

FP050 Bhutan for life

Annual Performance Report CY2020

Section 1: General Information

Section 1: General Information

Please note that this is section 1 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

1.1 Please indicate if information provided in this APR is disclosable outside the Green Climate Fund. *

- Yes - The Accredited Entity agrees that the information reported is disclosable.
- No - The information reported is partly confidential. The disclosable version of the APR will be attached.

If you select the second option [No - The information reported is partly confidential. The disclosable version of the APR will be attached], please follow the below steps.

- Step 1: Fill in all the sections of the APR with disclosable information.
- Step 2: Save each section using the 'Open as PDF' function provided in the top-right corner. (Do NOT submit an APR at this step).
- Step 3: Attach all these disclosable six sections, including an additional section on COVID-19, to the attachment boxes below, which will be shown once you check the second option only.
- Step 4: Update all the sections of the APR below with non-disclosable information.
- Step 5: Submit the non-disclosable APR with an attachment of the disclosable APR in the PDF format.

1.2 Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity

Yes

Once the APR is created in the PPMS, please use the 'Open as PDF' function to download the report in PDF format and to share with relevant authorities (i.e. NDAs) before submission. Select 'Yes' only if shared to ALL the relevant NDA(s).

Please Indicate the date of submission to NDA(s)

2021-01-15

If the APR is submitted to multiple NDAs, please indicate the latest date of submission to NDA, and provide the other dates per NDA in the further explanation box below.

Please provide further explanation, if any:

Per national guidelines, the EE has shared a copy of this APR to the NDA.

1.3 Funded Activity Title (Project/Programme Title)

Bhutan for Life (BFL)

(Information is locked for editing)

1.4 Funding Proposal Reference Number

FP050

(Information is locked for editing)

1.5 Board Meeting Number

18

(Information is locked for editing)

1.6 Accredited Entity contacts for this APR**Full Name**

Danielle Lien

E-mail Address

danielle.lien@wwfus.org

Phone Number**1.7 Executing Entity(ies)****Full Name of Executing Entity**

Royal Government of Bhutan (Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and Forests)

Full Name of Executing Entity

Bhutan for Life Fund

1.8 Project Duration**From**

2018-10-05

To

2032-10-05

1.9 Current Year of Implementation

2

Indicate the year number, e.g., '2'

1.10 Annual reporting period covered in this report**From**

2020-01-01

To

2020-12-31

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 1 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

 The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 1 is complete and ready for submission.

Section 2: Implementation Progress

Section 2: Implementation Progress

Please note that this is section 2 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

2.1 Overall (summary) project progress

A total of USD 786,099.29 (USD 605,134.75 from the GCF and USD 180,964.54 from Private Donors) was released by the BFL Fund Secretariat (BFLFS) on 27 March 2020 to match activities defined in the 2020 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) which did not require Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening. On 9 October 2020, the BFLFS released an additional USD 736,921.98 (USD 410,198.58 from GCF and USD 326,723.40 from Private Donors) as per the revised action plan to respond to COVID-19 and project prioritization. The BTFEC released its half-yearly contribution of USD 224,609.93 in April 2020 directly to MoAF. Further, due to low expenditure in Quarters 1 and 2 and deferral of activities to Quarters 3 and 4 due to COVID-19 restrictions and lock-down uncertainties, an amount of USD 4,381.49 was released in October 2020.

In April 2020, a sum of USD 1,662,255.32 was requested for supplementary incorporation into the government budget, mainly for those activities that did not require Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) screening, for disbursement to the implementing agencies (IAs) through the NDA. After the ESMPs were approved and disclosed in September 2020, USD 12,141.83 was further incorporated by October-November 2020. However, the funds were incorporated for only a few activities such as printing of communication materials, SMART patrolling, infrastructure development and procurement of vehicles and equipment available in the country and where the IAs assured the PCU of its utilization.

For the reporting period, as detailed out under Section 2.3, biogas plants have been installed in 12 households under JDNP. Field-truthing of degraded lands are being validated and other climate smart restoration works are ongoing from GEF funding. Many of the people from the communities including farmers, herders, youths and students have been familiarized with the forest and nature conservation rules and regulations. In the reporting period, 1,295 people (519 female and 776 male) have been trained in conservation awareness programs while 2,536 (1,084 female and 1,395 male) have been engaged in the waste management programs. Around 57 community youths have been engaged in development of employable skills such as electrical and culinary skills. Survey to document Traditional Knowledge (TK) system has been completed and data consolidation and analysis is ongoing. As of December 2020, BWS, JDNP, JKSNR and WCNP have started working on the respective eco-tourism products including eco-trails and sign-ages. Works are ongoing to identify feasible NWFPs from the PAs and BCs. Preparation and planning for tiger and snow leopard surveys in 2021 are in progress. SMART patrolling has been efficiently conducted by all PAs and BCs even at this critical pandemic situation. Creation or improvement of more than 100 waterholes, 80 salt licks, 20 snags and around 200 hectares of habitat enrichment plantation works have been carried out in all PAs and BCs in 2020. Riverbank protection works at BWS, JDNP, JSWNP, JWS, RMNP and WCNP have been completed. Field surveys including biodiversity inventory are being conducted to update the PA/BC management plans. Procurement and distribution of 3 vehicles and 5 motorcycles have been completed. Construction of offices under JKSNR have been also completed. Most of the other infrastructure development activities have been started and are in-progress. These activities contribute to achieving goals defined under Milestones 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15.

The majority of the planned activities could not be implemented/completed as of December 2020 initially due to delays in the re-lease of funds caused by the delay in the completion of ESMPs, and later due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Bhutan and neighboring countries. Starting with the initial press release by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Gyalong Tshogkhang, Thimphu, Bhutan dated March 6, 2020, Bhutan has been on various measures of lockdown (completely restrictive to somewhat flexible) which have restricted public gatherings and travel. The Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs further suspended the issuance of new work permits for foreign nationals which hampered the construction activities which were dependent on laborers from India. Further restrictions were placed by neighboring India that closed its international border and limited access and supply of labor and materials. These restrictions have hindered some of the activities that required consultation/meetings with communities and other stakeholders. Although delivery of supplies was limited at best, efforts have been made with the suppliers to ensure delivery is made as soon as the restrictions are relaxed/lifted. As another round of lock-downs continued through August and September, prompting the Project to revise its annual work plan and budget to prioritize activities that could continue in light of COVID-related restrictions. Finally, with another nationwide lock-down issued on 22 December 2020 most of the activities had to be stopped. The final bill payments could not be processed since there was no movement and all offices and institutions were closed. Despite physical progress in most activities, the budget utilized is lower as the final payment transactions could not be completed for most of the field offices.

Moreover, most of the field officers in the implementing agencies were deployed to assist in border surveillance and patrolling duties. The staff costs were included as RGoB's co-finance contribution. In addition to regular duties of biodiversity monitoring in the border areas, these rangers have also served the communities by helping other border security personnel by actively working for surveillance of cross border movement of people.

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

In line with the rules and regulations under the RGoB, WWF's safeguards requirements and ESMF, the ESMPs of the relevant implementing agencies have been prepared by the ESS consultants with PCU. The ESMPs and interim BFL GRM have been disclosed to the large stakeholders through relevant websites, and communities are being/will be familiarized during the activity implementation or when the restrictions are relaxed. The details of these activities are provided in the Section 4.1.

Based on the gender action five activities were initiated in Year 2. The details of these activities are provided in the Section 4.2.

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. Kindly make sure that this section just gives an overall summary and doesn't have overlap with other sections.

2.2 Performance against the GCF investment criteria (summary)

In 2020, the Project's main contributions were to (1) environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact; (2) paradigm shift potential; and (3) country ownership. While the Project aims to provide meaningful nature-based employment and gender-responsive planning and capacity building within each of the Protected Areas (PAs) and Biological Corridors (BCs), among other socioeconomic benefits, the Project scale is initiating and expanding impacts on a national scale. From an environmental perspective, the Project uses two apex predators (tiger and snow leopard) as proxies to measure connectivity and ecosystem health. The Project's positive monitoring results of the tiger have elicited further national pride, strengthening country ownership. The RGoB's Parliament has started to discuss options for earmarking a portion of revenue generation on exports for climate related investments, particularly to BFL. And a task force to develop new sources of funding to manage the PA system has been initiated. Bhutan has been guiding international example in sustainable development and working to become carbon negative, and likewise seeks to include this Project's approach to addressing climate change and conservation. In 2020, their proactive approach to addressing the COVID-19 pandemic was also exemplary. While the COVID-19 pandemic has delayed anticipated progress to date, all project partners have further expressed their commitment to the Project and have been working to adaptively manage in very uncertain times.

Progress on the funded activity's performance against each of the GCF investment criteria framework criteria is detailed below.

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. This sub-section 2.2 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects. Please write 'Not Applicable' as the response.

Relevant Links

[The GCF investment criteria framework](#)

2.2.1 Impact Potential

Mitigation impacts

The activities implemented in 2020 helped deliver major national and international mitigation impacts through improved management of land and forest areas and dissemination of renewable energy solutions among rural households.

Mitigation through long term conservation of Bhutan's carbon sinks and natural growth of forests:

A range of activities were implemented in 2020 to enhance the overall management of protected area network in Bhutan. The activities include development of SMART implementation protocol and training of field staff on SMART patrolling; consultations on zonation and revalidation of Protected Area Network (PAN) boundaries; consultations and finalization of Zero poaching strategy. These activities strengthen the forest management practices to achieve sustainable forest management within the PAN which is the cornerstone for promoting forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation. Sustainable forest management practices secure the survival of the forest ecosystem and its concomitant ecosystem services it provides like sequestering carbon which maximizes forests contribution towards achieving mitigation goals.

Mitigation through reforestation of degraded forests and pastures:

Field truthing of barren and degraded land areas within the PAN area based on nationwide maps were conducted to help identify areas to bring under climate smart restoration. Preliminary assessment of the groundworks is on-going and it is estimated that potentially 2000 hectares of barren and degraded areas will be mapped out. Revalidation of the assessments is being planned in 2021. In addition, sustainable land management (SLM) and bioengineering works were implemented with the financial support from Royal Government of Bhutan and UNDP-GEF. Under this activity, a total of 357.68 hectares of bench terracing and related SLM activities have been carried out by the National Soil Service Centre (NSSC) and respective Dzongkhags (districts).

738 Ha of land was brought under climate smart restoration in 2019 and an additional 357.68 ha in 2020 with a cumulative total of 1095.68 ha for year 1 and 2. These SLM and bioengineering activities implemented in year 2020 contributes towards the overall goal of BFL of bringing 3000 Ha of deforested or degraded land under climate smart restoration initiatives. It also contributes towards forest carbon stock enhancement and meeting mitigation goals of BFL project and country at large.

Mitigation through distribution of renewable energy solutions:

Providing technology package to support rural alternative energy such as installation of biogas in 12 households under 2 gewogs (3 hh in Khamoed, Gasa and 9 hh in Goenshari, Punakha) in JDNP helps achieve mitigation goal through distribution of renewable energy solutions. This activity contributes towards achieving the BFL target of benefitting 10% of the population living within the PAN through use of alternative energy technologies such as biogas. Biogas technology, besides supplying energy and manure, provides an excellent opportunity for mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission and reducing global warming through substituting firewood for cooking, kerosene for lighting and cooking and chemical fertilizers.

Adaptation Impacts

A series of activities were implemented in 2020 to enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change impacts for the population living both inside and in the vicinity of the PAs. This also includes capacity development, education and advocacy, building ecotourism facilities, training local populations to create new income generating opportunities related to ecotourism in PAs to diversify livelihoods and build community resilience.

Direct improvement of community climate resilience inside Protected areas:

79% of the population (5,936 out of 7,500) living within the protected areas have been trained in environmental conservation and waste management activities in years 1 and 2. In the reporting period, 1,295 people (519 female and 776 male) have been trained in conservation awareness programs while 2,536 (1,084 female and 1,395 male) have been engaged in the waste management programs. Conservation awareness and education programs were conducted in several parks and biological corridor areas. Awareness on significance of conservation for sustained flow of ecosystem goods and services from forest ecosystems encourages communities to engage in joint/co/community-based forest management initiatives to address impacts of climate change. The activities raised awareness on sustainable harvesting practices of lucrative non-wood forest product, *Ophiocordyceps sinensis*, a major source of income for community livelihoods in higher altitude areas of the project landscape. Communities were also informed of the importance of conserving wildlife habitat for reducing human-wildlife conflicts and co-existing in the forest landscapes. Building community awareness and knowledge base of the communities strengthens human capital of the communities and increases their ability to organize and act collectively to the adverse impacts of climate and other disasters thereby building their resilience to change.

Activities such as ecotourism infrastructure development activities in JDNP, JKSNR and WCNP involved mainly construction of canopies (covered shelter), water supply points, putting up waste bins and construction of toilets at the canopy points. Having ecotourism infrastructures in place contributes towards engaging communities and enhancing community livelihoods. The ability to access alternative livelihood activities, and thereby diversify income sources, is a key factor in fostering resilience in rural households. In addition, renewal of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Yakpugang, Mongar has been done and one in Paro is being planned. Payments for ecosystem services may be useful in preserving, acknowledging and rewarding good community forest management practices.

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential

The activities implemented in year 2 contributes towards achieving a paradigm shift in the conservation narrative. BFL has been unique in comparison to earlier PFP models with equal emphasis on promoting conservation of biodiversity alongside enhancing community livelihoods thereby providing a holistic conservation approach. Activities which contribute towards achieving ecological and social benefits ranging from survey and monitoring of rare and endemic species, radiotelemetry of iconic species like Tiger to developing eco-tourism infrastructure and strengthening payment for ecosystem services have been implemented in year 2. Further, activities implemented contributes towards Bhutan's commitment of remaining carbon neutral through climate smart restoration activities and bringing the protected area network areas under climate smart management programs.

Bhutan for Life project since its inception has been working hard to achieve its objectives and goals. Within a short span of time since its implementation, several success stories from the field have been reported with stories ranging from biodiversity conservation to infrastructure development spread across parks and BCs. One of the striking stories reported was the sighting of Tigress seven years later after its first sighting with three cubs in Zhemgang Forest Territorial Division. Further, JKSNR also sighted a Tiger after its absence for a period of 15 years in the reserve. The sighting of this family of tigers in 2020 is an indication of a thriving Tiger population in Bhutan and truly marks the dawn of Tiger conservation efforts in Bhutan. The encouraging results validate Bhu-tan for Life's impressive investment in tiger conservation in the project landscape areas.

Considering BFL as role model for PFP initiative and taking forward conservation pursuit, BFL will be replicated globally through the Earth for Life initiative. To date, BFL has made encouraging progress on their financial sustainability targets: first with the deliberation of revenues from Mines and Minerals industry in Parliament and second with the establishment of the task force to lead these efforts nationally.

Potential for knowledge and learning: The activities funded for implementation in year 2020 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. Increased cross learning among implementing agencies will be explored and encouraged. The BFL website has been revamped and reorganized for better information sharing and enhanced interaction.

Knowledge and learning activities with local communities: 79% of the population (5936 out of 7500) living within the protected areas have been trained in environmental conservation and waste management activities in year 1 and 2. The activities for year 2020 also involved raising awareness and building capacity of local communities for sustainable and climate-resilient resource management of a lucrative non-wood forest product (*Ophiocordyceps sinensis*). Survey to document Traditional Knowledge (TK) system has been completed and data consolidation and analysis is ongoing. 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.

Contribution towards creation of enabling environment: Around 57 community youths (15 female and 42 male) have been engaged in development of employable skills such as electrical and culinary skills in JSWNP and SWS. The program is expected to assist these aspirants to get employment in ecotourism activities in the Park. This would also help in reducing e-waste from the community.

Through BFL funding support for year 2, information management, monitoring system and research skills have been strengthened for PAN staff, functional divisions and central agencies. This enhanced capacity equips them with required knowledge and skills to develop sustainable and climate smart management plans for PAN to deliver ecosystem goods and services sustainably.

Contribution to regulatory framework and policies:

- Upholding the constitutional mandate of maintaining 60% forest cover for perpetuity with no net loss in area of PAN re-reported for the last two years of implementation.
- Contributions towards achieving the objective of National Forest Policy, 2010
- Contributions toward the strategic objectives set in the National Environment Strategy 2020
- Contributions towards Bhutan's National Strategy and Action Plan for Low Carbon Development, 2012. The long-term national strategy and short-term action plan for low carbon development is aligned with the national environmental mandates and various national priorities such as the green growth approach of the Economic Development Policy 2016, and the "climate resilient and carbon neutral development" objective of the Government's 12th Five-year plan (2018-2023).
- Contributions towards the National Key Result Areas. The 17 National Key Result Areas in the Plan find close alignment with the SDGs, and assessments have revealed a high level of integration of the SDGs with Bhutan's national plans.
- BFL has the first GAP in Bhutan to support climate resilience, mitigation, and adaptation. BFL project has taken concerted and consistent efforts towards promoting gender equity and women empowerment through mainstreaming gender in PA management planning and implementation and through creating enabling conditions to encourage women participation in trainings and awareness campaigns. This has also contributed towards achieving the objective laid out in the Gender Equality Policy, 2017.
- Alignment with the recent Bhutan's Climate Policy 2018 which was formulated in January 2018 to fulfil Bhutan's commitment to the Paris Agreement.
- Contributions towards achieving international SDGs which underpin biodiversity as sources of livelihoods through ecosystem services. BFL activities implemented in year 2 has contributed towards those relating to environmental sustainability, poverty alleviation, food security, and water quality.
- Contributions towards enhancing management effectiveness and service delivery of park services through establishing better infrastructure and building capacity of field staff. Bhutan's 2014 National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) clarifies linkages and synergies with international biodiversity targets and frameworks. For example, the NBSAP's National Biodiversity Target 11 requires that current protected areas be maintained with enhanced management effectiveness and financial sustainability, in accordance with the Aichi targets and objectives of United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential

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

Providing technology package to support rural alternative energy such as installation of small-scale biogas digesters helps in alleviating poverty among rural communities.

Procurement of barbed wire, wire mesh and other fencing equipment to be installed help reduce crop and livestock depredation incidences and help secure their sources of income and reduces poverty among rural communities. These interventions reduce and/or compensate for HWC, decrease the losses to communities from HWC (increasing their welfare), and increase local community support for conservation activities.

In addition, activities such as development of Ecotourism infrastructure in three 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. Awareness and consultations on sustainable management guidelines including sustainable harvesting practices of lucrative non-wood forest product such as *O. sinensis* in BWS also contributes towards securing the resource which is a major source of income to the high altitude communities.

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

Documenting Traditional knowledge system helps achieve SDG Goal 2. Traditional practices are related to cultural traditions and biocultural dynamics and can regenerate local food systems while increasing socio-environmental sustainability and resilience. Such practices can also be applied in innovative ways to help tackle today's climate change impacts.

Sustainable land management practices (bench terracing, hedgerows) implemented through GEF-LDCF funding have contributed towards ensuring food security for the rural communities. Evidence suggest that the sustainable management interventions have significantly reduced soil erosion, eased workability on steep terrain, increased fodder availability through hedgerows plantation, fallow lands were brought under cultivation, and eventually culminated in increased agriculture and livestock productivity.

Developing sustainable watershed management plans also contributed towards ensuring food and nutrition security by providing guidelines in improving water resource management in the watershed to provide adequate water quality for all the users within the watershed and downstream.

Installation of biogas plants enhances food production and nutrition thereby ensuring food security by application to the soil of digested material containing readily available nutrients. The productivity of the soil can also be improved through improved soil structure and water holding capacity achieved by the organic amendments of digested material to the soil.

3. SDG GOAL 5: Gender equality

BFL project has taken concerted and consistent efforts towards promoting gender equity and women empowerment through mainstreaming gender in PA management planning and implementation and through creating enabling conditions to encourage women participation in trainings and awareness campaigns.

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

Assessments of watersheds, development of assessment reports, renewal of Yakpugang PES in Mongar contributed towards achieving SDG 6 by developing sustainable watershed management plans. The assessments will help experts design and evaluate protection and management mechanisms for conservation and climate change adaptation, which will then be documented in watershed management plans.

4. SDG GOAL 8 Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all

Inception report drafted on developing Ecotourism strategy helps in contributing towards developing strategies and policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products in the BFL project landscape areas. The Ecotourism strategy will help recommend policies that promote nature-based tourism and enterprises in the PAs and buy-in from tour operators. Discussions with the Gedu College of Business Studies to collaborate on development of business plan of the eco-tourism products and also train the field staff on business plan development also contributes towards promoting future employment opportunities for communities engaging in such nature-based enterprises.

Feasibility study for establishing of Sangzoe (incense) and Herbal tea processing unit in Khoma and Trashiyangtse Gewog has been completed in BWS. As per the study, it would be feasible to establish Sangzoe and Herbal tea processing unit at Kurtoe Khoma and Trashi Yangtse, the community co-operative groups have been formed. This processing units will generate employment and promote financial returns and increase source of income for the farmers. Meaningful employment opportunities also engaged in 2020 included continued developments of the informant network, employment in the Department of Forest and Park Services particularly for army retirees, chef's training and technical appliance repair.

5. SDG GOAL 12: Enable sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Conservation awareness and education programs continued in several parks and biological corridor areas. These activities have contributed towards achieving SDG 12 by enhancing access to information and knowledge on significance of conservation but also enhanced the capacity of the local communities on conservation rules and regulations, community forest management, waste management and sustainable harvesting practices of lucrative insect fungus (*O. sinensis*).

6. SDG GOAL 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

In Year 2, field-truthing for barren and degraded land areas was carried out across the country including the PA network based on the nation-wide maps generated by SFED. Currently, preliminary assessment of the groundworks is on-going, and it is estimated that potentially 2,000 hectares of barren and degraded areas will be mapped out to bring under climate smart restoration under BFL program. In addition, sustainable land management (SLM) and bioengineering works were implemented.

To protect species against threats from poaching and other illegal activities, protected area staff were provided with the appropriate skills and equipment to conduct effective law enforcement, such as SMART patrolling, crime detection, anti-poaching operations, and crime scene investigation.

In two years of BFL implementation, creation or improvement of more than 100 waterholes, 80 salt licks, 20 snags and around 200 hectares of habitat enrichment plantation works have been carried out in all PAs and BCs in 2020. These activities help bring those high biodiversity and climate resilient value habitats under improved management in the project landscape area.

The inventory and data collections of major invasive plant species were conducted. Invasive species are the second largest threat to biodiversity after habitat loss and are major global change drivers and many studies have shown that they can alter biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient

The funded activities meet both the vulnerability and financing needs of protected areas in particular and Bhutan in general. The activities that have been funded for implementation helps 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 2 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 area under climate-smart reforestation mechanisms to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency.

Agriculture ecosystem:

Activities such as sustainable land management practices consisting of 357.68 Ha of agricultural land under bench terracing implemented in Thimphu, Trongsa, Zhemgang, Mongar, Sarpang, Lhuentse, Haa districts protect agricultural lands against landslides and erosion. In addition, BFL activities implemented in year 2 such as procurement of barbed wire, wire mesh and other fencing equipment to be installed in Bjee under Haa district with support from UNDP-GEF as an innovative HWC mitigation mechanism. Further under the Royal Government of Bhutan's funding, 375.67 kms of electric fencing to mitigate HWC was installed in 7 districts benefiting 1,730 households. These mitigation measures help reduce crop and livestock depredation incidences and help secure their sources of income and reduces poverty among rural communities.

Health:

Activities such as enrichment plantations (200 Ha) and sustainable land management practices which has brought the degraded lands under climate smart reforestation mechanisms have helped in building resiliency of forest and agriculture ecosystem. Resilient agriculture lands ensure food security and thereby promote health of the communities.

Financial needs:

Activities such as building ecotourism infrastructure in several parks was targeted towards promoting ecotourism in the parks which will help generate revenue for the park management and ensure financial sustainability of the parks.

Ecotourism infrastructure development across parks in year 2 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 the impacts of climate change.

2.2.5 Country Ownership

Substantial progress has been made in addressing climate change in Bhutan with various adaptation and mitigation related plans and programs being initiated and implemented. The BFL project has been instrumental in upholding the constitutional mandate to maintain 60% of forest cover and ensuring Bhutan's resolve towards remaining carbon neutral which has been restated in the INDC (2015) through ensuring no net loss area under protected area network and bringing degraded land under climate smart restoration initiatives in the second year of project implementation.

Over a period of two years of BFL project implementation, tremendous ownership of the project has been displayed.

- The BFL activities have been mainstreamed within the DoFPS 12th Five Year Plan. BFL activities contributes directly to-wards achieving three national key result areas (NKRA) out of 17 key result areas identified in the 12th Five Year Plan of DoFPS. The three NKRA BFL activities contributes towards are maintenance of Healthy Ecosystem services, Carbon neutrality, climate and disaster resilience development and ensuring water, food and nutrition security. Furthermore, a total contribution of USD 20.5 million will be made to the implementation of the activities under the 12th FYP.
- Deliberations in the parliament (2020) regarding innovative financing mechanisms for funding conservation initiatives took place wherein the Mines and Mineral Bill stating a 3% plough back of the revenue from Mines and Minerals industry to Bhutan for Life was passed by the lower house. However, further deliberations in the upper house of the parliament could not be held due to other pressing national priorities to be discussed in the parliamentary session related to CoVID-19 situation in the country.
- Considering the importance of having the innovative financing mechanisms in place to source long-term sustainable financing for Protected Area Network after Bhutan for Life Fund project phases out at the end of 14th year, Bhutan for Life Fund Secretariat organized a meeting on (11 December 2020) among relevant stakeholders. The meeting was at-tended by officials from Gross National Happiness Commission (also the NDA), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, Tourism Council of Bhutan. The meeting discussed on the Lead agency and formed a task force from all the relevant agencies to spearhead in operationalizing the milestone sixteen. The next meeting will explore innovative financing mechanisms to discuss possibilities of receiving certain percentage of revenue generated from their respective sectors for conservation of biodiversity and enhancing community livelihoods within the BFL project landscape areas.
- A significant ownership of the project has been demonstrated by meeting the 20% increase in Royal Government of Bhutan funding in year 1 (2019) from 2016 baseline. In year 1 (2019), RGoB contributed 4.1 million USD (consisting of the 3.9 million USD that represented the 20% increase, plus 0.2 million USD to make up for the BTFEC shortfall) for implementation of BFL activities. In year 2, RGoB again contributed USD 4.1 million meeting the 5.2% increase in RGOB funding from the 2019 baseline (before making up for the BTFEC shortfall) of USD 3.9 million. These increases clearly show strong ownership from the RGOB for BFL project.
- RGOB has increased the number of competent full-time PA network staff in year 1 and 2. In year 1, the number was in-creased by 132 and in year 2 by 48 achieving the cumulative 560 from the baseline of 380. 52% of the target (722 by Year 5) has been achieved.
- Over a period of two years of BFL implementation, BFL has been guided by the BoT. The 5th BoT meeting (remote) was held on June 26, 2020. The members deliberated on key issues related to the fund investment, one of the major out-comes of the meeting was the approval of the investment policy. The investment policy was proposed by Finance and In-vestment Committee (FIC) members and endorsed by the Board. The 2nd FIC meeting was held on 5th June 2020. The private donor funds will be exchanged to ngultrum upon receipt by BFLFS and invested in Bhutan considering the rate of returns from the financial institutions in Bhutan.
- The sixth BoT meeting was moved from December 2020 to January 2021 due to Covid-related delays.
- Success stories from the field were reported during the 5th BoT meeting. The success stories ranged from biodiversity conservation to infrastructure development spread across parks and BCs. One of the striking stories reported was the sighting of Tiger in JKSNR after its absence for a period of 15 years in the reserve. "It truly marks the dawn of the Tiger Conservation Efforts in JKSNR". The encouraging results validate Bhutan's impressive investment in tiger conservation. One of the major goals of BFL is to maintain resilient ecosystems with stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. In pursuit of achieving this goal, substantial efforts were put in for protection of areas that are important to wildlife. Secondly, for effective management of PAN by the government, communities and partners, strengthening organizational, institutional and resource capacity is of paramount significance. To achieve this goal, BFL strives to equip all parks and BCs with essential equipment and infrastructure and construction work were reported from seven project areas spread across parks and BCs. The construction works are progressing well and have shown significant achievements within a short period of time. Due to very less implementation time for Year 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. The screening process was also guided by the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Thirdly, all 10 protected areas and 8 biological corridors has implemented Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool (SMART) through BFL funding support by end of 2020. SMART will go a long way in conserving Bhutan's rich natural heritage through the long-term financial support from BFL.

2.2.6 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 program 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

The 5th BoT approved the investment policy and received a no objection from WWF-AE on the policy. The private donor funds will be invested in Bhutan to take advantage of the rate of returns from the financial institutions in Bhutan on the ngultrum. GCF funds will be held in USD in CD account with the Bank of Bhutan. The Finance and Investment Committee will continue to monitor the global USD interest rates.

Ecotourism infrastructure development across parks in year 2 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 Organizations 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:

- As a response to address impacts of Covid-19 on BFL activities, a tripartite meeting was held between BFLFS, PCU and the AE coordinator in Bhutan to take stock of activities that could not be implemented due to Covid-19 and were deferred to quarter 3 and 4 of 2020. A plan of action was developed for implementation and all supporting justification documentation was provided to the AE (executive orders on border closure, list of staff deployed for border monitoring and patrolling in higher altitude areas for Cordyceps collection etc.). The Annual budget was reduced from USD 9.26M to USD 6.95M to make it more conservative and realistic for implementation. Planning for Year 3 has also considered COVID-related impacts.
- To avoid duplication of activities and double spending of funds, several coordination meetings were held with different agencies facilitated by the secretariat:
 - A coordination meeting between Bhutan Foundation, WWF Bhutan, BFL PCU and BFL Secretariat was held on May 22, 2020 to take stock of ongoing and future activities for conservation of two megafauna species Tiger and Snow leopard in the country.
 - A coordination meeting between BFLFS, National Centre for Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM), Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environmental Research (UWICER) and the BFL Project Coordination Unit (BFL PCU) was held to discuss role of NCHM and UWICER for activities and sub-activities for Milestone 13 under the BFL related to climate change for the year 2020. It has been agreed in principle that NCHM will lead in terms of physical science while the biological aspects which will include details of biodiversity, species, freshwater resources will be led by the UWICER.
 - A Tripartite meeting was held between WWF-Bhutan, BFLFS and BFL PCU to chart out way forward and complement works for assessment of free-flowing river in the country.
 - A multilateral meeting was held on 12th January remotely on installation of 50 KW Solar PV plant at Aja, Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary . Representatives from Department of Renewable Energy, Bhutan Foundation and UNDP-SGP and BFLFS deliberated on how to complement the project activity. BFL will be funding the first phase of installation of solar PV plants and second and third phases will be supported by Bhutan Foundation and UNDP-SGP to benefit many communities as possible within BWS.
- BFLFS to create platforms (conferences, dialogues, panel discussions, annual or mid-year review workshops) for IAs to showcase and share best practices and lessons learnt among other co-implementers. Increased cross learning among IAs will be explored and encouraged. Recommendations have been made to Parks and BCs to document the traditional practices during the consultations especially related to management of alpine meadow, grass land, salt lick and waterholes and recommend to Nature Conservation Division to include in the habitat management guideline.
- Staffing improvements within the NCD (MoAF) continue. Two forest officers were seconded as ESS Officer and Gender specialist at PCU. Transfer of knowledge from the former ESS consultants and training by WWF US specialist was conducted. The ESS and gender specialist will dedicate 80% of their time on BFL activities and 20% of their time on other regular activities in their office. Finance Officer was recruited on contract at PCU. Finance officer was oriented by BFLFS and WWF US.
- Capacity building on environmental and social safeguards also continues. Trainings on the ESS Screening, ESMP and GRM to all the BFL focal officials were held from September-October 2020. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions on travel and movements, all training was conducted virtually except for the central implementing agencies located in Thimphu.
- Similarly, capacity building on gender continues. Virtual trainings for the Chiefs and Focal Point officials were held in 2020 in light of Covid-19. Despite challenges with lack of proper internet connectivity in some areas, the training was completed successfully in October 2020 and the officials from the central offices were trained at NCD. A total of around 94 registered attendees (20 female and 74 male) with some more officials on screen-sharing.
- Successfully achieved the target under milestone 9 of instituting SMART/effective patrolling in all PAs/BCs to prevent, combat, and monitor poaching, wildlife trade, and other illegal activities. Over the year's SMART implementation expanded through co-financing of GEF-LDCF, WWF and BFL. Appropriate skills and equipment were provided to protect species against threats from poaching and other illegal activities to conduct effective law enforcement.
- 79% of the population (5,936 out of 7,500) living within the protected areas have been trained in environmental conservation and waste management activities in year 1 and 2. We are close to covering 100% of the population (7,500) living within the parks by year 6.

2.3 Project Outputs Implementation Status

Use 'Add Row' button to add multiple outputs and/or activities reported against one output

Project Output Name

Milestone 1: From Year 2 onwards, forest quality and ex-tent (at 1.1 million hectares) maintained within the PA net-work, thereby securing the storage of 240 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent and in-creasing climate resilience through forest ecosystem conservation

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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 man-agement 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)

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	5 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Field enumeration of NFI cluster plots in the Protected Area Network will be started in Year 3 when the COVID-19 situation is improved.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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 in-creasing climate resilience through forest ecosystem conservation

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	2 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

JDNP: In the first half of Year 2, the activity on technology package to support rural alternative energies such as installation of biogas and solar technologies could not be implemented as the ESMP was not approved. During the initial consultations in 2018-2019, many households showed interests in biogas plants. However, after the approval of ESMP and release of budget, another round of consultation was conducted in collaboration with Gewog Ad-ministration (Local government) of Khamaed, Gasa and Goenshari, Punakha on October 1, 2020 at Reucheyna Range Office which was attended by 9 people (5 female and 4 male) from these communities for the installation of biogas. Also in attendance were the 7 officials (all male) from Local Government representatives and park officials. Accordingly, out of 25 interested, only 12 households under 2 Gewogs: (3 hh in Khamoed & 9 hh in Goenshari) installed these plants.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

With regard to provision of solar lightings to herders in snow leopard habitat at Lunana, Soe, Lingzhi and Laya to minimize the use of shrub/trees for lighting purpose, the whole activities will be implemented in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 2: By Year 4, degraded lands within the PA net-work are brought under climate-smart reforestation mechanisms to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

2.1: Every ten years (starting in Year 1), field-truth degraded land areas within the PA network

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

15

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

SFED: In Year 2, field-truthing for barren and degraded land areas was carried out across the country including the PA network based on the nation-wide maps generated by SFED. Currently, preliminary assessment of the groundwork is on-going and it is estimated that potentially 2000 hectares of barren and degraded areas will be mapped out. However, re-validation of some of the areas will have to be carried out and accordingly, the area of degraded lands may vary slightly. The re-validation could not be completed because of COVID-19 restrictions.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Re-validation of the initial assessment of degraded lands will be continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 2: By Year 4, degraded lands within the PA net-work are brought under climate-smart reforestation mechanisms to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

2.2: Every year (starting in Year 4), implement climate-smart restoration in the mapped land areas

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

22

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

SFED: The plantation and nursery maintenance activities could not be carried out in Year 2 and has been deferred to Year 3 as the activity is seasonal.

A total of 357.68 hectares of bench terracing and related SLM activities have been carried out by the National Soil Service Centre (NSSC) and respective Dzongkhags (districts) with RGoB and UNDP GEF contribution for BFL. The details are as follows:

1. SLM terracing and consolidation carried out by NSSC includes Chudzom (17.40 Ha), Tangsebjji (11.74 Ha), Nimshong Korphu (4.86 Ha), Haa (4.86 Ha), Tsampa & Saling, Mongar (23.98 Ha), Zhemgang (3.24 Ha), Trongsa (8.9 Ha) and Magar- Somshing (6.07 Ha). Meetings were also conducted with 71 farmers comprising of 23 males and 48 females in Magar-Somshing to discuss the plans and progress on the SLM.

Other activities include Hedge row (3.23 Ha) in Nabji; Orchard seedling supply (4.05 Ha); orchard basin (14.57 Ha), stone bund (1.86 Ha) in Ganjur. An article on the importance of land management was also published in Kuensel during the UNCCD 'World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought.' Annual progress report for NSSC is completed and printed.

2. Dzongkhag wise SLM terracing and consolidation were carried out for:

- Sarpang - hedge row (8.09 Ha), terrace (38.5 Ha);
- Lhuentse- hedge row in Jarey (7.69 Ha); terrace (62.62 Ha), Hedge row (20.23 Ha); orchard seedlings dist. (9.10 Ha);
- Trongsa terrace (39.93 Ha); consolidated in Tangsebjji and Nubi (20.23 Ha);
- Zhemgang: terrace in Radi (28.73 Ha); terrace consolidation in Thrisa (4.05 Ha); and
- Haa: terracing and surface stone collection (6.07 Ha), counter stone bund (7.69 Ha).

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Sustainable Land Management and Bio-engineering works will be continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 2: By Year 4, degraded lands within the PA net-work are brought under climate-smart reforestation mechanisms to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

5	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

SFED: The Division has proposed for revision of Community Forest Management Plans for the community forests (CFs) at Bumthang, Mongar, Trashigang, Tsirang, Wangdue and Zhemgang TFDs and are currently being reviewed. As of the re-reporting period, the reviews are on-going. Further discussions and consultative meetings with PAs and BCs had been de-ferred due to COVID-19 restrictions on meetings and public gathering.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

CF Management plan reviews will be continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 3: By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support and engage in conservation, including waste management and climate change adaptation

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

2	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

With the budget to train youth from communities as citizen scientist, an awareness program on the conservation aspects of two important species of Himalayan black bear (Sangbeykha gewog) and snow leopard (Bjee, Eusu and Katsho gewogs had been completed with a total of 100 participants (40 female and 60 male) for three days in November 2020. The main aim of this activity was to minimize the conflicts of Human-Snow leopard in the north part of the Reserve and Human-Bear conflict in the south. However, the group formation could not be achieved as nationwide lockdown was announced after increasing community transmission.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Group formation will be finalized in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 3: By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support and engage in conservation, including waste management and climate change adaptation

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - ahead of schedule

Implementation Progress

1 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UNDP GEF: Prepared training materials for training tour guides in monitoring and reporting of biodiversity conditions and threats through sustainable incentives.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Group Formation and training on natural resources management and related activities will be conducted in Year 3 when restriction is lifted.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 3: By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support and engage in conservation, including waste management and climate change adaptation

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

3.3: Every year (starting in Year 1), conduct conservation awareness and education programs in all PAs/BCs

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

10 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Under this, the field offices wanted to disseminate information and awareness on Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulations of Bhutan (FNCRR) 2017, basic conservation rules, regulations and legal systems related to forest and natural resources to build an understanding of the communities. However, most of the sub-activities relating to training and awareness required community gathering and have now been further deferred to Year 3 since most of the re-strictions were not lifted. Some of the reported activities had been carried out in the first two months of 2020. Gender representation and balance has been ensured with a request to include women in the communities to be part in the training component. The details of the activities are as follows:

BWS: As a part of in-country meetings, consultations on norms and procedures of sustainable harvesting of Cordyceps and SOP in the face of COVID19 pandemic during collection time under Khoma geog (Lhuentse) and Bumdeling geog (Trashigang) was conducted. The workshop was attended by 185 participants from these two geogs (36 female and 149 male). The Community Forest Management Group (CFMG) and Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) Group members were trained on book/record keeping in Bumdeling gewog to ensure that records are well-maintained, fund management and work planning. There was a total of 40 participants (18 female and 22 male).

Further, the budget under communication materials were used for development of posters and climate proof signages on various key flora and fauna (BNC, tiger, Snow leopard & Iudlowi life cycle) developed to create awareness on their conservation importance for display in Visitor Information Centre (VIC) for visitors to serve as media of information dissemination & education purposes.

JDNP: Awareness programs on various important information related to park management including FNCRR 2017 at Lu-nana conducted for 60 participants (45 male and 15 female). Similar awareness programs were carried out for the local leader, community forest management groups, Community Information Centre (CIC) focal officials of Khatoed and Kha-moed Gewogs under Gasar Dzongkhag. There was a total of 44 participants (41 male and 3 female). A total of 27 herders (15 male and 12 female) in Soe Yoetey and Soe Yaksa were also made aware of similar laws and also on possible ways to mitigate HWC issues. From the remaining budget, the consultation workshop on the formation of Tango Community Forest Fire Coordination Group was held with a total of 47 participants (23 male and 24 female).

The park management printed photo guide for butterflies of JDNP. The photo guide is published by front line foresters of the Park.

JKSNR: Awareness programs on various conservation and resource management information related to parks and forest services including FNCRR 2017 was planned for the communities under the Reserve. However, the program was completed only for the communities of Bjee with a total of 25 participants (10 female and 15 male).

The Reserve management also printed technical papers on mammals in the JKSNR for reference during the preparation of management plan and copies have been shared with the Department and the Range offices under JKSNR.

JSWNP: Awareness programs on various important information related to park management including FNCRR 2017 at Nabji, Tingtibi and Chendebji was conducted in January 2020. From the total of 257 participants, 160 were female and 97 were male.

JWS: The park printed 315 numbers of Park brochures, 100 numbers each of books on orchids and fishes documented from the Park.

PNP: The capacity building of communities has been deferred to Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

The budget under this activity was used for printing posters and brochures for PNP to display in the visitor Centre. The management also prepared some signboards for awareness purposes.

PWS: In the Year 2, five Chiwogs of Singye Gewog including officials from Local Government and staffs of PWS were imparted conservation awareness covering biodiversity conservation, G2C service procedures, Forest and Nature Conservation Policies, Rules and Regulation (FNCRR) 2017, human wildlife conflict and their coexistence from 27 to 28 January, 2020. There was a total of 60 participants (9 Female and 51 male). However, awareness activities planned from March and April could not be carried out due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions since PWS shares the border with both Assam and West Bengal. The activities had to be deferred to Year 3.

The books on Herpetofauna, orchid, mammals and posters were printed with total of 100 herpetofauna, 100 orchids, 150 book mark and 30 posters. Iconic maps and feature map of PWS have been printed.

RBP: The Royal Botanical Park has numerous facilities such as walking trails, information centre, lakes, camping ground etc. and thus, placing of directional signages to guide visitors are of paramount priority. The wooden signages which were installed previously are either deteriorated or has become non-readable due to harsh climatic condition. Therefore, all the directional signages have been replaced with the new metal signages owing to its durability. The procurement includes six directional signages, seven trail signages, a public notice board, a small notice board, an entry gate signage, information boards for eco-camp ground, rhododendron theme garden and visitor centre. Designing of information board frames and stands were also completed.

RMNP: The remaining spill-over budget was used for procuring signboards for the new community forest (CF) and official seals for the CF executive members.

The park management also printed conservation messages on 200 shirts and 150 cups to create awareness about the park since public gathering was restricted. The items will be distributed once the restriction on gatherings is lifted.

SWS: Capacity building program for communities including officials from the local government from Merak and Sakteng gewogs have been conducted from 14th – 28th October 2020. A total of 69 participants (11 female and 58 male) attended the awareness program. The participants expressed that this program was timely since most of the people as well as some local government representatives were unfamiliar about the rules and regulations and procedures to use the online system and looking at how important it has become in the current pandemic situation, where many services have to be processed online. The topics included availing forestry services through online Government to Citizen (G2C) system other

than forest and nature conservation rules and regulations and other related amendments.

Printed pictorial guidebooks of Butterflies of SWS (200 copies), sign boards for Yumzangsemthuen community forest, information board for SWS and plantation signboards.

WCNP: The Park conducted the awareness programs for 25 participants (13 female and 12 male) of Mangdephu and Thangyel under Nubi geog on FNCR&R (2017/2020), Forest Act, and the type of penalties levied on offences related to illegal extraction of forest and other natural resources. Due to the remoteness of the place, it is challenging for the park officials to conduct regular monitoring and patrolling in these areas but with awareness, it is expected that the communi-ties will come forward to help the park with preservation of forest and natural resources.

Mongar TFD: The Division carried out the community awareness programs on the policies, forest and nature conservation as well as legal systems and roles of communities in preserving the rich forest resources. This activity was conducted in phase wise as per the COVID-19 protocols and it covered a total of 19 communities (Drepong, Mongar, Gongdue, Silambi, Balam, Narang, Drametsi, Ngatshang, Saling, Tsakaling, Chali, Chaskar, Thangrong, Jurmey, Kengkhar, Gangzur, Maenbi, Minjey and Tsenkhar) under Mongar and Lhuentse Dzongkhags with a total participation of 210 people (56 female and 154 male) which were mainly local government representatives. Most of these office holders are male and hence, there is more representation of men in these meetings.

The Division also developed BC information display materials and brochures but could not be printed. Therefore, soft copies of these materials have been shared with all offices under the BC7. With remaining budget, sound box amplifier and mics were purchased as with the increasing number of awareness programs, as it was found necessary to have this equipment for official gatherings to reach a large group of people since it was difficult and expensive to hire this equip-ment.

Pema Gatshel TFD: The sign boards for fishing prohibition and BC office have been developed and installed at the relevant places. The conservation awareness activities focusing on the dissemination of rules and regulations of forest and nature conservation were planned in the three communities. However, with COVID-19 restrictions and announcement of na-tionwide lockdown, only two communities of Menchu under Norbugang gewog and Chokhorling with a total of 85 partic-ipants (33 female and 52 male) were covered.

Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: The forest and nature conservation awareness activities were initially planned for Orong and Dewathang gewogs under the BC area which connects RMNP and JWS. However, with COVID-19 restrictions, the whole activity was deferred to Year 3 when the situation improved and restrictions are lifted.

Sarpang TFD: The Division developed signboards and posters with information on the BC3 area which connects three parks namely, JSWNP, PWS and RMNP. The signboards and posters will provide the public an understanding of the pres-ence of wildlife diversity and the importance of nature and wildlife habitat conservation.

Trashigang TFD: The Division deferred the activities related to capacity development of communities to Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions. The communication materials budget was used to print the brochures with information about the BC 6 areas and further, 50 copies of "Snakes of Trashigang Forest Division" have been published. The remaining budget was used for the documentation of orchids in the Division area.

Tsirang TFD: The Division had to defer the capacity development of communities to Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Wangdue TFD: Printed brochures and posters with BC2 background and information related to the presence of biological diversity including flora and fauna.

Zhemgang TFD: The sub-activities under this activity could not be started to COVID-19 restrictions.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Remaining conservation awareness and education pro-grams will be conducted/continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 3: By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support and engage in conservation, including waste management and climate change adaptation

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

3.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), involve and engage local communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group in the planning and decision-making of PAs

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	1 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period PNP: The activity on the best conservation awards for communities has been deferred due to COVID-19 restrictions. WCNP: The park management decided to review the conservation initiatives undertaken by the communities inside the park areas and give cash prizes as an incentive to the winners. The event was planned towards mid-December 2020. However, the activities had to be deferred until the lockdown is lifted. 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.	
Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period The activities have been deferred to Year 3. Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.	

Project Output Name	
Milestone 3: By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support and engage in conservation, including waste management and climate change adaptation	
The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.	
Project Activity Name	
3.5: Every year (starting in Year 1), all PAs/BCs implement effective waste management programs based on existing regulation and waste management frameworks	
Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	5 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

BWS: Bumdeling has religious and pilgrimage sites whereby people from the communities as well as people from other places visit the place on the way. The waste management and disposal has become an issue for the community. After consulting with 10 officials (all male) from the Local Government (LG) from Pamadung, Maidung, Brazur, Kuktorgang, Womanang and Dungzam, it was decided to construct waste collection facility at strategic points with proper signages and labeling to create awareness. Local community contractors were awarded the works but it has to be stopped due to nationwide lockdown. However, 14 waste bins were also provided to communities so that waste is disposed properly.

JDNP: With the increasing number of annual visitors at Chubu Tshachu (hotspring), waste generated has increased significantly making the surrounding environmentally dirty and unhygienic. This happened mainly due to lack of waste management systems at the site. Therefore, the JDNP has used this budget to develop waste management protocol in collaboration with Toewang Gewog Administration under Punakha and the Tsachu caretaker. In addition, park management has also constructed a wire mesh waste bin at Tsachu area to ensure proper disposal of waste within the vicinity.

JKSNR: Under this activity, a training and an awareness program was carried out at Haa along with the community volunteers. All the 24 staffs (2 female and 22 male) of the Reserve Headquarter was part of the awareness program. Apart from the staffs, around 80 volunteers showed up to assist in the cleaning program. Approximately 30% of the volunteers were female who took part in the cleaning campaign from Chelela to Haa covering a road length of 26 kms.

JWS: Effective waste management awareness program carried out for 137 participants (106 male and 31 female) on March 18, 2020 under Langchenphu gewog. Signages were also placed to different strategic locations along with waste bins in 14 points. One scrap dealer has been identified and a system is in place for weekly collection of waste from the established points, segregate and sale of scrap.

PNP: The activity on waste management has been deferred due to COVID-19 restrictions.

RBP: The management of Royal Botanical Park with support from the local residents of Menchuna village, staffs from Green Bhutan Corporation Limited (GBCL) and laborers of Department of Roads carried out waste picking and cleaning campaign on 9th November 2020 and on 14th December 2020. Two truckloads of waste were generated along the stretch of 17Km Dochula-Lumitsawa highway. The waste generated was dumped at Punakha District landfill. The waste collected was mainly comprised of junk food wrappers, pet bottles, beer bottles and cans and construction waste. Other minor waste included mechanical waste, diapers and sanitary pads. A total of 52 people (31 female and 21 male) ranging from age of 15-73 participated in these cleaning campaign. The refreshments were provided to the participants.

SWS: The SWS range offices at Joenkar, Merak and Sakteng conducted waste awareness programs at their respective offices. A total of 74 participants (23 female and 51 male) including local government officials, farmers, shopkeepers and students. With the remaining fund, a mass cleaning along major trail between Merak to Sakteng via Ngyakchungla Pass was conducted by the 16 forest officials (all male).

RMNP: In order to manage waste and create awareness on the importance of segregation and proper disposal of waste, the RMNP planned to carry out advocacy along with cleaning programs. It was also planned to supply proper waste bins at strategic road and viewpoints, temples and other institutions where public frequented and waste management issues were becoming a concern. However, due to COVID-19 restrictions, advocacy and cleaning campaigns were not carried out. Rather, the park management procured 10 wire mesh waste bins but could not be installed due to stringent travel and movement restrictions initially and later by the lockdown.

WCNP: Under this activity, the park proposed to build a waste collection structure at Khaktang along the Tsampa-Dhur/Gomthang/Gangkar phuensum trekking route. During favorable trekking season, there is heightened numbers of people travelling along these paths. In 2019, the park had built a temporary shed with plastic enclosure for collecting the solids wastes from the Cordyceps collectors. The shed was used by the commuters and was quite successful. The park has initiated providing 'Garbage-In Garbage-Out' forms to the Cordyceps collectors, which requires that every collector brings back their wastes on their return. The collected waste is then disposed at the municipal waste disposal area. The WCNP procured 10 waste bins for distributions to the local institutions for proper waste disposal.

Bumthang TFD: A waste management awareness was planned towards end of December 2020, however, due to announcement of nationwide lockdown, it could not be conducted.

Mongar TFD: A cleaning campaign along with the advocacy on the waste management for the communities was conducted in Autsho in Lhuentse with 30 participants (12 female and 18 male) aimed mainly at engaging the local shopkeepers and residences. Another group of 14 people (6 female and 8 male) from Tongkhangla, Gangzur gathered to collect waste. The participants consisted of staffs from Bhutan Power Corporation (BPC), Natural Resources Development Corporation Limited (NRDCL) and local residences along with forest officials. The remaining budget was used for development of signages for waste disposal practices at strategic locations in Autsho under Tshenkar Gewog, Drupchu area/Budhur under Minjay Gewog, Tangmochu under Maenbi Gewog, near Lhuentse town and Thimyel under Gangzur Gewog under Lhuentse Dzongkhag but installation of signages could not be completed due to nation-wide lockdown.

Pema Gatshel TFD: A cleaning campaign for the waste management at Shumar, Zobel, Nanong, Yurung, Chongshing, Dungmin, Norbugang,

Dechoeling and Chokhorling gewogs were conducted. A total of 743 people from these gewogs have been involved whereby people were also explained the importance of individual waste management and segregation. At the end of this program, a total of 3.302 metric tonnes of wastes were collected from these communities which was then transported to the nearby designated waste disposal site.

Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: Waste management awareness campaign was planned initially but it could not be implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions on public gathering especially in the Southern districts. However, 20 waste bins were procured and handed over to schools and temples for the interest of managing wastes in the vicinity.

Sarpang TFD: From November 25-26, 2020, a cleaning campaign along with waste management awareness was carried out at Jigmecholing Gewog, Sarpang. Around 80 people including villagers, mostly shopkeepers, representatives of Local Government, teachers and Desuups helped to collect garbage in and around the gewog following the mandatory COVID-19 protocols of maintaining certain distance and use of masks and gloves. All participants (12 female and 68 male) were provided with a pair of hand gloves, hand sanitizers, face masks and simple working lunch. The low turn-out of women could be because women run the shops and they send male members when it comes to such cleaning programs. Two full truckloads of garbage were collected at the end of the program and were disposed at Waste disposal site, Samtenling.

Trashigang TFD: The Division procured 20 waste bins and handed it over to schools, temples and other institutions under Kangpara Gewog. It has helped the community to be aware of the proper disposal of waste in the locality.

Tsirang TFD: The Division has carried out waste advocacy and awareness during the morning assembly gathering of the 837 students (407 girls and 430 boys) of Damphu Central School and 253 students (137 girls and 116 boys) at Tsirangtoe Central School. Another group of 69 students (34 girls and 35 boys) at Damphu Middle Secondary School were also informed about waste management. The issues related to waste management issues such as on the importance of segregation at source and recycling and impact of wastes on environment and biodiversity were also covered. The mass awareness at schools were aimed at zero waste society by 2030. The activities were spread out in the last quarters in line with the COVID-19 protocols with limited number of students and teachers. The students were targeted for this activity since they are young and it is important to imbibe the importance of managing wastes properly at a young age. They are also believed to be the agents of change as they will take this waste management message further to their homes and communities. An assessment of such methods needs to be reviewed.

Zhemgang TFD: In line with the COVID-19 protocol, waste management awareness was carried out at Shingkar gewog at Thajong village with a total of 25 participants (14 female and 11 male) and Nimshong village with 40 participants (29 female and 11 male). Similar programs were conducted at Ngakhar with a total of 33 participants (23 female and 10 male) and Tsaidang with 35 participants (29 female and 6 male) under Nangkhor gewog. All the participants were explained about the segregation of waste at source and reuse and recycling of certain wastes. The participants were also explained about the proper disposal of medical masks which were frequently used by the people when attending community gatherings.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Waste management programs (advocacy, basic infrastructure, clean-up campaigns) will be conducted in other Parks and BCs in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 3: By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support and engage in conservation, including waste management and climate change adaptation

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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).

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

10

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Considering communities as partner of conservation, understanding their socio-economic situation and uplifting their livelihood through various capacity development is of utmost importance. Formation of informant network and involvement of local tour guides, local cooks, campsite management, etc. for conservation related works will require basic knowledge on park management.

JSWNP: Under this, the Park management organized a chefs' training with 6 participants (3 female and 3 male) from Jangbi and Kudra in October 2020. An expert chef was hired to train these aspiring chefs from the communities to learn about cuisines and culinary skills in Indian and Continental dishes apart from Bhutanese food. Hygiene and cleanliness of the food and cooking area was also highlighted. The program is expected to assist these aspirants to get employment in ecotourism activities in the Park.

PNP: The activity of conducting a training on basic park management knowledge has been deferred due to COVID-19 restrictions.

PWS: Informant network in two gewogs of Nichula and Singye were formed with identification of informants and have been individually familiarized with illegal wildlife trading by the respective officials. These details of informants are kept confidential and anonymous as it increases the risks from the poachers and illegal wildlife traders.

RMNP: The local informants were familiarized with the basic park management and codes and ethics of communication system. With the remaining budget, two informant devices (mainly smart phones) were procured and distributed.

SWS: The SWS in collaboration with Technical Training Institute, Rangjung imparted training on how to troubleshoot and repair basic electrical home appliances including heaters, rice cookers and water boilers, and electric fittings and fixtures such as switchboards, power socket outlets and lamp fittings. The trainers also presented about the importance of the safety measures and tools required for handling this kind of works. The training was mainly targeted for the school drop-out community youths and a total of 51 youths (12 female and 39 male) had attended it from 14th - 18th October 2020 at Merak and 21st -25th October 2020 at Sakteng. The young participants shared that this training would be useful in their daily lives since their communities are remote and having such skills equipped them to maintain on their own devices and gadgets without having to travel long distances to have it repaired. This would also help in reducing e-waste from the community.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

The remaining PAs/BCs will conduct the training on basic park management knowledge to the local communities including informants, park services, visitor services, local guides and youths.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 4: From Year 7 on-wards, all communities living within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to increase their climate and disaster resilience

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

0	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UWICER: The UWICER planned to initially train a park official from each PA and BC offices who will act as staff trainers on the aspects of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA). The Institute received nomination of a focal official but could not conduct the training.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Activities deferred to when the COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 4: From Year 7 on-wards, all communities living within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to increase their climate and disaster resilience

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status **Implementation Progress**

Activity started - progress delayed 0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Activities have been deferred since demonstration projects will happen only after CVCA is completed and adaptation plans are finalized. Meanwhile, the UWICER has identified a group of Researchers from the Institute to work on the CVCA since the COVID-19 situation is unlikely to improve anytime soon. An internal meeting to brainstorm on the procedures and development of concept note has been conducted. However, several rounds of discussion will be required before finalizing the concept.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Depending on the completion of Activity 4.1, adaptation plans will be prepared. Subsequently, this demonstration activity will be implemented.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 4: From Year 7 on-wards, all communities living within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to increase their climate and disaster resilience

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status **Implementation Progress**

Activity started - progress delayed 0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Activities deferred since demonstration projects will happen only after CVCA is completed and adaptation plans are final-ized.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Depending on the completion of Activity 4.1, adaptation plans will be prepared. Subsequently, this demonstration activity will be implemented.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 4: From Year 7 on-wards, all communities living within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to increase their climate and disaster resilience

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	1 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

In the Year 1, this activity could not be implemented as there was not enough time to implement it. Hence, it was expected to start from Year 2. Initial survey and mapping of few HWC hotspots identified but its assessments required travelling and consultations which had to be deferred due to COVID-19.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Survey and mapping of HWC hotspots will be conducted in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

5.2: Every five years (next in Year 1), update the Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Strategy and propose amend-ments for relevant policies

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	20 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCD: National Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy of Bhutan (2018-28) has been finalized and endorsed.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

NCD: Implementation of the strategy in coming years.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

5.3: By Year 2, implement cost-effective and innovative human wildlife conflict mitigation mechanisms such as alter-native crops, rainwater harvesting, habitat enrichment , and biological barriers within PAs/BCs and buffer zones

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	10 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UNDP-GEF: The pilot barbed wire fencing in Punakha and wire mesh fencing was planned to be implemented within June 2020. However, the ground implementation is not yet initiated and is scheduled to be implemented only during second quarter of the year. However, live fencing poles (vegetative cut) piloted (as a contribution from beneficiaries) in Kabji in Punakha.

With support from UNDP-GEF, barbed wire, wire mesh and other fencing equipment procured to be installed in Bjee un-der Haa. Installation is pending. Through this intervention, four households will be benefited.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Implementation of the mitigation measures in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

5.4: Build capacity for (every two years; next in Year 2) and equip (every four years; next in Year 2) Rapid Response Team (RRT) to combat human wildlife conflict

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

0	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Related activities were not planned in Year 2 as the Gewog Environment Conservation Committees (GECCs) had become redundant as it was unclear how this will be implemented. It has now been decided that the Rapid Response Team (RRT) who has similar roles as mandated to the GECCs will be trained and equipped to resolve HWC issues.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

This activity was deferred to Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

5.5: From Year 2 to Year 6, install appropriate physical barriers in human wildlife conflict hotspots within PAs/BCs and buffer zones

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

12	%
----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

National Plant Protection Centre (NPPC): A total of 375.67 kms were electric fenced in Samdrup Jongkhar, Samtse, Trash-igang, Gasa, Haa, Paro and Punakha with 1,730 household as beneficiaries.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Community consultation is underway for identifying potential sites that requires intervention in the future.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - ahead of schedule

Implementation Progress

2	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UNDP GEF: An awareness training to local communities within PAs and BCs have been provided to manage and respond to human wildlife conflicts.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all house-holds 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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

10	%
----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCD: The tender for development of Ecotourism Strategy was floated in September 2020. As of reporting period, a consultancy firm called Eco-Call Consultancy Services has been hired to develop the Ecotourism Strategy for a period of 4 months from December 2020 till March 2021. First round of meeting was held with the consultant. An inception report has been received as of 2nd December 2020 and comments have been shared with the consultant. Further, a virtual meet-ing was held to discuss on the feedback provided.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Field visits and consultation with the respective field offices have been scheduled from mid-January till February 2021. A larger stakeholder meeting has been also planned towards the end of February 2021 to discuss the findings and observations from the field.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all house-holds 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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

2

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCD: The Division is in discussion with the Gedu College of Business Studies to collaborate on development of business plan of the ecotourism products and also train the field staff on business plan development.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Further discussions and trainings will be carried out in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all house-holds 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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

6.3: From Year 4 to Year 9, implement ten ecotourism enterprises in partnership with the private sector and local communities

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all house-holds 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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - ahead of schedule	10 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period	
<p>As per the Financial Model, this activity was expected to start only from Year 4. However, it was found critical to start implementing the eco-tourism activities as it was the priority of the respective Parks and also in line with the National Five-Year Plans. Moreover, majority of these activities were to mainly revive the existing eco-tourism infrastructure. Further, while carrying out these works, it was observed that the Eco-tourism Strategy should be in place to guide the field offices to support in development of respective eco-tourism products. Under this activity, JDNP, JKSNR and WCNP continued their area-specific improvement of ecotourism activities from Year 1. The individual progress on the infrastructure is as follows:</p> <p>JDNP - Rimchhu to Damji Birding trail The eco-tourism facilities such as toilet, gazebo, bridge and fencing works at Shatem Eco-ground along Rimchu-Damji birding trail has been completed by January 2020. As per the request from the community, a simple kitchen and maintenance of the existing toilets have been completed. The Eco-camp has been handed over to the Goenshari Community School for a period of 3 years. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic, there were no visitors during the reporting period.</p> <p>JKSNR - Haa - Nubtsonapata trail Preliminary assessment of the trekking route was conducted. Some of the structures, signage and information boards are found crucial to the visitors. The actual work couldn't be started due to the coverage of the trek route with the snows. The maintenance of some of the existing structures at the Nubtsonapata was carried out. The construction of Gazebo and rest rooms along Haa-Nubtsonapata trail and display of informative signage on waste management was carried out. Information on the Reserve and its conservation efforts was also displayed. All remaining activities including campsite development has been completed and signage developed.</p> <p>WCNP - Mule track and trail maintenance along Dhur Tsachhu The construction of 33 meters long gabion wall at Thangri zam was completed. The construction of mule track and maintenance of trail has been completed. These activities will benefit the travelers both tourists and locals visiting Dhur Tsachhu. It also benefitted the Cordyceps collectors. Numerous signage was also placed along the Dhur Tsachu trails as a part of this activity.</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.	
Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period	
In Year 3, a clear business plan for those eco-tourism products developed in Year 2 will be designed to operationalize those products. Following ecotourism activities will be carried out in Year 3: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BWS - Develop Aja to Sheri Dzong trail 2. JDNP - Enhance Jomolhari Trekking Route 3. PNP - Maintenance of Rhododendron garden at Thrumsengla 	
Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.	

Project Output Name	
Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all house-holds 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	
The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.	
Project Activity Name	
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)	
Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - ahead of schedule	0.5 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period	
<p>SFED: This activity aimed at supporting rural Non-Wood Forest Product based enterprises which would help local communities uplift their livelihoods through the processing and sale of NWFPs. As per the Financial Model, this activity is to start from Year 3, however, some ground works and assessment on the availability and feasibility of the unique nature-based products had to be conducted. Therefore, the activity was proposed in the AWPB 2020. However, this activity could not be conducted due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.</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.	

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

SFED: Assessment on the identification of nature-based products and feasibility of such ventures will be continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all house-holds within PAs have increased ac-cess to nature-based employment and income-generating opportunities including ecotourism and sustainable harvesting of NWFPS, enhancing their resilience to climate change

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - ahead of schedule

Implementation Progress

0.5	%
-----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

SFED: This activity was planned to provide trainings to rural communities on financial skills such as record and bookkeep-ing, management, maintaining accounts, marketing, etc. However, this activity was not carried out due to on-going COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

SFED: The training will be carried out in Year 3 once the restrictions are relaxed/lifted.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all house-holds within PAs have increased ac-cess to nature-based employment and income-generating opportunities including ecotourism and sustainable harvesting of NWFPS, enhancing their resilience to climate change

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

6.7: By Year 1, conduct commercial viability, climate-resilience, and sustainability assessment of NWFPS inside PAs/BCs

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

20	%
----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

SFED: In the Year 1, SFED conducted training workshop to build capacity and assessment of Nardostachys grandiflora (Pang-poe) and development of sustainable management guidelines for other NWFPS growing in high altitude areas. In the Year 2, SFED had plans to carry out resource inventory which required ideal season (April) for the sighting of flush of the shoots. However, this activity could not be carried out due to the travelling restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Feasibility study for establishing of Sangzoe and Herbal tea processing unit in Khoma and Trashiyangtse Gewog has been completed. As per the study, it would be feasible to establish Sangzoe and Herbal tea processing unit at Kurtoe Khoma and Trashi Yangtse, the community co-operative groups have been formed. The actual establishment will be initiated from Year 3.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

SFED: The division will prepare the consultancy documents to assess the NWFPs inside PAs/BCs and also continue working on the development of guidelines for commercially viable new NWFPs.

Establishment of Sangzoe and Herbal tea processing unit in Khoma and Trashiyangtse Gewog will be continued by SFED as a follow-up to Activity 6.7 in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 6: By Year 9, 80% of all house-holds 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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

6.8: Every five years (starting in Year 2), implement sustainable harvesting and local processing of selected commercially important NWFPs

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

2	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCD: Under this activity, in order for field officials to learn and understand about commercially harvesting of endangered species of flora and fauna, NCD planned a virtual capacity building on Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) enforcement and trade regulations. More than 100 forestry staffs (20 female and 80 male) from the Protected Areas and Territorial Forest Division registered in the inforMEA (Multilateral Environmental Agreement) e-learning platform under the domain cites.org of CITES website. The training was conducted from 5th - 9th October, 2020. The participants composition was mostly male as majority of the forestry officials in the field are men.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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 levels)

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

7.1: Every five years, conduct population estimates for tigers (next in Year 4) and snow leopards (next in Year 5)

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

5	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCD: For national snow leopard survey in 2021, 300 camera traps and accessories (batteries/ battery chargers/ SD cards) were procured in Year 1. Supply order for 110 more camera traps, 2500 rechargeable batteries and 2500 alkaline batteries have been completed and the supplier has been able to deliver 2500 rechargeable batteries. Camera traps and alkaline batteries are yet to be received. A workshop and staff training on development of study and survey design was planned but could not be implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions as it was important to have in-person meetings and discussions.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

NCD: There will be continuous follow-up on the survey equipment with the suppliers. Planning for the snow leopard survey will be continued.
 BTC will conduct the National Tiger Survey in later part of Year 3 and continue to first half of Year 4.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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 levels)

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

7.2: Every five years, conduct prey-based assessments for tigers (next in Year 4) and snow leopards (next in Year 5)

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

[Empty box for progress report]

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

[Empty box for key milestones and deliverables]

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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 levels)

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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 modeling, and assess viable populations in relation to area and prey

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

5	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Bhutan Tiger Centre (BTC): Under this activity, BTC carried out radio-telemetry works along the RMNP for surveying signs and evidences of tigers in the park. The tiger collaring team recorded signs of scratch marks, tiger tracks and scats. Tiger snares and camera-traps were placed at those sites to monitor the movements of tigers. Accordingly, four tigers (2 male and 2 female) were radio-collared for monitoring their movement. Other than RMNP, camera-traps were set up across JSWNP, Bumthang TFD and Wangdue TFD.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

National Tiger Survey 2021 will be carried out in Year 3 and Year 4 and subsequently carry out related studies and modelling.

[Empty box for key milestones and deliverables]

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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 levels)

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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 3)

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

This activity implementation has been revised to align with survey plan (to begin in 2021)

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Depending on the species survey outcome, climate smart species conservation plan will be developed accordingly.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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)

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

10 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NBC: In Year 2, survey and monitoring of endemic, rare and threatened plant species such as Paphipedlum fairrieianum, P. venustum and Youngia silhetensis ssp. Bhutanica and Begonia xanthia, a new record for Bhutan, in the RMNP, BWS and JSWNP, PNP, Wangdue TFD and Zhemgang TFD are ongoing but the progress has been delayed due to COVID-19 re-strictions.

UWICER: Survey equipment such as nets, laboratory storage and preservatives, vials and safety gears for field sampling for the survey of butterflies and moth in protected areas has been purchased. The field works will be carried out in Year 3 when the restrictions are relaxed/lifted.

For the survey of Himalayan black bear, sub-activities included purchase of equipment for sample collection and storage, consultation survey design and training of field assistants. However, none of these could be started due to COVID-19.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

UWICER: Field surveys will be carried out in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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)

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

10

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NBC: In continuation to the workshop in Year 1, NBC had planned to invite an international expert on the regional red list assessment for conservation status of prioritized plant species identified through earlier workshop. However, the activity could not be implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Meanwhile, a three-day workshop was planned in December 2020 to discuss further about the flora species which needs to be documented and studied, but this meeting had to be deferred due to the announcement of lockdown.

NCD: Consultation works to plan and document to identify high-profile lesser-known faunal species could not be held due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel and gathering.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

The activities will be continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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)

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

1

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCD: Consultation and conservation plan development for Mahseer has been initiated with the development of fishing regulations. This regulation is a subsidiary document of Mahseer Conservation Action Plan. In addition, assessment is underway to study about the orchids, specifically Paphiopedilum fairrieanum, and the first virtual consultation meeting for the development of Action Plan for has been conducted in December 2020.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

NCD: Work on Mahseer conservation plan development will be continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status Activity started - progress delayed **Implementation Progress** 0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

FPED: As per the AWPB 2020, this capacity building activity was planned for the multi-sectoral task force comprising of law enforcement agencies towards second half of 2020. However, it had been deferred to Year 3 due to COVID-19 re-strictions.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

The activity has been deferred to Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

9.2: Every year (starting in Year 2), implement inter-agency cooperation mechanism across enforcement and partner agencies

Status Activity started - progress delayed **Implementation Progress** 0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

FPED: This activity on inter-agency cooperation mechanism was planned in Q2 of Year 2, but it was deferred due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel and gathering.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

FPED: Annual coordination meeting of task force members have been deferred to Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

9.3: Every year (starting in Year 3), strengthen and expand informant network and communication systems

Status Activity not yet due **Implementation Progress** 0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

FPED: As per the Financial Model, this activity is to start from Year 3 but it was re-prioritized to Year 2 as there was an urgent need to strengthen the existing informant network and communication systems which helps to address illegal poaching and trading activities. Therefore, this activity which was mainly to train the informant trainers was planned in Q2 of AWPB 2020. However, it had to be deferred due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel and gathering.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

The training for informant trainers has been deferred.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

9.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), strengthen bilateral cooperation and information-sharing to combat transboundary and regional wildlife trade

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

0	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

FPED/NCD: Under this activity, the forestry officials are required to travel to relevant regional offices to conduct bilateral meetings and information sharing on transboundary and regional wildlife trading issues. In the Year 1, due to limited planning and implementation time, this activity was deferred to Year 2. However, with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, ex-country travels have been restricted and the activity has been deferred to Year 3.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

The activity has been deferred until the COVID-19 situation is improved.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

9.5: By Year 2, develop Zero Poaching Framework for Bhutan (and update every 5 years)

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

30	%
----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

FPED: The draft National Zero Poaching Strategy has been approved with information updated as was required. As per the consultations in Year 1, the Division continued with the desk review of development of SOPs for monitoring and wildlife activities.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Implementation of activities under National Zero Poaching Strategy.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

9.7: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement SMART patrolling in all PAs/BCs

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

15

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

Patrolling is an important method to monitor and ensure protection of the natural environment and its resources against illegal exploitation. But with changing times, there is complexities in monitoring and managing such wildlife crimes and hence SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) patrolling was developed. It was piloted in 2013 at RMNP. This tool was found to be more effective and efficient in conducting monitoring and also helped in maintaining critical data and information of important wildlife habitats.

With funding support from the BFL, SMART patrolling has been introduced in all the Parks and biological corridors. These patrolling works have been useful in establishment of SMART data which is used for developing informative maps of the patrolling routes, identifying illegal activity prone areas, biodiversity hotspots and planning for future patrolling routes. During these field patrolling, minor defaulters using unregistered power chainsaw, illegal felling and girdling of trees and illegal fishing were caught and cases have been forwarded to respective range offices for necessary action and follow-ups. For instance, it was observed that in RMNP, the illegal wildlife incidences recorded this year is almost 70% less compared to 2019. Further analysis will be carried out to understand the overall impact of SMART.

Despite the positive impacts of this tool, there are also some challenges such as frequent updating of SMART software which requires appropriate tools and equipment. Presently, the SMART patrolling has been introduced in all the Parks and BCs, but most of the offices do not have enough patrolling tools, equipment and gears required.

The details of the works carried out by the respective offices under this activity includes the following:

FPED: FPED developed SMART implementation Protocol (NaSIP 2020) in consultation with 25 officials (2 female and 23 male) in February 2020 and National data model V2 and circulated for implementation for field offices as of 31/3/2020. Also, Cross Conservation Area Model was developed and accordingly, the first ever national SMART report was prepared.

After SMART model V1 training in 2019, the Division developed successive models. FPED conducted a meeting with National SMART Core Group team with 14 officials (1 female and 13 male) from NCD, FPED, Wangdue TFD, Sarpang TFP, PWS, JKSNR and RMNP to finalize the National SMART Data Model version II in February 2020. Another meeting was also conducted in December with a total of 11 officials (2 female and 9 male) from the same aforementioned offices. Around 149 field officials (9 female and 140 male) from FPED, Field Division HQ, Range Office, FMUs were trained on National Zero Poaching Strategy, National SMART Implementation Protocol (NaSIP), SMART Data Model V4.

The FPED purchased 45 smart phones and handed over to the range offices of all the field offices based on the need.

UNDP GEF: Refresher course on SMART patrolling to the 115 (5 female and 110 male) field staffs have been completed with trainers from the FPED.

BWS: The budget was used for monitoring and mobility of park staff (protection, surveillance and SMART patrolling) by the officials in all the range offices under the park. The Park also procured 13 smart phones and other patrolling equipment and gears for the officials who carry out SMART patrolling.

JDNP: The first quarter of 2020 involved 7 teams (40 foresters) to patrol 440 kms inside the Park area. The patrol focused on three target species; musk deer, takin & snow leopard. A total of 14 traps/snares of musk deer were dismantled. There was a disease outbreak in takins which is suspected to be Goatpox-capripox and the veterinary officials are still examining the samples to confirm the detection. Therefore, the Park HQ and Laya team monitored takin in its winter habitat.

In the second quarter 2020, 37 officials patrolled in six different areas; Soe, Laya, Lingzhi, Gasa, Lunana and Ruecheyna. Except Ruecheyna team, all other team focused on musk deer habitat. Ruecheyna team monitored general forest activities in their area. In the third and fourth quarter, the park officials from the different range offices continued to patrol the park observing wildlife movement and evidences of illegal activities.

JKSNR: The budget was used to cover the patrolling of the Reserve areas to collect SMART data along with monitoring of illegal activities. Training of staff on usage of SMART equipment, data collection, sorting and reporting is also completed. The training was provided to 24 officials (2 female and 22 male).

JSWNP: Regular SMART patrolling was carried out by all range offices in JSWNP. Over 10 major patrolling missions have been completed in high altitude and difficult areas throughout the park areas. Refreshers' training on SMART models and patrolling were also provided by the SMART focal to the 31 field officials (1 female and 30 male).

JWS: Travel payments for SMART patrolling in the park. SMART patrol conducted in 1358 sq.km of monthly patrolling and reporting completed. Due the Covid-19 pandemic, forest official at the JWS had to maintain surveillance along the inter-national borders through stationed Observation Posts to monitor the movement of people across borders with illegal forest activities.

PNP: SMART patrolling was carried out regularly by the field officials and accordingly, service delivery related to forests and natural resources was provided to the communities.

PWS: A total of 343 SMART patrolling has been conducted to curb anti-poaching, illegal timber harvesting and also to monitor and implement planned and ad-hoc conservation activities via replenishment of saltlicks, management of water-holes and grassland. Through SMART patrol all the illegal hotspots and habitat hotspots will be mapped and will be helpful for planning and implementation of site-specific conservation interventions. To carryout patrolling, 30 number of radio handsets has been purchased. For efficient SMART patrolling in summer and for places with no proper electricity, backup chargers for SMART phones have been purchased and issued to the officials.

RBP: The Royal Botanical Park is one of the completely protected parks in the country with no forest products being allocated to the general public. Which is why it is important to have SMART patrolling in place to monitor any illegal felling of trees, hunting and poaching of wild animals. The Royal Botanical Park, Lamperi has conducted basic SMART patrolling training facilitated by staffs from Thimphu Territorial Division and FPED for 3 days at Lamperi. There were a total 9 participants (2 female and 7 male).

The main objective of the training was to inculcate the basic idea of SMART patrolling to the staff of RBP so that the park can carry out the SMART patrolling independently hereafter. The three-day training included preparation of conservation area boundary by using shape files of RBP and also hands-on training on usage of SMART software. Upon completion of basic training, SMART software was installed into the respective mobile phones, and field patrolling was carried out frequently. Although, the park staffs are still in learning stage, now patrolling and reporting are done using SMART software. No forms of illegal activities were recorded and the staffs are dedicated to maintaining this status.

RMNP: The frontline staffs, mainly those officials stationed at the bordering park areas carry out monthly patrolling duties to monitor forestry and wildlife illegal activities across borders. Usually, respective range office staffs carry out the patrolling in their respective areas but in RMNP, special joint and synchronized patrolling are carried out every three to four months. During the joint patrolling, the forestry staffs from two or more ranges within the Park area come together to patrol while synchronized patrolling is carried out along the southern border in collaboration with Indian conservation and forestry counterparts to monitor illegal activities and biodiversity along the transboundary areas.

SWS: The management conducted general, illegal timber extraction, antipoaching and tsamdro-grazing land patrolling with the park areas. Patrolling around international border area covering Bamdungtse, Namtheng, Pangzhung, Tshe-wanggyem, Zawangteng, MIndula, Syetmey, Bjapgangbrogsar, Kenphu, Banangtsem Gelongphupa, Laypharma, Zam-paringbu, Tsatesa and Broksar was also conducted to monitor for any illegal wildlife activities.

WCNP: Regular monitoring has become necessary in the park since there is an increasing number of cases of illegal activities such as illegal extraction of forest resources like medicinal herbs and fungi. Several poaching activities have been detected with regular monitoring. SMART patrolling and surveillance for cordyceps collection in the alpine areas was also carried out. The park was also able to carry out frequent patrolling in areas where there were cases of musk deer poaching.

Bumthang TFD: SMART patrolling of illegal activities as well as livestock kill verifications in BC 8 area conducted.

Mongar TFD: SMART patrolling was carried out monthly to ensure that there are no illegal activities such as cutting trees, construction without prior clearances, extraction of sand and other forest resources.

Paro TFD: Besides, normal patrolling within Paro and Haa, the antipoaching SMART patrolling was carried out in BC 1 areas. This kind of patrolling has benefited the Division to curb rampant illegal timber harvesting and transactions of illegal wild-life trade across the northern border areas.

Pema Gatsel TFD: The approved budget was paid as daily subsistence and travel allowance for staffs involved in carrying out field works especially SMART patrolling inside the sensitive areas and also along the nearby international border area. The radio communication apparatus has been renewed. This apparatus, mainly handheld transceiver (HT) and more commonly known as handset, are used as a means of communication during patrolling works. In order to use such equipment, licenses are required from the Bhutan Info-Comm and Media Authority (BICMA) and needs to be renewed annually. From the remaining budget, two smart phones were also purchased.

Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: This budget has enabled the Division to increase patrolling period to the various illegal hotspot area which has helped to curb down illegal activities such as felling of trees, poaching and fishing.

Sarpang TFD: SMART patrolling was conducted around BC 3 areas at Chudzom, Dekiling and Jigmecholing gewogs under Sarpang Division to monitor the presence and movement of wild animals and also to check illegal activities like felling of trees, fishing and poaching among others. The forestry officials met with far flung communities who could not attend the community awareness and engagement activities and inform them of the forest conservation rules and regulations informally. The patrolling team also removed snares and other animal traps set up by poachers.

Trashigang TFD: SMART patrolling was conducted around BC 5 areas to monitor the presence and movement of wild animals and also to curb the poaching activities. The activity included Highland patrolling in Chenla areas under Wamrong Range Office as this area was prone to illegal activities such as logging of timbers, uncontrolled harvesting of non-wood forest products such as rhododendron lepidotum and rhododendron anthopogen for making sangzey (incense).

Tsirang TFD: The budget was used for the payment of travel and other allowances to the staffs involved in monitoring of wildlife and nature conservation activities in Mendrelgang, Patsaling and Dunglagang.

Wangdue TFD: SMART patrolling was conducted around Kabisa, Nahi, Gase Tshowom, Toedpisa and Chang gewogs under BC 2 areas including the waterholes to monitor the presence and movement of wild animals.

Zhemgang TFD: The budget was used for the payment of SMART patrolling activities under BC 4 and Zhemgang Forest Division.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

FPED will continue with the trainings of field offices on updated version of SMART models to improve the system in Year 3.

The PAs/BCs will continue to carry out their respective SMART patrolling activities in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

FPED: Currently, works are ongoing to seek consultancy support on technology feasibility assessment to ensure appropriate technology are in place to address poaching and other illegal activities. The Division could not complete assessment of availability of relevant technology in the country amid the COVID-19 restrictions which has made it difficult to import equipment and technology from abroad and neighbouring country, India.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

The assessment on consultancy works and procurement of relevant technologies has been deferred to Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

10.1: By Year 2, conduct nationwide mapping and analysis, and designate high biodiversity habitats, degraded lands, and climate refugia

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

12 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UNDP GEF: Through UNDP-GEF funding, Biodiversity Monitoring protocol has been developed. The document was circulated to all the Chiefs of Protected Areas and Forests Divisions for their final inputs. A week-long protocol refinement workshop was conducted in Punakha in February 2020, attended by experts from different fields. As per the discussion, social surveying protocol was added as a new component to the Biodiversity Monitoring protocols and finalized. Training on the use of Biodiversity Monitoring and piloting the monitoring in field divisions has been kept on hold due to the prevailing Covid-19 situation.

Equipment worth USD 41,100.00 on cost sharing basis (around USD 9,900 was supported from BFL funds) has been procured for monitoring the biological diversity in the country. The equipment included hand lens, camera lens, live catch traps, collapsible live traps, reptile handling gloves, collapsible snake hooks, gentle giant snake tongs, butterfly nets, heterodyne bat detector, laser range finder and polyester mist net poles.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

UNDP-GEF: Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol will be rolled out in early Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

10.2: By Year 3, conduct functionality studies of BCs (including their future feasibility under climate change) and delineate them

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

15 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NBC: The inventory and data collections of major invasive plant species from new locations such as Langthil, Samrang, Martshalla, Pemathang, Phuntshothang, Shompangkha, Norbugang, Athang, Lhamoidzingkha, Bongo, Karmaling, Darla, Athang, Dewathang, Beteni, Dungang, Jigmecholing & Bhur in the Biological corridor areas is ongoing The major invasive plant species recorded so far includes Chromoleana odorata, Mikania micrantha, Parthenium hysterphorus, Opuntia vul-garis, Mimosa pudica, Pennisetum clandestinum, Sida acuta, Leucaena leucocephala, Lantana camara, Ageratina ade-nophora, Lantana camara, Hyptis suaveolens, Trifolium repens, Pennisetum clandestinum and Tithonia diversifolia. Fur-ther, roadside weeds such as Ageratum conyzoides, Acmella uliginosa, Bidens pilosa, Alternathera sessilis, Asclepias cu-rassavica and Tridax procumbes were also recorded. The field works could not be continued further due to travel re-strictions. As for the control of invasive species, it was decided that the pilot activities to apply herbicides on invasive plants will be continued in May 2020, but it could not be implemented amid COVID-19 travel restrictions. Therefore, this activity was deferred to Year 3.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

NBC: Remaining data collection of invasive species will be continued in Year 3. The pilot activity on control invasive plants has been deferred to Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity not yet due	0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	10 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

The sub-activities include surveys on alpine meadows and grasslands, consultation meetings with communities and improvement of these identified habitats. As observed in Year 1 implementation, these activities were carried out differently by different field offices in the absence of a standard guideline. Therefore, NCD proposed to develop a Habitat Management Guideline to help assess the kind of habitats in the protected areas of Bhutan and whether these habitats would require interventions as planned by the field offices. Accordingly, from Year 3, all habitat management works will be guided by this document.

As of the reporting period, the implementation of the planned activities from the individual offices are as follows:

NCD: A draft Habitat Management Guidelines has been developed in consultation with the experts from the individual field offices from 7th -11th December 2020 with a total of 25 officials (5 female and 20 male). The Guideline was to be finalized by the end of December 2020 after the final discussion with relevant Divisions, but it could not be completed due to the announcement of lockdown.

BWS: Under the alpine meadow improvement works, in consultation with 9 herders (5 female and 4 male) from Re-moteng village, 2.8 hectares of grazing area at Shemachen under Khoma gewog were improved by clearing the over-grown unpalatable shrubs of which not only led to limited fodder but also restricted of wildlife movement in the area.

JDNP: In order to reduce the burden on the grasslands by the domesticated animals, the park management has supported a total of 50 households with 25 each in Laya and Soe (Yaktsa) with fencing materials to protect and promote their private pasturelands. The activity was carried out in collaboration with Department of Livestock under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. The improved variety of fodder seeds have been supplied to the households.

JSWNP: Major works under this activity was completed in Year 1 and the final assessment of impact of the interventions was done in June 2020. Before the intervention, juniper growth occupied more than 60% of the area with few fodder grasses which were inaccessible for grazing due to the coverage by thick juniper bushes. After the intervention, it was observed that the area opened by de-branching showed rich growth of multiple species, both fodder and non-fodder. From the preliminary assessment, it was concluded that lateral branches of Juniper trees affected the quality of growth of sub-alpine meadows. However, the park management will continue to assess the impact of intervention in the coming years to get better results.

A total of over 13 Hectares of degraded lowland grassland under Tingtibi range of JSWNP was improved by removing of unpalatable species so that palatable species can grow. It has been planned that depending on the guidelines, species such as Paspalum sp. will be planted in these grasslands in plantation seasons around March-April 2021. In order to reduce the burden on this area and to prevent overgrazing, fodder seeds were broadcasted in few open areas.

JWS: In November 2020, a grassland area of 26.12 hectares were managed in the prime wildlife habitat by removing unwanted invasive and non-palatable weeds like Chromolaena odorata, Lantana camara, Clerodendrum sp and Eupatorium adenophorum. Later the debris were gathered and burnt to provide openings for growth of palatable grasses in the future. Fruit bearing trees have been maintained to feed birds and mammals through fruit drops and shapes. Quality grassland is deemed to benefit predators, not only herbivores, to hunt them down to prey on easily.

PNP: The Park conducted consultation meeting the people of Bhim village, Chumey gewog, Bumthang regarding the improvement of alpine meadows and accordingly, carried out field monitoring and assessment works. There was a total participant of 20 people (9 female and 11 male). The Park officials were able to restore 16 water holes and 3 salt licks which includes removing of debris and clearing trails for the wildlife around these sites.

PWS: The works on grassland management was started in mid-December 2020 and could not be completed due to nation-wide lockdown announcement.

RBP: An area of 2 hectares of almost degraded barren grassland at Menchuna along Thimphu-Punakha national highway has been restored by clearing the unwanted bushes and burning the debris. Kikuyu grasses have been planted and a mixture of native grasses procured from the Livestock will be broadcasted in February 2021. This area has been fenced at strategic locations and will be maintained to ensure feeding for both wild and domestic animals in the area.

SWS: Overgrowth of unpalatable shrubs is a threat to the livelihood of herders who depend on cattle and yak farming in the alpine areas of SWS. This activity included removing and de-branching of dwarf rhododendron and junipers, and clearing of Berberis sp, Rosa sp and other unpalatable shrubs over 125 hectares of Alpine Meadow/Rangeland across the three range offices in Merak (50 Ha), Sakteng (50 Ha) and Joenkhar (25 Ha). No prior assessment has been conducted; however, the Park will be tracking the effectiveness of intervention.

WCNP: The activities were deferred to Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions in the intended locations and would be planned as per the Habitat Management Guideline being developed by NCD.

Paro TFD: In the first two quarters of Year 2, the Division procured 1430 kg winter oat seeds and supplied to the 18 farming households under Nuberi. The main aim of supplying winter oat seeds is to reduce grazing pressure on alpine meadow by yaks and to increase the socio-economic benefits to the public. The activity was implemented as per consultation meeting recommendation from the public and advice from the community livestock office.

Pema Gatsel TFD: The Division restored a total of 2 hectares of lowland grasslands at Rinchenhang by removing the unwanted invasive species and weeds and then planting around 5000 seedlings of Napier grasses which will be fodder for wildlife in the area.

Trashigang TFD: The Division carried out grassland management works at Shinangjuk along the Threphu-Chenla areas in consultation with the herders and communities. The area is also the habitat for ungulate species such as sambar deer, barking deer and wild boars. Around 4 hectares of land covered with unpalatable grasses and shrubs such as *Ageratina adenophora*, *Lyonia ovalifolia*, *Elsholtzia* sp. and *Gaultheria* sp. was cleared and dead fallen trees were removed. Since the Division was carrying out grassland management works for the first time, new species were not planted so that the area can be monitored to assess the growth of palatable and unpalatable grasses and shrubs. Accordingly, other procedures will be reviewed as per the Habitat Management guidelines being drafted by NCD in Year 3.

Tsirang TFD: The Division has initiated the establishment and improvement of 0.607 hectares of lowland grassland plantation in Katlaychu, Patsalling gewog. The Napier grasses and banana species were planted as a part of wildlife habitat restoration works especially for wild elephants.

Zhemgang TFD: In consultation and with support from the local communities and livestock herders, the Division carried out grassland restoration works whereby invasive pioneer vegetation covering the grasslands were removed. Fodder and wild fruiting trees such as Persia plant (*Kaula*), *Phoebe* (*Angaray*), *Benthamidia* sp., *Ficus roxburghii* sp. were planted in 9.28 hectares at Jangchukling and 1.49 hectares at Tashipokto under Nimshong Beat office and 5.55 hectares at Pangbra under Buli Beat Office. These sites were identified based on the previous camera trap data which indicated the presence of ungulates, and lactating tigers and their cubs.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

From Year 3, the IAs will implement these habitat management activities as per the approved guideline.

NCD: The Habitat Management Guidelines will be finalized and circulated in early 2021 to the field offices for references.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

15 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

In order to prevent the wild animals from trespassing into settlement areas and to also help address human wildlife con-flicts, the improvement of waterholes, salt licks and related habitat enrichment plantation were planned in the Year 2. The activities in most field offices included removing the fallen leaves, twigs, logs of woods and litters from the surface of the waterholes. In some of the waterholes, heavy loads of sedimentation impacted the water retaining capacity and quality and also led to the growth of vegetation which covered the water body and had to be removed. These waterhole restoration and improvement activities have proved to be important as it helped the field offices monitor the wildlife movement in their respective areas. Most of these waterholes are currently being monitored through camera trapping in the initial years of activity implementation to understand the impacts of such activities on the wildlife. The waterholes are also used by animals for wallowing and mud bath. Improvement of waterholes, salt licks and snags benefit the wild animal but has high risk of becoming the poaching spot for the poachers. As of now, the exact location of these waterholes is not shared publicly and the forestry officials are still in the process of analysing ways to addressing such kind of common challenges. Further, works have been on-going to create awareness on the importance of wetlands and RAMSAR sites in the protected areas. More details into each activity by the respective field offices are as following:

WMD: The World Wetland Day was celebrated on 2nd February 2020 by the WMD to create awareness on the importance of wetlands for protection and conservation of forest resources. A waste management group at Khotokha Ramsar site was formed with a total of 161 members (78 Female and 83 Male).

Drafting of management plan/intervention for Gangtey-Phobji Ramsar site has been completed. The LFA training for Bumdeling Ramsar and management plan writeshop for all three Ramsar sites and endorsement of the plans could not be completed due to COVID-19 restrictions. Hydromet stations could not be installed at the 3 RAMSAR sites due to non-availability of this devices in the country and needs to be imported. Supply order for the procurement of equipment mainly laptops for the officials at RAMSAR sites have been issued but the items have not been delivered.

BWS: Bumdeling is a popular place among pilgrims and people from nearby towns and communities, and the number of visitors is increasing every year. Since there are no proper facilities such as rest rooms, trails, canopies and camp sites, it is difficult to control the intrusion of people into the RAMSAR site as they rest/camp in these areas while on the way. Therefore, the BWS in discussion with Gewog Tshogde Committee Members, proposed to develop a campsite at Nakpola under Bumdeling as a part of RAMSAR activity in Year 2. The work was awarded to the community contractor. The works have been started but physical progress delayed due to the lockdown.

In consultation with 13 members (1 female and 12 male) Rigsum Community Forest Management Group, it was discussed that the Bhutan's national butterfly, Ludlow's swallowtail (Bhutanitis ludlowi), which is endemic to Bumdeling needs to be preserved. For that its already small habitat and host plant, Aristolochia, had to be conserved. Therefore, it was suggest-ed to plant more of its host plants to manage its habitat. Before plantation season, the members sought help from BWS to create a nursery at an area of 0.16 hectares in Lapsa which is within Rigsum CFMG to nurture the seedlings of the host plant. The officials carefully collected seeds which were treated, dried well and preserved for sowing in spring season. The park officials will monitor the seedlings in the nursery to ensure its success before officially handing it over to the Rigsum CFMG.

JDNP: The natural salt lick area at Dra Marp in Lingzhi is located right at the adjacent of a popular tourist trekking route between Lingzhi and Laya. The Lingzhi Range Office diverted the trekking route by 1.5 km and also removed the litters and twigs from the salt lick areas. The diversion was found critical since the movement of tourists and commuters during the trekking season disturbed the wild animals, especially the takins. The Park developed 3 small but perennial artificial waterholes, 2 at Lhaliphu and and Gapadingkha under Soe Range Of-fice and 1 at Gayza Top under Gasa Range Office to cater to wild animals dwelling in these areas especially during dry winter months. These areas become quite dry and there is scarcity of water during dry seasons. Therefore, the sites for these waterholes were selected considering the distance that wild animals travel for drinking water.

JSWNP: Apart from the activities reported in Year 1, the remaining fund has been fully utilized in carrying out survey and mapping of waterholes and salt licks in Langthel, Tingtibi and Chendebji ranges of JSWNP.

The 7 natural waterholes under Langthel range of JSWNP, that were degraded due to excess deposition of mud, sediment and debris were restored and made usable to ungulates in the area.

JWS: For the improvement of salt licks, 4 different sites at Layshingri, Bhotey khola and Kalanadhi Top were managed after cleaning debris, fallen logs and stones for animals' easy access. The auxiliary trails (677m) leading to the habitat were also maintained for easy movement of animals and to avoid unnecessary injury.

As for waterhole improvement, a total of 7.45 hectare of wetlands have been managed at 6 different sites under Jampani and Sathpokari at Jomotshangkha.

PNP: The Park restored 16 water holes and 3 salt licks which includes clearing of trails for the wildlife around the salt licks and waterholes. It will also include removal of debris and snags from the water holes and salt lick sites.

PWS: The budget has been used connecting water supply to 3 semi-natural waterholes in the prime wildlife habitat through pipelines. The works have been completed. This is expected to protect important wildlife habitats. Works on remaining waterholes in Sarpang areas could not be continued due to stringent COVID-19 restrictions on travel and movements from one place to another in these communities.

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. Total of 36 new salt licks were created measuring 0.0176 Ha and 23 existing salt licks were revived measuring 0.785 Ha. Total of 5 new waterholes were created measuring 0.902 Ha and 9 existing waterholes were revived measuring 1.052 Ha. 23 snags were managed to use as an important habitat for snag dwellers in the ecosystem. Previously revived waterholes were monitored and maintained.

SWS: Removed muck, unwanted vegetation covering the minerals and debris from three identified natural saltlicks yugar-chumbab under Joenkhar Range, Pishinggurbu and Sumdipang under Sakteng Range. Constructed monitoring route to the saltlick areas and fixed camera traps to record the diversity of wildlife who would use the maintained sites.

Tshokha-Tsho lake at Thrakthi, Sakteng gewog was used as a waterhole by the domestic animals as well as ungulates in the area but it has now dried out. With regard to its restoration, communities were consulted on 23rd October 2020 as required by the ESMP. It was attended by 36 people (11 female and 25 male) which included the local government representatives, Thrakthi communities and herders. All participants agreed that restoration works were overdue and gladly supported the initiative taken by SWS.

WCNP: The activities have been deferred to Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions in the intended locations and would be planned as per the Habitat Management Guideline being developed by NCD.

Bumthang TFD: The Division proposed for improvement of 4 waterholes and 4 salt licks at Chendebji and Ngyala Top, however, it could not be started initially due to COVID-19 restrictions and later because of announcement of nationwide lockdown.

Mongar TFD: The enrichment plantation was deferred from Year 1 since the activity is seasonal. In Year 2, this activity was outsourced to the Green Bhutan Corporation Limited (GBCL) which has been mandated to undertake large scale afforestation programs in the country. Therefore, in between April-May 2020, 3 Ha of plantation at Murmuri/Dromazhong under Tangmachu, Lhuentse was carried out by the GBCL. As per the technical sanction from the Department of Forest and Park Services, site clearing and cutting off unwanted bushes were carried out. Around 4800 saplings of native species including Pipli, Acer, Champs and Nyasia were planted. Also, barbed wire fencing was done to protect the saplings from both wild and domestic animals. Regular monitoring of growth of trees was jointly carried out by the GBCL and Lhuentse Range Office under BC 7.

Under this activity, 11 existing waterholes have been improved under Tsenkhar gewog and this area is an important habitat for endangered species such as musk deer, red panda, takin and other ungulates.

Paro TFD: Improvement of waterholes works were carried out in areas where there is scarce water but are an important habitat for takin, blue sheep, snow leopards and even tigers. Improvement works for 4 waterholes at Nuberi, 7 at Bjee and 6 at Tsentso were implemented by the Division in Year 2. These waterholes are expected to serve the wild animals including takins, blue sheep, snow leopards and even tigers in the area.

Pema Gatshel TFD: The waterholes and salt licks were developed in the Year 1. However, enrichment plantation was deferred from Year 1 to this quarter for the right plantation season. From May till June, plantation of native species like *Michelia* sp. *Duabanga* sp. and *Toona* sp. were carried out inside the BC 05 with total area of 1 Ha at Zalashing Jhug, Chokhorling gewog under Pema Gatshel. 13 local laborers (6 female and 7 male) were employed to carry out the plantation.

Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: The Division has completed improvement works for the revival of 3 salt licks sites at Deori, Ma-tang and Rekehy under Dewathang gewog. These sites identified are critical habitats for the thriving population of elephants, gaurs and sambar deer.

Trashigang TFD: As per the ESMP, the Division held the community consultation with 24 villagers including the Local government representative (9 female and 15 male) from Threphu under Kangpara Gewog to explain about the works being carried out by the forest officials. The area has scarce water resources and both communities and wildlife depended on sacred Shinangjiloo lake at Threphu. The lake has overtime become contaminated and is seen to be drying up due to excessive use by the wildlife and herders. Due to their local beliefs, the lake has been fenced to protect from wild animals. This area is an important habitat for musk deer and red panda. Therefore, an alternative water source at Ujungbrangsa was identified for supplying water to the communities and wildlife. For the use of communities, the water distribution pipeline was laid along with construction of a raised tap with locally available materials which was mainly stones and boulders. In order to reduce dependency from the wildlife on the sacred lake, a total of 5 artificial waterholes with one each at Shinangjuk, Chenla and Laptsa Gonpa under Kangpara and Nysangla and Binangerii under Merak gewogs were developed. The camera traps were installed at each waterhole to assess whether this intervention was beneficial to the wildlife in the area. As of the reporting period, wildlife such as musk deer, wild boars, bears, birds, reindeers and even domestic animals used the newly created waterholes in the area. There will be continuous monitoring to review the impacts of such interventions.

Tsirang TFD: The Division has completed improvement works of 5 waterholes at Sikaridara and 5 at Mokterchok under Patsalling gewog. Restoration works on 2 salt licks at Katlay, 4 at Mokterchok and 4 at Sikaridara were also carried out. Monitoring of the benefits of such restoration works will be assessed in Year 3.

Wangdue TFD: A survey of existing water holes in the BC area was carried out to understand its state, conditions and usage by the wild animals. 25 natural waterholes have been recorded and camera traps were set up to see the frequency of usage by the wildlife. Further assessments and improvement work will be carried out, wherever necessary in Year 3.

Information signboards detailing Do's and Don'ts along with biodiversity pictorial signages for the RAMSAR sites under Wangdue TFD have been drafted but development and installation of signboards itself could not be completed due to the lockdown. In order to engage communities, five youth, all young women, have been identified and currently attached with Phobjikha Beat Office to understand roles of forest offices in nature and wildlife conservation especially wetlands such as RAMSAR sites. As a part of RAMSAR management, nature trail development was planned and accordingly, wood-en railing across existing trails have been completed, while improvement of certain paths along the trails with signages and directions had to be halted due to nationwide lockdown.

A survey has been completed under the assessments of water sources, macro-invertebrates and floral diversity in Gang-tey-Phobji and Khotokha RAMSAR sites. Data-entry has been completed. Analysis and report writing with support from the experts from NCD are on-going. As per the findings and observations, works will be implemented in the coming years of BFL. However, in the wake of COVID-19 positive cases being detected in Bhutan, the activities got delayed as some of the activities had to be re-prioritized due to restrictions.

Zhemgang TFD: In consultation and with support from the local communities and livestock herders, the Division identified the waterholes that required maintenance and improvement. Accordingly, 6 existing waterholes (2 major waterholes at Jangchukling, 2 at Nimshong top and 2 at Pangbra) were restored and 1 new waterhole was created at Nang area under Buli Beat Office.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

WMD: Setting up of Hydromet stations has been deferred to Year 3 and these activities will now be directly implemented by NCHM.

The remaining PAs/BCs will be continuing the restoration works on silt licks, snags and waterholes in Year 3 as per the Habitat Management Guideline.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

7	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

BWS: The construction of 55m x 2m x 2m protection walls at the Dungscho lake site is completed. This protection wall has helped maintain water level of the lake and thereby reducing and controlling terrestrial growth in the lake. The ESS requirements have been incorporated during the implementation. The workers used all required safety gears at the worksite. Waste has been collected and dumped in the designated bins.

It was proposed that BWS will carry out river embankment through bioengineering works to prevent the paddy fields which is also the Black-necked cranes (BNC) feeding ground from being flooded by Nakpola tributary which is prone to flash floods during monsoon season. The activity was carried out in consultation with 20 villagers (8 female and 12 male) including local government representatives on 21st July 2020. The bioengineering works included clearing the sediments and constructing an embankment to channel the river away from the paddy fields. In order to prevent eroding of protection walls during rainy season, dry rubble stone check dam and log check dams have been built. Moreover, the greening and landscaping of the site was done through plantation of *Daphne* spp., *Viburnum* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Salix* spp., *Elaeagnus parvifolia*, *Alnus nepalensis*, *Quercus* spp., ferns and bamboos along the embankment sites.

JDNP: The 60-meter length dry hand packed retaining (RRM) wall at Gyepthang, Dodena was constructed along the Wangchuriver to protect the existing Barshong road and reduce risk to infrastructures inside the lone recreational area. Moreover, the activity was carried out to restore the damaged caused by recent construction of intake and sedimentation tank for Thimphu city water supply. The construction was executed by one of the community contractors under Ka-wang Gewog and it was completed by September, 2020.

JSWNP: The Adha Range under this park completed bioengineering works along the small river in Adha village through construction of walls using locally available raw materials such as stones, boulders and wooden logs. The area is prone to flash floods during rainy season and the activity was proposed to avoid the risks of flooding water supply for the important nearby institutions such as schools and government offices including the range office.

JWS: Construction of river embankment wall along Jomo river has been completed. The works included construction of a dimension of 10m base x 3.5m height x 300m length using boulders from the river drainage with minimum destruction to the surrounding by using excavator. The boulders were used to fill and other riverbed materials were dumped behind to support and provide strength. The activity was mainly to avoid the risk of flooding during monsoon season which was very common along this river. The impact of the intervention is to be assessed in the next summer.

PNP: The Lingmethang Range Office under PNP proposed to construct a river protection wall near the office compound to mitigate the risk of flash floods during the rainy season. However, the activity had to be deferred due to shortage of laborers and construction materials and also COVID-19 restrictions.

RMNP: In order to protect Manas river bank from flooding which also poses a risk to the Manas compound during the monsoon season, the gibbon wall measuring 29mx5mx3m was constructed successfully. Along with construction works, stacking of boulders at base, back filling of gibbon wall and bioengineering works at the site have been carried out to strengthen the wall before the arrival of monsoon season. All the sub-activities have been implemented as per the ESS requirement.

SWS: Under this activity, the SWS management carried out consultation with 46 (26 female and 20 male) members including local government officials from the communities for the river bank protection works for Kejurong stream at Sakteng on 23rd October 2020. The activity was proposed since there are occasional flash floods which poses a risk to the nearby clustered community settlement. The physical progress has been delayed due to COVID-19.

WCNP: The activity includes construction of a retaining wall along Nasiphel stream which is a tributary of Chamkhar chhu. Although, during dry winter months, the stream is small, it swells up in monsoon season due to other runoffs and increased rainfall. It sometimes led to flash floods washing away the nearby farm road. In order to protect the farm roads and agricultural lands, the activity has been proposed. The mobilization of materials are ongoing and physical works could not be started as it was already winter and setting of cement works are not feasible in the cold. Moreover, COVID-19 protocols also hampered the progress due to limited mobility.

Pema Gatsel TFD: The Division constructed a gabion wall of 25 metres length by 2 metres height using mesh wire near the small Potonala river at Pelzomthang. The walls are to protect the communities living in the area from erosion and flash floods during the monsoon season. Final bill payment is still pending.

Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: The Division planned to repair and maintain the compound wall at the Headquarter office which was washed away by the landslides due to seasonal flooding of Dungsam Chhu. Despite its urgent requirement, these activities had to be deferred to Year 3 considering that Southern districts including Samdrup Jongkhar was designated as a high transmission risk zone for COVID19 and there were more rigid restrictions. Even when certain restrictions were lifted, there was shortage of laborers and required construction materials were limited in the market.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

PNP, SWS, WCNP and Samdrup Jongkhar TFD will continue the remaining works in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	8 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

FPED: The supply order for the fire-fighting equipment was issued. However, due to COVID-19, the suppliers could not supply all the required equipment since most of the equipment needs to be imported and border is still closed.

Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: The activity has been deferred to Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions on public gathering.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

FPED will follow up with suppliers on additional forest fire-fighting equipment.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCD: As per the AWPB 2020, the planned activities including consultancy and capacity building of park managers, engineers and relevant agencies involved in green infrastructure has been deferred to Year 3 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

The activities will be carried out in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 11: 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 to continue to provide important ecosystem services for conservation and climate-resilience of local communities

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	0.5 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UWICER: In the first half of Year 2, UWICER proposed to carry out an assessment on freshwater ecosystems considering hydrology, biology, economy and socio-cultural impacts. The sub-activities included consultancy works, purchase of relevant equipment, stakeholder trainings/workshops, field surveys and validation workshops. Preparation of consultancy services and procurement works have been initiated but it could not be continued due to the COVID-19 restrictions. However, planning for writing workshop for concept note and proposal development, trainings on data collection and analysis have been started.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Consultancy works, procurement of equipment, field surveys and consultation workshops will be conducted in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 11: 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 to continue to provide important ecosystem services for conservation and climate-resilience of local communities

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

11.2: By Year 3, conduct multi-stakeholder consultations within the catchment of the proposed free-flowing river

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	1 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

As of the reporting period, planning works including in-house brainstorming and desktop review have been completed. The initial findings have been presented to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) which suggested to further collaborate with WMD, Policy and Planning Division under Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF), National Environment Commission (NEC) and Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) to have multi-stakeholder consultations to propose free-flowing river.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Multi-stakeholder consultations will be conducted in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 11: 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 to continue to provide important ecosystem services for conservation and climate-resilience of local communities

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity not yet due	0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 11: 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 to continue to provide important ecosystem services for conservation and climate-resilience of local communities

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 11: 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 to continue to provide important ecosystem services for conservation and climate-resilience of local communities

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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.

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 12: By Year 7, watershed conditions in ten critical catchments within the protected area network improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socioeconomic development

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Consultation workshop to assess the status of watershed assessment and classifications in five western and central PAs along with field surveys and validation works have been planned. Procurement and maintenance of weather stations wherever required will be carried out in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 12: By Year 7, watershed conditions in ten critical catchments within the protected area network improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socioeconomic development

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

12.2: By Year 4, evaluate and identify protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds that will provide the greatest conservation, socioeconomic, and climate resilience benefits

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 12: By Year 7, watershed conditions in ten critical catchments within the protected area network improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socioeconomic development

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 12: By Year 7, watershed conditions in ten critical catchments within the protected area network improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socioeconomic development

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

0

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

WMD: Activities deferred to Year 3 since capacity building programs can be conducted only after management mechanisms are in place.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

Milestone 12: By Year 7, watershed conditions in ten critical catchments within the protected area network improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socioeconomic development

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - ahead of schedule	15 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UNDP GEF: As per the priority of the Department of Forests and Park Services and also in line with national plans, this activity has been started with support from UNDP-GEF funding. Accordingly, renewal of Yakpogang PES in Mongar have been completed; Namay Nichu PES renewal is ongoing; Assessment of watershed in Jigmechu and Chudzom have been completed. However, watershed management plan writing is due to be completed; Watershed plan implementation in Trong watershed is on hold due to COVID-19 restriction in community consultation meetings. Completed tree plantation as a measure to protection of the watershed in Trong Gewog under Zhemgang Dzongkhag.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Watershed management plan writing for Jigmechu and Chudzom will be continued; Community consultation meetings for Trong watershed will be carried out. Namgay Nichu PES will be continued and is expected to be completed in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

13.1: By Year 2, model climate change scenarios, and predict impacts of climate change on Bhutan's biodiversity, freshwater resources and economy

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	5 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCHM: As per the AWPB 2020, the sub-activities under this activity included generation of high-resolution climate change data, climate database and archiving training, Regional Climate Modelling (RegCM) workshop and stakeholder awareness workshop on weather and climate change and related GLOFs services was proposed in Q1 and Q2 of Year 2. However, with the COVID-19 restrictions, all activities have been deferred.

UWICER: Two high-end workstation and peripherals for modelling climate change scenarios have been purchased. However, trainings of field staffs and consultations could not be started due to COVID-19 and it was planned to be conducted in phases, but lock-down and stringent restrictions hindered it.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

NCHM: The activities proposed under NCHM are likely to be deferred to Year 3 since it includes recruitment of international and regional experts/consultants and ex-country travels which are currently restricted.

UWICER: Training of field staff on climate models has been deferred to Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity not yet due	0 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period	
<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>	
Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period	
<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p>	

Project Output Name	
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>The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.</p>	
Project Activity Name	
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	
Status	Implementation Progress
Activity not yet due	0 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period	
<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>	
Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period	
<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p>	

Project Output Name	
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>The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.</p>	
Project Activity Name	
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	
Status	Implementation Progress
Activity not yet due	0 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity not yet due

Implementation Progress

0	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

12	%
----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

In order to update the information of management plans of PAs and BCs and to incorporate climate smart activities, most of the field offices proposed to carry out biodiversity inventory, socio-economic surveys and consultation works. These assessments record the changes in biodiversity over a period of five years. Also, the sightings and movements of mammals and other faunal species. All this information provides a temporal trend to develop management plans while also analyzing the impacts of change in climate patterns in the protected areas. Accordingly, climate smart management plans are prepared. The details of these activities implemented in Year 2 are as follows:

UNDP GEF: Climate-adaptive conservation management plan have been drafted through series of consultation work-shops and socio-economic survey. Led by Bumthang Territorial Forests Division (TFD), pending works includes National Stakeholder Consultation meeting and Endorsement of Management Plan by Department of Forests and Park Services, Printing of the Management Plan. The consultation meeting to endorse plan is delayed until the national restrictions on meeting is lifted.

BWS: It is a spill-over activity from the first year. The five-year conservation management plan had to be reviewed and developed for 10 years which delayed its printing. However, as of the reporting period, the management plan has been printed and it will be distributed to all relevant offices.

JDNP: The inventory was started in Year 1 from November-December 2019 in lower warmer regions with 34 grids and similarly, for the high-altitude areas, it was planned around July-August 2020. However, due to COVID-19, the assessment was conducted in September-October 2020. The survey covered a total of 88 grids. A total of 122 grids representing an approximate 35% of the total grids in the Park. The assessment recorded 186 species of shrubs and trees covering 113 genera from 56 families and 342 species of herbs belonging to 175 genera and 70 different families. Regarding the avi-fauna, a total of 12,363 individuals of birds belonging to 59 families, 143 genera and 272 species were identified. It also accounted for the total of 1241 mammal evidences (cumulative of both direct and indirect sightings) that resulted in capturing 36 mammal species belonging to 15 families. All these data will be incorporated in the management plan of the park.

The JDNP also carried out a socio-economic survey for the residents living in the park communities in July 2020. A total of 868 households (HHs) has been surveyed and the details surveyed under each range offices are Gasa range-177 hh, Laya range-262 hh, Lingzhi range-73hh, Lunana range-192hh, Ruecheyna range-100hh, and Soe range-64hh. The full data compilation and analysis are on-going.

The Park Management Plan write-shop was scheduled in December, but it could not be conducted due to nationwide lockdown.

JKSNR: The consultation on draft Conservation Management Plan was conducted involving all the stakeholders for incorporating changes and views for effective implementation of the plan. The management plan is undergoing final review.

JSWNP: The Rapid Biodiversity Survey (RBS) under Tingtibi range of JSWNP has been completed. All of the total of 45 randomly selected survey grids (4kmx4km) in JSWNP have been surveyed and data collected for mammals, birds and vegetation for the management plan revision of JSWNP. Currently, report writing has been started while a team will be analysing the data collected from the survey for incorporation into the management plan. The final analysis of RBS data and its incorporation into the management plans were to be held with support from NCD. However, due to unavailability of NCD officials, it was planned towards end of December 2020 and then had to be deferred further because of nationwide lockdown.

JWS: Local Forest Management Plan (LFMP) for sustainable use of forest resources for Samrang gewog with a total of 237 grids in an area of 5125. 25 Ha was completed. Data Analysis has been completed. The LMFP has been submitted to the FRMD for approval.

Along with it, floral diversity survey at Samdrupcholing Range office in the park area was also conducted and an inventory of 469 species was developed.

PWS: Biodiversity survey on mammals and herpetofauna and small mammals are completed. The Herpetofauna survey resulted with records of three additional new species in Bhutan, five bird species and one orchid species. This led to the generation of Herpetofauna book, orchid, small mammal, birds and fishes in PWS.

RBP: Data compilation for vegetation survey is completed and data analysis on-going. The observations and findings will be incorporated into the management plan in the next quarters.

WCNP: In year 1 (2019), the rapid biodiversity survey was carried out for autumn and winter seasons. The same survey was carried out for Spring and summer seasons in the Year 2 (2020). This time, all the grids were above 3500 masl (for autumn and winter, grids were below 3500 masl). Despite lack of human resources, the activity was completed and data compilation is ongoing.

Bumthang TFD: The biodiversity inventory was carried out for BC 8 which covered 10 Gewogs under Wangdue and Trong-sa Dzongkhags. This survey will help the Division to prepare the management plan for the BC. The draft plan is under re-view with the Nature Conservation Division (NCD). In addition, BC 8 developed and printed climate-adaptive conservation management plan which will guide the implementation of conservation works in the BC area.

Paro TFD: The BC management plan could not be printed initially as planned due to delay in finalization of new boundary alignment and then incorporation of the new areas and the activities. After review and finalization, the printing of plans was scheduled towards December 2020, but it could not be completed due to the announcement of nationwide lock-down.

Pema Gatschel TFD: The Division has initiated survey and assessment works in the BC 5 area to develop the inventory and record a list of biological diversity including flora, birds and reptiles. The works will be continued in Year 3 and any new findings will be incorporated in the BC management plan.

Sarpang TFD: Forest Resources Assessment was conducted for BC 3 area which included surveying 1545 hectares com-posing of around 1597 sample plots. Socio-economic survey was also carried out at Chudzom gewog whereby 181 households represented by 73 Female and 108 Males were surveyed. Local Forest Management Plan was also carried out at Sarpang Sher, Darachhu and Gaychu under Gakidling gewog. During the survey, it was observed that most of the trees in the identified plots were young and still growing and even the few matured trees were of low economic value although it was viable for timber purposes. Data collection completed and data analysis is ongoing and more information on the key findings and observations will be incorporated into the BC management plan which will be developed in Year 3.

Wangdue TFD: Field survey and data collection for the development of BC management plan is on-going. Data collection completed for Gase Tshowom gewog but for Daga gewog, the field officials had to return with the announcement of nationwide lockdown with an incomplete survey data and it had to be deferred to Year 3.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

UNDP_GEF: Bumthang TFD will conduct final consultation meeting to endorse the management plan once the COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

The remaining respective PAs/BCs will carry out the biodiversity inventory, socioeconomic surveys and management plan consultations and printing works.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

14.2: By Year 6, physically demarcate all PAs/BCs, and provide ongoing maintenance

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

3	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

BWS: Under this activity, mapping of different zones (core zone, transition zone, multi-purpose zone and buffer zone) have done as per the new guideline. A consultation meeting on zonation with the communities of Khoma with 108 partic-ipants (40 female and 68 male), Sherimuhung with 107 (43 female and 64 male) and Bumdeling with 133 participants (27 female and 106 male) was conducted. During the meetings, description of zone boundaries was also explained and the participants were asked to express their feedback, views and understandings on these concepts.

PWS: In-house planning within the management for finalization of zones based on the result of biodiversity study and anti-poaching patrol has been completed. Initial assessment of the zonation indicated an increase in the Park area from 269 sq.km to 286.86 sq. km. From January 27-28, 2020, around 60 participants (9 Female and 51 male) were consulted in Singye Gewog. Currently, the zonation document is being reviewed by NCD.

WCNP: In-house meeting with the park officials from the range offices have been completed. The boundary demarcation and pillar fixing related activities, it had been deferred to Year 3 and will be continued after the technical working guide-lines for boundary pillar fixation for protected areas of Bhutan is circulated by NCD.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Zonation of parks and biological corridors along with public consultation remaining PAs/BCs will be continued once the COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

14.3: Every ten years (next in Year 1), carry out participatory zoning (including revisions) for each PA/BC

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	10 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UNDP GEF: A week-long assessment was conducted in January 2020 at Wang Simo, Thimphu by NCD for refinement and revalidation of protected area and biological corridor boundaries of Bhutan with support from the GIS specialist of the Department with inputs from the Nature Conservation Division. 9 officials (4 female and 5 male) were in attendance. Further, bilateral discussions with relevant field offices continued in April-May 2020. Overall, the protected area network coverage remained the same, however, there are some changes in few PAs and BCs. This is mainly due to consideration for few natural identifiable features such as rivers, ridges, streams, etc., while demarcating the protected area boundaries. Printing of the new map and physical boundary demarcation are pending.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Printing of new maps along with physical boundary demarcation will be continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

14.4: Every two years (starting in Year 1), strengthen existing information management systems for improved data collection and standardized reporting

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress delayed	2 %

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UWICER: The Institute conducted a training on Social Survey which encompassed learning about social survey skills and techniques. The training also focused on the development of questionnaires, its pre-testing and validation before actually conducting the survey. During this training, the participants learned about the importance of translation of questionnaires to native language to ensure that survey details are not misinterpreted during post survey analysis. The training was given to the 10 forestry officials (2 female and 8 male) from the Department of Forests and Park Services.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Training of data managers for park staffs on data collection, data analysis and software use will be planned in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

14.5: Every year (next in Year 1), conduct monitoring of PA programs and activities

Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	9 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period	
UNDP GEF: Guidelines for Identification and management of key biodiversity area have been developed. As directed by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), NCD for circulated it among PAs/Territorial Divisions for the comments and suggestions. After incorporating the comments, the document has now been finalized and endorsed and it will be part of the Forests Management Code of Bhutan.	
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.	
Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period	
Training on key biodiversity areas criteria and methodology of field officials for all forest divisions will be conducted in Year 3.	
Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.	

Project Output Name	
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	
The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.	
Project Activity Name	
14.6: Every five years (next in Year 1), evaluate PA/BC management effectiveness using Bhutan METT+ approach	
Status	Implementation Progress
Activity started - progress on track	10 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period	
UNDP GEF: Rating and evaluation of METT+ and GEF Tracking Tools (TTs) was scheduled to be implemented in June 2020 but it was deferred to Year 3. Biodiversity TTs and sustainable forest management TTs for all biological corridors and protected area has been updated as a preparation for mid-term evaluation of the project.	
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.	
Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period	
UNDP GEF: METT+ assessment will be conducted in Year 3.	
Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.	

Project Output Name	
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	
The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.	
Project Activity Name	
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	
Status	Implementation Progress
Activity not yet due	0 %
Progress for the relevant reporting period	
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.	

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

15.1: Every five years (starting in 2016), conduct and institute competency-based human resources needs and training needs assessments

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

35	%
----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

UWICER: Competency Based Framework for Forestry Officers has been finalized during the reporting period. As per the analysis, there are some levels of performance gap of Forestry Officers mainly due to limited technical knowledge and skills, limited capacity building opportunities, sometimes lengthy process and unclear chain of command and without a proper incentive mechanism for motivation. Therefore, the framework recommended the Department to prepare training plans for specialization in technical forestry subjects as well as for enhancement of interpersonal skills such as communication, negotiation, conflict management, resource mobilization and leadership development. Mentoring of young Forestry Officers to promote learning culture for personal and professional growth to improve their technical experiences.

For the purpose of assessing capacity needs for Support and Field Staffs other than Forestry Officers, UWICER conducts regular training needs assessment based on which training programs are designed. Finalization of training need consultation workshop for Department of Forest and Park Services was conducted. The training needs analysis has been completed and a training plan was prepared for Financial Year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021. As per the analysis, topics such as Information and data management (GIS, GPS, database), Forest silviculture and its systems, Forest entomology, Forest law enforcement, Watershed and wetland management, Human-wildlife interaction, Aquatic invertebrate assessment, Forestry resource inventory, Basics of bird watching and its survey, Basics of botany (plant taxonomy), Basics of wildlife rescue, Camera trapping assessments, Field report writing, Data Management and validation, Basics of R-statistics, Basics of Research formulation and SMART patrolling were identified. However, it could not be fully implemented due to the COVID-19 restrictions but training plans and modules are being developed. Accordingly, when the situation improves, relevant trainings along with concepts of Gender Mainstreaming and Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) will be provided from Year 3.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

UWICER: As per the competency framework and training needs assessment, the capacity building and related train-ings will be continued in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

15.2: Every year (starting in Year 1), carry out capacity development programs based on the training needs assessment

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

10	%
----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

NCD: The Wildlife Rescue and Animal Health Section under the NCD conducted a virtual refresher training on Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation from 12th -13th November, 2020 as per the training needs assessment. There was a total of 120 officials (all male) registered and attending the training from all the field offices. The participants were all male since all of the Wildlife Rescue officials in the field offices are men. The training included learning different specification, its effective range and handling of different projectiles, setting of snares, different types of inject syringes and needles and their accessories, preparation of types of darts and correct measurement of air pressure and types of wildlife drugs and dosages. Other topics focused on sample collection, storage and transportation and also management of orphan and rescued wild animals.

UWICER: UWICER with support from RGoB provides 2-year training for forest trainees to undertake National Certificate courses NC2 and NC3 both within and off the campus. This course encompasses a plethora of conservation, environment and forestry subjects including field botany, GIS, wildlife, ecology, statistics, entrepreneurial skills, etiquette, forest laws, research methodologies, uniform drill and field practical works. As of reporting period, there are 25 students (7 female and 18 male) undergoing NC 2 course. In July 2020, 24 students (3 female and 21 male) have completed the NC3 course. Moreover, 40 nature and trekking guides (4 female and 36 male) have been also trained on birding, tour planning, nature tour and post tour activities from October-December 2020.

JDNP: A total of 33 participants (3 Female and 30 Male) consisting mainly of frontline staffs from six range offices were provided hand held training on GIS, GPS, SW Maps and Google Earth in 2nd week of January, 2020 at Park HQ, Damji. This would build the capacities of frontline staffs.

JKSNR: The park staff were trained on the Data sorting, analysis and reporting on SES and RBS for the management Plan preparation from 12th-18th January, 2020. The staff were also made aware on the FNCRR 2020 for strict compliance in the field. There was a total of 24 officials (2 female and 22 male).

RMNP: As a part of the capacity building programme, 28 ex-army forestry personnel (all male) were trained on basic park management, conservation management and knowledge and strategy.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Once the COVID-19 restrictions are relaxed, the training plan will be re-validated and implemented in Year 3.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

45	%
----	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

As of the reporting period, the staff strength has been increased from 512 in 2019 to 560 in 2020. An increase of staff strength by 48 has been achieved to facilitate smooth and efficient implementation of BFL activities in all the parks and biological corridors.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

Staff strength will be increased over the years to meet the target of 722 by Year 5.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

10.5

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

The infrastructure development in JKSNR, JSWNP, JWS, PNP, PWS, RMNP, SWS, Paro TFD, Wangdue TFD and PCU office has been carried out as per the ESS requirement and in line with the national standards. In Year 2, the progress under this activity has been affected mainly due to the delay in release of funds and delay in development of ESMPs. Secondly, with government restrictions to contain the transmission of COVID-19, it became difficult to get laborers and required construction materials for the infrastructure development. The details of the respective construction activities during the reporting period are as follows:

BWS: The BWS proposed to construct a guard post at Tsikang at Khoma, Lhuentse to enable efficient monitoring of conservation activities in that area. The activity was able to start only from the last quarter since the ESMP was not approved. As of the reporting period, construction materials are being collected and foundation works have been started.

JDNP: Maintenance works including constructing a proper water supply pipeline for the staff quarter at Damji, Gasa and electrification of Soe Park Range Office at Dangojong has been completed. The works were carried out by the locally skilled workers on a community contract basis.

JKSNR: The constructions of Reserve Head Office at the Chumpa, Bjee Gewog, Haa and Range Office with staff quarter in Sombeyama, Sombaykha Gewog, Haa have been completed as of June 2020. The staffs have shifted to the new offices by August 2020 and the offices are now fully functional and catering to the communities with regard to the forestry services. The construction of a Range Office at Gakidling from RGoB support has also been completed.

JSWNP: Around 85% of the major physical structure including roofing for the construction of a staff quarter at Tingtibi has been completed; although, minor finishing works such as painting, inner flooring and bathroom tile works are still on-going. The progress has been delayed mainly due to the change in sites as the planned construction fell in the Green Zone as per the revised zonation works in the municipality. All initial clearances were revoked, however the municipality in discussion with the Zhemgang Dzongkhag provided an alternate land area for construction purposes. The physical progress was also affected after Gelephu was declared red zone for COVID-19 and material supply got disrupted. Moreover, due to COVID-19, there were a smaller number of workers at the site impacting the overall progress.

JWS: As of December 2020, roofing, internal and external plaster works, electrical wiring, tiles flooring, plinth protection plastering, traditional painting have been completed. The main building structure is completed, except for installation of UPVC windows and doors as the finishing materials and frames could not be procured due to closing of borders to pre-vent the transmission of COVID-19. Moreover, there were no skilled laborers since JWS was cut off from the rest of the country with the closure of border roads and also by the swollen rivers in monsoon season. Further, around 20% of the maintenance of existing staff quarters at Jomotsangkha Park Range Office are ongoing. Major renovation works were carried out in kitchen, toilet, bed room and extended sitting room with the repairing of electrification and other plumbing works.

PNP: The constructions of Range officer and Staff Quarter at Lingmethang are on-going. As of the reporting period, internal partitions are completed. Around 30% of the works are remaining with masonry and stone works on-going. The progress on painting, plumbing and electrical works have been delayed due to shortage of laborers and other COVID-19 restrictions.

PWS: The construction of a range office at Thremba was delayed in first quarter due to unavailability of engineer. However, now estimation, drawing and designs have been completed and construction works has been awarded. With COVID-19 restrictions, the contractor was only able to start the works only towards the last quarter of 2020. As of the reporting period, foundation works are on-going with limited laborers and construction materials.

The 20 km long patrol route maintenance has been completed. The work involved clearing of bushes, construction of small causeways and filling of potholes with gravels and sand. The activity has been crucial in effective management of office as the route involve constant use by the rangers in outpost.

The planned maintenance works including changing window frames and renovation of the whole building at PWS head-quarter was scheduled towards December 2020. However, due to lockdown owing to community transmission of COVID-19 in December 2020, the works could not be completed.

RMNP: The ongoing Tiger Research Field Station (TRFS) construction at Mathanguri, Manas, is 95% completed with few rectification and site development works as suggested by the park management. The construction was expected to complete by March 2020. However, the physical progress was mostly hindered by shortage of laborers and construction materials due to COVID-19.

The maintenance works at Umling Range Office including re-wiring, electrification, plumbing works and installation of fans and air conditioners have been completed.

SWS: The construction of Takin Translocation Facility located at Kektong Brangsa, Radhi Gewog, Trashigang, has been completed. A total of 2.23 Ha of land has been fenced with chain-link fencing. Fallen logs and silts were removed from two small ponds within the fenced area. These ponds will serve as the waterholes for the translocated takins. The SWS management will be translocating the takins during the ideal season in discussion with the Department.

WCNP: The Park has proposed for the construction of a Guard Post at Mesithang, Tang gewog under Bumthang. The work has been awarded but works could not be started since cement works were not feasible during the cold winter months. In the meantime, the contractor is mobilizing the construction materials so that works can be started as soon as warmer seasons arrive. However, the mobilization also remains incomplete due to the lockdown which has restricted the travel and movement.

Bumthang TFD: The construction of Chumey Range office has been started and construction sites is cleared for foundation digging. Stones collection,

wooden frames for windows and doors, and cornices are made ready by the contractor. However, the initiation of foundation work has been hampered due to unfavorable climate in using the cement with the onset of cold seasons. Initially, maintenance of a range office at Loushing, Nubi Gewog under Trongsa was proposed but it could not be implemented due to urgent and immediate requirement of a space for the new official at the Division, maintenance of rooms at the Division Head Office along with flooring works had to be prioritized and carried out. Therefore, the maintenance works at Loushing Range office will be carried out in Year 3.

Paro TFD: The construction of BC1 office at Jitsephu under Tsento Gewog in Paro is 90% completed. The construction of this office was planned to be completed by December 2020. However, major cement and wood works, partition walls, doors and window works have been completed. The remaining works include only electrical and plumbing, roofing and paintings of the office.

Wangdue TFD: As indicated in the Year 1 reporting, the construction includes a two-story range office, a one storey staff quarter and a compound fencing. As of date, the main infrastructure has been completed. Only compound fencing and few site development works are remaining which will be continued with funding from the Punatsangchu Hydro-Power Authority (PHPA) Project in Year 3.

Zhemgang TFD: The construction of BC4 range office at Shingkhar was planned in Year 2. The tendering works for this activity was initiated only in the third quarter as the funds were not released due to delays in finalization of ESMPs. The works were awarded towards end of October 2020 and as of the reporting period, excavation of sites and foundation works have been started.

PCU: The construction of a PCU office at Taba has been completed as of June 2020. Since then, the office has been in use by the three officers at the Project Coordination Unit.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

In the Year 3, the following new construction activities will be spillover:

1. One Guard Post at BWS
2. One Staff Quarter of JSWNP
3. One Head Quarter office at JWS
4. One Range office at PNP
5. One Staff Quarter at PNP
6. One Range office at PWS
7. One TRFS at RMNP
8. One Staff Quarter at SWS
9. One Guard Post at WCNP
10. One BC Range Office at Paro
11. One BC Range Office at Bumthang
12. One BC Range Office at Zhemgang

All maintenance works at JWS, PWS, PNP, RMNP and Bumthang TFD will be continued in Year 3 when the lock-down has been lifted.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

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)

Status

Activity started - progress on track

Implementation Progress

20

%

Progress for the relevant reporting period

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 this activity are as follows:

UNDP-GEF: Office equipment for Paro Forest Division have been procured. The equipment includes 11 computers, 2 external hard drive; a lamination machine and an office chair procured. Although the signage design has been completed in all field offices, the development and installation of signage are still pending.

Installation of Signage at Chendebji, Gogona, Mongar areas for BC8 is completed; Biodiversity information signage along the eco-trail of Tergola in JKSNR completed; Development of new trekking route from Chumbu Lhakhang to Chin-tugoengpa in Paro Division; 14 signage installed for BC 2 by Wangdue Division; Signage for BC4 and Campsites developed at Bermo botanical garden by Zhemgang Division; Numerous signage were also developed in JSWNP.

NCD: Procurement of Vehicles as per the plan has been completed. One 4WD Toyota Hilux each was handed over to RBP, RMNP and JKSNR. 5 motorbikes were also procured and handed over to PWS, SWS, JKSNR, Trashigang and Sarpang TFDs.

BWS: The BWS procured five laptops for the officials in the range offices as most of the SMART data needs to be stored and old laptops were not functioning properly.

JDNP: The Park procured office equipment and supplies such as three laptops, two printers, cartridges and stationeries for official purposes.

JKSNR: The budget under vehicle maintenance was used mainly for the fuelling of vehicles for monitoring visits and also to procure tyres for the vehicles. The general operations budget was used to procure additional office furniture for the two newly constructed offices.

JSWNP: The management purchased five laptops, three printers and one chair as well as other office stationeries and necessities such as the grass cutter, water dispenser and WIFI routers. An electric stove was also procured for the transit camp at Phobjikha.

JWS: From the maintenance budget, the fuelling of vehicles and maintenance was done. The office also procured two laptops, one printer, one steel almirah and a wardrobe. The budget was also used to pay the telephone and internet bills and renovation of electrification at Range Office. Office furniture has been procured from Thimphu but it could not be transported to JWS.

PNP: Two laptops, a desktop and a printer were purchased. The general operations budget was used for the payment of utilities bills for electricity, water, telephones and internet.

PWS: The office equipment budget was used for purchasing six printers which was distributed to headquarter and two range offices at Nichula and Singye gewogs. The general operations budget has been used mainly to pay bills for internet connection and electricity.

RMNP: The budget was used to procure four laptops and two smart phones. Office furniture including four office tables, seven revolving chairs, nine wooden arm chairs and a steel almirah was purchased.

SWS: The budget of office equipment was used for purchase of furniture such as four revolving chairs and 26 arm chairs for the office. Networking of internet connection of SWS headquarter, Merak and Sakteng Range Offices. The enhanced internet connectivity has improved the timely delivery of some of the online services to the general public.

WCNP: Purchased office stationeries including paper, toners for printers. Other stationeries required for RBS were also procured.

Bumthang TFD: From the general operations, the management purchased a laptop and printer cartridges for official use. Other relevant office stationeries such as paper and files were also procured. The vehicle fuel was used for the monitoring purposes.

Mongar TFD: Under this activity, the Division procured a television for the dissemination of BC information especially during pandemic situation where offices got engaged with a greater number of virtual meetings and conferences. Office supplies and equipment including two laptops, USB converter and printer cartridges were also procured.

Paro TFD: The budget for general operation was used for payment of electricity bills, internet bills, procurement of A4 size paper, printer cartridge and water bills for the offices under Haa and Paro. The budget was also used for fuelling the vehicles for conducting the patrolling activities. Supply orders for other office equipment such as scanner and photocopier machines were also placed, but it could not be delivered due to the lockdown.

Pema Gatshel TFD: The budget for general operations were used in the procurement of office stationeries and to cover the utilities bills for water, electricity, telephone and internet connectivity for the office. The budget was also utilized for the fuel and maintenances of the vehicles used for patrolling duties. However, all budget could not be utilized since most of the works were done from home and several officials were deputed for border patrolling duties.

Samdrup Jongkhar TFD: The Division procured office equipment and stationeries including two computer desktops, paper, printer cartridges.

Sarapng TFD: The budget was used for procurement of office stationeries such as printer cartridges, files, A4 size papers and other office supplies.

Trashigang TFD: The Division used for the procurement of office equipment and supplies such as paper, printer cartridges, three heaters, one brush cutter for weeding office surroundings and a power chain.

Tsirang TFD: The budget was used for the procurement of printer cartridges, office stationeries, one binding machine, one lamination machine and a scanner currently being used by the Division and Range offices in the vicinity.

Wangdue TFD: The budget for general operations were used in the procurement of office stationeries and to cover the utilities bills for water, electricity, telephone and internet connectivity for the office.

Zhemgang TFD: A television was procured mainly to share BC information and dissemination of other environmental and forest conservation education for the general public waiting to avail forestry services. It has been also found useful for virtual conferencing during the COVID-19 pandemic which restricted the mass gathering. Further, a bukhari, traditional Bhutanese heater and fuelwood was also procured for the office building. The remaining budget was spent on utility bills and office and other stationery supplies.

PCU: One electric car was purchased for BFL PCU.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

In the next reporting period, the implementing agencies will continue purchase the required office stationery, equipment and vehicles necessary for the smooth implementation of the BFL activities.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

Project Output Name

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 protect-ed area network have been developed, approved by the RGoB, implemented, and are producing funding that is flowing to the PA network

The output name should match with the output reported in the sub-section 2.4.3. If you have multiple activities to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name for every activity.

Project Activity Name

16.1: Development, lobbying and implementation of new sustainable financial mechanisms

Status

Activity started - progress delayed

Implementation Progress

1	%
---	---

Progress for the relevant reporting period

The BFLFS coordinated the first stakeholder meeting with officials from the GNHC, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Policy and Planning Division (PPD) under Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF), Department of Forests and Park Services and BFL PCU. It was decided that the PPD, MoAF would take the lead on this milestone and coordinate working on developing new sustainable financial mechanism with a task force.

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.

Key milestones and deliverables for the next reporting period

A task force will have to be instituted representing all the relevant agencies to develop sustainable financing mechanisms to sustain conservation and enhance livelihoods within the PA network areas.

Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.

2.4 Progress Update on the Logic Framework Indicators

Values of Baseline, mid-term target and final targets should be the same from the approved funding proposals unless calculation methodologies were revised in agreements with the GCF. Please attach a supporting document(s) describing the calculation methodology of the current value of all the indicators in Section 6; the indicators cover core, impact, outcome, and output levels. If there is a change in the methodology, you need to include clear justifications for the change and changed values as compared to the previous year.

This sub-section 2.4 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects. Please write 'Not Applicable' as the response.

2.4.1 Core Indicators

Select applicable core indicators

- Mitigation Core Indicator 1 - Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced as a result of GCF funded project/programme
- Mitigation Core Indicator 2 - Cost per tCO2eq decreased for GCF funded project/programme
- Mitigation Core Indicator 3 - Volume of finance leveraged by GCF funding (Disaggregated by public/private source)
- Adaptation Core Indicator 1 - Direct Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme
- Adaptation Core Indicator 2 - Indirect Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme
- Adaptation Core Indicator 3 - Number of total beneficiaries relative to total population

Mitigation Core Indicator 1 - Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced as a result of GCF funded project/programme (Unit: tCO2eq)

Please provide the ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis. Please note that the values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing). The 'Final Target' is the amount of emission reduced up to the end of implementation. The 'Expected lifetime emission reductions overtime' is an estimate of emission reductions over the lifetime. If the end of lifetime coincides with the end of implementation then please provide the same value for 'Final Target' and 'Expected lifetime emission reductions over time'.

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
206200000 tCO2eq	5000000 tCO2eq	12500000 tCO2eq	35100000 tCO2eq

Expected lifetime emission reductions overtime	35100000 tCO2eq
--	-----------------

Remarks (including changes, if any)

The annual forest growth has been maintained.

Mitigation Core Indicator 2 - Cost per tCO2eq decreased for GCF funded project/programme (Unit: Cost per tCO2eq)

Total GCF Funding	Total Co-financing	Currency
26 557 354	91 700 000	usd

This value is auto-populated from 3.1.1. (Information is locked for editing)

This value is auto-populated from 3.1.2. (Information is locked for editing)

This value is auto-populated from 3.1. (Information is locked for editing)

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	0	0	0

Estimated cost per tCO2eq reduced over lifetime

Calculation methodologies:

The baseline is total project funding divided by baseline emission reduction.

The current value is total project funding divided by the current value of emission reduction. This value is on a cumulative basis.

The mid-term target is total project funding by the mid-term target of emission reduction.

The final target is total project funding by the final target of emission reduction.

The estimated cost per emission reduced over lifetime is the total project funding divided by expected lifetime emission reductions over lifetime.

Please confirm the aforementioned auto-calculated values and, if different, provide values and corresponding methodologies.

As defined within the FP for a cross-cutting project:
 (a) Total project financing is US \$118.2 M, of which approximately 25% is on mitigation: US \$29.55 M
 (b) Total requested from GCF is US \$26.5 M, of which approximately 50% is on mitigation: US \$13.25 M
 (c) Expected carbon sequestration during 14 years of project implementation: 35.1 MtCO2eq
 (d) Estimated cost per tCO2eq (d=a/c): US \$0.84 / tCO2eq
 (e) Estimated GCF cost per tCO2eq (e=b/c): US \$0.38 / tCO2eq

Adaptation Core Indicator 1 - Direct Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis. Please note that the values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

Baseline	Baseline (% of female)
0	<input type="text"/> %
Current Value	Current Value (% of female)
7805	45 <input type="text"/> %
Mid-term Target	Mid-term Target (% of female)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> %
Final Target	Final Target (% of female)
35000	55 <input type="text"/> %

Remarks (including changes, if any)

In Year 2, there were no direct adaptation activities, but conservation awareness programs were provided to the communities. 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.

Adaptation Core Indicator 2 - Indirect Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis. Please note that the values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

Baseline	Baseline (% of female)
0	<input type="text"/> %
Current Value	Current Value (% of female)
0	<input type="text"/> %
Mid-term Target	Mid-term Target (% of female)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> %
Final Target	Final Target (% of female)
110000	55 <input type="text"/> %

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Adaptation Core Indicator 3 - Number of total beneficiaries relative to total population (Units: percentage %)

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis. Please note that the values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing).

Share of direct beneficiaries relative to total population

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0 %	%	%	4 %

Share of female direct beneficiaries relative to total population

Baseline (female)	Current Value (female)	Mid-term Target (female)	Final Target (female)
0 %	%	%	%

Share of indirect beneficiaries relative to total population

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0 %	%	%	15 %

Share of female indirect beneficiaries relative to total population

Baseline (female)	Current Value (female)	Mid-term Target (female)	Final Target (female)
0 %	%	%	%

Remarks (including changes, if any)

2.4.2 Impact Indicators

Select applicable impact indicators

- M1.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of increased low-emission energy access and power generation
- M2.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of increased access to low-emission transport
- M3.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of buildings, cities, industries and appliances
- M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
- A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention
- A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)
- A1.3 Number of Fund funded projects/programmes that supports effective adaptation to fish stock migration and depletion due to climate change
- A2.1 Number of males and females benefiting from introduced health measures to respond to climate-sensitive diseases
- A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)
- A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses
- A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable)
- A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change
- A4.2 Value of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change

M4.1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) reduced or avoided as a result of sustainable management of forests and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (Unit: tCO2eq)

Please provide the ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis. Please note that the values should be based on total funding (GCF funding and co-financing). The 'Final Target' is the amount of emission reduced up to the end of implementation. The 'Expected lifetime emission reductions overtime' is an estimate of emission reductions over the lifetime. If the end of lifetime coincides with the end of implementation then please provide the same value for 'Final Target' and 'Expected lifetime emission reductions over time'.

Baseline		Current Value		Mid-term Target		Final Target	
206200000	tCO2eq	5000000	tCO2eq	12500000	tCO2eq	35100000	tCO2eq

Expected lifetime emission reductions overtime

 tCO2eq

Remarks (including changes, if any)

The annual forest growth has been maintained.

A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change (Units: multiple, as applicable)

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis.

Use 'Add row' button to add multiple units/sub-indicators

Unit			
Hectares			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
1639650	1639650	1975000	1975000
Remarks (including changes, if any)			
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.			

2.4.3 Project/Programme-level Outcome & Output Indicators

Please provide ex-post 'Current Value' on a cumulative basis. If you have multiple outputs to be reported against one outcome, you need to write down the same outcome name for every output. Likewise, if you have multiple indicators to be reported against one output, you need to write down the same output name and corresponding outcome name for every indicator.

Use 'Add row' button to add multiple outcomes, outputs and/or indicators.

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Mitigation	M9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
Not Applicable			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (M TCO ₂ eq) sequestered			
Unit			
M tCO ₂ eq			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
206.2	5	12.5	35.1
Remarks (including changes, if any)			
The annual forest growth has been maintained.			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Mitigation	M9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
Not Applicable			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management			
Unit			
Ha			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	1095.69		3000
Remarks (including changes, if any)			
Baseline from 2017. The reported current figure has been achieved through co-financing from other do-nors.			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Adaptation	A6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
Not Applicable			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
Number of plans using data and recommendations from climate change analysis			
Unit			
Plans			

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	0		82

Remarks (including changes, if any)

10 PA/BC management plans
2 National Five-Year Plans
70 business plans

Results Area Type
Adaptation

Outcome Name
A8.0 Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
Not Applicable

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
Percent of target population aware of the potential impacts of climate change and range of possible responses

Unit
%

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	73		80

Remarks (including changes, if any)

(5511 out of 7500 HHs)
The communities familiarized with the basic concepts of Climate Change and its impacts and how forest conservation is important to address the negative impacts of climate change in Bhutan.

Results Area Type
Please select

Outcome Name
Socioeconomic well-being 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

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries: total, by gender, and as % of the country population

Unit
People

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	7805		35000

Remarks (including changes, if any)

(3544 F and 4261 M)
(45% female)
Awareness programs carried out for the communities in PAs/BCs.

Results Area Type
Please select

Outcome Name
Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
Population of tigers in the wild

Unit
Tigers

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
103	103	113	123

Remarks (including changes, if any)
Baseline 2015

Results Area Type
Please select

Outcome Name
Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
Population of snow leopards in the wild

Unit
Snow Leopards

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
96	96	96	96

Remarks (including changes, if any)
Baseline 2016

Results Area Type
Mitigation

Outcome Name
Forest and vegetative cover within the Protected Area System help Bhutan remain carbon neutral

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
1. From Year 2 onwards, forest quality and extent (at 1.1M ha) maintained within the PA network, thereby sequestering 240 M tCO₂eq and increasing climate resilience through forest ecosystem conservation

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (TCO₂eq) sequestered

Unit
M tCO₂eq

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
206.2	5	12.5	35.1

Remarks (including changes, if any)

The annual forest growth has been maintained.

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Mitigation	Forest and vegetative cover within the Protected Area System help Bhutan remain carbon neutral		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
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			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
Hectares of degraded land under re-forestation			
Unit			
Ha			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	1095.69		3000
Remarks (including changes, if any)			
Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal.			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Adaptation	Socio-economic wellbeing of communities in and in the vicinity of the PA system enhanced by climate informed natural resources management.		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
3. By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support, and engage in conservation initiatives including waste management			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
# of people voluntarily involved in conservation activities (sex-disaggregated)			
Unit			
people			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	7805		
Remarks (including changes, if any)			
(3544 F and 4261 M) Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines and targets in early 2021.			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Adaptation	Socio-economic wellbeing of communities in and in the vicinity of the PA system enhanced by climate informed natural resources management.		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
4. From Year 7 onwards, all communities within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to in-crease their climate and disaster resilience			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			

Indicator Name
 # HHS adopting climate adaptation mechanisms (sex-disaggregated)

Unit
 HHS

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	0		

Remarks (including changes, if any)
 Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines and targets in early 2021.

Results Area Type
 Adaptation

Outcome Name
 Socio-economic wellbeing of communities in and in the vicinity of the PA system enhanced by climate informed natural resources management.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
 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

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
 # of HWC incidences when wildlife population is stable or increasing

Unit
 incidents

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	0		

Remarks (including changes, if any)
 Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Indicator under review. Setting base-lines and targets in early 2021.

Results Area Type
 Adaptation

Outcome Name
 Socio-economic wellbeing of communities in and in the vicinity of the PA system enhanced by climate informed natural resources management.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
 6. By Year 9, 80% of all households within PAs and neighboring areas have increased access to nature-based employment and income generating opportunities including eco-tourism

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
 # HHS with increased income due to BFL activities (sex-disaggregated)

Unit
 HHS

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	0		

Remarks (including changes, if any)
 Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Indicator under review. Setting baselines and targets in early 2021.

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Adaptation	Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity. PAS provides sustained ecosystem services for socioeconomic and ecological wellbeing.		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
7. By Year 6, populations of tigers and snow leopards – two flagship species that represent major ecosystems – are in-creased or stable (tigers increased by at least 20% over 2015 levels, and snow leopards stable at 2016 levels)			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
Population of tigers in the wild			
Unit			
tigers			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
103	103	113	123
Remarks (including changes, if any)			
Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal.			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Adaptation	Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity. PAS provides sustained ecosystem services for socioeconomic and ecological wellbeing.		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
7. By Year 6, populations of tigers and snow leopards – two flagship species that represent major ecosystems – are in-creased or stable (tigers increased by at least 20% over 2015 levels, and snow leopards stable at 2016 levels)			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
Population of snow leopards in the wild			
Unit			
snow leopards			
Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
96	96	96	96
Remarks (including changes, if any)			
Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal.			

Results Area Type	Outcome Name		
Adaptation	Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity. PAS provides sustained ecosystem services for socioeconomic and ecological wellbeing.		
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)			
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)			
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.			
Indicator Name			
Number of conservation plans			

Unit
Plans

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	0		10

Remarks (including changes, if any)
Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines and targets in early 2021.

Results Area Type
Adaptation

Outcome Name
Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity. PAS provides sustained ecosystem services for socioeconomic and ecological wellbeing.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
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

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
Number of parks implementing SMART patrolling

Unit
parks

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
1	18		10

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Results Area Type
Adaptation

Outcome Name
Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity. PAS provides sustained ecosystem services for socioeconomic and ecological wellbeing.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
10. By Year 6, at least one high conserva-tion, economically and culturally valued stretch of river linked to a PA is designated as free-flowing and effectively managed for conservation and climate-resilience

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
Improved or stable river basin health as measured by Rover Basin Health Scorecard

Unit

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	0		

Remarks (including changes, if any)
Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Indicator under review.

Results Area Type

Outcome Name

Adaptation	Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity. PAS provides sustained ecosystem services for socioeconomic and ecological wellbeing.
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)	
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)	
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.	
Indicator Name	
Hectares of habitat under improved management	
Unit	
Has	
Baseline	Current Value
0	207.054
Mid-term Target	Final Target
Remarks (including changes, if any)	
Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal. Setting baselines in 2020 and targets in early 2021.	

Results Area Type	Outcome Name
Adaptation	Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity. PAS provides sustained ecosystem services for socioeconomic and ecological wellbeing.
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)	
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	
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.	
Indicator Name	
Number of Plans incorporating natural capital valuation and key ecosystem services	
Unit	
Plans	
Baseline	Current Value
0	0
Mid-term Target	Final Target
	12
Remarks (including changes, if any)	
10 (PAs) 1 (BC) 1 (FYP) Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal.	

Results Area Type	Outcome Name
Adaptation	Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity. PAS provides sustained ecosystem services for socioeconomic and ecological wellbeing.
Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)	
13. By Year 7, watershed conditions in 10 critical catchments within the protected area system improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socioeconomic development	
Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.	
Indicator Name	
Number of watersheds with management plan	

Unit
watersheds

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
0	0		10

Remarks (including changes, if any)
Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal.

Results Area Type
Please select

Outcome Name
Organizational, institutional and resource capacity strengthened for effective management of PAS.
Support the Government of Bhutan to develop new sources of financing for Bhutan's PAS.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
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

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
Bhutan METT+ management effectiveness scores

Unit
%

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
66.2	66.2		80

Remarks (including changes, if any)
Following reporting frequency in Funding Proposal.

Results Area Type
Please select

Outcome Name
Organizational, institutional and resource capacity strengthened for effective management of PAS.
Support the Government of Bhutan to develop new sources of financing for Bhutan's PAS.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)
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

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name
of competent full-time PA network staff in place

Unit
persons

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
380	560	613	722

Remarks (including changes, if any)

Results Area Type
Please select

Outcome Name

Organizational, institutional and resource capacity strengthened for effective management of PAS.
Support the Government of Bhutan to develop new sources of financing for Bhutan's PAS.

Output Name (under the afore-mentioned outcome)

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

Please write 'Not Applicable' if the below-mentioned indicator is to be reported directly at the outcome level.

Indicator Name

Increase Government funding level of PAs

Unit

Millions of US\$

Baseline	Current Value	Mid-term Target	Final Target
3.4	4.1	5.27	7.1

Remarks (including changes, if any)

2.5 Report on changes during implementation (include actual and expected changes)

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, most of the activities such as consultancy, training, procurement, construction, travel and related sub-activities have been delayed leading to the deferment of activities. Moreover, announcement of nationwide lock-down in August-September and December-January, most works had to be stopped mid-way and could not be completed as scheduled causing it to spillover further. These situations are likely to influence the overall outcome of the project and will be adaptively managed as feasible.

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.

2.6 Implementation challenges and lessons learned

Challenge encountered

Delay in implementation due to outbreak of COVID-19

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact on the project implementation

High

Measures adopted

Wherever possible, implementation works are being carried out depending on activity prioritization works.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Restriction on movement of officials, public gatherings and procurement due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Challenge encountered

Delay in construction due to non-release of budget in Q2 because of ESMP

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Financial

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Carried out minor works with the help of some office staffs but major construction works have been progressing slowly

Lesson learned and other remarks

Need to carry out ESMP before the work is awarded to the contractor

Challenge encountered

Difficult to understand some of the ESS requirements for the preparation of ESMPs

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Environmental/Social

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Had several rounds of discussion with the consultants to understand the context and requirements.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Requirements of the ESS need to be aligned to country context.

Challenge encountered

ESS for small waterholes and snags

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Environmental/Social

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

The scale of the activity is small. Working to combine similar works.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Waterholes constructed are generally small in size and will not impact to the flow of streams.

Challenge encountered

Limited staffs to carry out all the planned activities as some staffs are engaged in COVID-19 duty

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Managed with the staff available

Lesson learned and other remarks

The limited staff are over-worked and some activities may have to be re-prioritized in order to implement quality work at the field.

Challenge encountered

Multiple changes to AWPB due to COVID-19

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Multiple rounds of meetings with PCU to confirm the activities happened till the last quarter.

Lesson learned and other remarks

With uncertainties, even planned activities are not being able to implemented.

Challenge encountered

Need for more time and engagement from the technical offices and PCU office especially ESS and Gender to understand the activities clearly before implementing

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Environmental/Social

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Need to follow up and call the technical offices and PCU offices daily to seek clarification

Lesson learned and other remarks

BFL Field focal officials are engaged on other projects and service deliveries, so capacity building on specific requirements such as ESS and Gender and on project management in general has been challenging but necessary.

Challenge encountered

With COVID-19 restrictions, it is difficult for contractors to procure construction materials and laborers at the previously quoted rate

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type **Impact on the project implementation**

Measures adopted

Communicated to the PCU about the cost escalation

Lesson learned and other remarks

Physical progress has been delayed. On the other hand, PCU has informed about this turn of events to the BFL Fund Secretariat for guidance.

Challenge encountered

No engineer services for estimates and drawings (esp. for construction works). District engineers have their own planned activities.

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type **Impact on the project implementation**

Measures adopted

Need to request and follow-up constantly

Lesson learned and other remarks

Need to look for a way to have a dedicated engineer with many infrastructure activities planned under the project. The PCU is working out with the NCD to approach the Department with the possibility to either open a separate position or consultancy from the project.

Challenge encountered

Inadequate patrolling tools and equipment for most of the field offices

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type **Impact on the project implementation**

Measures adopted

Managing with old equipment and tools

Lesson learned and other remarks

Difficult to work with older equipment when the software had been updated. New equipment and tools required.

Challenge encountered

The Department of National Budget (DNB) does not allow some object codes and they change the object codes as per the prevailing rules during budget incorporation. The new object code makes it difficult while implementing the activity.

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Financial

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Used the object code assigned by DNB

Lesson learned and other remarks

Meeting with DNB to familiarize them about some of the activities so that the department approves the budget code as proposed based on the nature of activity

Challenge encountered

Late release of budget due to project requirements had led to implementation of RBA in monsoon season

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Financial

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Use of rain gears and leech repellents

Lesson learned and other remarks

The swollen river and heavy down-pour caused hindrance leading to delay in completion of the activities. Better planning required to ensure timely delivery of funds.

Challenge encountered

Trans-shifting of procured materials to JWS due to sealing of borders

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Procurement

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Only few small items were transported through essential goods carrying vehicles. Working with suppliers to ensure delivery when possible.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Activities not within our control needs to be planned carefully

Challenge encountered

Language challenges and translation

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type Environmental/Social **Impact on the project implementation** Minor/Solved

Measures adopted

Involved gewog administration

Lesson learned and other remarks

Misunderstanding and mistranslated with the language barrier.

Challenge encountered

Unavailability of rate for supply of patrolling and survey equipment in local market and other regional market in the country, leading to time consumption

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type Procurement **Impact on the project implementation** Moderate

Measures adopted

Waited for rates to be submitted

Lesson learned and other remarks

Possibility of direct purchase through approval of the Ministry for items unavailable in the country

Challenge encountered

Revival work of some natural ponds and lakes are quite difficult due to its unknown depth posing risk to the work-ers. In addition, Buddhist beliefs on the presence of local deity in such lakes/ponds poses difficulty in getting workers in such sites.

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type Environmental/Social **Impact on the project implementation** Minor/Solved

Measures adopted

Buddhist way of offering and seeking permission from local deity ritual was performed. During the works, people entering the ponds to remove fallen logs, leaves and branches have to be tightened by the safety ropes.

Lesson learned and other remarks

In addition to accurate scientific methods and proper safety protocols of implementing project activities, there needs to be consideration for many lo-cal/religious/traditional ways to conduct works successfully

Challenge encountered

In few cases, local people raise issues of establishment of waterhole and saltlicks leading to attraction of wild animals which would destroy their crops

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Environmental/Social

Impact on the project implementation

Minor/Solved

Measures adopted

Avoided salt lick and waterhole establishment works nearby agricultural lands. Local people were advised about the long-term benefits of such habitats and how it is an important mechanism to retain the wild animals within their natural habitat

Lesson learned and other remarks

Consultation with local people is important while carrying out any sort of conservation management works.

Challenge encountered

Vastness of the Park areas and ruggedness of terrains /topography provide hindrances while carrying out inventories/surveys taking longer time

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact on the project implementation

Minor/Solved

Measures adopted

Had to leave some of the inaccessible plots

Lesson learned and other remarks

Possibility of piloting the use of drones to cover the inaccessible plots in the future.

Challenge encountered

Inadequate project management skills and other reporting requirements

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Wherever possible, the BFL Focal officials have been explained about the requirements. Additional capacity building under development by AE to support the Project.

Lesson learned and other remarks

Need to provide Project Management training along with the awareness on all reporting formats which has been planned in Year 3.

Challenge encountered

Difficult to monitor all the proposed sub-activities due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel and movement

Describe the challenge faced during 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 and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge type

Operational

Impact on the project implementation

Moderate

Measures adopted

Virtual progress monitoring

Lesson learned and other remarks

Difficult to get all the progress in-formation on time since there is no reliable internet connectivity. The workload increases for the field offices with multiple incomplete reporting works.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 2 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 2 is complete and ready for submission.

Section 3: Financial Information

Section 3: Financial Information

Please note that this is section 3 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

3.1 Approved Budget for entire project period as per FAA

Currency

(Information is locked for editing)

GCF Funding (Equity)

GCF Funding (Grants)

(Information is locked for editing)

GCF Funding (Guarantees)

GCF Funding (In-kind)

GCF Funding (Loans)

GCF Funding (Results-Based Payment)

3.1.1 Total GCF Funding

(Information is locked for editing)

Please confirm if the afore-mentioned values are different as per your knowledge.

3.2 Co-financing

Currency

USD

(Information is locked for editing)

Co-financing (Equity)

Co-financing (Grants)

91 670 648

(Information is locked for editing)

Co-financing (Guarantees)

Co-financing (In-kind)

Co-financing (Loans)

Co-financing (Results-Based Payment)

3.2.1 Total Co-financing

91 670 648

*(Information is locked for editing)***Please confirm the afore-mentioned values are different as per your knowledge.**

No differences to be reported.

3.3 Disbursements Details (Cumulative to this reporting period)

3.3.1 Total GCF Disbursement

(Information is locked for editing)

Currency

(Information is locked for editing)

GCF Equity Disbursement

GCF Grants Disbursement

(Information is locked for editing)

GCF Guarantees Disbursement

GCF In-kind Disbursement

GCF Loans Disbursement

GCF Results-Based Payment Disbursement

Please confirm the afore-mentioned values are different as per your knowledge.

3.3.2 Co-Financing Disbursement

Provide the cumulative amount of disbursements from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

Choose currency

3.3.3 Total Project Disbursement

Provide the cumulative amount of disbursements from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

Choose currency

Please provide comments on sub-section 3.3, if any.

3.4 Expenditure details (Cumulative to this reporting period)

Choose currency

Please select

GCF Equity Expenditures

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

GCF Grants Expenditures

2 277 455.52

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

GCF Guarantees Expenditures

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

GCF Loans Expenditures

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

3.4.1 GCF Expenditures

2 277 455.52

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

3.4.2 Co-financing Expenditures

10 361 751.66

Provide the cumulative amount of expenditures from the start of implementation to the end of this reporting period. Indicate '0' if no amount is disbursed yet.

3.4.3 Total Project Expenditures

12

Please provide comments on sub-section 3.4, if any.

3.5 Investment & Other Income (Cumulative to this reporting period)

Reporting Level for investment

Please select the second option 'Accredited Entity Portfolio Level' only if AEs have more than one project where all GCF funds are held in a consolidated GCF Special Account.

 Project Level Accredited Entity Portfolio Level

Choose currency

USD

Accredited Entity Portfolio Level Investment & Other Income

53 652.21

Please provide comments on sub-section 3.5, if any.

USD 53,652.21 is interest earned on GCF proceeds (as of 26/02/2021) held in WWF's GCF Account. Please advise if WWF should reflow this interest to the GCF Trustee. And, if so, how to do so.

3.6 Report on AE fees (Cumulative to this reporting period)

Reporting Level for AE fees

Please select the second option 'Accredited Entity Portfolio Level' only if AEs have more than one project where all GCF funds are held in a consolidated GCF Special Account.

 Project Level Accredited Entity Portfolio Level

Choose currency

USD

Project Level AE Fees**Please provide comments on sub-section 3.6, if any.****3.7 Annual Financial Performance Report****Please download the Financial Performance Report Template in Excel.**[Financial Performance Report Template](#)

This sub-section 3.7 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects. Please provide a separate 'Financial Progress Details' in Section 6.

Please attach the Annual Financial Performance Report here.**Please provide comments on the attachment.****Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information ***

* This is a required question to submit section 3 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 3 is complete and ready for submission.

Section 4: Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender

Section 4: Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender

Please note that this is section 4 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

4.1 Implementation of environmental and social safeguards and gender elements

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.

4.1.1 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.

Some of the activities, mostly construction works, of Year 1 (2019) were continued over to Year 2 (2020). These activities mainly include construction of office buildings including staff quarters, maintenance for existing and new infrastructure, river retention wall, eco-tourism, and waste management, water holes and restoration of alpine meadow. For the first half of Year 2, progress of almost all activities have been hindered. and only few activities of spillover construction are on-going at a slow rate. There are two main reasons for this delay. Firstly, it was due to the delay in finalizing the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for the activities requiring ESMP which further resulted in delay in payment for the activities, mainly construction. Secondly, it is due to the COVID-19 situation which impacted the construction activities starting from purchasing of materials, unavailability of workers, etc. as well as consultation activities which required meeting with the public and relevant stakeholders.

The ESMPs for all 10 Parks and 8 BCs and WMD have been developed, approved and disclosed by September 2020. The activities planned in Year 2 were implemented from October 2020, and they primarily consisted of constructions of Office buildings including staff quarters, maintenance for existing infrastructure, river retention wall, bio gas, eco-tourism, water holes, restoration of alpine meadow and grassland. 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.
- Cleaning and proper waste management

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 safety of the workers for the construction activities
- Restrictions for communities to access NWFP
- Tensions between temporary workers and local communities, and pressure on local water supply resources.

With the strong rules and regulations existing in the country, all ongoing activities have obtained the following clearances from the competent 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 de-pend 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 mainly from the Gewog or Dzongkhag office

4.1.2 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:

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants specifically addressing ESS & Gender under FAA**Compliance Type**

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Environmental Assessment Act 2000

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Regulation for Environmental Clearance of Projects 2016

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulation 2017

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan, 1995

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Land Act of Bhutan 2007

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

The Water Act of Bhutan 2011 and its regulation 2014

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan 2009 and its regulation 2016

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

The Road Act of Bhutan 2013

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Labour and Employment Act 2007

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Local Government Act of Bhutan 2009

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Law / Regulation

Compliance Title & Description

Procurement Rules and Regulations 2019

Status of compliance

Complied

Compliance Type

Condition

Compliance Title & Description

Independent ESS Review Report - condition for disbursement by BFL Board of Trustees

Status of compliance

Complied

4.1.3 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.

Implementation of ESMPs and ESMFs

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

From the main infrastructure activities that required ESMP in 2019, the office buildings under NCD for PCU staffs and JKSNR headquarter have been completed while JWS is still ongoing and progress has been delayed due to shortage of skilled laborers and construction materials. For 2020, all activities have complied with national legislation and requirements. All ESS activities were implemented after the ESMPs were approved and disclosed in September 2020. However, some activities had to be deferred to 2021 in discussions with the implementing agencies on the possibility of implementation as there were stringent COVID-19 restrictions in most parts of the country. Accordingly, the funds were released in October 2020 for the implementable activities and incorporated into government budget in between November to early December 2020.

The ESS consultants also provided detailed trainings on the ESS Screening, ESMP and GRM to all the BFL focal officials from September-October 2020. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions on travel and movements, all training was conducted virtually except for the central implementing agencies located in Thimphu. There was a total of 67 officials (12 female and 55 male) directly trained on the BFL project requirements. Few comments/feedbacks received on the ESS forms and on the overall requirement of ESMP for some activities was shared with the international Consultant with the WWF AE for consideration. Most of the attendees felt that the ESS and ESMP needs to be contextualized at the country level as Bhutan already have strong rules and regulations with regard to environmental conservation.

Due to travel restrictions, the ESS consultants could only visit the nearby ESS activity sites at JDNP, NCD, RBP and Wangdue Territorial Forest Division (BC2) while the physical progress for the remaining field offices were shared via online meetings and sharing of progress pictures. During the field visits to nearby field offices, it was observed that detailed training on the ESMP and GRM needs to be provided to the field staffs (who work under the BFL focal) as they are key people directly involved for successful implementation of the activities. The ESMP has been approved for all relevant offices as mentioned earlier and the interim BFL GRM mechanism will be managed by the PCU. A brochure on the working of the GRM has been shared with the field offices during the training on ESS in October 2020.

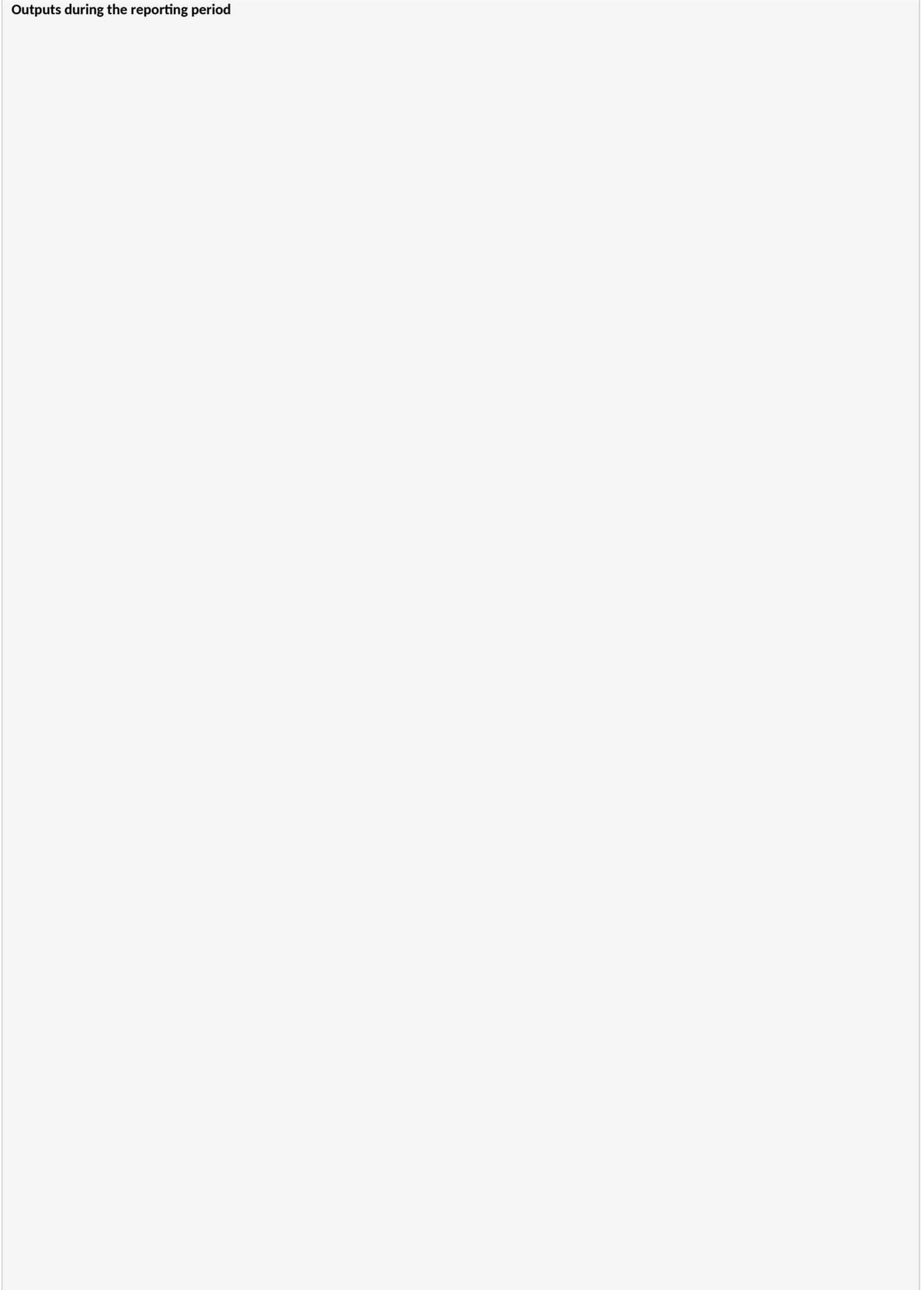
To date, the familiarization and awareness on the requirements of ESS, ESMP and GRM has been provided only for the BFL Focal Officers and Chief Forestry Officers. However, it was noticed that other relevant stakeholders such as the community and contractors in most field sites do not have a clear understanding of the concepts of the ESMP or GRM although forest officials have tried explaining during the consultation meetings. This seems to be applicable for almost all the field offices and it is difficult to see the immediate understanding of these concepts by all the stakeholders engaged. Progress have been observed and the contractors for new activity sites have been briefed about these important requirements and accordingly, are providing the necessary safety gears and clean and safe working environment for all workers. The consultants have also recommended the field offices to not only monitor but also explain about ESS requirements during field visits, consultation meetings and other project related gatherings. At present, the field offices have been trained virtually but it was difficult to keep everyone engaged and the internet connectivity was not that reliable for most offices. Therefore, it has been also suggested to provide one-to-one in person training to the BFL Chiefs and focal officials, once the situation is improved so that they can further explain to the stakeholders.

With the completion of tenure of the consultants, a Forestry Officer with the NCD has taken over as the new ESS Officer at the BFL PCU. She has been thoroughly trained by the international ESS consultant with the WWF AE in November 2020 with several online sessions on all the related concepts. It has been also recommended by the outgoing consultants to the ESS Officer to conduct a proper training to all the BFL stakeholders especially field focal personnel.

There were no changes in the risk category assigned to the project and all activities complied with the relevant national rules and regulations.

In line with the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Standards for the BFL project, the social safety of the workers has been addressed through the provision of a proper accommodation with clean water supply, living areas, toilets and electricity. To ensure workers' health and safety, proper field gears along with first-aid kits have been kept at the specific activity site. The details of the OHS of workers have been highlighted in the ESMP and the respective field offices have subsequently implemented it. Following is the information on the implementation of ESMP from Year 2 for each implementing agency:

Outputs during the reporting period



a. BC 1

1. Construction of Office: Ongoing; Main structure is almost complete. Remaining works include flooring, installation of doors and windows, roofing, drainage, paintings, water supply works, boundary wall and site development.
2. Improvement of waterhole and salt lick: Completed

b. BC 2

1. Construction of range office: Completed
2. Improvement of waterhole, salt licks, and enrichment plantation: Completed
3. Management of RAMSAR sites (waste management, campsite development): Not started due to late release of budget and uncertainties of COVID-19 restrictions
4. Nature trail at Phobjika- Develop nature trail from Gangtey Goenpa to Khewang Lhakhang: Ongoing; The construction of wooden railings along the trail has been completed.

c. BC 3

1. Improvement of salt licks, and waterholes: Ongoing
2. Enhance quality and resilience of low-land grassland: Ongoing

d. BC 4

1. Construction of BC Range office: Ongoing
2. Improvement of waterholes, snag trees and salt licks: Completed
3. Development of low land grasslands: Completed

e. BC 5

1. Improvement of waterholes in Pema Gatshel: Deferred to year 3
2. River protection wall at Potanala stream in Nganglam Dungkhang: Completed
3. Improvement of waterholes in Samdrup Jongkhar: Completed
4. River protection wall which includes construction of wall along small stream at Dewathang, Samdrup Jongkhar: Works delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions in Southern areas. It was difficult to get construction materials and laborers.

f. BC 6

1. Improved low-land grassland for habitat: Completed
2. Restoration and improvement of waterholes and salt licks: Completed

g. BC 7

1. Improvement of waterholes: Completed
2. Combined zonation: Deferred to Year 3.

h. BC 8

1. Construction of Range Office: Ongoing
2. Maintenance of Range Office: Completed
3. Restoration of lowland grassland: Deferred to Year 3
4. Improvement of waterholes and saltlicks: Deferred to Year 3. Could not be started due to lock-down.
5. Combined zonation: Activity deferred to Year 3

i. BWS

1. Ramsar camp site development: Completed
2. Bank protection around Dungscho lak: Completed
3. Combined zonation: Completed
4. Construction of guard post: Ongoing

j. JSWNP

1. River bank protection work: Completed
2. Construction of staff quarter in Zhemgang: Ongoing; Main structure has been completed while remaining works included painting, inner flooring and bathroom tile works
3. Improving waterholes in Langthel Gewog: Completed
4. Combined zonation by physical demarcation: Activity deferred to Year 3
5. Restoration of lowland grassland: Completed

k. JWS

1. Construction of Head Office: Ongoing and remaining works include installation of windows and doors.
2. Improvement of water holes and salt licks: Completed
3. Restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: Completed
4. Construction of embankment: Completed
5. Maintenance of Range Office and staff quarters: Ongoing

I. PNP

1. Construction of range office and staff quarter: Ongoing and remaining works include plumbing, paintings and site development
2. Improvement of waterholes including clearing wildlife trails around the waterholes: Completed
3. River protection wall which includes construction of wall along Murichhu near Lingmethang range office: Could not be started due to shortage of laborers and construction materials and also COVID-19 restrictions
4. Combined zonation: Activity deferred to Year 3
5. Maintenance of In-situ Rhododendron Garden: Activity deferred to Year 3

m. PWS

1. Construction of Range Office: Ongoing; Resource mobilization and foundation works ongoing.
2. Maintenance of Range Office at outpost: Not started due to shortage of laborers and materials required for maintenance
3. Improvement of waterholes: Ongoing
4. Improvement of lowland grassland: Ongoing
5. Combined zonation: Activity deferred to Year 3
6. River Bank protection at Phibsoo: Activity deferred to Year 3
7. River Bank protection at Nichula: Activity deferred to Year 3

n. SWS

1. Construction of Takin translocation facility at Kektong-Brangsa, Radhi: Completed
2. Construction of staff quarters: Ongoing; Tendering works completed and awarded.
3. River bank protection: Ongoing

o. WCNP

1. Construction of beat office/guard post office: Works delayed as cement works are not feasible in winter
2. Combined zonation and pillar fixing: Works delayed as cement works are not feasible in winter and deferred to Year 3.
3. Waste management basic infrastructure: Completed
4. Improvement of salt licks, water-holes, wetland and enrichment planting: Ongoing
5. Implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: Activity deferred to Year 3
6. Riverbank protection: Ongoing; Materials mobilization at the site

p. RMNP

1. Construction of Tiger Research Field Station: Ongoing; All works completed except few rectifications as suggested before the handing-taking.
2. Maintenance of Umling Range Office: Completed
3. Construction of gibbon wall for Specialthang river: Completed
4. Zonation and pillar fixing of RMNP: Activity deferred to Year 3
5. Grassland management at Specialthang: Completed
6. Improvement of salt licks, waterholes and snags: Completed
7. Construction of guard post at Tingtibi: Not started due to lack of budget

q. RBP

1. Combined zonation and pillar fixation: Activity deferred to Year 3
2. River bank protection: Activity deferred to Year 3
3. Improvement of salt licks/snags and water-holes & wet-lands enrichment planting: Activity deferred to Year 3
4. Lowland grassland: Ongoing; Majority works completed, only broadcasting of seeds left as it is seasonal activity

r. JDNP

1. Office maintenance: Completed
2. Identify priority sites for design, and implement rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies: Biogas plants have been in-stalled in 12 Households. Solar technologies have been deferred to Year 3
3. Manage salt licks, snags and waterholes: Completed
4. Riverbank protection: Completed
5. Combined zonation and Pillar fixing: Activity deferred to Year 3
6. Implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: Ongoing

s. JKSNR

1. Construction of eco-tourism structures along Haa- Nubtsonapata trail: Completed
2. Waterholes and salt lick: Activity deferred to year 3
3. Construction of Range office cum staff quarters at Sangbeykha Range Office: Completed
4. Construction of reserve head office, road access and fencing of office compound: Completed

t. WMD

1. Setting up hydromet stations at the Ramsar sites: Activity deferred to year 3

u. NCD

1. Construction of PCU office at Taba: Office construction completed

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

This area is currently blank, indicating that the key environmental, social, and gender issues, risks, and impacts addressed during implementation have not yet been documented.

a. BC 1

1. Construction of Office: Workers have been provided the necessary safety gears and equipment. The construction wastes have been disposed at the designated area frequently
2. Improvement of waterhole and salt lick: The activity of construction of waterholes have been completed

b. BC 2

1. Construction of range office: The main structure of the office is completed but site development and compound fencing will be completed with funding support from PHPA
2. Improvement of waterhole, salt licks, and enrichment plantation: The activity of construction of waterholes have been completed. All wastes were disposed at designated areas and workers were provided the safety gears as required. The improved areas are being monitored frequently
3. Management of RAMSAR sites (waste management, campsite development): Deferred to Year 3
4. Nature trail at Phobjika- Develop nature trail from Gangtey Goenpa to Khewang Lhakhang: The wood waste generated from railing works are regularly cleaned and disposed to the designated sites. No issues of human wildlife conflict observed. All relevant safety equipment such as gloves, hard hat and masks provided to the workers at the site. This 3km trail is presently used by the public and tourists as it is located close to social/religious site and facilities such as schools, parks, and playground and community facilities.

c. BC 3

1. Improvement of salt licks, and waterholes: Workers' health and safety requirements have been followed through provision of safety gears at the activity sites. Waste are all disposed at designated disposal sites. The project site for waterholes, salt licks and snags will be constantly patrolled to reduce the risk of poaching activities.
2. Enhance quality and resilience of low-land grassland: Workers' health and safety requirements have been followed through provision of safety gears at the activity sites. All waste generated from the implementation sites have been disposed of at the designated sites.

d. BC 4

1. Construction of BC Range office: Mobilization of construction materials have been started and foundation works will start soon. As of now, no noise, waste or dust pollution generated. The contractor has been advised of the project requirements identified under the ESMP.
2. Improvement of waterholes, snag trees and salt licks: The activity of construction of waterholes have been completed. All wastes were disposed at designated areas and workers were provided the safety gears as required. The improved areas are being monitored frequently by in-stalling camera traps.
3. Development of low land grasslands: Workers' health and safety requirements have been followed through provision of safety gears at the activity sites. All waste generated from the implementation sites have been disposed of at the designated sites.

e. BC 5

1. Improvement of waterholes in Pema Gatshel: Impacts and risks which require ESMP are: Construction waste; Workers' health and safety; Increased poaching; Risk of forest fire during burning of debris.
2. River protection wall at Potanala stream in Nganglam Dungkhag: The anticipated impacts were mitigated by disposing wastes at designated disposal sites and ensured no construction wastes were dis-posed to avoid contamination. The workers were provided with gloves, masks, boots and hard hats for safety.
3. Improvement of waterholes in Samdrup Jongkhar: The activity of construction of waterholes have been completed. All wastes were disposed at designated areas and workers were provided the safety gears as required. The improved areas are being monitored by the field staffs to prevent the illegal poachers from carrying out any illegal activities.
4. River protection wall which includes construction of wall along small stream at Dewathang, Samdrup Jongkhar: The following are the adverse impacts which will be addressed when the activity is imple-mented: Waste generation during construction from workers; Disturbance of water quality as a result of construction mainly sediment; Workers' health and safety.

f. BC 6

1. Improved low-land grassland for habitat: The activity was implemented in a controlled manner with only prescribed burning of unwanted shrubs and bushes.
2. Restoration and improvement of waterholes and salt licks: In consultation with community members, the works have been completed. No conflicts arose as the members from the community were consulted and engaged in the implementation of this activity. The workers were provided with safety gears such as gloves, masks and boots. All construction wastes were disposed at designated areas without creating much disturbance to the surrounding areas.

g. BC 7

1. Improvement of waterholes: The workers were provided with safety gears and equipment such as gloves, masks and boots. All construction wastes were disposed at designated areas without creating much disturbance to the surrounding areas. Constant monitoring of the sites to address the risk of poaching.
2. Combined zonation: The following are the impacts for the activity: Wastes during the consultation meeting and peg fixation at the sites.

h. BC 8

1. Construction of Range Office: Mobilization of construction materials have been started and foundation works will start soon. As of now, no noise, waste or dust pollution generated. The contractor has been advised of the project requirements identified under the ESMP.
2. Maintenance of Range Office: All renovation and maintenance works have been completed. Waste generated have been disposed at the designated sites. The workers were provided with necessary safety gears.

3. Restoration of lowland grassland: The environmental and social impacts could include the following: Workers health and safety; Waste by workers on sites; Risk of forest fire.

4. Improvement of waterholes and saltlicks: The impacts include the following: Wastes from digging and workers; Workers health and safety; Risk of invasion by planted species and displace the native species; Increased the risk of poaching; Once enrichment work is completed the waterholes and saltlicks may invite several animals and sometimes may result to congregation. Hence, a risk of easy killing by poachers grows in the area in the future.

5. Combined zonation: The following are the impacts for the activity: Wastes during the consultation meeting and peg fixation at the sites

i. BWS

1. Ramsar camp site development: The construction of campsite along with rest rooms, gazebos and trails have been completed. The waste generated from campsite development works were regularly cleaned and dis-posed to the designated sites. All relevant safety equipment such as gloves, hard hat and masks provided to the workers at the site.

2. Bank protection around Dungtho lak: All wastes were disposed at designated disposal sites and ensured no construction wastes were disposed to avoid contamination. The workers were provided with gloves, masks, boots and hard hats for safety.

3. Combined zonation: All necessary safety gears were provided to the workers.

4. Construction of guard post: Mobilization of construction materials have been started and foundation works will start soon. As of now, no noise, waste or dust pollution generated. The contractor has been advised of the project requirements identified under the ESMP.

j. JSWNP

1. River bank protection work: The anticipated impacts were mitigated by disposing wastes at designated sites and ensured no construction wastes were disposed to avoid contamination. The workers were provided with gloves, boots and hard hats for safety.

2. Construction of staff quarter in Zhemgang: Workers have been provided the necessary safety gears and equipment. The construction wastes have been disposed at the designated area frequently.

3. Improving waterholes in Langthel Gewog: The workers were provided with safety gears and equipment such as gloves, masks and boots. All construction wastes were disposed at designated areas without creating much disturbance to the surrounding areas. Constant monitoring of the sites to address the risk of poaching.

4. Combined zonation by physical demarcation: The following are the impacts for the activity: Wastes during the consultation meeting and peg fixation at the sites

5. Restoration of lowland grassland: The workers were provided with safety gears and equipment such as gloves, masks and boots. All construction wastes were disposed at designated areas without creating much disturbance to the surrounding areas.

k. JWS

1. Construction of Head Office: Workers have been provided the necessary safety gears and equipment. The construction wastes have been disposed at the designated area frequently.

2. Improvement of water holes and salt licks: The workers were provided with safety gears and equipment such as gloves, masks and boots. All construction wastes were disposed at designated areas without creating much disturbance to the surrounding areas. Constant monitoring through use of SMART patrolling and setting up camera traps at the sites to ad-dress the risk of poaching.

3. Restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: The activity was implemented in a controlled manner with only prescribed burning of unwanted shrubs and bushes.

4. Construction of embankment: The anticipated impacts were mitigated by disposing wastes at designated sites and ensured no construction wastes were disposed to avoid contamination. The workers were provided with gloves, boots and hard hats for safety.

5. Maintenance of Range Office and staff quarters: All maintenance works including electrification and plumbing are on-going. Waste generated are being disposed at the designated sites. The workers are provided with necessary safety gears.

l. PNP

1. Construction of range office and staff quarter: After the visit of ESS consultant and as request-ed by the BFL PCU, the workers were provided the necessary safety gears. All the waste has been disposed at the designated sites.

2. Improvement of waterholes including clearing wildlife trails around the waterholes: The workers were provided with safety gears and equipment such as gloves, masks and boots. All construction wastes were disposed at designated areas without creating much disturbance to the surrounding areas. Constant monitoring of the sites to address the risk of poaching.

3. River protection wall which includes construction of wall along Murichhu near Lingmethang range office: Following are the adverse impacts: Waste management during construction; Water contamination as a result of construction; Workers' health and safety

4. Combined zonation: The following is the impact for the activity: Waste during the consultation meeting and peg fixation at the sites

5. Maintenance of In-situ Rhododendron Garden: The adverse impacts are the following: Wastes from construction activities and from workers; Noise disturbance to wildlife habitat, migration, breeding arising from construction; Occupational health and safety for workers

m. PWS

1. Construction of Range Office: Workers have been provided the necessary safety gears and equipment. All works will be carried out during the daytime as per the requirement. The construction wastes will be disposed at the designated areas frequently.

2. Maintenance of Range Office at outpost: Some of the impacts are: Waste: generation of waste as a result of construction activities such as old iron, wires, and electrical wastes; Workers' health and safety.

3. Improvement of waterholes: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works.

4. Improvement of lowland grassland: The area has been cleared by removing the bushes and shrubs and prescribed burning will also be carried out.

5. Combined zonation: The following is the impact for the activity: Waste during the consultation meeting and peg fixation at the sites
6. River Bank protection at Phibsoo: Identified: Disturbance of natural habitat of Phibsoo due to machinery as well as workers; Waste management during construction; Water contamination as a result of construction; Workers' health and safety
7. River Bank protection at Nichula: Identified: Waste management during construction; Water contamination as a result of construction; Workers' health and safety; Affecting downstream communities' water access

n. SWS

1. Construction of Takin translocation facility at Kektong-Brangsa, Radhi: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works.
2. Construction of staff quarters: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Noise pollution; Air pollution; Wastes from construction activities and workers; Occupational health and safety
3. River bank protection: Consultation works have been conducted and main physical works are yet to start. The adverse impacts of river protection wall are: Wastes from workers; Occupational health and safety (local workers in each) for the duration of 1 week

o. WCNP

1. Construction of beat office/guard post office: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Noise pollution; Air pollution; Wastes from construction activities and workers; Occupational health and safety
2. Combined zonation and pillar fixing: The following are the impacts for the activity: Waste during the consultation meeting and peg fixation at the sites; Community conflict regarding access and usage rights of natural resources
3. Waste management basic infrastructure: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works.
4. Improvement of salt licks, water-holes, wetland and enrichment planting: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works.
5. Implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: Adverse impacts are following: Supply of invasive species (supply of fodder); Avoid burning; Wastes: soil from excavation activities and waste from digging activities; Workers' health and safety, the risk of poaching
6. Riverbank protection: Adverse impacts are following: Disturbance to natural habitat (aquatic life); Wastes from construction activities and workers; Water contamination due to construction; Workers' health and safety

p. RMNP

1. Construction of Tiger Research Field Station: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works
2. Maintenance of Umling Range Office: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works.
3. Construction of gibbon wall for Specialthang river: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works.
4. Zonation and pillar fixing of RMNP: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Wastes from digging and workers
5. Grassland management at Specialthang: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works
6. Improvement of salt licks, waterholes and snags: All waste generated are disposed frequently in the designated sites. The workers have been provided with the gloves, masks and boots to carry out the cleaning works. There is frequent monitoring at these sites to ensure there are no illegal activities or poaching in the vicinity.
7. Construction of guard post at Tingtibi: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Wastes from construction activities and workers; Occupational health and safety

q. RBP

1. Combined zonation and pillar fixation: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Wastes from digging and workers
2. River bank protection: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Wastes from construction activities and workers; Workers health and safety; Disturbance to access to clean water
3. Improvement of salt licks/snags and water-holes & wet-lands enrichment planting: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Wastes from construction activities and workers; Workers health and safety; Increase poaching; Degradation of soil and vegetation around the salt licks
4. Lowland grassland: The activity was implemented in a controlled manner with only prescribed burning of unwanted shrubs and bushes.

r. JDNP

1. Office maintenance: The safety protocols of the worker were ensured as the hired workers had their own required safety tools and gears. No noise disturbance was generated although it was anticipated. All waste was managed and disposed properly by the park staff since it was in the office vicinity.
2. Identify priority sites for design, and implement rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies: With installation of biogas, the anticipated risks were risks of methane emission and hygiene and sanitation of the surrounding areas. With regular monitoring by the forest and relevant LG officials, no issues were observed.
3. Manage salt licks, snags and waterholes: All works have been carried out and the construction waste, mainly soil and stones, were uses in leveling the surrounding areas around the waterholes. Other food and plastic wastes were carried back by the park officials to be disposed at designated areas. Gloves, masks and boots were provided to the workers. There is constant monitoring to ensure that there is no illegal poaching in the area.

4. Riverbank protection: The anticipated impacts were mitigated by disposing wastes at designated disposal sites and ensured no construction wastes were disposed to avoid contamination. The workers were provided with gloves, boots and hard hats for safety.
5. Combined zonation and Pillar fixing: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Community conflict regarding access and usage rights of natural resource
6. Implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: For Soe, work is completed, but for Laya, about 90% completed as the Park office is yet to dis-tribute the materials which will be done in January 2021. All mitigation measures have been followed and major works have been completed. Construction waste have been disposed properly and workers were provided with gloves, masks and boots.

s. JKSNR

1. Construction of eco-tourism structures along Haa- Nubtsonapata trail: Waste generated were disposed at designated disposal sites and ensured no construction wastes were disposed to avoid contamination. The workers were provided with gloves, boots and hard hats for safety.
2. Waterholes and salt lick: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Wastes from construction activities and workers; Workers health and safety; Increase poaching
3. Construction of Range office cum staff quarters at Sangbeykha Range Office: All works were carried out during the day to avoid noise pollution to the surrounding environment. The workers were provided with the necessary safety gears. All works have been completed. The construction wastes have been disposed at the designated areas.
4. Construction of reserve head office, road access and fencing of office compound: All works were carried out during the day to avoid noise pollution to the surrounding environment. The workers were provided with the necessary safety gears. All works have been completed. The construction wastes have been disposed at the designated areas.

t. WMD

1. Setting up hydromet stations at the Ramsar sites: The adverse impacts from the project include the following: Stations being set up near religious sites; Occupational health and safety

u. NCD

1. Construction of PCU office at Taba: All works have been completed.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

a. BC 1

1. Construction of Office: The activity complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that electrification and electric wiring should be done considering the safety protocols of the electricians
 - For the boundary wall, the construction should be based on the existing boundary around the construction site.
 - After completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.
2. Improvement of waterhole and salt lick: The activity complied with the ESMP with safe-ty features for the workers and carefully dis-posing the waste dugout for the waterholes. The Focal and relevant officials monitoring the sites.

b. BC 2

1. Construction of range office: The BFL focal person has ensured that the selected contractor has integrated all the mitigation measures as per the ESMP. PHPA needs to construct the retention wall and carry out site development at the earliest. After the completion, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites have been carried out.
2. Improvement of waterhole, salt licks, and enrichment plantation: All works carried out as per the approved ESMP.
3. Management of RAMSAR sites (waste management, campsite development): The BFL Focal will ensure that works are being carried out as per the approved ESMP.
4. Nature trail at Phobjika- Develop nature trail from Gangtey Goenpa to Khewang Lhakhang: All works started after disclosure of the ESMP. Works implemented as per ESMP. As per the ESMP, few mitigation measures related to waste management and workers' health and safety has been ensured by the BFL Focal person. During the field visit, it was observed that waste bins with signage are required for visitors to dispose waste.

c. BC 3

1. Improvement of salt licks, and waterholes: All works are carried out as per the disclosed ESMP whereby workers have been provided with the relevant gears and food waste are disposed properly. The BFL Focal person will continue to ensure that all works are carried out as per the ESMP.
2. Enhance quality and resilience of low-land grassland: All works are carried out as per the disclosed ESMP and being constantly monitored by the BFL Focal person.

d. BC 4

1. Construction of BC Range office: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs has ensured that these mitigation measures including workers' health and safety, and waste management are integrated by the contractor during implementation.
2. Improvement of waterholes, snag trees and salt licks: All works carried out as per the approved ESMP.
3. Development of low land grasslands: The BFL focal person has ensured that these mitigation measures are integrated during implementation.

e. BC 5

1. Improvement of waterholes in Pema Gatshel: The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the relevant mitigation measures are integrated during implementation.
2. River protection wall at Potanala stream in Nganglam Dungkhag: The BFL focal person ensured that all safety measures were integrated into the construction process.
3. Improvement of waterholes in Samdrup Jongkhar: The BFL focal person ensured that all safety measures were integrated into the implementation of this activity.
4. River protection wall which includes construction of wall along small stream at Dewathang, Samdrup Jongkhar: An ESMP for this activity has been prepared and disclosed. The ESMP highlights on waste management awareness that will be carried out along with identification of designated waste disposal sites. The construction and ex-cavated waste will not be disposed in the river. The workers will be provided with clean living and toilet areas to avoid open defecation in the river. There will be provision of safety gears such as gloves, boots and helmets for the workers at the site. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that the selected contractor integrates these measures into the construction process.

f. BC 6

1. Improved low-land grassland for habitat: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes and there will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.
2. Restoration and improvement of waterholes and salt licks: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes and there will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.

g. BC 7

1. Improvement of waterholes: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes and there will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.
2. Combined zonation: The ESMP includes provision of containers/waste bins at the consultation and the peg fixation sites for proper waste management. Dumping of waste in non-designated sites including roadsides, barren private lands, forests, religious or other culturally sensitive areas will be strictly prohibited. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that these measures are integrated during implementation. Additional mitigation costs are also included in the ESMP to be implemented.

h. BC 8

1. Construction of Range Office: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs will be responsible to ensure that these mitigation measures including workers' safety and waste management are integrated by the contractor during implementation.
2. Maintenance of Range Office: The site of maintenance was changed due to urgency of the works at the new site. Majority of the works and

impacts of both the maintenance activities despite its different sites were same. The BFL Focal ensured that all mitigation measures including safety gears and management of wastes were followed. Bilateral follow-ups scheduled.

3. Restoration of lowland grassland: The disclosed ESMP includes provision of designated disposal areas for wastes generated by the workers. The workers will be provided with safety equipment such as gloves, boots and helmets and also clean-living arrangement to maintain health and hygiene. Clearing of activity sites will be done in a prescribed manner after thorough assessment. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

4. Improvement of waterholes and saltlicks: The disclosed ESMP includes provision of designated disposal areas for construction/excavation wastes and food wastes from the workers. The workers will be provided with safety equipment such as gloves, boots and helmets and also clean-living arrangement to maintain health and hygiene. Clearing of activity sites will be done in a prescribed manner after thorough assessment. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

5. Combined zonation: The disclosed ESMP will ensure providing prop-er containers/waste bins at the peg fixation sites; prohibition of dumping of waste on any other areas and it will have to be strictly monitored by the officials at the site.

The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

i. BWS

1. Ramsar camp site development: All works started after disclosure of the ESMP. Works implemented as per ESMP. The BFL Focal with support from the field staffs implemented the works as per the ESMP.

2. Bank protection around Dungtsho lak: The BFL focal person ensured that all safety measures were integrated into the construction process.

3. Combined zonation: The BFL focal person ensured that mitigation measures are integrated during implementation as per the requirement outlined the ESMP.

4. Construction of guard post: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs will be responsible to ensure that these mitigation measures including workers' safety and waste management are integrated by the contractor during implementation.

j. JSWNP

1. River bank protection work: All works were started after disclosure of the ESMP. Works implemented as per ESMP. The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs have ensured that works have been carried out as per the ESMP.

2. Construction of staff quarter in Zhemgang: Ongoing: The activity has complied with the ESMP pre-pared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

3. Improving waterholes in Langthel Gewog: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes and there will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.

4. Combined zonation by physical demarcation: The disclosed ESMP will ensure providing prop-er containers/waste bins at the peg fixation sites; prohibition of dumping of waste on any other areas will have to be strictly monitored by the responsible officials.

The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

5. Restoration of lowland grassland: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes. All wastes to be disposed at designated areas. There will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.

k. JWS

1. Construction of Head Office: The activity complied with the ESMP requirements including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

2. Improvement of water holes and salt licks: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes and there will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.

3. Restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes and there will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.

4. Construction of embankment: All works were started after disclosure of the ESMP. Works implemented as per ESMP. The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs have ensured that works have been carried out as per the ESMP.

5. Maintenance of Range Office and staff quarters: The activity has complied with the ESMP prepared including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

l. PNP

1. Construction of range office and staff quarter: The BFL focal person ensures that all mitigation measures are integrated during implementation of activities.

2. Improvement of waterholes including clearing wildlife trails around the waterholes: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes and there will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.

3. River protection wall which includes construction of wall along Murichhu near Lingmethang range office: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing contain-ers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

4. Combined zonation: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing proper containers/waste bins at the consultation and the peg fixation sites; prohibition

of dumping of waste on non-designated places including fragile slopes, forests, religious or other culturally sensitive areas or areas where livelihood is derived. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

5. Maintenance of In-situ Rhododendron Garden: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

m. PWS

1. Construction of Range Office: The activity has complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

2. Maintenance of Range Office at outpost: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing proper containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites and supplying of safety gears for workers' health safety. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation and constant monitoring will be carried out as per the ESMP.

3. Improvement of waterholes: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing proper containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites and supplying of safety gears for workers' health safety. The BFL focal person is at the activity site along with field staffs to ensure that all mitigation measures reflected in the ESMP are integrated during the implementation.

4. Improvement of lowland grassland: The BFL focal person went to the activity site along with field staffs to ensure that all mitigation measures reflected in the ESMP are integrated during the implementation.

5. Combined zonation: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing proper containers/waste bins at the consultation and the peg fixation sites; prohibition of dumping of waste on non-designated places including fragile slopes, forests, religious or other culturally sensitive areas or areas where livelihood is derived. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

6. River Bank protection at Phibsoo: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

7. River Bank protection at Nichula: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

n. SWS

1. Construction of Takin translocation facility at Kektong-Brangsa, Radhi: The activity has complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has ensured that after completion of works, the construction sites have been cleaned out with waste disposal at designated sites.

2. Construction of staff quarters: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

3. River bank protection: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

o. WCNP

1. Construction of beat office/guard post office: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

2. Combined zonation and pillar fixing: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

3. Waste management basic infrastructure: The activity has complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

4. Improvement of salt licks, water-holes, wetland and enrichment planting: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

5. Implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

6. Riverbank protection: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

p. RMNP

1. Construction of Tiger Research Field Station: The BFL focal has ensured that activity implementation complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

2. Maintenance of Umling Range Office: The BFL focal has ensured that activity implementation complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to

check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

3. Construction of gibbon wall for Specialthang river: The BFL focal has ensured that activity implementation complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

4. Zonation and pillar fixing of RMNP: The disclosed ESMP ensures providing containers/waste bins for proper waste disposal in the activity sites. Workers will have to be provided with relevant safety gears. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that all these mitigation measures are integrated during the implementation.

5. Grassland management at Specialthang: The BFL focal has ensured that activity implementation complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

6. Improvement of salt licks, waterholes and snags: The BFL focal has ensured that activity implementation complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

7. Construction of guard post at Tingtibi: The BFL focal has ensured that activity implementation complied with the ESMP prepared for the activity including the safety features of the workers. The BFL focal has been informed to ensure that after completion of works, it needs to be monitored to check whether the cleaning up of the sites are carried out.

q. RBP

1. Combined zonation and pillar fixation: An ESMP for this activity has been disclosed. The ESMP includes public consultation and meetings to agree on the access and user rights of natural resources such as water supply as per the specific until the activity is completed. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that these measures are integrated during implementation.

2. River bank protection: An ESMP for this activity has been disclosed. The ESMP includes public consultation and meetings to agree on the access and user rights of natural resources such as water supply as per the specific until the activity is completed. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that these measures are integrated during implementation.

3. Improvement of salt licks/snags and water-holes & wet-lands enrichment planting: An ESMP for this activity has been disclosed. The ESMP includes public consultation and meetings to agree on the access and user rights of natural resources such as water supply as per the specific until the activity is completed. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that these measures are integrated during implementation.

4. Lowland grassland: The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs ensured that the proper safety measures were in place during the implementation processes and there will be frequent monitoring of the benefits of this activity to the wildlife as well as the community.

r. JDNP

1. Office maintenance: All works have been carried out as per the ESMP and the park officials guided by the BFL Focal and Chief ensured that all implementation were in line with ESMP requirements.

2. Identify priority sites for design, and implement rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies: All works started after disclosure of the ESMP. The mitigation measure as per ESMP is implemented to minimize negative impacts. Final consultation with 9 people (5 female and 4 male) from the communities along with 7 officials from the park office and LG officials whereby all aspects of this activity was explained. As for solar technologies, ESMP has been prepared, approved and disclosed. It will be implemented in Year 3 and the BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure it is implemented as per the ESMP.

3. Manage salt licks, snags and waterholes: All works started after disclosure of the ESMP. Works including mitigation measures implemented as per ESMP.

4. Riverbank protection: All works started after disclosure of the ESMP. The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs have ensured that works have been carried out as per the ESMP. However, signage on waste management along with waste bins might be needed at the site since the area is frequented by the picnickers and high possibility of waste generation.

5. Combined zonation and Pillar fixing: An ESMP for this activity has been disclosed. The ESMP includes public consultation and meetings to agree on the access and user rights of natural resources such as water supply as per the specific until the activity is completed. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that these measures are integrated during implementation. Additional mitigation costs are also included in the ESMP to be implemented.

6. Implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands: All works started after disclosure of the ESMP. Works implemented as per ESMP. The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs have ensured that works have been carried out as per the ESMP.

s. JKSNR

1. Construction of eco-tourism structures along Haa- Nubtsonapata trail: All works started after disclosure of the ESMP. The BFL focal person with support from the field staffs have ensured that works have been carried out as per the ESMP. The monitoring of this trail will be conducted regularly to ensure that these facilities are well maintained.

2. Waterholes and salt lick: An ESMP for this activity has been prepared and disclosed. The ESMP will help to ensure workers' health and safety through provision of safety gears at the construction sites. There will be designated disposal sites for the any digging and excavation works or food waste from the workers. The project site for water-holes, salt licks and snags will be constantly patrolled to reduce the risk of poaching activities. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure that these measures are integrated during implementation. Additional mitigation costs are also included in the ESMP to be implemented.

3. Construction of Range office cum staff quarters at Sangbeykha Range Office: All works have been carried out as per the ESMP and the office is fully functional now.

4. Construction of reserve head office, road access and fencing of office compound: All works have been carried out as per the ESMP and the office is fully functional now.

t. WMD

1. Setting up hydromet stations at the Ramsar sites: An ESMP for this activity has been disclosed but from Year 3, the activity will be implemented by the National Centre for Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM). The ESMP will help to ensure workers' health and safety through provision of safety gears at the construction sites. There will be designated disposal sites for the any digging and excavation works or food waste from the workers. Community consultation, awareness and discussion on temporary placement of workers and construction near cultural and religious monument will be avoided. The BFL focal person will be responsible to ensure these measures are integrated during the implementation. Additional mitigation costs are also included in the ESMP to be implemented.

u. NCD

1. Construction of PCU office at Taba: Removal and clearing the construction waste from the site has been completed.

4.1.4 Provide information on how the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism, as well as the AE's GRM (e.g. contact details, accessibility, and basic procedures of such mechanisms), is brought to the attention of executing entities, people, and beneficiaries in the project target area and the public in accordance with the relevant ESMS/ESIA.

As of the reporting period, no grievances or complaints were received by the PCU.

Public participation, consultation and information disclosure have been undertaken prior to the project have discussed and addressed major community environmental concerns. As a result of this public participation and safeguard assessment during the initial stages of the project, major issues or grievances were not received when consultation meetings were conducted before the implementation of activities. However, unforeseen issues may occur and it may not under the control of the field offices. To settle such issues effectively, an effective and transparent channel for lodging complaints and grievances needs to be established. Some of the field offices already have a grievance unit while some are yet to set up as per the BFL project requirements. The field offices that do have a mechanism in place follows the procedures as follows:

- (1) Receipt and Register Grievances by concerned local Tshogpa, Gewog Administration, Park/Divisional Forest Office.
- (2) Sorting and Processing grievances
- (3) Acknowledgment and Follow-up
- (4) Verification, Investigation, and Action
- (5) GRM brochure being prepared.

Since the REDD+ GRM for the Department is already being prepared, an interim GRM for BFL was prepared. The REDD+ GRM has not been finalized yet and still waiting for it to be approved, the BFL ESS consultants reviewed a draft of GRM of REDD+, so that there is an alignment and to avoid duplication of similar systems. An interim GRM at the PCU has been established and the focal point is the ESS Officer. A brochure that pro-vides details about the interim GRM operation for the BFL project has been prepared and finalized in the first week of December 2020. The re-vised version was uploaded on the relevant websites and also shared with the implementing agencies for easy dissemination during the consultation. However, the translated version of the executive summary of the ESMP and GRM was finalized and disclosed only towards end of December 2020. All focal officials have been updated with the related documents and dissemination would be further continued in Year 3.

The specific communities which have activity sites have been explained about GRM and ESMP by the field officials during the time of activity implementation and no separate awareness could be conducted at the moment. The AE will be continuing work with the EEs in Year 3 on ensuring the functionality of the GRM at the project level and the availability of the AE's.

4.1.5 Include a description of the actions undertaken towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements.

The information in this subsection should be provided for all projects regardless of the E&S risk category for the project.

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

Activities implemented during the reporting period

A large, empty rectangular box with a light gray background, intended for reporting on activities implemented during the reporting period.

The stakeholder engagement plan has been implemented as per the ESMP. In some cases, the consultation was carried out before the project activity started in mid-2019. All BFL focal persons confirmed that no grievances were received separately or during the pre-activity consultation meetings held in 2020. One reason could be, firstly, because the land utilized for these activities are all state owned under State Reserved Forest Land (SRFL) and it does not necessarily encroach or create any type of issues for the neighbouring local communities. Secondly, the respective BCs/PAs consult with the representatives from the Gewog/Dzongkhag offices before finalizing/implementing any of the activities. And, if the site of the activity is around the common property resource areas the communities are consulted and relevant clearances sought. For 2020, since most of community consultations could not be conducted due to Covid restrictions, the activities requiring an ESMP were deferred.

Activities that have carried out stakeholder engagement and consultation are:

BC 1

- *Construction of office
- *Waterhole and salt lick

BC 2

- *Construction of office
- *Waterhole and salt licks
- *Management of RAMSAR sites (waste management, campsite development and nature trail)

BC 3

- *Improvement of salt licks, and waterholes
- *Implement restoration of lowland grassland

BC 4

- *Improvement of waterholes, snag trees and salt licks.
- *Development of low land grass-lands

BC 5:

- *River protection works
- *Improvement of waterholes (Activity deferred)

BC 6:

- *Improved lowland grassland
- *Improved waterholes

BC 7:

- *Improved waterholes

BC 8:

- *Construction of a BC office

Activities that could not be started or deferred are Maintenance of office, waterholes improvement, combined zonation and lowland grassland restoration.

BWS:

- *River bank protection

Activities that have not started during the reporting period due to delay in budget release and also COVID-19 are as follows: Ramsar amenities; Combined zonation; Construction of guard posts.

JSWNP:

- *Construction of staff quarter at Zhemgang.
- *River bank protection works
- *Improvement of waterholes
- *Improvement of lowland grassland

Activities that could not be started due to COVID-19 restrictions is combined zonation

JWS:

- *Construction of Office
- *River Bank protection
- *Lowland grassland restoration
- *Improvement of Waterholes

PNP:

- *Constructions of Office and staff quarter
- *Waterholes and Salt lick restoration

Activities that have not started during the reporting period due to COVID-19 restrictions are as follows: River bank protection; Combined zonation; Maintenance of garden

PWS

- *Construction of Office
- *Waterholes restoration
- *Lowland grassland
- *Combined zonation

Activities that have not started during the reporting period due to COVID-19 restrictions are as follows: River bank protection

SWS

- *Construction of Takin translocation facility at Kektong-Brangsa, Radhi.
- * Construction of staff quarters
- * River bank protection
- * Improvement of waterholes

WCNP

Activities that could not be started during the reporting period due to delay in budget release are as follows: Construction of beat office/guard post office; Waste management basic infrastructure; Improvement of salt licks, waterholes, wetland and enrichment planting; River bank protection

Activities that could not be started during the reporting period due to COVID-19 are as follows: Implement restoration of lowland grasslands; Combined zonation and pillar fixing

RMNP

- *Construction of Tiger Research Field Station
- *Maintenance of Umling Range Office
- *Construction of gibbon wall for Specialthang river
- *Grassland management at Specialthang
- *Construction of guard post at Tingtibi
- *Improvement of salt licks, water-holes and snags

Activities that have not carried out stakeholder engagement due to COVID-19 are: Zonation and pillar fixing of RMNP

RBP

- *Lowland grassland

Activities that have not been start-ed during the reporting period due to COVID-19 are as follows: Combined zonation and pillar fixation; River bank protection; Improvement of salt licks/snags and waterholes & wetlands enrichment planting

JDNP

- *Office maintenance
- *Implement rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies
- *Implement restoration of lowland grasslands
- *Manage salt licks, snags and waterholes
- *Riverbank protection

Activities that have not started during the reporting period due to COVID-19 are as follows: Combined zonation and Pillar fixing

JKSNR

- *Construction of eco-tourism structures along Haa- Nubtsonapata trail
- *Construction of Range office cum staff quarters at Sangbeykha Range Office
- *Construction of reserve head office, road access and fencing of office compound

Activities that have not started during the reporting period due to COVID-19 restrictions are as follows: Manage waterholes and salt licks

WMD

Activity which could not be started due to delay in budget release is: Setting up hydromet stations at the Ramsar sites

NCD

- *Construction of PCU Office

BC1

Consultation with Gewog in 2019 prior to construction works.
 Consultation with respective Gewog in October 2020 on waterhole and salt lick.

BC 2

Construction consultation (December 2019) with Dzongkhag
 Informed the nearby communities about the activities
 Consultation with the community representatives since meetings with communities restricted

BC 3

November 2019 (Tsirang)
 October 2020 (Tsirang)

BC 4

Nearby communities in-formed about the activities in October 2020
 Communities were engaged in the implementation as the work was given as a community contract for more ownership and better quality.

BC 5:

Consultation with Dzongkhag and Gewogs (2019)

BC 6:

Communities at Threlphu were consulted and informed
 Communities consulted on the waterholes works (November 2020)

BC 7:

Relevant communities have been informed about the planned activities.

BC 8:

Consultation with Dzongkhag and gewog (2020)

BWS:

Consultation with communities (7 October, 2019)
 Consultation with communities (July 2020)
 Consultation with relevant communities (October 2020)
 Consultation with the Gewog (September 2020)

JSWNP:

Consultation with Dzongkhag officials (27 February, 2020)
 Discussion with the community offices and public (December 2020)
 Consultation with Gewog officials (October 2020)
 Consultation with Gewog officials (October 2020)

JWS:

Dates: 29th, August, 2019, 03 September 2019, 02 December 2019, 10 February 2020, 15 April 2020, 29 May 2020
 Venue: Construction site, Office
 Dates: 19, June, 2019
 Venue: Gewog Office
 Date: 20 January, 2020,
 Venue: Gewog Office
 Consultation with local leaders (November 2020)
 Consultation with local leaders (November 2020)

PNP:

Dates: 15 July, 2017 and 20 July, 2017
 Venue: Saling Gewog Office
 Consultation (November 2019)

PWS

Dates: 27/01/2020
 Venue: Singye Gewog
 Dates: 29/11/2019 and 27/01/2020
 Venue: Nichula and Singye Gewog
 Dates: 6/12/2019 and 27/01/2020

Venue: Nichula and Singye Gewog

Dates: 6/12/2019 and 27/01/2020

Venue: Nichula and Singye Gewog

SWS

Consultation held with Local Government of Merak in 2019

Consulted the Gewog office in 2019

Consultation held on October 23, 2020 at Kejirong, Sakteng

Consultation held on October 23, 2020 at Tshokha at Thrakthi, Sakteng

WCNP

Consultation with gewog officials

Consultation with gewog officials and communities

Consultation with local lead-ers

Consultation with gewog officials and communities

RMNP

Consultation with local leaders

RBP

Consultation with local leaders and communities

JDNP

Consultation (October 2020)

Consultation/discussion with local leaders (October 2020)

Consultation/discussion with local leaders (October 2020)

Consultation/discussion with local leaders (October 2020)

JKSNR

Predates 2020

Information shared with stakeholders

BC1

The meeting was to inform the Gewog about the construction activity and seek their clearance.
Informing the communities about the activity and finalization of sites.

BC 2

The meeting was to inform the Dzongkhag about the construction activity and to seek their clearance.
Information about the importance of waterholes
Information and awareness about the planned activities. Also sought clearances for these activities

BC 3

Informed Tsirang community.
Information to the communities about the activities

BC 4

Information to the public of the works being planned
Informed and carried out the works together.

BC 5:

Information and to seek their views and opinions, if any.

BC 6:

Engagement of communities to seek their views and clearances
Information and awareness of such activities being implemented and also to seek their views.

BC 7:

Information and awareness

BC 8:

Seek community clearance

BWS:

Social clearance from the community
Information to confirm the sites and also to seek their views and support for the planned activity
Information to public about the importance of zonation and to seek their views.
Discussion on the importance of this structure

JSWNP:

Site allocation (change of plot within the town), justifications for changing the site, thromde and environmental clearance and consent for starting the construction were obtained.
To seek clearance and feed-back
Information to public and seek their support
Information to public and seek their support

JWS:

Conflicts on water sources and its distribution and timing between the communities and the workers
Community clearance for construction
Information and consultation with the local leader and communities
Information and consultation with the local leaders
Information and consultation with the local leaders

PNP:

Land acquisition and social clearance
Information and consultation with the local leaders

PWS

Information on construction of office including conservation awareness to Singye gewog
Conservation awareness to Nichula and Singye Gewog on the importance of creation and maintenance of waterhole in the forests.
Conservation awareness on importance of grassland management to people living in Nichula and Singye gewogs.
Public consultation for zonation of PWS

SWS

The Merak community was advised about this activity and discussions held for identifying a different grazing area for the yaks and cattle.
Information on the construction of a staff quarter for the staffs stationed at the Merak Range Office.
Activity details were provided to the communities and community clearances were sought.

The communities were in-formed about this activity. The meeting was mainly to seek community clearance and to verify the activity sites in consultation with the herders in the community.

WCNP

- To inform about the planned construction works and to seek clearance
- To inform about the planned construction works and to seek their collaboration
- To inform about the activity
- To inform the communities and also to seek their views and approval

RMNP

- To inform about the construction.
- To inform about the construction, and seek clearance.
- To inform about the activity and seek clearance.

RBP

- To inform about the activity and seek clearance.

JDNP

- To inform and register the interested households to take up biogas technologies
- To inform about the planned activity
- To inform about the planned activity
- To inform about the planned activity

JKSNR

- To inform the Gewog about the activity.
- To inform the Gewog about the activity.
- To inform the Gewog about the activity.

Outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period

This area is currently blank, indicating that no outputs or issues were reported during the period.

BC1

Clearances obtained from the community and no issues were raised.
No issues were raised.

BC 2

Clearances obtained and no issues were raised by the Dzongkhag.
No issues were raised
No issues raised and activities carried out as per the ESMP

BC 3

No issues were raised.
All works carried out as per the ESMP

BC 4

No issues raised
No issues were raised

BC 5:

No issues raised

BC 6:

Able to implement works using locally available materials and communities expressed that such development works will help their livestock.
Communities gladly supported the interventions since there is scarce water in the area.

BC 7:

No issues raised.

BC 8:

No issues were raised since all activities will be carried out within the designated office area.

BWS:

Clearance/approvals obtained from the Gewog office and the communities.
No issues were raised
No concerns were raised
No issues

JSWNP:

Site re-allocation approved as the initial land fell under Green Zone as per the revised zonation works under the municipality. The ESS requirements have been followed and all relevant national clearances have been processed and obtained. Now, the works are ongoing.
Full support from the community as it would mitigate the risk of flash floods.
No issues were raised
No issues were raised

JWS:

Conflicts on water distribution and timing between the communities and the workers were resolved through a meeting with the community. The communities and workers agreed on specific timing for water distribution.
Clearance obtained from the communities and Gewog office
Consultations and information shared with the community about this activity. No issues were raised and the communities agreed that this activity would help the communities from being flooded during monsoon sea-son.
No issues were raised.
No issues were raised.

PNP:

Clearance obtained from the communities and Gewog office
No issues were raised

PWS

Information shared and no issues were raised. Community clearances received.
Information shared and no issues were raised.
Information shared and no issues raised.
Information shared and no issues raised.

SWS

No issues were raised since the community in this area usually migrated and grazing would not be affected.

The Gewog office requested the SWS to maintain the community architecture and aesthetics, and no other issues were raised. Community shared that they were glad with this activity as it would reduce the risk of seasonal flash floods. The community welcomed the initiative to revive this lake which is sacred and culturally important for the communities. The only concern shared was possibility of drowning cattle which was resolved after further discussion. SWS agreed to assess this risk in the future.

WCNP

No issues raised
 Agreed and no issues were raised.
 No issues/feedback received
 Approved and no issues were raised

RMNP

No issues were raised.
 Clearances received. Further consultations have to be carried out.
 To inform about the activity and seek clearance

RBP

No issues were raised

JDNP

25 households showed an interest but only 12 households registered and agreed to install the biogas plants. Since biogas plants are labor intensive and also requires a sizable amount of cattle manure, not all 25 households were able to install.
 No issues were raised
 No issues were raised
 No issues were raised

JKSNR

No issues were raised.
 No issues were raised.
 No issues were raised

4.1.6 Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism - list on the grievances received in the reporting period with the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, and the resolution of the grievance.

Description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	Date of receipt
NA	
Description of resolution	Status of addressing issues/complaints

4.2 Gender Action Plan

During this reporting period, most of the planned consultation and training activities could not be carried out due to the restrictions of COVID-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown. The gender consultants could not visit each PAs/BCs to monitor and train the field offices on how to in-volve the people from the communities especially women. However, some of the PAs/BCs were able to implement some activities before the announcement of restrictions or lockdown.

The major challenges for the implementation of GAP still remains to be women participation and their roles in active decision-making processes. In some specific activities with intended target groups, mostly for Park staffs and local government representatives, there are few women hold-ing such positions, which makes it difficult to have more women attending similar programs. For instance, JKSNR ensured 100% (only 2) of its female staffs attended related training programs to help the organizers relate to women participants .

From Year 1 reports, it was observed that PAs/BCs needed a dedicated training on the gender data compilation, analysis and reporting of pro-gress. These trainings are intended to build the capacity of IAs to be able to implement, compile, analyse and understand gender data and the consultants would also get the opportunity to understand the ground issues faced by the respective IAs in implementing the gender activities. While the BFL Gender consultants planned and scheduled these trainings from March onwards, it could not be conducted due to the COVID-19 restrictions. Had the Gender

trainings for park staffs been completed, there would have been a good analysis of the differences in participation at different levels of activities. The Gender Mainstreaming into BFL activities and familiarization of GAP to all the field officials in respective Parks and BCs had been scheduled from August 2020. Amidst the training for JSWNP and nearby field office staffs, the first nationwide lockdown was announced and all the participants and the trainers were stranded for a few days before all were permitted to leave for respective homes immediately.

Since it was becoming difficult for the Gender Consultants to train all the field officials in the respective PAs and BCs, and the training was too important to wait for the situation to get better with so many uncertainties. Therefore, the consultants along with the BFL PCU decided to host virtual trainings for the Chiefs and Focal officials and continue to familiarize with project requirements. Despite challenges with no proper inter-net connectivity in some areas, the training was completed successfully in October 2020 and the officials from the central offices were trained at NCD. A total of around 94 registered attendees (20 female and 74 male) with some more officials on screen-sharing joining the training.

With the completion of consultancy tenure for the Gender Consultant in October 2020, the Department of Parks and Forest Services appointed a Senior Forestry Official from NCD as the Gender Officer for the BFL Project. She has been trained by the international Gender Consultant from the WWF-AE and also updated on the works completed and remaining works by the national consultant of PCU.

Based on the gender action plan, there were four activities carried out for the BFL Year 2 (2020) as follows:

1. Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups

In the BFL Year 2, it was aimed to enhance the two already existing groups in PNP and BWS in addition to revamping of the women's group at WCNP and JWS.

To strengthen the establishment of women's group, a generic women's savings group model was developed the gender consultants in late 2019 in consultations with PA officials in the context of the recommendations provided by the Gender Action Plan to be rolled out from Year 2 in all PA networks through the development of a bylaw to be customized based on the need and appropriateness of the community activities and resource endowments at their respective areas. The visits to the PAs were expected to start from February- March 2020. However, owing to the pandemic, no field visits could be made possible.

Nevertheless, taking advantage of the training which was continued online, all the participants were oriented through the women's savings group formation by-laws that composed of the structure of the group, objectives of the group, governance of the group, operations of the group, business processes of the group and all other relevant components required in the functioning of a group. The implementation of this activities might be possible only in Year 3.

2. Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation:

In the Year 2, community consultations were carried out for activities related to rural alternative technologies, habitat enrichment works, river protection and zonation works nearby the settlements. In this regard, as detailed out in Section 2.3, JDNP conducted a consultation with 9 people (5 female and 4 male) interested to install biogas plants. PNP also conducted a consultation with 20 villagers (9 female and 11 male) on improvement of alpine meadows. BWS consulted 13 members (1 female and 12 male) from the Community Forest Management Group on habitat enrichment works for Ludlow's swallowtail butterfly and SWS carried out consultation with 36 people (11 female and 25 male) for the restoration of Tshokha-tsho waterhole. Trashigang TFD consulted 24 (9 female and 15 male) members of the Threphu community for waterholes activity in their area. With regard to river protection works by BWS and SWS, 20 members (8 female and 12 male) and 46 people (26 female and 20 male) including local government officials were consulted respectively. For zonation works, BWS consulted the communities of Khoma, Sherimuhung and Bumdeling with a total participant of 348 (110 female and 238 male) and PWS was consulted a total of 60 participants (9 female and 51 male) from Singye Gewog.

In total, 576 participants (188 female and 388 male) were consulted. Almost 32.6% were women participants. Majority of the participants, included farmers, herders, youth and local leaders, were male since they were the heads of the households and also because most office holders at local governments were men. However, for future consultations, the park officials also requested for the presence of more women and other vulnerable groups to have more inclusive and consultative discussions.

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

In consultation with the WWF AE, a training module for a period of 2 days has been developed and the module has been endorsed by the AE. Initially the trainings were planned at various Parks during the month of Feb and March but hindered by the pandemic, a new schedule of trainings for the PA staff has already been submitted to the PCU. The PCU in discussion with the respective PAs the scheduled the trainings on gender mainstreaming in August 2020. Due to nationwide lockdown in August-September 2020, only the officials from JDNP were fully trained on 6-7th August while the officials at JSWNP were trained partially on 10th August. The PCU then initiated the rescheduling of the trainings and based on the schedule, two trainings were carried out as follows:

1. Gender mainstreaming training for staff (Functional divisions and from other relevant offices and ministries) 13th Oct 2020
2. Virtual training for Division Chiefs across the PA and BCs (28th Oct 2020)

For all the trainings carried out, a detailed report has been submitted to the PCU which has been shared with the BFL Fund Secretariat. Further for those in the fields, who could not attend the trainings, a training kit was also developed and submitted to the PCU for distribution to relevant field officials for future implementations into their projects of BFL. However, all relevant project officials have attended the virtual training. If the COVID-19 situation improves, then the in-person training will be conducted in Year 3.

4. Activity 4.2 Mainstream gender in PA management plans

NCD reminded and requested all field offices to incorporate gender components and mainstream gender activities into the management plans. With regard to JWS management plan, in this community, 90% of the males are lay-monks and do not engage in agricultural or forestry livelihood and thus as per the park manager, specific provision of inclusions has to be made in the local cultural context. The Park officials with support from the Gender consultants integrated gender sensitive dimensions in the draft management plan for JWS which is under review.

Through the trainings, it has been implored for the need of the gender component in the respective management plans of the Protected Areas and the Biological Corridors for the successful implementation of BFL projects. To supplement the suggestions of the trainings and the PCU and the BFL also officially announced the need of incorporation of the gender components into their respective management plans. The Nature Conservation Division (NCD) also highlighted the need of the gender component as a criterion in the approval of the respective management plans. A review of all management plans has been recommended by the Gender consultants to ensure incorporation of objectively verifiable indicators of gender components. NCD is responsible for reviewing the management plans for its approval and endorsement. With the Division Gender Focal and now the BFL Gender Officer appointed from within the division, the Concerned Officers will be required to review specifically the management plans for the inclusion of the gender components. There is no specific timeline as every PA and BC have different time frames and NCD reviews the plans as and when submitted by the respective PAs and BCs.

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

As already detailed out in Section 2.3, WMD, BWS, JDNP, JKSNR, JSWNP, JWS, PWS, SWS, WCNP, Mongar TFD, Sarpang TFD, Tsirang TFD and Zhemgang TFD have conducted awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies including waste management and impacts of climate change. During the reporting period a total of 3831 people (1660 female and 2171 male) from communities including farmers, herders, youths and students have been familiarized with the existing rules and regulations related to forest and nature conservation in Bhutan.

The stakeholders are aware of the existence of some of these conservation laws but are not well-acquainted or understand it clearly. Through these awareness programs, stakeholders have better ideas on the laws and regulations related to environmental conservation. A formal pre- and post-assessment has not been conducted but will be recommended for future similar programs. Through the trainings carried out virtually (for all the chief in the PA & BC) and in-person trainings at two locations of JDNP and JSWNP, a key component of the training has been the familiarization of the participants with the Gender Action Plan. The key emphasis has been the implementation of the recommendations of the GAP while implementing BFL projects at the project sites to contribute towards gender mainstreaming. Through the participants, it is expected that the emphasis be cascaded over to the other field staff while carried out activities in the field such as during consultations, familiarization, and project implementation phases. The inclusion of local leaders during the training and the participation of the chiefs was a significant achievement for the reasons of garnering their support to endorse the need to contribute towards gender mainstreaming while implementing projects in the community.

One of the key challenges in the implementation of the activity (besides the pandemic situation) has been the Knowledge Gap on the targets set in the Gender Action Plan and the understanding of implementing field officials. Owing to this gap, while activities are implemented, the record keeping on the gender component and mainstreaming is not prioritized.

While providing trainings to the participants, most of the suggestive activities are provided in the context of the recommendations provided in the Gender Action Plan. It came up through the discussions during the trainings that there is a need to revisit to the recommendations provided in the Gender Action plan. This has been suggested given the context of the need to update and upgrade the recommendations in loading forward a period of around 5 years. The need to revise the GAP was also indicated in the "Independent Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming of BFL project" and the way forward is being discussed.

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

4.2.1 Progress on implementing the project-level gender action plan submitted with the funding proposal

Activity / Action	
Activity 1.1 Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs	
Indicator	
% of women and girls trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2024 80% of women and girls trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
Not yet started	

Activity / Action	
Activity 1.1 Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs	
Indicator	
% of women/girls in project area trained in agro-forestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2023 at least 40% of women/girls in project area trained in agro forestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
Not yet started	

Activity / Action	
Activity 1.1 Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs	
Indicator	
% of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2025 50% of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises
Budget	Currency
0	USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

Activity 1.2 Promote women/girl led Eco-tourism

Indicator

homestays established and managed by women/girls

Baseline

0
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2025 50 homestays established and managed by women/girls

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups

Indicator

% of women/girls in project area trained on community group formation

Baseline

0
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2020 50% of women/girls in project area trained on community group formation

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups

Indicator

women's savings groups established

Baseline

2
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2023 at least 10 women's savings groups established

Budget	Currency
0	Please select
Report on annual progress	
Activity started- Progress on Track (10%)	

Activity / Action	
Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation	
Indicator	
# Community consultation and participation plans	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2020 community consultation and participation plan developed
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
Discussion between field and PCU Gender focal initiated	

Activity / Action	
Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation	
Indicator	
% of representation of women in project related consultations	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2023 representation of at least 40% women in project related consultations
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
32.6% women represented in consultation (188 out of total 576 participation were women)	

Activity / Action	
Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation	
Indicator	
% of representation of women groups in project implementation	

Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2023 representation of 40% of women groups in project implementation
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
Not yet started	

Activity / Action	
Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment	
Indicator	
% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2022 80% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
Not yet started	

Activity / Action	
Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment	
Indicator	
% of women's groups participating in study tours on community based natural resource management	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2022 50% of women's groups participate in study tours on community based natural resource management
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
Not yet started	

Activity / Action
Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment

Indicator

% of executive/leadership positions in community groups occupied by women

Baseline

0
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2026 33% of executive/leadership positions in community groups are occupied by women

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

Activity 3.1 Conduct Gender Training/Awareness

Indicator

% of community members within PA provided with gender training/awareness

Baseline

0
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2024 All community members within PA provided with gender training/awareness

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

Activity 3.2 Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community

Indicator

of awareness on CCA and DRR carried out every 3 years

Baseline

0
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2028 Awareness on CCA and DRR carried out every 3 years

Budget

Currency

Please select

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

Activity 3.2 Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community

Indicator

% of representation of women/girls in awareness program

Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2022 representation of 50% women/girls in awareness program
Budget	Currency
0	USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

Activity 3.2 Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community

Indicator

of CCA and DRR trainings conducted periodically

Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2029 CCA and DRR trainings conducted every 3 years
Budget	Currency
0	USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

Activity 3.2 Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community

Indicator

% of representation of women in CCA and DRR trainings

Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	Representation of 50% wom-en in CCA and DRR trainings
Budget	Currency
0	USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action	
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	
Indicator	
% of women participating in community learning and action centers in their communities	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2023 25% of all women participate in community learning and action centers in their communities
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
Not yet started	

Activity / Action	
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	
Indicator	
% of women and girls in project area participating in livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2026 25% of women and girls in project area participating in livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
Not yet started	

Activity / Action	
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	
Indicator	
% of women and girls in project area benefiting from livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
0 (2019)	By 2029 50% of women and girls in project area benefiting from livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities
Budget	Currency
0	USD

Report on annual progress

Not yet started

Activity / Action

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

Indicator

% of forestry officials in PA that have received gender training

Baseline

43 (9F & 34M)
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2020 60% of forestry officials in PA receive gender training

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Progress on Track
137 (29F & 108M)
(2020) (16%)

Activity / Action

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

Indicator

% of female staff that have participated in the gender trainings

Baseline

21%
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2022 80% female staff participate in the gender trainings

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Report on annual progress

Activity started- Progress delayed (16%)

Activity / Action

Activity 4.2 Main-stream gender in PA management plans

Indicator

PA management plans with Gender main-streamed

Baseline

0
(2019)

Target, including sex-disaggregation

By 2022 Gender mainstreamed in all PA management plans

Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
1 (2020) for JWS	

Activity / Action	
Activity 4.2 Main-stream gender in PA management plans	
Indicator	
% integration of gender in project cycle- planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
Integration of gender in the 7-management plan (BWS, JKSNR, JSWNP, PWS, BC1, BC3, BC7, RBP); 1391 people consulted (702 female & 689 male) (2019)	By 2021 100% integration of gender in project cycle- planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
3% Integrated into the draft management plan of JWS (Plan reviews are pending).	

Activity / Action	
Activity 4.3 Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies	
Indicator	
# PAs with awareness program on conservation laws and policies carried out	
Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
All PAs, BCs and RBP except JSWNP initiated in their areas (2019)	By 2022 awareness program on conservation laws and policies carried out in all PAs
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
12 PAs (BWS, JDNP, JKSNR, JSWNP, JWS, PWS, SWS, WCNP, Mongar TFD, Sarpang TFD, Tsirang TFD and Zhem-gang TFD in 2020)	

Activity / Action	
Activity 4.3 Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies	
Indicator	
% of women in project areas that participated in awareness programs	

Baseline	Target, including sex-disaggregation
45% women participated in awareness programs (2019)	By 2022 at least 50% women in project areas participate in awareness programs
Budget	Currency
0	USD
Report on annual progress	
43% women participated in awareness pro-grams in 2020 3831 people (1660 female and 2171 male) engaged	

4.3 Planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period

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. Lead Agency: JDNP

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). Lead Agencies: BWS, DNP and PNP

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 and alpine meadows. Lead Agency: Individual PAs/BCs

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. Lead Agency: Individual PAs/BCs

- Management of RAMSAR sites. Lead Agencies: WMD, Wangdue TF, BWS

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)
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). Lead Agency: PWS

- Annual river bank protection (smaller rivers). Lead Agencies: PNP, RBP, SWS, WCNP and Samdrup Jongkhar TFD

Activity 14.2: By Year 6, physically demarcate all PAs/BCs, and provide ongoing maintenance

- Combined zonation and pillar fixing. Lead Agencies: Year 1 carried over - JDNP, JSWNP, RMNP, RBP, BC 2 (Mongar); Year 2 - 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

Lead Agencies: Carried over from Year 2:

- 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 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 infra-structure. Lead Agencies: JWS, PNP, PWS, RMNP, Bumthang

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.

4.4 Planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups

(2 already achieved in 2019- with WCNP & JWS) (10 women's savings group to be established by 2023)

Sub-activities: Train 25% of women on group formation

Deliverables: 5% of the total target of 25% of women trained on group formation basing on the for-mation of 10 women's sav-ings group formation.

Process: Training provided for formation of women's group in the identified PA for formation of savings group. Could not visit field because of COVID-19 restrictions

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

Sub-activities: At least 10 women's savings groups established

Deliverables: Establishment of two women's saving group in 2020. Which would be 5% of the total 25% targeted in two PA.

Process:-Discussion and deliberation on the formation for savings group; Governance structure; Business structure; Operation structure; Development of by-laws for the savings groups

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation

Sub-activities: Commence developing community consultation and participation plan

Deliverables: Assessment of the consultation documents such as minutes and gender dis-aggregate data of attendance and participation

Process: Report and information gathering from the 10 PA;-Generation of report based on the information gathered on community consultations

Monitoring schedule: Continued in Year 3

Sub-activities: Representation of at least 40% women in project related consultations

Deliverables: Assessment of the consultation documents such as minutes and gender dis-aggregate data of attendance and participation

Process: Report and information gathering from the 10 PA;-Generation of report based on the information gathered on community consultations

Monitoring schedule: Continued in Year 3

Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment

Sub-activities: 80% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership

Deliverables: TBD

Process: TBD

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

Sub-activities: 50% of women's groups participate in study tours on community based natural resource management

Deliverables: TBD

Process: TBD

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

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

Sub-activities: Representation of 50% women/girls in awareness program

Deliverables: TBD

Process: TBD

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

Sub-activities: Representation of 50% women in CCA

Deliverables: TBD

Process: TBD

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

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

Sub-activities: 60% of forestry officials in PA receive gender training

Deliverables: Two-day training on gender mainstreaming provided to the 10 PA staff

Process: Development of a training module; Review of the training module; Training delivery at the 10 PA; Generating training completion re-port

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

Sub-activities: 80% female staff participate in the gender trainings

Deliverables: Total staff profile listed based on gender dis-aggregate data and 80% female staff participate in the training.

Process: 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.

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

Activity 4.2 Mainstream gender in PA management plans

Sub-activities: 100% integration of gender in project cycle - planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Deliverables: Review and assessment of all the Management plans featuring gender components

Process: Review of all the Management plans; Identify the gender gaps; Suggest and make recommendations in mainstreaming gender.

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

Sub-activities: Gender mainstreamed in all PA management plans

Deliverables: Review and assessment of all the Management plans featuring gender components

Process: Review of all the Management plans; Identify the gender gaps; Suggest and make recommendations in mainstreaming gender.

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

Activity 4.3 Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies

Sub-activities: At least 50% women in project areas participate in awareness programs

Deliverables: Assessment of the awareness completion reports with gender dis-aggregate data of the participation in such pro-grams implemented by the PAs.

Process: Gathering of information on awareness completion report from all the PA; Aggregate the participation data; Dis-aggregate the participation data; Identify the participation gap or achievement of the target

Monitoring schedule: Year 3

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.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 4 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 4 is complete and ready for submission.

Section 5: Annexes

Section 5: Annexes

Please note that this is section 5 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

Annex 1: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity

[Annex 1 BFL Implementation Plan_APR 2020.xlsx](#)

Submit only if there are any changes from implementation plan submitted in the FAA.

Annex 2: Accredited Entity compliance reports

[WWF 2020 GCF International Access AE Support to Direct Access Entities Tracker.xlsx](#)

Self-assessment reports, Report on Actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable. Self-assessment reports: 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. Report on Actions pursuant to Clause 18.02: 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.

Please provide comments on the annexes attached above if any.

Changes to the implementation timetable attached.

AE Self-assessment report and International Access AE Support to Direct Access Entities Tracker submitted through DAP.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 5 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 5 is complete and ready for submission.

Section 6: Attachments

Section 6: Attachments

Please note that this is section 6 of the six Annual Performance Report (APR) sections. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

Click on '+ Add row' to attach more than one document.

Submit the Unaudited/Audited financial statement and Interim/Final evaluation report (as required by FAA). Submit a supporting document for Section 2.4. (Update Progress on the Logic Framework Indicators), describing the calculation methodology for the current values provided.

This sub-section 2.4 is not applicable for REDD+ Results-Based Payments Projects.

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)

For the Annual Performance Report of REDD+ Results-Based Payments projects, provide 'Implementation Timetable/Milestones for the next reporting period' and 'Financial Progress Details' as an attachment in this section.

Comments from AE (if any)

Unaudited financial statements for 2020 will be submitted by 31 March 2021.

Audited financial statements for the AE for 2020 will be submitted by 30 June 2021. WWF is currently working with the EEs to prepare their Audited financial statements for 2020 for submission by the date as well.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit section 6 of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in section 6 is complete and ready for submission.

Additional Section: COVID-19 Impact

Additional Section: COVID-19 Impact

In this additional section of the Annual Performance Report (APR), please provide an update of COVID-19 impact on your project/programme. APR will be considered valid only after all the six sections and the additional section on COVID-19 are filled with relevant details.

Please indicate if your project/programme is adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Yes

Please choose the severity of overall impact.

Facing delays

Description of levels of severity:

1. On-track with no or minor impact: No or minor impact on project implementation and corresponding annual activities.
2. Facing delays: Implementation progress faced delays in the timeline but did not require any substantial changes in the implementation plan.
3. A minor change(s) required: Changes that are not classified as Major changes but requires intervention from GCF.
4. A major change(s) required: As per paragraph 16 of the Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation - Board Decision B.22/14 paragraph (a). Please find the link to the policy document below.

[GCF Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation](#)

Please describe an overall impact on your project/programme by the COVID-19 pandemic (100-word limit).

The COVID-19 pandemic has compounded delays in the Project, but has increased the need to closely coordinate and plan for uncertainty. Although co-finance has not yet been impacted, overall project execution of GCF and private donor funds was much less than originally anticipated. Many activities were unable to proceed as planned in 2020, as well as monitoring of execution, due to national and international border lock-down measures. While the AE has been working closely with the EEs to prioritize a work plan that could proceed with COVID-related restrictions, most activities were delayed to 2021.

Provide a short description of the adverse impact on your project/programme and provide references or supporting materials in the Annexes and Attachments sections as relevant.

Please describe details of challenges encountered and corrective/mitigation measures taken.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Field Activities

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

Due to COVID-19, the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) has had in place several restrictions on travel and movement since March 2020. The border gates were closed and there were no incoming/outbound flights or any other form of transportation, except for medical emergencies. Even travel to other districts has been restricted. Within the Dzongkhags, there has been strict monitoring of incoming people and visiting the local communities has been difficult and limited. Only transportation of essential items, including limited construction materials, was permitted.

Furthermore, due to increasing cases of local transmission, the government announced two nationwide lockdowns to contain the spread of the virus. The first lockdown was from August 11- September 11, 2020 after which while the remaining Dzongkhags had unlocked in September, a few Southern border areas continued to be designated as red zones requiring travelers to undergo quarantine before outbound travel from these areas. The second lockdown was in place December 22, 2021- January 15, 2021. This was extended for Thimphu and Paro, which has just been recently lifted as of February 1, 2021.

While the project has been experiencing general operational delays, Covid-19 has directly impacted activities which required consultation/meetings with the communities and other stakeholders, procurement of important field equipment, international consultancy services, and capacity building activities for both communities and field staffs.

In order to accommodate the changes, rather than completely defer all the activities to Year 3, prioritized action plans against each activity were developed in consultation with responsible divisions to ensure that implementable activities were carried out within the stipulated time. Those activities that could not be implemented in Year 2 and have been carried over to Year 3.

Despite the restrictions, with approval from the Local Government offices, the forest offices conducted small meetings. Wherever possible, the Local Government officials were also requested to attend so that community consultation and awareness activities were held in their presence to assure that all gatherings are conducted in line with the protocols and guidelines from the Ministry of Health.

Construction progress has also been slower than expected due to impacts on available supplies and labor. In some instances, local labor has been substituted including park staff. Cost increases were also incurred due to transshipment of the good and services as it took more time to transport which then increased the prices of the products.

With all the restrictions in place, periodic monitoring of the activities was also challenging and limited.

Sample challenges for Field Activities:

- Delays in travels, planned training, workshops, conferences, events, and awareness-raising events
- Limited access to project sites especially outer islands
- Postponed field missions for collecting/validating information, and conducting consultations with local stakeholders
- Measures required to ensure the security and safety of workers
- Delays in pilot projects, feasibility/baseline studies

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

Planning for Year 3 has been limited to a six-month outlook to allow for a more direct adaptive management approach at mid-year.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Supply Chain

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

Construction works have been required to make best use of whatever local materials are available. As such, the construction works are in progress but delayed.

Most of the construction materials and equipment are imported from India, and with the borders closed it has become difficult to get all the required materials on time. Since the inbound vehicles from across the international border are not to enter the country, there is a transshipment procedure which is time consuming as well as expensive. There is a lack of skilled laborers as it is difficult to get the skilled Indian laborers from the border areas. Even with due permission, it becomes expensive to bear the quarantine costs for the laborers. Travel restrictions of the park staff has also made it difficult to supervise the activities.

In addition, access to certain equipment from international suppliers outside India has been hampered.

Sample challenges for Supply Chain:

- Delays in procurement and importation of materials, and equipment due to halt in production or lack of raw material and supplies
- Logistic challenges leading to loss of business opportunities
- Need for extensions of tender submission dates

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

Where possible local materials and labor have been sourced, and proactive planning with suppliers has been attempted to ensure delivery upon changes in restrictions.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Liquidity and Solvency Risks

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

Following the difficulties faced by construction companies due to limited construction materials, workers and cost escalation of most of the raw materials, the Ministry of Finance issued a notification classifying the Covid-19 pandemic as a force majeure on April 8, 2020. (Previously sent to GCF Secretariat.)

This notification removed liability on the contractors and suppliers on the delayed works and supplies. This further impacted the overall implementation of the related project activities.

Sample challenges for Liquidity and Solvency Risks:

- Liquidity, market, and credit risk of sub-projects
- Limitations on marketing process and income difficulties
- Inflation expected due to unstable markets
- Limited ability to deploy longer-term debt for capital expenditure investments
- Lower disbursements from risk mitigation measures and decreased loan demand

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

Where possible local materials and labor have been sourced, and proactive planning with suppliers has been attempted to ensure delivery upon changes in restrictions.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Project Costs

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

The Project has experienced additional costs due to (1) the short supply of most of the construction materials; (2) transshipment of goods and materials; (3) quarantine associated costs on contractors for non-domestic skilled laborers.

Furthermore, forestry officials from across the country are still being redeployed from regular duty to assist in border patrolling activities along the southern border with India, including monitoring for any illegal wildlife trade activities.

To ensure timely implementation of activities, it becomes expensive for all to engage in regular communication (both physical and virtual) to seek and provide guidance. Currently, all communication expenses are borne by the individuals without any communication allowances from the Project especially during work-from-home scenarios.

Sample challenges for Project Costs:

- Cost increases or budget reallocations due to personnel contract extension, security, safety, office rentals, shipping, travel as well as needs for sanitizers, workshops, communication modalities on the field, and remote-working arrangement
- Cost inflection due to delayed purchases and unstable markets

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

Budgeting has been closely reviewed by the EEs and consultations continue with the AE.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Financing and Concessionality

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

To date, the impact on co-finance has mostly been on the RGoB commitment. RGoB co-finance is split with donors across certain Project activities, but it has become difficult to meet the actual requirement as per the project model. The RGoB is being faced with slow/negative economic growth and may need to prioritize economic or Covid-19-related mitigation activities.

Sample challenges for Financing and Concessionality:

- Possible amendments to co-financing availability, financing for project management costs, and disbursement schedules
- Contractors facing challenges in acquiring loans from financial institutions and commercial banks
- Increased risk aversion towards the agricultural and agroforestry sectors
- Increasing uncertainty causing postponement or cancellation of investment decisions
- Likely extension for the closing date and completion date

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

WWF and/or the EEs have been in close contact with all co-financiers.

Select a type of the challenges encountered.

Others

Describe details of the challenge encountered.

The BFL disbursement conditions to receive future biennial GCF disbursements as well as annual disbursements from the Transition Fund, are still under review.

Describe details of the corrective/mitigation measures taken as much as you can.

WWF is supporting the BFLFS in preparing their presentation of progress against Transition Fund disbursement conditions, although some reports are delayed all conditions appear to have been met.

Please describe if any support is required from the GCF to address the COVID-19 impact on your project/programme.

Confirmation and Acknowledgement of Information *

* This is a required question to submit the additional section of the Annual Performance Report (APR).

The accredited entity hereby confirms that the information provided in the additional section on COVID-19 is complete and ready for submission.