carried out.</p>	
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	<p>Mongar TFD: The sites for enrichment plantation have been identified and the estimates submitted for technical approval from the Department. Since the activity is a seasonal activity, not much progress is visible.</p> <p>Paro TFD: In order to prevent the Human Wildlife Conflict, the improvement of waterholes, salt licks and enrichment plantation in BC 1 is one of the important activities. The activity is under process and will be completed by 1st week of January 2020. In initial process, Division is going to carry out consultation with public of Tsento and Bji in order to collect information. After that, they will map the salt lick and enrichment plantation areas for implementing activities in right season. The improvement of waterholes is going to carry out in 1st year project according to suitable area after consultation with public. The total participant turn out during consultation at Chunju was 26 (11 females; 15 male). The rest of the village will be continued within the month of January 2020.</p> <p>Pemagatshel TFD: Two feasible areas for waterhole and salt lick habitat improvement under the BC 5 were identified. Improvement measures like cutting debris and unwanted invasive shrubs, creating tracks for wild animals, drainage for rainfall and water pond were carried out in these two areas. Further, salt was mixed with the existing salt lick areas. The plantation work is not completed due to off season for plantation. Accordingly, plantation work will be carried out in coming May - June 2020.</p> <p>Sarpang TFD: Under the habitat improvement initiatives, the management carried out waterholes/salt licks restoration activities inside BC3. Some of the activities implemented in BC3 are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restoration of 2 numbers of water holes at Jandidara, Chudzom gewog and Nel Pokhari, Jigmecholing gewog; 2) Restoration of 3 numbers of salt licks at Totopani, Dekiling gewog; Goptaykhar, Singye Gewog and Noonpani, Sher-shong gewog; 3) Listing of animal evidences; 4) Recording of GPS points and vegetation type; 5) Clearing of animal trails which are blocked with logs, boulders, landslide soil, etc; 6) Adding common salt to substitute minerals for wild animals to enhance using the sites and wherever required; 7) Clearing of weeds and grasses around the waterholes; and 8) Clearing of debris, leaves, logs, grasses, branches, twigs, etc. to capitalize on water storage. <p>Samdrup Jongkhar TFD - With this activity important salt licks area inside the BC5 were mapped and brought under the management regime by enriching the salt and other measures. Need of water holes was also assessed by the team and found that due to topography there is numerous streams and rivers which defect the purposed of having the artificial waterholes in the BC 5 of our jurisdiction. Team also mapped some of important snag tree that were potential site for roosting and nesting site for birds.</p> <p>One of main issue and challenging while executing these activities was the previous data deficit of natural salt lick so a salt lick mapping was completed first. Budgeting challenges were also experienced. Positive outcome for these activities were all the salt lick inside the BC 5 of this office jurisdiction were mapped and brought under management and conservation.</p> <p>Trashigang TFD: Under the habitat improvement initiatives, the management carried out waterholes/salt licks restoration activities inside BC 6. Some of the activities implemented in BC6 are as follows:</p>	
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<p>1) Surveyed water hole and habitat enrichment sites at Shinang-Juk and Chenla Areas; 2) Identified two sites for water hole (0.50 Ha each) for protection and re-habitation work such as enrichment plantation and protection of water sources (Drupchu)/ rills treatments</p> <p>Some of the issues identified were: 1) Activity delayed as the Bio-engineering is not feasible in winter month; 2) Management option is expensive, as material transportation is expensive</p> <p>Tsirang TFD: Under the habitat improvement initiatives, the Tsirang Forest Division has initiated following activities in high value habitat areas: 1) Creation of 5 water holes (2 at Katlay chu, 2 at Sikaridara, and 1 at Mokterchok under Patshaling Gewo) 2) Restoration of 5 salt licks (3 at katlay, 1 at mokterchok and 1 at Sikaridara) 3) Enrichment planting with bamboo, banana and fruit trees covering 3 acres at Mokterchok and katlaychu area.</p> <p>Wangdue TFD: Public consultation and stakeholder workshop was conducted at both Khotokha and Gangtey-Phobji RAMSAR Sites, where questionnaires survey to assess people’s willingness to conserve wetlands were carried out along with group work and discussion for collection problems and challenges people faces for the LFA developing matrix. A total of 620 local communities were consulted (397 females; 223 male). Following activities were also carried out: 1. RAMSAR BFL initiation meeting was conducted to plan activities for 2020 RAMSAR management activities; 2. Constructing of trenches along the demarcated boundary of Khotokha RAMSAR site; 3. Re-doing/Maintenance of Khotokha RAMSAR Notification Signboard; and 4. Installation of dustbins at Khotokha RAMSAR site</p> <p>Under BC2, waterholes were created based on sign of wild animals, presence of marshy area and areas where there were all dried up. 10 waterholes were created and repaired from Kabisa gewog of Punakha Dzongkhag to Dochula areas and 15 waterholes from Dochula to Pinsa. Snags were also cleared along the stream during the course of creating and maintaining waterhole. The waterholes fall in six gewogs and they are Chang Gewog of Thimphu Dzongkhag, Toedpaisa and Kabisa Gewog of Punakha, Nahi, Gase Tshowgom and Darkar Gewog of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag.</p> <p>Zhemgang TFD: Through preliminary survey, six waterhole sites were identified and improvement works were carried out. Three of the sites were at verge of disappearing and they were restored to normal.</p>	<p>1) Surveyed water hole and habitat enrichment sites at Shinang-Juk and Chenla Areas; 2) Identified two sites for water hole (0.50 Ha each) for protection and re-habitation work such as enrichment plantation and protection of water sources (Drupchu)/ rills treatments</p> <p>Some of the issues identified were: 1) Activity delayed as the Bio-engineering is not feasible in winter month; 2) Management option is expensive, as material transportation is expensive</p> <p>Tsirang TFD: Under the habitat improvement initiatives, the Tsirang Forest Division has initiated following activities in high value habitat areas: 1) Creation of 5 water holes (2 at Katlay chu, 2 at Sikaridara, and 1 at Mokterchok under Patshaling Gewo) 2) Restoration of 5 salt licks (3 at katlay, 1 at mokterchok and 1 at Sikaridara) 3) Enrichment planting with bamboo, banana and fruit trees covering 3 acres at Mokterchok and katlaychu area.</p> <p>Wangdue TFD: Public consultation and stakeholder workshop was conducted at both Khotokha and Gangtey-Phobji RAMSAR Sites, where questionnaires survey to assess people’s willingness to conserve wetlands were carried out along with group work and discussion for collection problems and challenges people faces for the LFA developing matrix. A total of 620 local communities were consulted (397 females; 223 male). Following activities were also carried out: 1. RAMSAR BFL initiation meeting was conducted to plan activities for 2020 RAMSAR management activities; 2. Constructing of trenches along the demarcated boundary of Khotokha RAMSAR site; 3. Re-doing/Maintenance of Khotokha RAMSAR Notification Signboard; and 4. Installation of dustbins at Khotokha RAMSAR site</p> <p>Under BC2, waterholes were created based on sign of wild animals, presence of marshy area and areas where there were all dried up. 10 waterholes were created and repaired from Kabisa gewog of Punakha Dzongkhag to Dochula areas and 15 waterholes from Dochula to Pinsa. Snags were also cleared along the stream during the course of creating and maintaining waterhole. The waterholes fall in six gewogs and they are Chang Gewog of Thimphu Dzongkhag, Toedpaisa and Kabisa Gewog of Punakha, Nahi, Gase Tshowgom and Darkar Gewog of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag.</p> <p>Zhemgang TFD: Through preliminary survey, six waterhole sites were identified and improvement works were carried out. Three of the sites were at verge of disappearing and they were restored to normal.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 10.7: Every year for smaller rivers (starting in Year 1), and every five years for big rivers (starting in Year 1), manage river banks, riparian areas and floodplains, including limiting encroachment into these critical habitats, to reduce climate change impacts and provide habitat for wildlife and limit impacts on human well-being and infrastructure</p>	<p>Activity Started - progress on track</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>JWS: Flood protection work at Jomoriver was completed within stipulated time. This activity protected more than 27 ha of grassland from flood. The grassland is being used by elephants besides other ungulates. The flood protection work</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>

	<p>prevented erosion of Jomotsangkha Park Range office and Shiva Mandhir which otherwise would force water to Jomotsangkha town in years to come. Activities included construction of barrage at diversion intake, lowering and widening of riverbed and built embankment below Shiva Mandhir and Park Range office. The riverbed materials were lifted to build up barrage at the intake point and along the left bank along Shiva mandhir and Range office. This embankment was done by staking large boulders to prevent erosion from the bank.</p> <p>BWS: Since the Kholongchhu riverbank protection (construction) site fell within the RAMSAR and main roosting site of Black-Necked Crane (BNC), the activity could not be carried out at the proposed site. Further, the protection wall if built at the previous site could not guarantee full protection since the areas experience seasonal flash floods almost annually. Thus, construction of protection wall was discontinued at the site. The construction site of the wall was changed to Dungsso lake which falls outside the roosting site of BNC. Carrying out construction of protection wall at Dungsso lake site would help maintain water level of the lake and thereby reduce and control terrestrial growth in the lake. This will be helpful in conserving essential aquatic life and support in improvement of habitats of water birds and its conservation in the area. Further, it will also help Increase ground water recharge capacity. This site is a socially revered lake and carries huge respect and traditional belief. The site also provides an eye opener to the visitors to Bumdeling valley adding aesthetic value given its location at the valley entry point. This will be a huge contribution towards both cultural tourism and ecotourism. The construction of 55m x 2m x 2m protection walls at the Dungsso lake site is on-going.</p> <p>RMNP: Every monsoon season the Manas river gets swollen and changes its course towards the Manas office premises which was a big concern. The Gibbon wall construction was carried out along the Manas river basin to protect the Manas premises from monsoon flood. The Manas premises is comprised of Royal guest house, Manas range office, staff quarter, hospital (BHU) and other infrastructure. The gibbon wall measuring 29 m (earlier estimated as 52 m) in length extending from near Royal guest house till Manas football ground was constructed to safeguard the premises. The base and height of the gibbon wall measures 3 m and 5 m respectively. The construction work started only after the volume of river was reduced i.e during post monsoon. However, clearing of riverbank which becomes flooded with river load and corresponding bioengineering (climate smart plantation) works are yet to be done in the area.</p>	<p>BWS: Budget proposed in Year 2 will be used to complete the construction works of the wall.</p> <p>RMNP: The activity will be completed by June 2020.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 10.8: Conduct training every two years (starting in Year 1), and provide equipment every five years (starting in Year 1) to monitor and respond to forest fires</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1601 1015 1877 1086">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1877 1015 2148 1086">7%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	7%
Activity Started -progress on track	7%			
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity includes two sub-activities viz., 1) procurement of forest firefighting equipment; and 2) training on forest fire monitoring and management. Gender balance has been ensured in the training component. The details are as follows:</p> <p>FPED: The RGoB procurement process for equipment is lengthy, therefore the purchase of equipment could not be done during the final quarter. However, the office has already placed work orders for supplies of tools/equipment which are available in annual quotation list of MoAF. Fresh quotation has been called for other required tools/equipment as per the specification not listed in the annual quotation.</p> <p>BWS: Communities of Khoma Gewog (Lhuentse Dzongkhag), Sherimuhung Gewog (Mongar Dzongkhag) & Bumdeling Geog</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>FPED will be procuring additional forest firefighting equipment in Year 2.</p>		

	<p>(Trashiyangtse dzongkhag) were trained on fire prevention. The training also included fire advocacy programs and involvement of communities in creation of fire lines of more than 5 km length. A total of 281 participants participated in the program (130 females; 151 male).</p> <p>JSWNP: A 2-day forest fire management training was conducted in Migtena under Taksa range, which is the most fire-prone ranges of JSWNP. A total of 77 (41 males; 36 female) participated in the training.</p> <p>PNP: Awareness training on forest fire was conducted in 5 gewogs (covering 16 chiwogs) to raise awareness on forest fire management. This program was grouped with a conservation awareness program to include more participants. The main objective of this awareness is to make communities aware on prevention, preparedness, response and recovery of forest fire. Moreover, this is to promote participatory approaches for forest fire management. With this program, it is expected to reduce the number of forest fire outbreaks in the park.</p> <p>WCNP: Major Forest fire incidences is recorded in Jasabee village under Dungkar Park Range Office. Therefore, the management decided to training communities of Jasabee village. A day long training was conducted on basic firefighting, community networking and human resources mobilization during forest fires. A total of 48 people was trained including local leaders (22 females; 26 male).</p> <p>RBP: 5-day training on forest fire was conducted in 3 buffer communities of the Royal Botanic Park. A total of 182 (100 females; 82 male) individuals from Hongsho, Thimphu, Menchuna and Begana, Punakha participated in the training program. The training was mainly aimed at minimizing the catastrophic wildfires caused by humans during the dry seasons and sensitization on FNCRR 2017. The participants were also provided with hands on training on creation of fire lines in the fire prone areas identified. Participants were also briefed on fire triangles constituting basic elements that cause fire, different types of fires, mechanisms to suppress fires and timing for burning agricultural debris.</p> <p>Bumthang TFD: Conducted training on forest management in Trongsa and Bumthang. This program was clubbed with conservation awareness program to include more participants</p> <p>Mongar TFD: Forest Fire training and basic chainsaw operation training was conducted to the communities of Gangzur, Menbi, Minjey and Tsengkhar Gewog in BC7 along with the conservation awareness program.</p> <p>Paro TFD: This program was grouped with a conservation awareness program to include more participants. The training on forest fire and FNCRR 2017 and act was given to the public of Bji and Tsentso in order to enhance the legal capacity of the farmers to take part in conservation activities.</p> <p>Pemagatshel TFD: Division office identified Khenedang area under Zobel gewog as forest fire prone communities and accordingly conducted training on forest fire management to construct fire line and ways to combat against forest fire. At the same time awareness on fine and penalties related to forest fire was also conducted. A total of 53 participated in training (24 females; 29 male). The training was aimed at preventing and reducing forest fires.</p>	
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	<p>Samdrupjongkhar TFD: This activity was grouped with a conservation awareness activity due to shortage of funds. All the important awareness and training related to forest fire was given by Resources and Management Section of this division. One of the main challenges was participants were given only theoretical training related to forest fire due to financial shortages. One of the main positive outcomes was most participants were aware of forest fire rules and basic technique to fight with fire such as by creating a fire line and back fire.</p> <p>Trashigang TFD: The management conducted a two-day forest fire awareness training to the community of Kangpara Gewog under BC5. A total of 45 participants were trained and one Forest Fire Management Group (FFMG) was also formed (21 females; 25 male).</p> <p>Tsirang TFD: Under this activity, the Division has carried out one-day basic forest fire training to communities of Tsirangtoe Gewog on 26 December 2019. The area under Tsirangtoe is mostly covered by chir pine forest where risk of forest fire is more. A total of 228 local communities attended the forest fire training (50 females; 178 male).</p> <p>A part of fund has also been used in forest fire fighting and fire line creation activities. A total of 120 stakeholders such as local communities, RBP, Desuups and Scouts were given practical training on fire line creation who joined the forestry team for two days in fighting the forest fire that broke out at Ngalalum, Sergithang Gewog on 4 December 4 2019.</p> <p>Wangdue TFD: In order to prevent forest fire, forest fire awareness and training was conducted in Gyapakha and Sili-Taagsha Chiwog of Darkar Gewog under Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag. 33 males and 23 females of Gyapakha Chiwog and 52 males and 56 females of Sili, Taagsha Chiwog were given awareness on forest fire. A total of 164 participants were trained (79 females; 85 male).</p> <p>Zhemgang TFD: A total of 70 local communities attended the forest fire training (49 females; 21 male).</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 10.9: By Year 1, develop green and climate-resilient design and construction principles (e.g. those that respond to increasing extreme hazards such as floods and extreme storms), and every 3 years (starting in Year 2), apply them to all infrastructure in and around Pas</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity was delayed because of lack of national expertise in carrying out the consultancy works on developing green and climate resilient design and construction principles.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
<p>Milestone 11: By Year 6, at least one high conservation, economically and culturally valued stretch of river linked to a PA is designated as</p>	<p>Project Activity 11.1: By Year 2, conduct necessary hydrological, biological, sociocultural, and economic assessments (considering freshwater species distributions, migratory paths of freshwater fish, riverine habitats, climate change impacts, and social and cultural values associated with river systems)</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
		<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>FPED will be carrying out the activity in year 2.</p> <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p>	

<p><i>free-flowing and effectively managed to continue to provide important ecosystem services for conservation and climate-resilience of local communities</i></p>	<p>Project Activity 11.2: By Year 3, conduct multi-stakeholder consultations within the catchment of the proposed free-flowing river</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 11.3: By Year 5, evaluate and identify protection and management mechanisms for the free-flowing river that will provide the greatest conservation and community climate resilience benefits</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>This activity will commence in year 2.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 11.4: Every 3 years (starting in Year 5), build capacity of individuals and organizations who will be implementing management mechanisms for the free-flowing river</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 11.5: Every year (starting in Year 6), implement protection and management mechanisms for the free-flowing river (including stakeholder consultations) to reduce climate change impacts and increase ecological and downstream community resilience.</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
<p><i>Milestone 12: By Year 7, watershed conditions in ten critical catchments within the protected area network improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socio-economic development</i></p>	<p>Project Activity 12.1: By Year 3, identify and prioritize ten critical watersheds within PAs for drinking water and irrigation using the national river basin and climate change assessments, and other tools (focusing on quality, quantity, and timing of flows) following the Kuri Chu approach and using the ADVANCE results and the other two basin assessments covered by the Department of Forests</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 12.2: By Year 4, evaluate and identify protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds that will provide the greatest conservation, socio-economic, and climate resilience benefits</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	

	<p>Project Activity 12.3: From Year 5 to Year 8 (three watersheds for each of the first three years, and one in Year 8), implement climate-smart protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds (including stakeholder consultations)</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>		
	<p>Project Activity 12.4: Every ten years (next in Year 2), build capacity of individuals and organizations who will be implementing climate-smart protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>		
	<p>Project Activity 12.5: From Year 6 to Year 14, establish foundation for payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes (e.g. park entry fees, water) in the protected areas</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	10%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP-GEF co-finance was used to complete an assessment for PES in Wangdue, Tsirang and Zhemgang Dzongkhag and develop the assessment report; consultations with key stakeholders; conduct public consultations in Wamling, Langthel Gewog; and train of field staff on the PES watershed assessment along with rapid assessments of watersheds in Sarpang Dzongkhag.</p>		
<p>Milestone 13: By Year 7, National Five-Year Plans and all PA management plans incorporate natural capital valuation, key ecosystem services provided by PAs/BCs, and salient climate change risks and mitigation/adaptation strategies</p>	<p>Project Activity 13.1: By Year 2, model climate change scenarios, and predict impacts of climate change on Bhutan's biodiversity, freshwater resources and economy</p>	Activity Started -progress delayed	2%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Under this activity, UWICER is procuring a high-end workstation which will be used for modelling climate change scenarios. Since, the high-end workstation is not in the in annual quotation list of MoAF, fresh quotation had to be called for as per the required specification. And as mentioned before, RGoB procurement process is lengthy and is also dependent on the availability of the equipment within the short implementation period. However, UWICER has already called quotation and is waiting for delivery.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 13.2: By Year 5, conduct and update valuation of key ecosystem services and scenario planning (climate and development) in all PAs/BCs (one assessment per PA, and a single assessment across the BCs)</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%

	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 13.3: In Year 6, incorporate findings of the natural capital valuation, key ecosystem services, and climate change assessments into the 13th National Five-Year Plan (for 2023-2028), and into the respective PA and BC plans</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 13.4: Every two years (starting in Year 6), build awareness and capacity of the government, academia, and research institutions to use the tools and findings (associated with the natural capital valuation, ecosystem services, and climate change assessments) for decision-making</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 13.5: Every five years (starting in Year 6), review and propose amendments on relevant existing policies based on findings of key ecosystem services valuation</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
<p>Milestone 14: By Year 2, the PA network has climate-smart management plans and a system to track management effectiveness, and by Year 6 the PA network is clearly demarcated</p>	<p>Project Activity 14.1: Every five years (starting in Year 2, and synching with National Five-Year Plan cycles), develop climate-smart PA and BC management plans</p>	Activity Started - ahead of schedule	7%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Based on the status of existing management plans for the PAs, BCs and RBP, the activity was initiated and implemented in Year 1. For 2019, 7 PAs, 4 BCs and RBP carried out the activity and the details are as follows:</p> <p>BWS: Final consultations with the park staff and general public of Sherimuhung Gewog (Mongar), Khoma Gewog (Lhuentse) and Bumdeling Gewog (Trashiyangtse) has been carried out. A total of 572 participants were consulted (335 females; 237 male). The re-consultation was carried out since the 5-year plan (2018-2023) required to be revisited and developed for 10 years (2018-2027) after first round of review by NCD. Printing of the management plan is delayed as of now since the draft report needs to be re-visited and consulted accordingly for approval.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>BWS: Printing of management plan is spilled over to year 2.</p>	

	<p>JDNP: JDNP has completed Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (RBA) and Socio-economic Survey (SES). RBA and SES provides baseline information for developing protected area management plans. The total of 215 plant species, 30 big mammal species, and 214 species of birds were recorded. Different vegetation zones were considered as strata that were gridded into 4x4km grids for the purpose of National Forest Inventory. They selected the representative sample grids from these grids (stratified sampling method). They selected 35 winter grids measuring 4x4km (FRMD, 2016) across altitudinal gradient covering major forest types. Assessments in the grids were done following the plant survey protocol developed by NCD as detailed below:</p> <p>Within each grid, for plant survey (after entering 200 – 300 m inside the grid), minimum of one (20x20 m) plot was established to enumerate trees and shrubs. Trees >1.3 m was measured for DBH (diameter at breast height), height and species identified. Regarding the shrubs, species were identified and numbers recorded. Regeneration of timber species were also counted and recorded within 20x20 m plots. For recording ground vegetations 2x2 m plot was established at the bottom left corner of each 20x20 m plots. Within each ground vegetation survey plot, species were identified and the heights (tallest height per species) were recorded. Estimated Area of Occupancy of each species inside the 2x2 m quadrat was also recorded. Measurements were taken from north following clockwise direction. Mammal and bird surveys were also carried out in the same grid. Mammal team surveyed for mammal signs (droppings, carcass, tracks, scrape marks, scratch marks and direct sightings) and bird survey team looked for birds (direct sighting, call, carcass, feathers and droppings) along transect within the identified grids.</p> <p>JKSNR: Rapid Biodiversity survey for the revision of climate smart conservation management plan was conducted and completed covering the entire Reserve areas. The SES have been completed in all communities of the park. In order to get the clear picture on the socio-economic condition of the communities residing inside the Reserve and its buffer area, the Survey Social Economic was conducted. The SES data would help the management towards preparation of revised conservation management plan for JKSNR.</p> <p>JSWNP: Of the total of 45 randomly selected survey grids (4x4km) in JSWNP, the Rapid Biodiversity Survey (RBS) have been completed in 10 grids (Nabji range) and is ongoing in another 10 grids (Taksa range). The SES have been completed in all communities of the park. A total of 470 participants were consulted (267 females; 203 male).</p> <p>PWS: Formulation of protected area management plan require consultation with various stakeholders at different stages to thrash out cross cutting conservation issues, the outcome of which will go into management plan for implementation. Public consultation on PWS management plan with Nichula gewog is complete and similar consultation will be carried out in Singye Gewog in January 2020.</p> <p>WCNP: Based on availability of the funds for 2019 and favourability of season, management decided to conduct inventory of biodiversity plots below 3200 MASL. WCNP have covered & completed biodiversity survey below 3500m in the entire park. As per the experiences shared by the field staff, they could not do 100% identification as most of the species had shaded their leaves.</p> <p>Socio-economic survey was carried out to gather information related to socio-economic status of the park residents. There are around 809 HHs residing inside the park, having pressure on forest resources. For survey, the sample size was devised</p>	<p>PWS: Public consultation on management plan with Singye Gewog within PWS will be conducted in January 2020</p> <p>WCNP: In the second year WCNP will be conducting above 3500m. During the survey staff has faced lots of problems due to heavy snow falls and few grids could not be covered and were left for next seasons.</p>
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	<p>from the Yamane formula and accordingly, 272 HHS was our sample size. The survey forms were developed consisting of both open and closed ended questions with reference to the forms implemented in BCs and PAs surveys.</p> <p>Due to inadequate human resources (most staff were engaged in the biodiversity surveys and rural timber marking), the survey is still ongoing. The household surveys in Sephu and Kurtoed gewogs are completed. The focus group meeting is planned by respective Ranges and budget are released accordingly. Due to understaffed and stipulated time frame for the activities, the activity couldn't be completed on time. It is learned that preplanning for the activity was found necessary for good coordination and smooth implementation of the activities.</p> <p>PNP: Printing of revised management plan – for Phrumshingla National Park. A total of 280 copies of Management Plan were printed from the United Printing Press located at Thimphu upon quotation floated by Nature Conservation Division. The copies of Management Plan have been distributed to all the functional divisions and field offices.</p> <p>RBP: Various surveys for Vegetation, Mammals and Birds were conducted. Survey crews were debriefed about various survey methodologies and protocols on 8 November 2019 before embarking onto field for data collection. Data collection/enumeration and actual field exercises were carried out from 9 - 28 November 2019. Vegetation survey: a total of 20 grids (2x2km) comprising of 2 vegetation plots (20x20m) in each grid were enumerated for trees, shrubs and herbs.</p> <p>Mammal and bird survey: A total of 10 transect were randomly selected/identified within the 702 km park jurisdiction based on previous field experiences for field enumeration for both mammal and birds. 2 camera traps along each trail were set up to confirm species occurrence. An indirect sign survey was conducted for Mammal survey. For birds, birds heard or seen along the trails were listed and counted. The shortcomings of this biodiversity inventories were limited time and wrong season for data collection particularly for vegetation. Limited taxonomic skills of field staffs were also seen to hamper the survey and authenticity of data.</p> <p>Bumthang TFD: Rapid biodiversity Assessment and Socio-economic Survey was completed for BC 8. Prior to that, a training workshop on BC management plan survey was conducted to the staff of Wangdue (BC2), Bumthang (BC8) and Mongar (BC7) in May 2019 through UNDP-GEF funding. Survey equipment has also been procured.</p> <p>Mongar TFD: Biodiversity survey, socioeconomic survey and camera trapping was carried out in BC 7. A total of 16 camera traps were placed at strategic locations. A total of 15 grids covering 65 vegetation plots was taken for RBA. A total of 21 mammal species and 162 bird species were recorded. The Socioeconomic Survey covered 75 households of Tsengkhar, Tsochen, Chabi, Yangla, Gumrang, Ganglapong, Jara and Autsho with 8 group interviews.</p> <p>Sarpang TFD: Vegetation survey, forest resources assessment mammal survey and bird survey using camera traps were carried out in BC 3. Conducted socio-economic surveys using a standard questionnaire. A total of 349 participants were consulted (100 females; 249 male).</p> <p>Trashigang TFD: 25 Cameras were installed & retrieved in various site under BC 6. Conducted RBA for mammal, birds & Vegetation covering 7 NFI Grids. RBA for BC 6 management planning is completed. There were some issues with the existing old cameras (Cuddy back) not working and the short battery life.</p>	<p>RBP: Data compilation for vegetation survey is already on track and data analysis is due for approved budget for management plan writing in Year 2. The camera traps set up for confirming species occurrence is yet to be retrieved and data are yet to be compiled and analysed in Year 2.</p> <p>Bumthang TFD: The data validation for BC 8 through workshop will be carried out in Year 2.</p>
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	Project Activity 14.2: By Year 6, physically demarcate all PAs/BCs, and provide ongoing maintenance	Activity Started -progress on track 2%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Through UNDP-GEF co-finance, two consultation meeting with Nature Conservation Division and National Land Commission in September and October 2019 were conducted to discuss zonation. The meeting was attended by 16 Officials (4 female; 12 male).</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Physical demarcation of parks and biological corridors are planned in year 2.</p>
	Project Activity 14.3: Every ten years (next in Year 1), carry out participatory zoning (including revisions) for each PA/BC	Activity Started -progress on track 7%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Through UNDP-GEF co-finance, a primary desktop analysis was completed for revision of BC boundary and re-validation on ground. A workshop was conducted to train field staffs on the methodologies of ground verification. Field works for validation has been initiated in BCs. A two-day meeting was held at Wangdue Forest Division to discuss the issues arising in BC2 and revalidating its boundary for developing their management plan. The meeting was attended by Chiefs of NCD and WFD, together with staffs of WFD and some officials from NCD.</p> <p>Protected area requires internal functional zonation such as 1) multiple use zone that caters to resource allocation to park resident and for other developmental activities; 2) buffer zones for cushioning multiple use and core zones; and 3) core zone for protection and conservation of prime wildlife habitats. PA zonation require training of park staff for filling data gap by conducting of surveys, data management and analysis. PWS conducted In-house planning within the management for finalization of zones based on the result of biodiversity study and anti-poaching patrol. In addition, public consultation with Nichula Gewog within PWS has been conducted and completed while similar consultation in Singye Gewog will be completed by January 2020. A total of 81 participants were consulted (8 females; 73 male).</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Zonation of parks and biological corridors are planned in year 2.</p> <p>Public consultation on internal functional zonation with Singye Gewog within PWS will be conducted and completed by January 2020.</p>
	Project Activity 14.4: Every two years (starting in Year 1), strengthen existing information management systems for improved data collection and standardized reporting	Activity Started -progress delayed 0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The activity was delayed due to limited time to implement in 2019.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Different mechanisms to strengthen existing information management systems for improved data</p>

		collection and standardized reporting will be explored in year 2.
	Project Activity 14.5: Every year (next in Year 1), conduct monitoring of PA programs and activities	Activity Started -progress on track 7%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Periodic monitoring of progress of implemented BFL year 1 activities were conducted in all respective parks and biological corridors.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Periodic monitoring will continue in subsequent years.</p>
	Project Activity 14.6: Every five years (next in Year 1), evaluate PA/BC management effectiveness using Bhutan METT+ approach	Activity Started -progress on track 8%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Through UNDP-GEF co-financing, Bhutan METT+ Questionnaires' for Parks has been reviewed and tested to be used for BCs. The METT+ awareness to the parks and BCs was also completed. 40+ staffs including 15 females (CFOs, BC Focals, and Range Officers) were trained on its use and methods. 8 BCs completed its internal assessment using the standard Bhutan METT+.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>BC Internal assessments using the Bhutan METT+ will be reviewed in year 2.</p>
	Project Activity 14.7: Conduct a periodic 3-year review (first in Year 3), a midterm evaluation (Year 8), and a final evaluation (Year 14) for Bhutan for Life	Activity Not Yet Due 0%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>
Milestone 15: By Year 5, PAs/BCs are equipped with adequate and competent staff, and by Year 10 all PAs/BCs are equipped with essential equipment and infrastructure	Project Activity 15.1: Every five years (starting in 2016), conduct and institute competency-based human resources needs and training needs assessments	Activity Started -progress delayed 30%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UWICER: Competency Based Framework for Forestry Officers has been developed; however, the final consultation will be conducted before June 2020.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The competency-based human resources need and training needs assessments will be finalized in year 2.</p>
	Project Activity 15.2: Every year (starting in Year 1), carry out capacity development programs based on the training needs assessment	Activity Started -progress on track 5%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>

	<p>Through UNDP-GEF co-financing, a draft BC governance 2018 was drafted and presented to Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Department of Forests and Park Services for final endorsement which was finalized and approved by TAC.</p> <p>More than 40+ officials (10 female) were made aware on the document through awareness workshop. In addition, UNDP-GEF also supported the costs for the training on “Forest based Ecotourism Management” in Thailand, and cleared the pending bills (20% DSA) for 2 officials to attend the training on “Adaptive management of Protected Area Conservation in the Asia Pacific” in Australia, and 10 officials were sent for a training tour with an institutional visit to the Philippines in Dec 2018.</p> <p>The training on the following topics were imparted to 27 forestry incumbents with JKSNR (2 females; 25 males):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protected Area & Wildlife management; 2. Herpetology; 3. SMART/GIS application; and 4. Survey designing, data collection and analysis on Rapid Biodiversity Survey and Socio-Economic survey 	<p>Consultation workshop, finalization of training needs assessment, and development of training modules and training plans is spilled over to Year 2 and will be conducted in February 2020.</p> <p>Based on the training needs assessments, the capacity development will be conducted.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 15.3: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement staffing plan in all PAs/BCs (and achieve full staffing in all PAs/BCs by Year 5)</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>70%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The staff strength has been increased from 380 in 2016 to 512 in 2019 (against year 1 target of 493). An increase of staff strength by 132 has been achieved to facilitate smooth and efficient implementation of BFL activities in all the parks and biological corridors.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Staff strength will be increased over the years to meet the target of 722 by year 5.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 15.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement infrastructure plan (including maintenance) in all PAs/BCs (and achieve full infrastructure in all PAs/BCs by Year 10)</p>	<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>4%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Due to the lengthy RGoB procurement procedure and unavailability of engineers, most of the new construction activity could not be started. It took almost two months for all the implementing field offices to complete the tender works. However, the ongoing constructions has shown quick progress after the construction was started. Due to tight time restraints for implementation time inYear 1, all the construction works are carried over to Year 2. These constructions have undergone Environmental and Social Safeguards screening as per the relevant Acts and Rules and Regulations of Bhutan in obtaining approvals and clearances from the competent Authorities and will be reviewed against the Project’s ESMF. The details of the ESS screening procedure is reflected in Section 4.1. The individual progress on the infrastructures are as follows:</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>All the construction works in Year 1 are carried over to Year 2.</p> <p>JKSNR: Both construction of HQ office and Range</p>	

	<p>JKSNR: Construction of Reserve Head Office at the Chumpa, Bjee Gewog, Haa is 90% complete and the work will be completed by June 2020. In addition, work has been awarded for construction of Range Office with staff quarter in Sombeyama, Sombaykha Gewog, Haa. The construction has started and is expected to be completed by June 2020.</p> <p>JWS: The construction of Reserve Head Office at the Jomotshangkha, Samdrup Jongkhar is 80% complete and will be completed by June 2020.</p> <p>JSWNP: Tender for construction of a staff quarter in Tingtibi has been prepared since December 2019. The construction will begin after the ESMP is finalized.</p> <p>PNP: The construction of range office and staff quarter will be carried out at Lingmethang for Central Park Range Office. The construction will begin after the ESMP is finalized.</p> <p>PWS: Site assessment and finalization was complete in October 2019 while drawing, designing and preparation of estimates and tendering will be complete by January 2020. Progress is delayed due to unavailability of an engineer. The construction will begin after the ESMP is finalized.</p> <p>RMNP: Although the Manas range is in need, the management couldn't construct any staff quarters due to ongoing Tiger Research Field Station (TRFS) construction at Manas. The construction of TRFS began in 2018, before the implementation of BFL project. The TRFS construction was initially funded by WWF, Bhutan Project. However, the construction couldn't be completed with the allocated budget due to excursion of more expenses than estimated. The construction of TRFS is 80% complete and will be completed by June 2020.</p> <p>SWS: The work has been awarded and procurement of chain links are being done for construction of Takin Translocation Facility located at Kektong Brangsa, Radhi Gewog, Trashigang. The construction will start in January 2020.</p> <p>Paro TFD: The construction of BC1 office is located at Jitsephu under Tsentso Gewog in Paro within the 0.731 acre of land registered under Wangdue Territorial Forest Division which is an illegal activity prone area and main route for transition of illegal products to China. The construction will replace the old office. The foundation work and materials transportation work has started.</p> <p>Issues: For initial process of construction work, Division faced problem in getting engineers for drawing and estimates.</p> <p>Wangdue TFD: The construction of BC2 office is located at Kamichu, Daga Gewog, Wangdue within the 0.402 acre of land registered under Wangdue Territorial Forest Division. The construction is a two-storey range office, a one storey staff quarter and a compound fencing. The technical sanction and construction approval were sought and the tender was floated through e-GP of Wangdue Dzongkhag. The construction will start in January 2020.</p> <p>BWS: Under maintenance of existing infrastructures, BWS renovated their existing Visitor Information Centre (VIC) with procurement of new furniture and display showcases.</p>	<p>Office is carried over to Year 2 (2020).</p> <p>JWS: Construction of HQ office is carried over to Year 2 (2020).</p> <p>JSWNP: Construction of staff quarter is carried over to Year 2 (2020).</p> <p>PNP: Both construction of the range office and staff quarter is carried over to Year 2 (2020).</p> <p>PWS: Construction of staff quarter is carried over to Year 2 (2020).</p> <p>RMNP: Construction of TRFS and staff quarter is carried over to Year 2 (2020).</p> <p>SWS: Construction of Takin Translocation Facility is carried over to Year 2 (2020).</p> <p>Paro TFD: Construction of BC1 office is carried over to Year 2 (2020).</p> <p>Wangdue TFD: Construction of BC2 office is spilled over to Year 2 (2020).</p>
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	<p>Project Activity 15.5: Every year (starting in Year 1), procure vehicles and equipment (including maintenance) for all PAs/BCs (and achieve full vehicles and equipment in all PAs/BCs by Year 7)</p> <p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>The activity includes procurement of vehicles, office equipment, field equipment and general operations. The list of equipment procured under this activity is included in the annual equipment inventory list. Under the general operations, the field offices purchased office supplies and met bills for utilities (telephone, telex, fax, internet, postage, electricity, water, sewerage, printing and publications, taxes, duties, royalties, handling charges, bank charges). The details on the procurement is as follows:</p> <p>1. Procurement of Vehicles: CMU: One Ford Hilux was procured for the Central Management Unit and a total of 7 Four Wheel Drive Toyota Hiluxes were procured and handed over to JDNP, WCNP, Bumthang TFD (BC8), Mongar TFD (BC7), Paro TFD (BC1), Sarpang TFD (BC3) and Wangdue TFD (BC2). Two DCM lorries Ashok Leyland Guru) were procured and handed over to Jomotsangkha Wildlife Sanctuary and Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary each. 25 Royal Enfield motorcycles were procured and handed over to all parks and biological corridors. The details are as follows: BWS-1, JDNP-1, JKSNR-1, JSWNP-2, JWS-2, PWS-1, PNP-1, RMNP-2, SWS-1, WCNP-1, Bumthang TFD-1, Mongar TFD-1, Paro FD-1, Pemagatshel TFD-1, Samdrupjongkhar TFD-1, Sarpang TFD-1, RBP-1, Trashigang TFD-1, Tsirang TFD-1, Wangdue TFD-2 and Zhemgang TFD-1</p> <p>Issue: The CMU observed vehicle cost escalation as compared to what was initially costed in the Financial Model.</p> <p>2. Procurement of office equipment: Through UNDP-GEF co-financing 9-night vision binoculars and 2 additional Desktops were procured for distribution to field offices. BWS: Since there was insufficient budget to procure patrolling equipment (under activity 9.7), smart phones for SMART surveillance were procured under this activity. JDNP: Procured two printers for field offices. JKSNR: The management procured 2 laptops to be supplied for the field staff carrying out conservation works/activities. JWS: JWS being newly established, there is need to procure office equipment for service delivery and functioning of the office. Computers and peripherals are prerequisites for implementing SMART in the sanctuary. JSWNP: 2 Dell New Inspiron 3583 and 1 heavy duty printer (XEROX-B215) was procured along with environment friendly kitchen wares (5 water kettles, 24 water glasses) for office use. In addition, 2 steel almirahs, 2 revolving chairs, 1 computer table, 2 conference tables and 20 chairs were also procured. PNP: Purchased office equipment such as all in one Printer, revolving chair, file rack, torch light, handset, battery, diameter tape, wedge prism, wall clock, portrait and paper cutter. RMNP: Based on the need in the office, the management has prioritized the procurement of printer. 4 Canon Image Class MF 241 printer has been procured. These printers will be handed over to the sections and Range offices based on the need. In addition, 1 glass box (0.9mx0.5m) was procured to use for temporary rehabilitation of rescued snakes with the remaining budget. It is also to observe and study the snake behaviour and take proper photography for identification.</p>	<p>Activity Started - progress on track</p>	<p>15%</p> <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>PWS: The management will be purchasing printer and other basic office equipment for Phibsoo Range in January 2020.</p>
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	<p>Two water tanks with capacity of 1000L and 2000L were procured to solve water supply problem in Park Headquarters. The management has also planned to relocate Walkie-Talkie repeater station in Kanamukara outpost under Umling Range. The site inspection works for relocation is complete and the relocation work is expected to be completed by the end of January 2020.</p> <p>SWS: The management purchased 2 laptops, 35 headlamps and 5 hand torches.</p> <p>WCNP: Purchased computer for and were distributed to the range offices as per stock inventory and requirement maintained by Administrative section of the park.</p> <p>Bumthang TFD: The management purchased 1 laptop and 6 printers.</p> <p>Mongar TFD: The management purchased 3 printers, 3 heaters and 15 extension cords.</p> <p>Paro TFD: The Division procured a round table and chairs for the meeting hall. Division is in the process of setting up one meeting hall. In addition, the Division has procured 1 photocopy machine, 1 laptop and 1 monitor screen to use in office for implementing the BFL project.</p> <p>Pemagatshel TFD: The management procured 1 laptop which will be used by the field office to update and maintain proper data which will ultimately enhance the public service delivery as well as timely submission of data. The office also procured general office supplies like external drive, heater panel, thumb drive and mouse where it will have positive impact on staff plus it will improve working environment.</p> <p>Sarpang TFD: The management procured three air conditioners.</p> <p>Samdrupjongkhar TFD: Based on the need, the management procured 2 Dell laptops. In addition, office supplies such as cartridges and A4 printer paper were also procured.</p> <p>Trashigang TFD: Based on the office need, the management purchased 1 laptop, 1 printer, 1 executive table, 2 computer tables, 3 full revolving chairs, 3 guest chairs, 2 file racks, 2 steel almirahs.</p> <p>Tsirang TFD: The Division procured 1 scanner, 1 binding machine and 1 lamination machine which was supplied to Range Office and Division HQ. The Division has procured office supplies such as photocopy papers, printer and photo copier cartridges and chart papers for office use.</p> <p>Wangdue TFD: Based on the need, the management procured 5 all-in-one multi-function printers.</p> <p>Zhemgang TFD: Furnitures were purchased and placed at the Bermo Botanical garden for BC gallery.</p>		
<p>Milestone 16: By Year 2, feasibility assessments for new sources of sustainable financing have been completed, and by Year 8, new sources of long-term sustainable financing for Bhutan's protected area network have been developed, approved by the RGoB, implemented, and are producing funding that is flowing to the PA</p>	<p>Project Activity 16.1: Development, lobbying and implementation of new sustainable financial mechanisms</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The relevant agencies agreed to develop a task force.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The National Designated Authority (NDA) will lead in exploring innovative financing avenues. A task force will be instituted representing all the relevant agencies to develop sustainable financing mechanisms to sustain conservation and enhance livelihoods within the PA network areas.</p>	

<i>network</i>		
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2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS ⁷						
2.4.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK						
<i>Fund-level impact⁸ (Mitigation/Adaptation)</i>	<i>Core indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value⁹</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes¹⁰, if any)</i>
M4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, reforestation, reduced deforestation, and through sustainable forest management and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<i>Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (TCO₂eq) sequestered</i>	206.2M tCO ₂ eq	2.5M tCO ₂ eq	12.5M tCO ₂ eq	35.1M tCO ₂ eq	The annual forest growth has been maintained.
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	<i>Number of direct beneficiaries: total, by gender, and as % of the country pop.</i>	0	4,660 (46% female)	-	Approx. 35,000 people living in PAs (55% female) major beneficiaries	In Year 1 there were no direct adaptation activities, but their focus was on providing awareness to the communities for the related works that will be implemented in the succeeding years of BFL. The awareness activities covered broad topics such as Forest and Nature Conservation Rules & Regulations 2017, waste management, human wildlife conflict management, importance of wildlife to ecosystem, etc.
	<i>Number indirect beneficiaries: total, by gender, and as % of the country pop.</i>	0	0	0	Approx. 110,000 people living in rural areas near PAs (55% female) significant beneficiaries	

⁷ Per the approved methodology in and the Logic Framework in the Funding Proposal, please provide an update on the relevant indicators.

⁸ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including all indicators approved by the Board and relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

⁹ As of 31 December of the relevant year.

¹⁰ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

<p>A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services</p>	<p><i>Coverage/ scale of ecosystem and ES protected/ strengthened in response to climate variability and change</i></p>	<p><i>1,639,650 ha (METT+ assessment of Bhutan's PAS as of 2016)</i></p>	<p><i>1,639,650 ha</i></p>	<p><i>1,975,000 ha. of PAS managed to high sustainability standards</i></p>	<p><i>1,975,000 ha. of PAS managed to high sustainability standards</i></p>	<p>In the Funding Proposal, the actual area coverage was not provided. The area covered in 2016 has been recorded as 1,639,650 ha. Next METT+ assessment of Bhutan's PAS will be conducted in 2021.</p>
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2.4.2a PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK ¹¹						
Project/Programme (Mitigation/Adaptation)	indicators	Baseline	Current value ¹²	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes ¹³ , if any)
M9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) sequestered	206.2M tCO ₂ eq	2.5M tCO ₂ eq	12.5M tCO ₂ eq	35.1M tCO ₂ eq	The annual forest growth has been maintained.
	Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management.	0	738 ha	-	3000 ha	The reported current figure has been achieved through co-financing from other donors.
A6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision- making	Number of plans using data and recommendations from climate change analysis	0	0	-	10 PA/BC management plans	
			0		2 National Five-Year Plans	
			0		70 business plans	
A8.0 Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes	Percent of target population aware of the potential impacts of climate change and range of possible responses	0	66% (4,660 out of 7,000 HHs)	-	80% of all households within PAs	Awareness programs carried out for the communities in PAs/BCs.
Socio-economic wellbeing of communities in and in the vicinity of PA system enhanced by climate informed natural resource management. Communities within PA system continue to live in harmony with nature	Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries: total, by gender, and as % of the country population	0	4,660 (46% of female)	-	- Approx. 35,000 people living in PAs (55% female) major beneficiaries - Approx. 110,000 people living in rural areas near PAs (55% female) significant beneficiaries	Awareness programs carried out for the communities in PAs/BCs.
Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals.	Population of tigers in the wild	103 (2015)	103	113	123 (Year 6)	No changes
	Population of snow leopards in the wild	96 (2016)	96	96	96	No changes

¹¹ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

¹² As of 31 December of the relevant calendar year.

¹³ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework or relevant FAA.

Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity.						
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2.4.2b PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK ¹⁴						
Project/Programme (Outputs / Milestones)	indicators	Baseline	Current value ¹⁵	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes ¹⁶ , if any)
1. From Year 2 onwards, forest quality and extent (at 1.1M ha) maintained within the PA network, thereby sequestering 240 M tCO ₂ eq and increasing climate resilience through forest ecosystem conservation	Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) sequestered	206.2M tCO ₂ eq	2.5M tCO ₂ eq	12.5M tCO ₂ eq	35.1M tCO ₂ eq	The annual forest growth has been maintained.
2. By Year 4, degraded lands within the PA network are brought under climate-smart reforestation mechanism to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency	Hectares of degraded land under reforestation	0	0	-	3,000 ha	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
3. By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support, and engage in conservation initiatives including waste management	# of people voluntarily involved in conservation activities (sex-disaggregated)	0	0	-	X	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
4. From Year 7 onwards, all communities within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to increase their climate and disaster resilience	# HHS adopting climate adaptation mechanisms (sex-disaggregated)	0	0	-	X	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
5. By Year 4, 80% of all households within PAs benefit from reduced human wildlife conflict as a result of adoption of	# of HWC incidences when wildlife population is stable or increasing	0	0	-	X	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.

¹⁴ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

¹⁵ As of 31 December of the relevant calendar year.

¹⁶ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework or relevant FAA.

appropriate policies, technologies and systems						
6. By Year 9, 80% of all households within PAs and neighbouring areas have increased access to nature-based employment and income generating opportunities including eco-tourism	<i># HHs with increased income due to BFL activities (sex-disaggregated)</i>	0	0	-	80% (Year 9)	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
7. By Year 6, populations of tigers and snow leopards – two flagship species that represent major ecosystems – are increased or stable (tigers increased by at least 20% over 2015 levels, and snow leopards stable at 2016 levels)	<i>Population of tigers in the wild</i>	103 (2015)	0	113	123 (Year 6)	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal.
	<i>Population of snow leopards in the wild</i>	96 (2016)	0	96	96 (Year 7)	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal.
8. By Year 6, information on the conservation status of 10 other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species established, and five climate-smart species conservation plans developed (in addition to those for tigers and snow leopards)	<i>Number of conservation plans</i>	0	0	-	10	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
9. By Year 2, Zero Poaching Framework and SMART/effective patrolling instituted in all PAs/BCs to prevent, combat, and monitor poaching, wildlife trade, and other illegal activities	<i>Number of parks implementing SMART patrolling</i>	1	4	-	10	Setting mid-term target in 2020.
10. By Year 6, at least one high conservation, economically and culturally valued stretch of river linked to a PA is designated as free-flowing and effectively managed for conservation and climate-resilience	<i>Improved or stable river basin health as measured by Rover Basin Health Scorecard</i>	0	0	-	1	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Indicator under review. Setting baselines in 2020.

11. By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management (forests, lowland grasslands, and alpine meadows)	<i>Hectares of habitat under improved management</i>	0	0	-	X	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
12. By Year 7, National Five-Year Plans and all PA management plans incorporate natural capital valuation, key ecosystem services provided by PAs/BCs, and salient climate change risks and mitigation/adaptation strategies	<i>Number of Plans incorporating natural capital valuation and key ecosystem services</i>	0	0	-	10 (PAs)	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
		0	0	-	1 (BC)	
		0	0	-	1 (FYP)	
13. By Year 7, watershed conditions in 10 critical catchments within the protected area system improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socio-economic development	<i>Number of watersheds with management plan</i>	0	0	-	10	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
14. By Year 6, the PA network clearly demarcated, by Year 2 has climate management plans, and by Year 2 has a system to track management effectiveness	<i>Bhutan METT+ management effectiveness scores</i>	0	0	-	<i>At least 80% cumulative score against METT+ indicators</i>	Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020.
15. By Year 5, PAs/BCs are equipped with adequate and competent staff, and by Year 10, all PAs/BCs are equipped with essential equipment and infrastructure	<i># of competent full-time PA network staff in place</i>	380	512 (Year 1)	613 (Year 3)	722	
16. By Year 8, new sources of long-term sustainable financing for Bhutan's PAs have been developed, approved by the RGoB, implemented, and are producing funding that is flowing to the PAs	<i>Increase Government funding level of PAs</i>	USD 3.4M / year	USD 4.2 M (2019)	USD 5.27M / year (Year 8)	USD 7.1M / year	

2.5 REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION (include actual and expected changes)

Describe changes to the project during the reporting period. In particular, the report should cover elements such as change of beneficial ownership structure, management changes of the Accredited Entity, policies and other elements relevant for the project, and any other material change that could influence the overall outcome of the project.

No substantial changes.

2.6 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Describe implementation challenges faced during the last reporting period, including measures adopted and lessons learned. If any issues have arisen in the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project, please provide a description of those items and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge encountered	Type¹⁷	Measures adopted	Impact on the project implementation¹⁸	Lessons learned and Other Remarks
<i>The delay in the release of fund in Year 1 has consequently delayed the implementation of the few activities since there was not much time to plan properly which might have also impacted the quality of the outcome</i>	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Activities were carried out carefully without compromising the outcome which caused few activities to be carried over to Year 2</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Additional time will need to be taken into consideration to complete the AWPB and disbursement requests to incorporate the budget into the national system.</i>
<i>The procedural requirements for RGoB supplementary budget incorporation took a longer time which has led to further delay in fund release to the implementing agencies</i>	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Constant follow-ups</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>The budget has to be incorporated during the annual budgeting, and sufficient time to allow for completion.</i>
<i>The Department of Budget (DNB) does not allow some object codes and they change the object codes while budget incorporation. The new object code makes it difficult while implementing the activity.</i>	<i>Financial</i>	<i>The PCU has used the object code assigned by DNB</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>PCU will need to request DNB to approve the budget code as proposed based on the nature of activity</i>
<i>Alignment of BFL activities with UNDP-GEF activities.</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>Several rounds of sittings with UNDP GEF counterparts and BFL team was done to align the activities.</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>UNDP-GEF to engage BFL team during their annual workplan and budgeting formulation exercise to maximize future alignment.</i>

¹⁷ Implementation; Legal; Financial; Environmental/Social; Political; Procurement; Other; AML/CFT; Sanctions; Prohibited Practices.

¹⁸ Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

<i>For all procurement of goods, works and services the implementing agencies has to follow the RGoB procurement procedure which is very lengthy. In addition, some of the equipment are not included in the annual quotation list.</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>Postpone the activities</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Timely release of fund to complete the task. Recommend development of an annual procurement plan to facilitate the smooth procurement process.</i>
<i>While procuring, the tendered amount exceeds the budget allocated.</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>Complimented from other similar activity where possible.</i>	<i>Minor / Solved</i>	
<i>Difficulty in availing services of engineers whenever required since all field offices doesn't have one which results in the delay of execution of the project activities (delay in drawings and estimates and technical sanctions, thus delay in implementation of activities).</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>Repeated requests are sent until the estimates and designs are done</i>	<i>Minor / Solved</i>	<i>Requires more follow-up.</i>
<i>Inadequate number of staffs to carry out the all the activities simultaneously within short implementation time</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>The activities were planned in such a way as to carry out all activities in an area at one go, by a single team. For example, a team completed RBS, LFMP, Camera trap installation and SES at one go. This saved effort, time and also financial burden. - Postponed the activities</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>- Timely release of fund to complete the task - Plan activities in such a way as to complete them with minimum resources, but without compromising on the quality and standards</i>
<i>Difficulty in implementing some activities that depends on season such as plantation, habitat enrichments, construction works, RBS, etc.</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>Postpone the activities</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>We have to be mindful about the seasonal patterns to carry out the activities and plan accordingly.</i>
<i>Less allocation of budget causes inefficiency in implementing the activity.</i>	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Similar activities were grouped together which is cost effective</i>	<i>Minor / Solved</i>	<i>Less budget means small works which is less effective and less impactful</i>
<i>Inadequate number of camera traps for Mammals' survey</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>-Camera traps were installed on rotation basis -Camera traps and batteries were outsourced from NCD which at times is difficult</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Adequate camera traps are required for obtaining proper data on mammals. Field offices also need adequate camera traps along with all the accessories.</i>
<i>Activities such as "alpine habitat improvement" and "manage salt licks, snags and waterholes, and manage and enhance climate-resilience of wetlands and Ramsar Sites, including enrichment planting" requires technical know-how for each park/BC</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>Assessment and survey were carried out to understand different types of the habitats and the appropriate intervention Those that required sought technical advice from the Department</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>-Implementing agencies should be well trained on such activities</i>

<p><i>Difficulty in identifying trustworthy local informant</i></p>	<p><i>Implementa-tion</i></p>	<p><i>Developed trust with local people by staying in close contact and involving them in conservation work whenever possible to change their mind set.</i></p>	<p><i>Minor / Solved</i></p>	<p><i>Identifying an informant and establishing and informant network is a risky job and it needs to be confidential for effective implementation.</i></p>
<p><i>Most of the field offices has limited female staff which poses some challenges during the consultation meetings because in some communities the female participants are more open to female interviewers and tend to open up more. In such case it is also difficult to ensure gender balance.</i></p>	<p><i>Implementa-tion</i></p>	<p><i>Wherever possible, Park staff sought to involve local educated women to help carry out such surveys and questionnaires.</i></p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p><i>-It is a good idea to find out if there are educated women in the locality who could help the Park staff facilitate their surveys and meetings. These women should be compensated for their work.</i></p>
<p><i>Identification and finalization of activities to be screened for ESS was difficult without comprehensive training which delayed ESS screening for all the required activities in Year 1</i></p>	<p><i>Implementa-tion</i></p>	<p><i>All the activities were implemented in compliance to the relevant Acts and Rules and Regulations of Bhutan in obtaining approvals and clearances from the competent Authorities.</i></p>	<p><i>Minor / Solved</i></p>	<p><i>Additional capacity building will be required for the next 1-2 years around safeguards and proper procedures.</i></p>
<p><i>Park staff found the ESS screening tool to be misleading or cumbersome.</i></p>	<p><i>Implementa-tion</i></p>	<p><i>The best possible answer was provided by the park staff</i></p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p><i>Additional capacity building will be required for the next 1-2 years around safeguards and proper procedures. The ESS screening tool has been revised to create a more user-friendly template.</i></p>
<p><i>Inadequate time for compilation, review and consolidation of the both technical and financial progress reports (for both implementing agencies and the PCU)</i></p>	<p><i>Implementa-tion</i></p>	<p><i>PCU had to give extension to IAs which in turn led to delay in submission to the NDA</i></p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p><i>Timeline of the submission of the report will be reviewed to allow the field offices to have more time to provide good quality reports.</i></p>

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS (max 1 page)

Please provide information on the project or programme on the following: (1) key risks and impacts as identified; (ii) compliance with applicable laws and regulations including FAA conditions and covenants; and (3) progress in the implementation of environmental and social management plans and programs including monitoring activities undertaken during the implementation of the funded activity.

(1) key risks and impacts as identified: The information includes description on any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts as identified and arising from the implementation including any unanticipated risks and impacts (*ex. from changes in laws and regulations*) and, based on these if any change in the project's environmental and social risk category. In case of a change in the E&S risk category for the project, please provide an explanation.

Activities covered in year 1 were implemented from October 2019, and they primarily consist of constructions of Office buildings including staff quarters, maintenance for existing infrastructure, river retention wall, eco-tourism, and waste management, water holes and restoration of alpine meadow. For all these activities, the key negative impacts that were identified are as follows:

Environmental Impacts: The negative environmental impacts from the project are anticipated to be minimal. These are impacts, which are likely to be site-specific and could potentially include:

- Construction-related impacts arising from excavation, waste and material management at site;
- Noise pollution during construction phase
- Soil erosion/landslide/flood: some of the sites identified are critical such as below the road and being prone to slides and located near river and is prone to flood for which mitigation measures are prepared.
- Extraction (excessive) of water and forest resources;
- Disturbance to wildlife habitat, migration, breeding and pollination arising from construction.

Social Risks/Impacts: Although most of the measures have taken into account prior to construction, some of the measures have to be taken into consideration as the project is just at the beginning phase. Some of the key risks are:

- Occupational and community health safety of the workers for the construction activities
- Blocking the view of a religious site
- Restrictions for communities to access NWFP
- Tensions between temporary workers and local communities, and pressure on local water supply resources.

(2) The information should include status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA. This can be captured in the table below:

- All ongoing activities have obtained clearances from relevant national authorities.
 - Environment Division in the Dzongkhags under National Environment Commission
 - National Land Commission for land clearance (also includes community if the land belongs to the community or their livelihoods depend on the land)
 - Department of Forest and Park Services (for vegetation clearance/cutting of trees; water supply and schemes/sharing with the community)
 - Department of Roads for access to road and road cutting
 - Community/Social clearance

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants under FAA

Applicable laws and regulations/conditions and covenants	Status of compliance
Law or regulation 1	Complied
Environment and Social Management Framework	Complied
WWF SIPP	Referred
Environmental Assessment Act 2000	Complied
Regulation for Environmental Clearance of Projects 2016	Complied
Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulation 2017	Complied
Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan, 1995	Complied

Land Act of Bhutan 2007	Complied
The Water Act of Bhutan 2011 and its regulation 2014	Complied
Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan 2009 and its regulation 2016	Complied
The Road Act of Bhutan 2013	Complied
Labour and Employment Act 2007	Complied
Local Government Act of Bhutan 2009	Complied
Procurement Rules and Regulations 2019	Complied

(3) Provide a report on the progress made in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMFs) describing achievements, and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

All activities funded for 2019 complied with national legislation and requirements, but ESMPs were not prepared in advance of these activities since BFL funding only came at a later stage.

For ongoing activities, the preparation of ESMPs is currently in progress, in line with the requirements of the ESMF and as indicated below. These ESMPs will be fully implemented for ongoing activities, and contractual agreements will be amended accordingly.

Several activities have already been completed by the time that ESS consultants came on board, and thus did not comply with ESMF requirements. The negative impacts of these activities were minimal, and ESMPs will be henceforth prepared for all activities of this type.

(4) The information includes description on any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts as identified and arising from the implementation including any unanticipated risks and impacts (ex. from changes in laws and regulations) and, based on these if any change in the project's environmental and social risk category. In case of a change in the E&S risk category for the project, please provide an explanation.

Only one planned activity included unanticipated risks and its location was changed as a result of it. The construction of a river retention wall was planned in Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary in order to protect local communities from flooding. It was identified that the wall would negatively impact the habitat of the endangered species of Black Necked Cranes. As no other mitigation measure could be identified, the location of the activity was changed, and the wall would be constructed to Dungtsho lake within the sanctuary. The preparation of an ESMP for this activity is in progress.

Implementation of management plans and programmes

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	(ii) outputs during the reporting period	(iii) key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	(iv) any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention
<p>1. Jigme Dorji National Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation workshop with relevant stakeholders on development of facilities along Rimchu-Damji birding trail. - Development of birding campsite which is a plain ground at Shatem, includes construction of concrete toilet, Gazebo & Fencing of campground from wooden materials, Develop and install metal signages along Rimchu-Damji birding trail 	<p>On going</p> <p>Site identification for the construction with consultation from relevant stakeholders (Gewog, Dzongkhag engineer, Forests Officer)</p>	<p>Construction of gazebo and concrete toilets possible noise disturbance, dust and emissions from transportation vehicles, waste generation, possible contamination of local water sources due to waste water and sewage from construction sites, especially as the site is located near the river (Mo chhu). Human-wildlife conflict may also occur due to the area being in the park and due to lack of physical barriers between wildlife protection areas and human settlements.</p> <p>Social risks include some minor disturbances due to the construction of gazebo and concrete toilets as the nearest community is 3 kms and this may restrict access to NWFP for</p>	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be implemented to minimize construction-related adverse environmental impacts, as well as ensure workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety; and mitigate any tensions between temporary workers and local communities.</p> <p>The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrate</p>

		communities as well as issues related to workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety, and potential tensions between temporary workers and the local communities.	these measures into the construction process. Additional costs may be required for this.
<p>b. Eco-tourism</p> <p>This activity includes improvement of old trails which was left unused in the past. The existing trail passes through the takin habitat and disturbs the habitat. The purpose of this is to close the existing trail and protect the mud flat area which is critical summer habitat for Bhutan Takin and minimizing disturbance on the habitat. A canti-lever bridge was constructed using locally available materials and the site is in the old trail.</p>	Completed	<p>The construction of the canti-lever bridge is the only part of this activity that had some negative environmental impacts related to the construction process (mainly waste generation).</p> <p>The activity did not have any adverse social impacts.</p>	<p>This activity was initiated and completed without an ESMP due to the delay in the ESMF implementation for BFL.</p> <p>The activity was in full compliance with national standards and regulations to mitigate possible adverse construction-related impacts.</p> <p>ESMPs will be henceforth prepared for all similar activities.</p>
<p>2. Jigme Singye Wangchuk National Park (JSWNP)</p> <p>a. Construction of staff quarters: the only activity that took place in 2019 was site identification for the construction of staff quarter with consultation from relevant stakeholders (Dzongkhag engineer, Municipal Office, Forests Officer)</p>	Ongoing	<p>Construction has not started in 2019, and there were thus no adverse environmental or social impacts. The construction activity will be carried out in 2020, and likely adverse impacts will include construction-related impacts, workers' health and safety, community health and safety, and potential tensions between temporary workers and local communities.</p> <p>During the consultations process, the private monastery adjacent to the site objected that their view will be blocked.</p>	<p>To address the concerns of the monastery, the PA of JSWNP agreed to decrease the number of the floors in the staff quarters to avoid obstruction of view for the monastery.</p> <p>Other environmental and social impacts will be mitigated as part of an ESMP, which is currently under preparation. The BFL focal person will ensure that the selected contractor will fully comply with and implement the measures outlined in the ESMP.</p>
<p>b. Lowland grassland/alpine meadow restoration</p> <p>This activity included the improvement of an existing alpine meadow, which was overtaken by Juniper bushes. These bushes were de-branched and singled out, which opened a lot of space in the vanishing grassland/meadow. In addition, five yak herders were provided with CGI sheets for roofing their</p>	Completed	<p>The activity was carried out following the traditional practices of de-branching the junipers which has minor impacts as the branches of the junipers are left to degrade and not burnt.</p>	<p>This activity was initiated and completed without an ESMP due to the delay in the ESMF implementation for BFL.</p> <p>ESMPs will be henceforth prepared for all similar activities. Specific issues that will be considered in the future include the following: the usage of traditional practices of de-branching the junipers.</p> <p>However, this measure is a reactive approach which needs to be further assessed by considering the impacts of climate change</p>

<p>seasonal huts/ homes in the alpine and sub-alpine region of JSWNP. This is expected to reduce pressure on rare tree species which they use for roofing.</p>			<p>on the growth of juniper. However, to prevent adverse environmental impacts, the following mitigation measures need to be followed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demarcate and designate proper area to develop grazing land. 2. Avoid meadow burning during dry and windy seasons. 3. Strict monitoring. 4. Holistic approach on the impacts of climate change on the alpine meadow needs to be further assessed
<p>3. BC 1 Construction of a two-storied Divisional Office: Site selection complete after consultation with the communities.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The construction of the office building includes possible noise disturbance, dust and emissions from transportation vehicles, waste generation, possible contamination of local water sources due to waste water and sewage from construction site. The site is below the internal road of the community. Thus, while digging the foundation for the construction they have to take preventive measures to avoid the cracking of road. Social risks include some minor disturbances to the communities as the office construction is carried out within the community as well as issues related to workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety, and potential tensions between temporary workers and the local communities.</p>	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be implemented to minimize construction-related adverse environmental impacts, as well as ensure workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety; and mitigate any tensions between temporary workers and local communities. To address the possible damage to the internal road, the focal person will request the contractor to construct a retention wall. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrates these measures into the construction process.</p>

<p>4. BC 2 Construction of BC Range Office: site identification complete and construction to be started in 2020.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Construction of office building include possible noise disturbance, dust and emissions from transportation vehicles, waste generation, possible contamination of local water sources due to wastewater and sewage from construction site.</p> <p>Social risks include disturbances to the communities as the office construction is carried out adjacent to the highway as well as issues related to workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety, and potential tensions between temporary workers and the local communities.</p>	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be implemented to minimize construction-related adverse environmental impacts, as well as ensure workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety; and mitigate any tensions between temporary workers and local communities.</p> <p>The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrates these measures into the construction process</p>
<p>5. NCD Construction of PCU Office)</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Construction of office building include possible noise disturbance, dust and emissions from transportation vehicles, waste generation, possible contamination of local water sources due to wastewater and sewage from construction site.</p> <p>Social risks include some minor disturbances to the communities as the office construction is carried out within the community as well as issues related to workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety, and potential tensions between temporary workers and the local communities.</p>	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be implemented to minimize construction-related adverse environmental impacts, as well as ensure workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety; and mitigate any tensions between temporary workers and local communities.</p>
<p>6. Royal Botanical Park (RBP)</p> <p>Development of water holes and salt licks (consists of digging and expansion of areas for water holes and putting additional salts for salt licks).</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>The activity was carried out on existing waterholes and salt licks.</p>	<p>This activity was initiated and completed without an ESMP due to the delay in the ESMF implementation for BFL.</p> <p>The activity was in full compliance with national standards and regulations to mitigate possible adverse construction-related impacts.</p> <p>ESMPs will be henceforth prepared for all similar activities.</p>
<p>7. Phrumsengla National Park: Construction of Office and staff quarters</p>	<p>Site identification for the construction with consultation from relevant stakeholders is complete and will start constructions in 2020.</p>	<p>Construction of office building include possible noise disturbance, dust and emissions from transportation vehicles, waste generation, possible contamination of local water sources due to wastewater and sewage from construction site.</p>	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be implemented to minimize construction-related</p>

		<p>Social risks include some minor disturbances to the communities as the office construction is carried out within the community as well as issues related to workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety, and potential tensions between temporary workers and the local communities.</p>	<p>adverse environmental impacts, as well as ensure workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety; and mitigate any tensions between temporary workers and local communities. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrates these measures into the construction process.</p>
<p>8. Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary:</p> <p>a. Ecotourism: maintenances of eco-trails on the existing trails, amenities such as canopy construction, water supply, waste bins and toilets. All activities are located on existing trails and infrastructure</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>The activity was carried out without any screening process due to which the impacts were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to site conditions due to excavation causing destabilization of the site and surrounding areas causing soil erosion/landslides. • Increased waste from visitors and workers especially sewage. • Waste and sewage generation from the workers camps. • Could impact critical conservation themes or may fall in critical heritage sites. • Community conflicts over alignment of trails- Conflict with traditional trails or with local and traditional norms of restrictions. • Disturbance to local culture and sanctity due to location. • The touristic trails will fully overlap with traditional trails and no new trails are constructed. There is also no restriction to communities' access. 	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be applied to all future works. Specific mitigation measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canopy will be made from available materials such as wood. • Environment friendly toilets and washing facilities to be ensured. Proper signages and environment friendly toilets and washing facilities to be ensured. • Installation of waste bins around construction site. <p>The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrates these measures into the construction process.</p>
<p>b. Lowland grassland/alpine meadow restoration: More than 20 hectares of natural meadows which were colonized by stunted rhododendron species were cleared and restored. This was done following the traditional practices which consists of burning the rhododendrons.</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>The activity was carried out following the traditional practices of cutting down and burning of rhododendrons which could have the following impacts such as disturbance of natural habitat due to cutting of slow growing trees for more alpine meadow grasslands for grazing. This may increase the risks of forests fire as a result of burning of rhododendron</p>	<p>The activity followed the traditional practices of cutting down and burning of rhododendron. This type of activity should be assessed for impacts of climate change on Alpine meadows to identify alternative approaches for the sustainable management of the meadows. One such measures could be thinning of the rhododendrons. However, this measure is a reactive approach which needs to be further assessed by considering the impacts of climate change on the growth of juniper. How-</p>

			<p>ever, to prevent adverse environmental impacts, the following mitigation measures need to be followed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demarcate and designate proper area to develop grazing land. 2. Avoid meadow burning during dry and windy seasons. 3. Strict monitoring. 4. Holistic approach on the impacts of climate change on the alpine meadow needs to be further assessed
<p>c. Restoration of lake (Dungtsho lake) includes site development with wall construction around the lake and re-vegetation of the area.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>The activity was carried out without any screening process due to which the foreseen impacts are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall construction around the lake require dredging of sediments from the edges of the lake. • Soil erosion from the dredged sediments at the disposal site. • Invasive species from re-vegetation. • Disturbances to the local culture and sanctity. 	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be applied to all future works. The activity is on-going. Specific mitigation measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dredged sediment must be disposed of at designated disposal site or could be used for landscaping or agriculture, and uniformly mixed with natural soil. • Disposal site should be compressed using tractor or other compaction tool. • Only native vegetation will be used for the constructed wetlands and re-vegetated areas after construction. • Social clearance obtained after rituals and consultations. <p>The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrates these measures into the construction process.</p>

<p>9. Jomotsangkha Wildlife Sanctuary:</p> <p>a. Construction of Office building and staff quarter: Obtained clearances from the NEC, NLC and Forestry clearance have all been obtained and have complied with ESMF and national rules and regulations.</p>	<p>Office building construction has started and is half way through while staff quarter is still in planning phase.</p>	<p>The activity was carried out without any screening process and is incomplete. The activity will carry over to 2020. Some of the impacts are as observed during the reporting period are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible conflict with the community for water resources as the water is extracted from 1 km away from the identified site. • Overall local air condition could be polluted throughout the construction phase. • Construction related accidents and other hazards are likely. • Sewage generation from the worker camps. • Discharge of waste nearby water bodies. • Waste generation from temporary workers camps. • Could have possibility of increased Human wildlife conflicts. 	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be implemented to minimize construction-related adverse environmental impacts, as well as ensure workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety; and mitigate any tensions between temporary workers and local communities. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrate these measures into the construction process.</p>
<p>b. River Bank protection for flood protection.</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>The activity was carried out without any screening process and complete. There was disturbance of natural habitat due to use of heavy machinery and contamination of water in the river due to soil excavation. However, the consultations with the communities were carried out.</p>	<p>This activity was initiated and completed without an ESMP due to the delay in the ESMF implementation for BFL. The activity was in full compliance with national standards and regulations to mitigate possible adverse construction-related impacts. ESMPs will be henceforth prepared for all similar activities.</p>
<p>10. Royal Manas National Park:</p> <p>a. Construction of Tiger Research Centre:</p>	<p>Incomplete and on-going to be carried over for 2020.</p>	<p>The activity was carried out without any screening process due to which the impacts were: noise disturbances and air quality, waste generation from the construction site as well as from the workers, water contamination due to waste and sewage, soil erosion and landslides, flooding, human wild-life conflicts, workers' health and safety and conflicts arising between the local communities and the temporary workers.</p>	<p>Bidding documents were issued and construction activities began before an ESMP for this activity has been prepared. An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be implemented to minimize construction-related adverse environmental impacts, as well as ensure workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety; and mitigate any tensions between temporary workers and local communities. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrates</p>

			these measures into the construction process.
b. Gabion wall construction: It was constructed to prevent the erosion of the wall from flooding.	Complete	The activity was carried out without any screening process and is complete. There was disturbance of natural habitat and waste management during construction by the workers.	This activity was initiated and completed without an ESMP due to the delay in the ESMF implementation for BFL. The activity was in full compliance with national standards and regulations to mitigate possible adverse construction-related impacts. ESMPs will be henceforth prepared for all similar activities.
11. Jigme Khesar Strict Nature Reserve a. Office construction	On-going	Screening was done by filling out the screening tools provided PCU as an exercise for the construction. It is a carry-over activity for 2020 and the possible impacts are loss of vegetation and cutting of trees, noise disturbances and air quality, waste generation from the construction site as well as from the workers, water contamination due to waste and sewage, soil erosion and landslides, flooding, human wild-life conflicts, workers' health and safety and conflicts arising between the local communities and the temporary workers.	An ESMP is currently under preparation, and it includes detailed mitigation measures that shall be implemented to minimize construction-related adverse environmental impacts, as well as ensure workers' health and safety, local community's health and safety; and mitigate any tensions between temporary workers and local communities. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrate these measures into the construction process.
12. National Biodiversity Centre: Invasive species control by National Biodiversity Centre: Pilot testing on control management of invasive plants conducted	Planning phase	The activity was carried out without any screening process and complete. However, herbicide such as Glyphosate (approved by NPPC, DoA, MoAF) was applied on the invasive plants to control their growth and spread during their growing period.	This activity was initiated and completed without an ESMP due to the delay in the ESMF implementation for BFL. The activity was in full compliance with national standards and regulations to mitigate possible adverse construction-related impacts. ESMPs will be henceforth prepared for all similar activities.

Additionally, include a description of the actions undertaken towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements, and a list on the grievances received in the reporting period that will include at least the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, and the resolution of the grievance.

Information below in this sub-section should be provided for all projects regardless of the E&S risk category for the project

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period	(ii) dates and venues of engagement activities	(iii) information shared with stakeholders	(iv) outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period
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Royal Manas National Park

Tiger research field station	-	No consultation as its 13 km from the nearest community. However, there will be consultation to the Gewog after the construction is completed to inform them about the research field station.	-
Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary			
River wall Construction	Gewog Gups and Tshogpas prior to the construction of the wall.	Site and location for the wall	Clearance and decisions made for the wall to be constructed as this provided protection of the area and preventing erosion.
Fire awareness	Gewog and other Gewog level officials at Khomo Gewog Lhuntse Dzongkhag and Sherimuhung Gewog, Mongar Dzongkhag, Bumdeling Gewo, Trashi yangtse Dzongkhag in November 2019	Awareness on the rules and regulations	Ensure the Gewog representatives are aware on the rules and regulations
Consultation on the management plan	Gewog and other Gewog level officials at Khomo Gewog Lhuntse Dzongkhag and Sherimuhung Gewog, Mongar Dzongkhag, Bumdeling Gewog, Trashi yangtse Dzongkhag in November 2019	Awareness on the management plan and consult with the communities and Park staffs on the management plan	Ensure the communities and Park staffs are aware on management plan and their feedback/consult.
Consultation for reviewing of the Ramsar site management plan	Gewog and other Gewog level officials Bumdeling Gewog (26 December 2019), Trashi yangtse	Awareness on the Ramsar site and review for update of the Ramsar site management plan	Ensure the Gewog level representatives are aware on Ramsar sites, discuss with them on the existing plan for update the management plan.
Jomotshangkha Wildlife Sanctuary			
For construction of river bank protection	Gewog, Shiva mandir committee representatives, town and Dungkhag representatives at JWS office May 2019	Consent and clearance for construction of river bank protection Joint site monitoring	Obtain community clearance for construction. For monitoring of the construction.
Jigme Khesar Strict Nature Reserve			
Office construction	Gewog officials and communities (Bji Gewogs) at Bji Gewog in March 2018	Information of consultation And grazing land	Clearance (secondary)
Eco tourism	Dzongkhag officials of Haa at Haa Dzongkhag Administration in May 2019	Site identification and on the proposed activities	Discussion and finalization on the proposed activities
Waste management	Communities (Yangthang village, Bji Gewog)- 9 October 2019 and the Katsho Lower Secondary school- 9 September 2019 both at Bji Gewog	Awareness on the rules and regulations	Ensure the communities and the school are aware on the rules and regulations.

Biological Corridor 1			
Water holes at BC1	Community and Gewog officials Tsento Gewog, Paro Dzongkhag in 1- 5 January 2019 Bji Gewog, Haa Dzongkhag in 10- 15 December 2019	Identification of location	Community clearance and site selection
Fire awareness	All Gewog officials of Paro Dzongkhag at Tsento Gewog in 26 November 2019	Awareness on the rules and regulations	Ensure the Gewog representatives are aware on the rules and regulations
Alpine meadow	Community and Gewog officials Bji Gewog officials at Haa Dzongkhag 10- 15 December 2019 Nuberi chiwog, Tsento Gewog officials at Paro Dzongkhag, 26-30 November 2019	Mapping and identification of degraded areas.	Understand the present situation of the alpine meadow and strengthen the capacity
Construction of office and residence	Gewog officials of Tsento Gewog, Paro Dzongkhag at Tsento Gewog in 28 January 2019	Community clearance for construction	Clearance obtained.
Biological Corridor 2			
Construction of BC range office	-	No consultation as no households in the vicinity. However, there will be consultation to the Gewog after the construction is completed to inform them about the construction.	-
Jigme Dorji National Park			
Campsite development	School, Gewog, Dzongkhag and Tourism Council of Bhutan officials at Ruecyna Park Range Office at in 26 November 2019	Identification of location, management of the campsite	Clearance/approvals. And, decided the school will manage the campsite.
Alpine meadow	Community (yak herders) and Gewog officials at Laya Gewog Office in 25 October 2019	Information to the community and their willingness, revised pasture agreement	Community clearance. Prepare alpine meadow management plan for the area.
Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park			
Alpine meadow	Community (Yak herder household) at Wangjela, Phobji Gewog, Wangdi Phodrang, 22 December 2019 Community (Yak herder household) at	Information to the community and their willingness and	Community clearance.

	Khebethang Gewog, Phobji Gewog, Wangdi Phodrang, 23 December 2019		
RBP			
Waste management awareness	Community and Gewog representatives Menchuna chiwog, Toebasa Gewog, Punakha Dzongkhag, (1 -2 November 2019 Begana chiwog, Toebasa Gewog, Punakha Dzongkhag - 29 - 30 November 2019	Awareness on the rules and regulations	Ensure they are aware on the rules and regulations
Fire awareness	Community and Gewog representatives 19 November 2019, Menchuna chiwog, Toebasa Gewog, Punakha Dzongkhag 20 November, Begana chiwog, Toebasa Gewog, Punakha Dzongkhag 21 November, Hongtso village, Kawang Gewog, Thimphu Dzongkhag	Awareness on the rules and regulations	Ensure they are aware on the rules and regulations
Watershed Management Division			
Workshop for preparing the Ramsar site management plan	Gewog, RNR, livestock and forest officials Bajo town for Phobji village, Phojikha Gewog (9 – 12 December 2019) and Khotokha village, Rubesa Gewog (2 – 5 December 2019), Wangdi Phodrang	Awareness on the Ramsar site and its management and the process for logical framework for Khotokha and Phobji	Ensure the Gewog level representatives and communities are aware on Ramsar sites, understand the issues and share the recommendation for the issues for the preparation of the management plan.

Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism

Public participation, consultation and information disclosure undertaken prior to the project has been discussed and addressed major community environmental concerns. As a result of this public participation and safeguard assessment during the initial stages of the project, no issues of grievance were seen for Year 1. However, unforeseen issues may occur. To settle such issues effectively, an effective and transparent channel for lodging complaints and grievances needs to be established.

ESS consultants currently conduct a screening of grievance redress mechanisms that are operational in each PA and BC to determine how the project's GRM could take full advantage of existing local systems and avoid duplications. Following this screening, the consultants will provide close support to BFL focal points to integrate a functional GRM into their operation. This will include the development of GRM operational guidelines, which ensure that all complaints are registered, clear investigation procedures are in place, and the feedback loop with the complainant is closed. The GRM will be fully accessible to local communities via phone, email, and walk-in visits. In addition to a PA\BC-level GRM, a separate GRM will be established at the PCU-level, so that local communities could turn directly to the PCU to address complaints that may not be handled at the local level or that were not satisfactorily resolved by PAs and BCs. The M&E officer at the PCU will be the focal person for this GRM, and its contact details will be widely disseminated among local communities.

PAs and BCs will provide to the PCU quarterly reports on the status of their GRM operation.

4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved as a result of completion of an activity. Further it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s).

The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include a reporting on any changes or deviations.

Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative report of the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

Based on the gender action plan there are four activities carried out for the BFL Year 1 (2019) as follows:

1. Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups

In the BFL Year 1, we aimed to enhance the two already existing groups in Wangchuck Centennial National Park (WCNP) and Jomotshangkha Wildlife Sanctuary (JWS).

In the Wangchuck Centennial National Park, revamping of already existing women's group (Dorjibee Women Weaving Group) are initiated to achieve the target of creating income generating activities as one of the ways to integrate gender in the Park Management plans. The Dorjibee Women Weaving Group was initially formed before 2010 with 34 members. Over the years, it had gradually faded and the number of members has decreased to 10 in 2019. Instead of forming new women's group which would take lot of time and resources, it was decided to revamp the Dorjibee Women Weaving Group as lot of time and effort has gone into forming that group in the first place. At present the Group is almost non-functional. The objective is to revive the group and make it functional once again through providing necessary support. The idea is to save part of the proceedings from sale of the woven cloths and put it in the saving account of the Group in addition to membership fees and contributions. Slowly the Group will explore other ways of generating income to add to their savings account. During consultation with the Group, the existing members agreed to continue the group.

The Jomotshangkha Wildlife Sanctuary also has three active Wildlife Conservation Group at Samrang, Raling and Jangsa. These groups are basically mixed of both male and female members who are actively working for quick response during Human-Wildlife Conflict in their locality. These groups also contribute labour for habitat management activities in the Sanctuary. These groups will be trained in 2020 to provide information on savings groups.

In addition, for the governance structure of the PA management plans as well as inclusion and encouragement of women to actively participate have been made in some of the community forest groups like Dechen Kuengacholing Community Forest at Shingkar under Phrumshingla National Park (PNP) and management of Non-Wood Forest Produce groups like five Mushroom Gathering Groups in PNP through the system of allotment of quota for women to hold positions into the management of the groups. The system of quota allocation can be incorporated in the bylaws of the group if all the members agree. Future monitoring of the women representation in management position of such groups will be closely monitored by project coordination unit.

To strengthen the establishment of women's group, a generic women's savings group model has been developed by the consultants to be rolled out from Year 2 in all PA networks through the development of a by-law to be customized based on the need and appropriateness of the community activities and resource endowments at their respective areas. Once a group is formed with office bearers and with bylaw developed, the group can register with the Department of Agricultural Marketing and Cooperatives who will issue a certificate of registration to ensure formal registration of the group.

2. Activity 4.1 Conduct training on gender mainstreaming for Protected Area (PA) staff

On November 22, 2019, a webinar training session on Gender was conducted for all BFL Focal Persons from the implementing agencies including BFL Fund Secretariat and BFL – PCU and UNDP facilitated by the Gender Specialist, WWF-US and Accredited Entity Coordinator - GCF/BFL, WWF Bhutan for a period of four hours. The main objectives for the webinar training session were as follows:

By the end of the training session a participant should be able to:

1. Know basic concepts of gender;

2. Understand the role of gender in effectiveness and sustainability of conservation initiatives;
3. Know the process of effective incorporation of gender dimension in implementation phase of BFL project;
4. Describe how basic gender concepts relate to the BFL overall goal and respective project objectives; and
5. Provide insights into the types of gender mainstreaming activities.

Based on the fundamental insights provided through the training session, the participants were also trained on integration of the gender components into their BFL activities.

The participants learnt the significance of collecting and managing gender disaggregated data for all the activities in that will be implemented in their activity sites. The participants also learnt to assess the inclusion of the gender component through mainstreaming gender into all cycles of their project, commencing from decision making to assessing and measuring the contribution of the impacts of various projects towards women and youth. The participants were provided with various methods to mainstream gender into their activities during the training session such as identification of barriers to participation; inclusion of different groups into stakeholder consultations and recognition of needs of different groups.

3. Activity 4.2 Mainstream gender in PA management plans

Gender sensitive dimensions has been integrated in the draft management plans for Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary, Jigme Khesar Strict Nature Reserve, Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park, Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary, BC1, BC3, BC7, Royal Botanic Park, gender has been through consultation with the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Parks and BCs. Public consultations were done during the Socio-Economic Surveys and drafting of the respective management plans by integrating gender sensitive issues into their draft plans. The feedbacks from the communities who participated in these consultations were taken into account and incorporated into their draft plans. These management plans will have and social analysis of the Parks and BCs which will include the economic profile, resource needs, interests and behaviours by gender to contribute towards conservation.

4. Activity 4.3 Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies

All the Parks and BCs have conducted awareness on conservation laws and policies to the communities living within PAs, BCs and RBP and also to those beneficiaries outside including the management staffs. These programs were mainly awareness on Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulation 2017, forest fire and forest management group formation, waste management, training on park management and book keeping and consultations on alpine meadows, waterholes and salt licks, zonation and local forest management planning. In addition, different groups such as men and women were separately noted.

Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced.

Most of the parks has fewer female staff which is a challenge during the consultation meetings and surveys because in some communities, the female participants are hesitant. However, when these female participants are inquired by female staffs, they tend to open up and share their concerns freely. In such case it is difficult to ensure gender balance. This challenge was addressed by involving the local educated women to help carry out surveys.

In Year 1, the field offices gathered only sex disaggregated data and did not capture the representation of youth and other vulnerable groups. In coming years, PCU and IAs will ensure that the data is representative and inclusive through conducting target specific consultations/trainings.

4.2.1 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT-LEVEL GENDER ACTION PLAN SUBMITTED WITH THE FUNDING PROPOSAL.

Activities/actions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets, including sex-disaggregated targets	Budget	Report on annual Progress
Activity 1.1 Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs	% of women and girls trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition		By 2024 80% of women and girls trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition	\$0	Not yet started
	% of women/girls in project area trained in agro forestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming		By 2023 at least 40% of women/girls in project area trained in agro forestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming	\$0	Not yet started

	% of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises		By 2025 50% of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 1.2 Promote women/girl led Eco-tourism	# homestays established and managed by women/girls		By 2025 50 homestays established and managed by women/girls	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups	% of women/girls in project area trained on community group formation	0 (2019)	By 2020 50% of women/girls in project area trained on community group formation	\$0	Not yet started
	# women's savings groups established	0 (2019)	By 2023 at least 10 women's savings groups established	\$0 no additional gender budget utilized (covered by related activity)	2 women's saving group established (WCNP, JWS)
Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision making during project planning and implementation	# Community consultation and participation plans		By 2020 community consultation and participation plan developed	\$0	Not yet started
	% of representation of women in project related consultations		By 2023 representation of at least 40% women in project related consultations	\$0	Not yet started
	% of representation of women groups in project implementation		By 2023 representation of 40% of women groups in project implementation	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment	% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership		By 2022 80% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership	\$0	Not yet started
	% of women's groups participating in study tours on community based natural resource management		By 2022 50% of women's groups participate in study tours on community based natural resource management	\$0	Not yet started
	% of executive/leadership positions in community groups occupied by women		By 2026 33% of executive/leadership positions in community groups are occupied by women	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 3.1 Conduct Gender Training/Awareness	% of community members within PA provided with gender training/awareness		By 2024 All community members within PA provided with gender training/awareness	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 3.2 Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that	# of awareness on CCA and DRR carried out every 3 years		By 2028 Awareness on CCA and DRR carried out every 3 years	\$0	Not yet started
	% of representation of women/girls in awareness program		By 2022 representation of 50% women/girls in awareness program	\$0	Not yet started

includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community	# of CCA and DRR trainings conducted periodically		By 2029 CCA and DRR trainings conducted every 3 years	\$0	Not yet started
	% of representation of women in CCA and DRR trainings		Representation of 50% women in CCA and DRR trainings	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 3.3 Establishment and implementation of community learning and action centers to empower poor women and other marginalized people, so they can participate effectively in climate adaptation, community forest management and PA planning	% of women participating in community learning and action centers in their communities		By 2023 25% of all women participate in community learning and action centers in their communities	\$0	Not yet started
	% of women and girls in project area participating in livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities		By 2026 25% of women and girls in project area participating in livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	\$0	Not yet started
	% of women and girls in project area benefiting from livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities		By 2029 50% of women and girls in project area benefiting from livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 4.1 Conduct training on gender mainstreaming for Protected Area (PA) staff	% of forestry officials in PA that have received gender training	0 (2019)	By 2020 60% of forestry officials in PA receive gender training	\$7,746	60% (43) BFL Focal persons from all Implementing Agencies including BFLFS, PCU and UNDP (9 female; 34 male)
	% of female staff that have participated in the gender trainings		By 2022 80% female staff participate in the gender trainings	\$0 no additional gender budget utilized (covered by related activity)	20% female staff participated in the training female staff
Activity 4.2 Mainstream gender in PA management plans	% integration of gender in project cycle-planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	0 (2019)	By 2021 100% integration of gender in project cycle-planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	\$0 no additional gender budget utilized (covered by related activity)	Integration of gender in the 7-management plan (BWS, JKSNR, JSWNP, PWS, BC1, BC3, BC7, RBP) 1391 people consulted (702 female; 689 male)
	# PA management plans with Gender mainstreamed		By 2022 Gender mainstreamed in all PA management plans	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 4.3 Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies	# PAs with awareness program on conservation laws and policies carried out		By 2022 awareness program on conservation laws and policies carried out in all PAs	\$0 no additional gender budget utilized (covered by related activity)	4,660 people living within and beneficiaries outside PAs, BCs and RBP (2,133 female; 2,527 male)
	% of women in project areas that participated	No data	By 2022 at least 50% women in project areas participate in awareness	\$0 no additional	45% women participated in awareness programs



	in awareness programs		programs	gender budget utilized (covered by related activity)	
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4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Provide a list of activities in the ESMP to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning ESS (including other potential vulnerable groups and indigenous people) for the next annual reporting period.

List of activities to be screened for ESS - YEAR 2 (2020)

ACTIVITY	SUBACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY
Activity 1.2: From Year 2 to Year 6 (affecting 2% of the population living within PAs/BCs each year), identify priority sites for design, and implement rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies for 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs	Technology Package	JDNP
Activity 2.2: Every year (starting in Year 4), implement climate-smart restoration in the mapped land areas	Operating costs (Integrated approach to nursery establishment)	SFED
Activity 5.3: By Year 2, implement cost-effective and innovative human wildlife conflict mitigation mechanisms such as alternative crops, rainwater harvesting, habitat enrichment, and biological barriers within PAs/BCs and buffer zones	Package of mitigation measure (Monitoring and evaluations on HWC mitigation measures)	NCD UNDP-GEF activity
Activity 5.5: From Year 2 to Year 6, install appropriate physical barriers in human wildlife conflict hotspots within PAs/BCs and buffer zones	Southern Belt Construction package (electric fencing)	NPPC
	Central Construction package (electric fencing)	NPPC
Activity 6.4: From Year 4 to Year 10, design and develop eco-tourism infrastructure (treks and trails) in six PAs, and expand such infrastructure in the other four PAs	Ecotourism infrastructure (trails, wildlife viewing facilities, etc)	
Activity 10.3: Every three years (starting in Year 1), conduct inventory of invasive species in PAs/BCs, and every year (starting in Year 2) control their spread	Control of invasive species	NBC
Activity 10.5: Every two years, based on climate change impacts information, implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands (next in Year 2) and alpine meadows (next in Year 1)	Implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands	BWS, JDNP, JSWNP, JWS, PWS, RMNP, WCNP, Sarpang, Zhemgang, Pemagatshel, Trashigang, Bumthang, Tsirang, Thimphu (RBP)
	Improvement of alpine meadows	Paro, JDNP, JKSNR
Activity 10.6: Every year (starting in Year 1), manage salt licks, snags and waterholes, and manage and enhance climate-resilience of wetlands and Ramsar Sites, including enrichment planting (using climate information wherever relevant)	Improvement of salt licks, snags and waterholes, and wetlands enrichment planting	Individual PAs/BCs
	Management of RAMSAR sites 1. Setting up of Hydromet station (All three RAMSAR sites); 2. Waste Management Program (All three RAMSAR sites) 3. Explore rafting and boating avenues along Kholongchhu (Bumdeling)	WMD, Wangdue, BWS

	4. Management of RAMSAR sites: Camp site developments (including water and toilets) (Gangtey-Phobji, Khotakha and Bumdeling) 5. Nature trail development (Gangtey-Phobji & Bumdeling)	
Activity 10.7: Every year for smaller rivers (starting in Year 1), and every five years for big rivers (starting in Year 1), manage river banks, riparian areas and floodplains, including limiting encroachment into these critical habitats, to reduce climate change impacts and provide habitat for wildlife and limit impacts on human well-being and infrastructure	Major river bank protection (big rivers)	PWS
	Annual river bank protection (smaller rivers)	BWS, JDNP, JSWNP, JWS PWS, PNP, RMNP, SWS, WCNP, Pemagatshel, Samdrupjongkhar, Thimphu (RBP)
Activity 14.1: Every five years (starting in Year 2, and synching with National Five-Year Plan cycles), develop climate-smart PA and BC management plans	Consultations	JDNP, JSWNP, JWS, RMNP, WCNP, Wangdue, Sarpang, Zhemgang, Trashigang, Mongar, Tsirang
Activity 14.2: By Year 6, physically demarcate all PAs/BCs, and provide ongoing maintenance	Combined zonation and pillar fixing	Year 1 carried over - JDNP, JSWNP, RMNP, RBP, BC 2 (Mongar)
		Year 2 - BWS, PNP, PWS, WCNP, BC 8 (Bumthang)
Activity 15.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement infrastructure plan (including maintenance) in all PAs/BCs (and achieve full infrastructure in all PAs/BCs by Year 10)	Build HQ buildings, range office compounds, staff quarters, guard posts, guest houses, and visitor information centers	Carried over from Year 1: 1 HQ Buildings at JKSNR 1 Range Office at JKSNR 1 HQ Buildings at JWS 1 Range Office at PNP 1 Staff Quarter at PNP 1 Staff Quarter at PWS 1 Staff Quarter at JSWNP 2 Staff Quarters at RMNP 1 BC Range Office at Paro 1 BC Range Office Wangdue 1 SWS Takin Translocation Facility
		Year 2: 1 OP/GP/RTC at BWS 1 Staff Quarter at SWS 1 OP/GP/RTC at WCNP 1 BC Range Office at Bumthang 1 BC Range Office at Zhemgang
	Maintenance for existing and new infrastructure	PNP, PWS, RMNP, Bumthang, JDNP

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

Provide a list of activities in the gender action plan to be implemented in the next reporting period. Include relevant deliverables such as reports or action plans, and other project specific products including processes that will be involved to implement the activities effectively. Please include the monitoring schedule concerning gender activities for the next annual reporting period.

Report on actions taken on any of the recommendations made by the secretariat (if applicable) to improve the level of integration of gender issues in the project.

Women's participation in decision making processes within their group communities remains a challenge in the country. Cultural norms and gender bias are some of the few contributing factors towards less women participation. Therefore, a need assessment on capacity building of women in decision making is necessary to understand the existing level of women's participation in decision making processes. This assessment can help identify the needs and provide relevant tools and methodologies to address such underrepresentation.

Gender Mainstreaming Activities	Sub-activities	Deliverables	Process	Monitoring schedule
Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups	Train 25% of women on group formation	5% of the total target of 25% of women trained on group formation basing on the formation of 10 women's savings group formation.	Training provided for formation of women's group in the identified PA for formation of savings group.	Q2
(2 already achieved in 2019- with WCNP & JWS) (10 women's savings group to be established by 2023)	At least 10 women's savings groups established)	Establishment of two women's saving group in 2020. Which would be 5% of the total 25% targeted in two PA.	-Discussion and deliberation on the formation for savings group -Governance structure -Business structure -Operation structure -Development of bye laws for the savings group	Q2
Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation	Commence developing community consultation and participation plan	Assessment of the consultation documents such as minutes and gender disaggregate data of attendance and participation.	-Report and information gathering from the 10 PA -Generation of report based on the information gathered on community consultations	Q3
	Representation of at least 40% women in project related consultations			
Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment	80% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership	Capacity Needs Assessment of women in the PAs/BCs	- The training will be based on the capacity needs assessment	Q3
	50% of women's groups participate in study tours on community based natural resource management	Capacity Needs Assessment of women in the PAs/BCs	- The study tour will be based on the capacity needs assessment	Q3
Activity 3.2 Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community	Representation of 50% women/girls in awareness program	At least 50% women attending the CAA awareness	- Invite women participants for Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment	Q2
	Representation of 50% women in CCA	At least 50% women attending the CAA awareness	- Invite women participants for Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment	Q2
Activity 4.1 Conduct training on gender mainstreaming for Protected Area (PA) staff	60% of forestry officials in PA receive gender training	Two-day training on gender mainstreaming provided to the 10 PA staff	-Development of a training module -Review of the training module -Training delivery at the 10 PA -Generating training completion report	Q2
	80% female staff participate in the gender trainings	Total staff profile listed based on gender disaggregate data and 80% female staff participate in the training.	-Total staff profile listed based on sex and designation -Total of female staff aggregated from all the PA -Participation of female staff derived in the overall context of having being trained on gender training.	Q2

<p>Activity 4.2 Mainstream gender in PA management plans</p>	<p>100% integration of gender in project cycle - planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Review and assessment of all the Management Plans featuring gender components</p>	<p>-Review of all the Management plans -Identify the gender gaps -Suggest and make recommendations in mainstreaming gender.</p>	<p>Q3</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies</p>	<p>At least 50% women in project areas participate in awareness programs</p>	<p>Assessment of the awareness completion reports with gender disaggregate data of the participation in such programs implemented by the PAs.</p>	<p>-Gathering of information on awareness completion report from all the PA -Aggregate the participation data -Disaggregate the participation data -Identify the participation gap or achievement of the target</p>	<p>Q3</p>

SECTION 5: ANNEXES

Annex 1. Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity.

Annex 2. Accredited Entity compliance reports (self-assessment reports¹⁹, report on actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable²⁰).

SECTION 6: ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1. Unaudited/Audited financial statements (as required by FAA).

(If available. If not submitted, indicate date of submission.)

Attachment 2. Interim/Final evaluation report (as required by FAA).

(If available. If not submitted, indicate date of submission.)

Other Attachments (if any). Such as additional budget-related information, loan repayment schedules to GCF (interest/principal), equity investment schedules, other related reports relevant to the Funded Activity, statements of capital account, valuation reports, credit guarantee agreements, investor reports, and others, as specified in the relevant legal agreements (e.g. Funded Activity Agreement, Shareholders Agreement)

¹⁹ In accordance with the AMA requirement in Clause 13.01 of the Accreditation Master Agreement, with the Fiduciary Principles and Standards, ESS and Gender Policy.

²⁰ Only applicable to International Accredited Entities. In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a report on its actions carried out or planned to be carried out pursuant to Clause 18.02 of the Accreditation Master Agreement.