

## **Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin, Nepal**

### **Annex 7b: Stakeholder Analysis, Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Annex 7a provided a comprehensive analysis of the institutional and stakeholder setting for implementing Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation (Ecosystem-based Adaptation, EbA) for the Gandaki River Basin in a generic way. The analysis also included assessing the identified stakeholders on strengths and capacity building needs.

This annex focuses the analysis on the specific project Improving Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin proposed for funding to the GCF. It sets off by presenting the project-focused Stakeholder Analysis that was undertaken in order to identify key stakeholders of the proposed project, assessing their interest in the project, the ways in which these stakeholders may influence the project's outcomes and how they might be impacted by project activities, positively or negatively (see chapter 2). This analysis provided the foundation for planning stakeholder engagement during the project development phase and for deciding about further stakeholder engagement during implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the actual project. The engagement process during project development is described in chapter 3, the engagement strategy for project implementation in chapter 4.

#### **2. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS**

The stakeholder analysis developed by the project design team is presented in a matrix format below (Table 1). Each stakeholder is described in terms of their interest in the project, the ways in which these stakeholders may influence the project's outcomes and how they might be impacted by project activities, positively or negatively. The analysis also provided first suggestions for stakeholder engagement. The stakeholder analysis describes stakeholders at relevant geographical scales (national, regional and local) and cover government, private sector and civil society organizations relevant to the project activities as well as social groups that are not formally organized.

It is important to understand the stakeholder analysis as being a recurring process where the matrix is updated and refined as project activities get further defined and/or new stakeholders may come up. As such, it will be critical to produce further updates and name the actual stakeholder groups in the respective geographies when selecting the concrete sites for the execution of field interventions in the eight clusters in the seven sub-basins.

**Table 1: Stakeholder analysis**

<b>Stakeholder (SH)</b>		<b>Mandate/function of stakeholder</b>	<b>Interest in the project</b>	<b>Influence on project</b>	<b>Impact of the project on the stakeholder (positive or negative) and potential involvement strategies</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Citizens</b>				
1	Rural Communities	Key stakeholders of the project who are impacted by the climate change and the project aims to build the resilience. They act and own the project and sustain the project results.	Very high	Negligible	Very high on vulnerable communities – enhancing adaptive capacity and building climate resilience
2	Women	Main portion of the human capital in the community as there is substantial migration of men abroad in search of paid employment.	Very high	Medium	Very high because most of women are at village and the agricultural labour force is feminised
3	Men	Key decision makers in the project community influencing the choice of project activities	Very high	High	Capacitate on micro-watershed planning
4	Farmers	Target group that will participate in land-use change decisions for adaptation.	Very high	High	Living standard will be improved through increased production and productivity of the land
5	Dalit & other poor and marginalized groups	As the key custodian of the natural resources of the area and whose livelihood depends on these resources	Very high	Medium	Very high because the project will emphasize on inclusion and promote their effective participation during project planning and implementation
6	Indigenous peoples recognized by the Government	As the key custodian of the natural resources of the area and whose livelihood depends on these resources	Very high	Medium	Very high because the project will emphasize on inclusion and promote their effective participation during project planning and implementation
7	Indigenous people not recognized by the Government	As the key custodian of the natural resources of the area and whose livelihood depends on these resources	Very high	Medium	Very high because the project will emphasize on inclusion and promote their effective participation during project planning and implementation
<b>B</b>	<b>Government</b>				
1	Ministry of Finance (MoF)/NDA	National Designated Authority (NDA) for Green Climate Fund to ensure full integration of climate concerns in respective federal, provincial and local level development plan, policy and strategy	Very high	Very high	The project will contribute to achieve the objective of climate change adaptation that NDA is committed to.
2	Ministry of Forests and Environment (MOFE)	Responsible for the conservation of forests and soil in the country to enhance sustainable growth of forest and water sectors and manage biodiversity, to increase development of forest related enterprises for poverty reduction	Very high	Very high	The project will contribute to achieve the objective of enhancing the resilience of the ecosystems in the GRB that MOFE is committed to. MOFE will have Basin level Management Plan for the entire GRB.
3	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	Soil conservation and watershed management activities based on principles of integrated watershed management. To reflect the multi-dimensional needs of SCWM measures, DSCWM is staffed with multi-disciplinary	Very high	Very high	The project's approach to improve stabilisation of slope and increased vegetation coverage thereby contributing to the protection of landslides and soil erosion in the up-streams is the mandate of the

	(DSCWM) and Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DOFSC)	personnel - foresters, agriculturist, civil engineers, chemist and geologist DoFSC's mandate is to manage the country's forest resources for the conservation of the natural environment and to supply the forest products to the people.			department. While in the down-streams, there will be decreased flood, sedimentation and salinization of agricultural lands. Demonstration of climate resilient agroforestry practices supports the work of DOFSC .
4	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)	Conservation of wildlife, scientific management of habitat, creation of buffer zones and reserves for the sustainable management of forest resources, organisation of eco-tourism	Very high	Very high	Project will directly support DNPWC in the conservation of habitat and biodiversity in the Chitwan National Park and Annapurna Conservation Area.
5	Department of Plant Resources (DPR)	Conducting and providing services in field of research and development of plant resources; multidisciplinary organization comprising botanists, chemists, pharmacists and veterinary practitioners.	Very high	Very high	Project will support in the exploration of NTFP and other forest product-based enterprises.
6	Forest Research and Training Centre (FRTC)	Forestry research and survey to produce knowledge and information for sustainable management and utilization of forest resources	Very high	Very high	Project will support in the development of human resources capacity through various trainings on climate change adaptation.
7	Department of Environment (DOE)	Promote sustainable development of the country through environmental protection; conserve natural environment and cultural heritage; create clean and healthy environment; poverty alleviation through environment related research activities; encourage involvement of scientists in environmental decision-making; coordinate adaptation and mitigation programs to minimize negative impacts of climate change	Very high	Very high	DOE will have climate change adaptation model for the river basin. Will also have a reconciled water model for the entire GRB.
8	Ratrapati Chure Terai Madhesh Conservation Development Board (RCTMCDB)	Coordinate and improve the enabling environment to conserve the Chure area for better management of ecosystem and livelihoods of the people by implementing the Master Plan	Very high	Very high	Three districts of the GRB (Makawanpur, Chitwan and Nawalparasi) fall within the Chure region. The RCTMCDB will be supported with slope stabilisation technology and PES mechanism to link the up-stream and down-stream communities.
9	Department of Local Infrastructure and Agriculture Development (DoLIDAR)	Infrastructure development by making local authorities technically capable and competent and ensuring their accountable participation; various infrastructure development activities funded through government and donor agencies, in co-ordination with other concerned agencies.	Low	Medium	DOLIDAR will be supported with the bioengineering model in rural road construction.
10	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration	MoFAGA is the only ministry with direct linkage with the country's local government, namely Municipal and Rural municipal and their wards. One of the objectives is to	Medium	Medium	MOFAGA will benefit from the project's support to rural enterprise development for poverty reduction.

	(MOFAGA)	contribute in the poverty reduction by mobilizing local means and resources, utilizing skill and technology to the optimum level and creating employment opportunity.			
11	Provincial governments of Gandaki Province, Provinces 3 and 5.	The Provincial Government including the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forests and Environment is directly related with the project. There will be a project coordination unit established in each three provinces.	Very high	Very high	Provincial Governments will be collaborating in the sub-basin level plans for the major seven tributaries of the GRB.
12	Local governments (municipalities of 151 local bodies in the GRB)	There will be 151 municipalities collaborating with the project	Very high	Very high	Local governments (municipalities) will be directly involved in community mobilisation. They will have sub-sub-basin level management plans for each small tributary of the GRB. They will also benefit from the enhance water supply and other ecosystem services.
13	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD)	Improve the standard of living of the people through sustainable agricultural growth by transforming the subsistence farming system to a competitive and commercialized one.	Very high	Very high	The project's work on resilient agroecosystem model for replication and upscaling and climate responsive agricultural practices for further scaling-up will support MOALD's mandate of transforming subsistence farming.
14	Department of Livestock Development (DoLD)	Develop and improve existing livestock farming as the main income source of the farm family and help in maintaining environmental balance and conservation	Very high	Very high	The enhanced rangeland ecosystem services will directly contribute in enhancing livestock productivity. Increased water supply will directly contribute to promote livestock.
15	Department of Agriculture (DOA)	Develop and improve existing farming as the main income source of the farm family and help in maintaining environmental balance and conservation	Very high	Very high	The project wok on selection and extension of flood tolerant varieties of paddy for the plains and drought tolerant varieties of wheat for the hills will be directly contributing in enhancing agricultural productivity in the climate affected areas. There will be 148,665 ha under flood tolerant variety of paddy and other summer crop, and 66,749 ha under drought tolerant variety of wheat and other winter crops.
16	National Planning Commission (NPC)	Formulation of basic development policies and periodic development plans within framework of long-term development perspective, to explore internal and external resources as well as indigenous and foreign technology	Low	Low	Planning Commission will be getting replicable Basin level model for climate change adaptation for replication to other major large river basins.
17	Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM)	Land reform for equitable access to land, optimal resilient agroecosystem model for the e of land for sustainable development, protection of state and Guthi (trust) land for the benefit of the people at large, mapping services, land	Low	Low	Land use model for up-streams and down-streams will be available for climate change adaptation. This will also provide mechanism such as PES that will contribute the collaboration

		Information System and National Spatial Data Infrastructure			between up-stream and down-stream communities.
18	Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	Responsible for delivering critical services- including disaster related rescue	High	High	The project will support MoHA's role by providing a model for disaster risk reduction focussing mainly on nature-based solutions such as bioengineering in rural infrastructure construction, protection of water sources, reduction of landslides and floods, etc.
19	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MEWI)	Assist GoN, different ministries relating to Water Resources and other related agencies in the formulation of policies and planning of projects in the water and energy resources sector.	High	High	The following project activities fall within MEWI's mandate: development of a reconciled water model for the entire GRB to be used for forecasting the potential effects of the climate change on water availability and mechanism for adaptation; mobilization of Water User Association (Irrigation Water User Group) to be capacitated for construction, operation and maintenance of the schemes.
20	Department of Hydrology and Metrology (DHM)	Monitoring of river hydrology, climate, agro-meteorology, sediment, air quality, water quality, limnology, snow hydrology, glaciology, and wind and solar energy. General and aviation weather forecasts.	Very high	High	Will get its climate data being analysed and river basin level water models reconciled.
21	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage	To achieve 'sustained improvement in health status and productivity through the provision of adequate, locally sustainable water supply and sanitation facilities in association with improved personal, household and community hygiene behaviour'.	Low	Low	There will be enhanced drinking water supply through the enhanced ecosystem resilience.
22	Department of Cottage and Small Industries (Micro Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation) (MEDPA)	Develop and improve micro, small and medium enterprises as the off-farm income source of the farm family and help in maintaining environmental balance and conservation	Low	Medium	Project will support MSMEs to become more resilient in the face of climate change. The MEDPA will be supported in climate proofing the micro-enterprises through diversifying the enterprises and value chain development.
23	National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)	Established as an autonomous and not-for-profit organization, mandated to work in the field of nature conservation in Nepal. Goal is to preserve the natural heritage and in so doing, to achieve a high quality of human life.	Very High	Very High	Very high because being the key implementing institution of the project the learnings generated during project implementation in GBR can be replicated in other protected areas and project sites under its management. It will also capacitate NTNC in handling GCF projects with climate

					focus.
<b>C</b>	<b>Civil society organisations</b>				
1	Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs)	Established for development, conservation and utilization for the collective interests of community forests-handed over according to Forest Act, 1993.	High	High	The project will support their work through the reparation of Forest Operation Plans, capacity development
2	Collaborative Forest User groups (CoFMGs)	Established for the management of government forests by collaborating among users, District Forest office and local level government. It aims to support local and national economy through sustainable forest development, and supply of forest products and improve livelihoods of local people.	Low	Low	The project will support their work through the preparation of Forest Operation Plans, capacity development
3	Leasehold Forest User Group (LFGs)	Established groups to alleviate poverty through forest protection and development as well as income generation programs as provisioned in Forest Act, 1993 Clause 31 (F)	High	High	The project will support their work through the preparation of Forest Operation Plans, capacity development
4	Buffer Zone management committee	Established to manage forests around PA, aiming to address communities' needs of forest resources (e.g. firewood and fodder) and generate income while improving biodiversity and wildlife habitat restoration and conserving forest and biodiversity	High	High	The committees will benefit from capacity development on enrichment plantation and benefit sharing
5	Conservation Area Management Committee (CAMC)	Established in each Village Development Committee within the Conservation Area for effective implementation of construction works related to the community development activities, protection of the natural environment.	Very high	High	Very high because CAMCs will be the key stakeholders to implement the project interventions within the conservation areas of the project site
6	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)	Umbrella organization of CFUG registered in government institution, aiming to campaigning, advocacy and empowerment of CFUGs to encourage for proper utilization and equitable sharing of benefits from community forests.	Very high	Very high	FECOFUN will benefit from capacity development on community mobilisation for climate change adaptation and forest enterprise development.
7	Association of Collaborative Forest Users Nepal (ACOFUN)	Network of collaborative forest users groups registered in government organization, which advocates for entire users of collaborative forests- productive and biodiversity rich forests of Nepal	Medium	Medium	ACOFUN will benefit from capacity development on community mobilisation for climate change adaptation and forest enterprise development.
8	Nepal National Forest User Group (NEFUG)	Established to conduct advocacy on behalf of forest user of all types of community based forestry.	Low	Low	NEFUG will benefit from capacity development on community mobilisation for climate change adaptation and forest enterprise development.
9	Community Forestry	An independent, non-governmental, non-political, non-	Low	Low	COFSUN will benefit from capacity development

	Supporter Networker (COFSUN)	communal and non-profitable organization that is committed to Right Based Approach (RBA). Its fundamental notion is to enhance community based forestry programs by exchanging experience of facilitators and by developing their capacity for integrated resource management through CFUGs. COFSUN, Nepal is indeed a common forum for facilitators			on networking for adaptation.
10	Nepal Foresters Association (NFA)	Non-profit professional organization, to see sustainable natural resources conservation and management through scientific approach	Low	Low	Knowledge sharing on enhancing resilience of climate vulnerable communities and ecosystems through workshops, conferences and publications
11	Nepal Forest Technicians Association (NEFTA)	Professional association to conduct advocacy for forestry sector management and ensure rights of field forest technicians.	Low	Low	Knowledge sharing on enhancing resilience of climate vulnerable communities and ecosystems through workshops, conferences and publications
12	Nepal Agroforestry Foundation (NAF)	A NGO, providing innovative agriculture techniques and agro-forestry community forestry support to CBO's, NGOs, CFUGs, and Saving and Credit Co-operatives(SCC)	Medium	Low	Information on appropriate agroforestry options, agroforestry training manuals, demonstration sites of agroforestry options, and agroforestry value chain models
13	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)	Umbrella organization of the 59 indigenous peoples/nationalities that are recognized by the government, widely distributed across Nepal and working towards uplifting and empowering indigenous communities; member of the United Nation's working Group on Indigenous populations	Very high	Medium	Members (indigenous groups) located in the project site will benefit from enhancement of their livelihoods resulting into their enhanced climate resilience.
14	National Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF)	Umbrella organization of Nepalese Indigenous women	Medium	Medium	Members (indigenous women groups) located in the project site will benefit from enhancement of their livelihoods resulting into their enhanced climate resilience.
15	NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FoNIN)	Umbrella organization of indigenous nationalities NGOs to ensure the rights of the indigenous peoples and to bring them into the mainstream, of development.	Low	Medium	Information on mainstreaming indigenous peoples in climate resilient development.
16	Nepal Chepang Association (NCA)	Registered national association of Chepang Indigenous communities, involved in advocacy for rights and livelihood of Chepang indigenous groups	Medium	Medium	Members (Chepang communities) located in the project site will benefit from enhancement of their livelihoods resulting into their enhanced climate resilience.
17	Dalit NGO Federation (DNF)	Umbrella organisation of all Dalit NGOs in the country. The main aim of DNF is fighting together against caste-	Very high	Medium	Dalit communities located in the project site will benefit from enhancement of their livelihoods

		based discrimination. It is a common forum for raising collective voices of Dalit community for claiming rights.			resulting into their enhanced climate resilience.
18	Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization (NNDSWO)	To promote and protect economic, social, political and development rights of Dalit and vulnerable groups.	Very high	Medium	Involvement of Dalits and enhancement of their livelihoods resulting into their enhanced climate resilience.
19	Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources (DANAR)	A NGO dedicated to ensure the rights of Dalit community in natural resources such as land, water and forest and to assist for building the vision of inclusive, equitable and prosperous society.	Very high	Medium	Information on mainstreaming Dalits in climate resilient development.
20	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resources Management Association (HIMAWANTI)	NGO dedicated to strengthen the grassroots level women in sustainable natural resources management in Nepal, focusing gender equality, sustainable livelihood, social inclusion and justice.	Very high	Medium	Information or collaboration on women in natural resource management.
21	Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN)	Established to lobby and advocate for guaranteeing autonomous local government, to develop MuAN as a pioneer institution for the promotion of urban governance by coordinating municipal governments and relevant stakeholders, to develop municipal governments as capable and strong institutions to provide urban services effectively	Low	High	Capacity development on planning for enhanced ecosystem services in the municipalities
22	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LIBIRD)	A NGO based in Pokhara committed to capitalizing on local initiatives for sustainable management of renewable natural resources in order to improve the livelihoods of rural poor and marginalized farmers, especially women.	Medium	Medium	Capacity development on climate resilient community development and biodiversity conservation
23	Climate Change Network Nepal (CCNN)	A network established to facilitate the process of informing empowering and influencing the Nepalese people and government to take effective actions towards addressing climate and its impacts	Low	Low	Capacity development on climate change adaptation planning and implementation
24	Soil and Water Conservation Society (SOWCOS)	A forum for the resource conservation professionals to bring together their expertise and efforts in order to promote the welfare of Nepalese people through sustainable management of watershed resources.	Low	Low	Capacity development on planning and implementation of sustainable watershed practices
25	Green Foundation Nepal (GFN)	A NGO to promote sustainable management of natural resources by rights holders for economic growth of	Medium	Medium	



		nation			
26	Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ)	A lead media, non-governmental organization working to raise public awareness on the environment, forest, sustainable development, and social issues.	Medium	Medium	Involving in information on climate change adaptation and capacity building on climate change awareness raising
27	Community based tourism management committees	Engage local communities as the central stakeholder in tourism development; engage the communities as per their roles in tourism development.	Low	Low	Information on eco-tourism in the GRB
28	Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs)	Boost CBAPU members through motivation, incentives, proper guidance, anti-poaching trainings, proper equipment's, security assurance, reward and encouragement for the better conservation results.	Low	Low	Capacity building through workshops, trainings and interactions
<b>D</b>	<b>Local communities</b>				
1	Agriculture producers' group	Agriculture producer groups are formal organisations formed for the purpose of facilitating agricultural extension activity in a group. They are registered in district agriculture development offices.	High	High	Capacity building on adaptation, climate resilient value chain development, extension of flood tolerant paddy varieties and drought tolerant wheat varieties.
2	Livestock husbandry group	The major objective are increase livestock production and productivity and eliminate the problem of malnutrition and to improve the economic and social condition of the poor, socially disadvantaged people and women through improved livestock farming.	High	High	Benefit from improved water availability through construction and maintenance of water holes in community grasslands
3	Micro-entrepreneur group (MEG)	MEG is established by micro-entrepreneurs to work in a group. MEGs motivate potential entrepreneurs and mobilise savings for microenterprise development.	High	High	Benefit from support to establish appropriate agroforestry enterprise
4	Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal	It facilitates the provision of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to communities, advocates for water and sanitation rights (drinking water and sanitation for all and forever), and brings people's issues to the attention of policy makers and service providers.	Low	Low	Benefit from increased water supply through the enhanced ecosystem services
5	Water User Association (WUA)	Water Resources Act, 1992 considered the Water User's Association (WUA) is formed under Water Resources Act 1992 for development and management of water resources for irrigation.	Low	High	Capacity building on enhancing water use efficiency
6	Community Development Groups (CDGs)	Established formally or informally to implementing various soil and water conservation activities to address the sediment yield, natural hazard, issues of protection of infrastructures as well as adaptation from climate change	Low	Low	Involvement in up-stream and down-stream linkages and application of PES mechanism

		impacts by linking up-stream down- stream linkage.			
7	Youth groups	Youth groups are informal/formal groups formed for the mobilisation of youths in the community	Low	Low	Involvement and capacity development in enterprise development
8	Mothers' group	Informal group formed for the purpose of empowering mothers in the community to access various resources meant for community and health development	Low	Medium	Involvement and capacity development in natural resource management
9	Eco-clubs	Independent group of students working collectively to support the conservation of natural and cultural environment in their respective schools and communities.	Medium	Medium	Involvement and capacity development in improving school environment
<b>E</b>	<b>Private sector</b>				
1	Local saving and credit groups	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies are formal member-based organisations for the mobilisation of members' savings for the benefit of the members. Formed under the Cooperative Act 1992.	Medium	Medium	Capacity building in improved governance and mobilisation of savings and credits products.
2	National Micro Entrepreneurs' Federation Nepal (NMEFEN)	NMEFEN is a federation of micro-entrepreneurs established in 2006 to promote the interests of micro entrepreneurs from ethnic, indigenous and economically disadvantaged rural communities across Nepal	Very low	Low	Capacity building through workshops, trainings and interactions
3	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)	FNCCI a leading institution of Nepal on commerce and industry and has a wing to look after the private sector investment in forestry.	Medium	High	Involvement in value chain development, capacity building through workshops, trainings and interactions in the trade of project communities' productions.
4	Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises Nepal (FSME)	FSME is a federation of small and medium enterprises that works for better economic development by boosting small and medium scale business in different sectors	Medium	High	Involvement in value chain development, capacity building through workshops, trainings and interactions in the trade of project communities' productions.
5	Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industries (FNCSI)	FNCSI is an Umbrella Organization of Micro, Cottage and Small entrepreneurs of Nepal to lobby and advocate on MCSI's issues.	Medium	High	Involvement in value chain development, capacity building through workshops, trainings and interactions in the trade of project communities' productions.
6	Eco-tourism-Hotel owners	Eco-tourism hotels work in partnership with the government. Government plays a role of catalyst and facilitates the private sector in investment, operation of the industry and delivering quality services to the visitors. Private hotels operate tourism and hotel services.	Low	Low	Involvement and capacity development in eco-tourism hotel enterprises
7	Hotel Association Nepal (HAN)	Established in 1966, HAN is an umbrella organisation of hoteliers in Nepal. HAN supports members in policy	Low	Low	Involvement and capacity development in hotel enterprise policy development and advocacy

		lobbying and impacts on the governmental policy formulation and the setting up of regulations regarding the hotel and tourism industry.			
8	Nepal Tourism Association (NTA)	NTA is an apex body of tourism entrepreneurs in Nepal. NTA is committed to diversifying Nepal's travel industry through advocacy for responsible & ecotourism to protect Nepal's unique natural environment and cultures.	Low	Low	Involvement and capacity development in tourism policy development and advocacy
9	Nepal herbs and herbal products Associations (NEHHPA)	Umbrella organization of Nepalese herbal producers, manufacturers and traders in the sector of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), particularly Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) aiming to promote Nepal's unique herbs and herbal products at the national and international levels and to strengthening responsible business through producing and marketing quality products.	Medium	High	Involvement and capacity development in NTFPs, MAPS and other forest product based enterprise development
10	Federation of Nepalese Forest based Industry and Trade (FeNFIT)	Aimed to take necessary steps towards stabilizing the industry by contributing to the conservation and development of Nepali forests and at the same time strengthening the national economy as well as making use of the forest in a scientific and legal way.	Low	Low	Involvement and capacity development in forest based industry and trade policy development and advocacy
11	Independent Power Producers' Association (IPPAN)	A vibrant organization that aims to produce electricity in Nepal. It is being supportive to the government to achieve the goal of National Energy Crisis Prevention and Electricity Development Decade (2016-2026) document.	Low	Low	Capacity building through workshops, trainings and interactions
12	Jadibuti Association of Nepal (JABAN)	Aim to make sustainable use of the country natural resources and provide necessary support to rural communities for producing and marketing quality products	Low	High	Involvement and capacity development in natural resource based enterprise development and marketing
<b>F</b>	<b>Research institutions &amp; universities</b>				
1	Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC)	Aiming to conduct qualitative studies and researches on different aspects of agriculture, to identify the existing problems in agriculture and find out the solution and to assist government in formulation of agricultural policies and strategies.	Low	High	Involvement in selection of climate tolerant crop varieties and development of organic production practices
2	Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU)	AFU was established in 2010. In addition to teaching and extension, the AFU conducts various researches on the issues of agriculture, livestock and forestry in the nation including climate change.	Low	High	Involvement in selection of climate tolerant crop and varieties and NTFP species and development of organic production practices
3	TU- Institute of Forestry	Established to prepare capable human resources required for the forestry sector, to impart standard higher education and to involve in extensive, empirical and timely creation	Medium	Medium	Involvement in selection of climate responsive production practices of NTFPs, MAPS and other forest products

		of knowledge and research in the fields of forestry sector.			
4	Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)	The KAFACOL was established in 2005 to undertake research and outreach projects related to biodiversity, forestry, and natural resources management.	Low	Low	Involvement in selection of climate responsive production practices of NTFPs, MAPS and other forest products
5	South Asia Institute of Advanced Studies (SIAS)	Research institute established in 2011 as a platform for advanced research, policy engagement and scholarly exchange, with a thematic focus on environment and climate change, democracy and governance, disaster risk management, urban resilience etc.	Low	Low	Involvement and capacity development in local level climate change adaptation strategy development
<b>G</b>	<b>International organization and donors</b>				
1	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Regional learning and knowledge sharing centre serving 8 member countries of Hindu Kush Himalayas – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – and based in Kathmandu. Aims to assist mountain people to understand these changes, adapt to them, and make the most of new opportunities, while addressing upstream-downstream issues.	High	Very high	Involvement in climate data analysis and modelling. Information sharing through workshops, seminars, conferences and publications.
2	International Water Management Institution (IWMI)	IWMI is a scientific research organization focusing on the sustainable use of water and land resources in developing countries. IWMI in Nepal works in the field of water resources assessment and future development, water management and productivity, climate change, sharing the benefits of growth healthy watersheds, gender and migration. IWMI-Nepal has long been a pioneer in gender research, exploring women's role in decision making and encouraging women's participation in Water Users' Associations.	High	Very high	Involvement in climate data analysis and modelling. Information sharing through workshops, seminars, conferences and publications.
3	The Mountain Institute (TMI)	The TMI is actively dedicated to mountain communities and their unique environments. The TMI's work on Mountain Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Program has expanded EbA work in the Himalayas (Nepal), Mount Elgon (Uganda) and the Andes (Peru).	Very high	Very high	Involvement in climate data analysis and modelling. Information sharing through workshops, seminars, conferences and publications.
4	WWF Nepal/ Hariyo Ban Program	Aims to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal; to empower Nepal's communities in safeguarding living heritage and adapting to climate change through sound conservation and livelihood approaches. The first phase of the Hariyo Ban Program ended on 31 December 2016 and the second phase is in operation until	High	High	High because upstream downstream linkages approach initiated during Hariyo Ban Program will be upscaled across the Gandaki River Basin. Similarly, this project will support the Implementation of the CHAL strategy of the government prepared with the support of Hariyo Ban Program.

		2022.			
5	Women Organising for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (WOCAN)	International NGO promoting policies and practices regarding gender in agriculture and natural resources management sector.	Low	Low	Capacity building through workshops, trainings and interactions

### 3. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

#### 3.1 Consultation methodology

This chapter describes the methodology used to prepare the project.

##### 3.1.1 Oversight of the proposal formulation process

**Oversight by NDA Technical Committee:** The proposal preparation process was overseen and advised by the NDA/Ministry of Finance (MOF) who had formed a Technical Committee composed of member for this process. The NDA called six meetings with the IUCN and its consortium members (DOFSC and NTNC) and gave suggestions on the preparation process and submission deadlines. The team also provided advice on the focus for the project in order to avoid possible duplication of thematic and geographical areas with other projects in preparation under NDA. The composition of the NDA Technical Committee is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: NDA Technical Committee Members

Name	Position
Mr. Baikuntha Aryal succeeded by Mr. Kewal Bhandari succeeded by Mr. Srikrishna Nepal	Joint Secretary, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, MOF
Mr. Lal Bahadur Khatri succeeded by Mr. Shiva Sharma succeeded by Mr. Ramesh Nepal	Under Secretary, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, MOF
Mr. Subash Parajuli succeeded by Mr. Krishna Chandra Kafle	Section Officer, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, MOF
Mr. Pragyajan Y Rai (Yalamber)	National Project Coordinator Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme in Nepal Ministry of Finance/International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
Mr. Janak Pathak	National Project Coordinator Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme in Nepal Ministry of Finance/International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division

**Oversight by MOFE Technical Committee:** The proposal formulation process was further supervised by a five-member Technical Committee formed by the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MOFE). The composition of the committee is depicted in Table 3.

Table 3: Members of MOFE Technical Committee

Name and designation	Position	Role
Mr. Dhananjaya Paudel succeeded by Dr. Sindhu P. Dhungana	Joint Secretary, Foreign Aid Cooperation Division, MOFE	Chair
Mr. Sagar Rimal	Under Secretary, Foreign Aid Cooperation Division, MOFE	Member
Mr. Binod Singh	Under Secretary, Foreign Aid Cooperation Division, MOFE	Member
Dr. Prem Paudel	Under Secretary, Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, MOFE	Member
Mr. Kishor Aryal succeeded by Ms. Sumana Devkota	Under Secretary, Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, MOFE	Member

The committee called five meetings and provided invaluable suggestions on the technical contents of the proposal. The technical committee owned the proposal as a project under the MOFE.

### **3.1.2 Development of proposal formulation approach**

**Desk study:** The project design team carried out a desk study and reviewed the following types of literature:

- Climate change policies, strategies, plans, NAPA, and legal documents
- Various studies conducted on climate change impacts in Nepal
- IPCC methodology on vulnerability assessment
- Recommendations Ecosystem-based Adaptation Project and Ecosystem Protecting Infrastructure and Communities Project implemented by IUCN in Nepal
- Projects in implementation in the proposed project site
- Various legal and institutional structures governing natural resource management in Nepal
- Various sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies (e.g. forest, agriculture, biodiversity, climate change, tourism, water resources, gender) from the nature conservation perspective.

**Identification of climate change impacts:** The design team identified the following climate change contexts and risks as a basis for further study and proposal formulation.

Climate Change Impacts:

- Temperature:
  - Increased average temperature in the middle hills and mountains (by 0.06 to 0.12°C per annum since 1977)
  - Increased incidence of heat waves
- Precipitation:
  - Increasing average annual precipitation (estimated at 0.7mm/decade) in lower elevations
  - Decreasing snowfall and overall drier winters in upper elevations
  - Decreasing precipitation in all seasons (1.3mm/year) in the middle hills and mountains, with the highest decrease in the post-monsoon season
  - Delayed monsoon, with increased incidence of torrential daily precipitation
  - Increased intensity and frequency of hailstorms
  - Decreasing precipitation during the winter period.

Effects:

- Increased frequency, duration and intensity of floods and extreme rainfall events leading to rising riverbeds, increased frequency of landslides and soil erosion, decreased water-flow in the GRB and its tributaries
- Increased frequency, duration and intensity of droughts and drying out of water sources
- More favourable conditions for invasive species, adversely affecting biodiversity and crops
- Increased heat stress
- Changing cropping patterns and decreased agricultural production
- Contributing to outmigration and abandonment of agricultural land

Direct impacts from climate change in the GRB include changes in precipitation patterns and higher temperatures. These impacts adversely affect people, natural ecosystems and agricultural land, and the ecosystem services they provide. Some of the most significant effects are:

- Drying-out of water sources and wetlands
- Changes in species composition of forests, grasslands and wetlands
- Increased incidence of invasive species and diseases

- Physical damage from floods and landslides
- Changes in altitudinal zones for agriculture (requiring changes in cropping and grazing patterns) and natural ecosystems

Climate change, in combination with other pressures, including fire, overharvesting, invasive species, overgrazing, and pollution, threatens the GRB's biodiversity, agricultural productivity, and increases risks to the livelihoods of the people living in the basin.

**Identification of stakeholders for consultation:** Based on the outcomes of the stakeholder analysis carried-out (see Chapter 1), the team identified the following stakeholders for consultation:

- **Community level stakeholders:** Village Institutions/Municipality officials, service centre level government officials, community leaders, NGOs, CBOs, local peoples' organisations, rights-holder organisations<sup>1</sup>, teachers, local political party representatives, community workers, and local key informants.
- **Sub-national level stakeholders:** Local body officials, line agency officials, NGOs, CBOs, political party representatives, development workers, media representatives, various project representatives, local peoples' organisations, rights-holder organisations.
- **National level stakeholders:** National Planning Commission, sectoral ministries and related departments, divisions and directorates under them, research institutions, international organizations, rights-holder organisations, and professional associations, private sector associations.

**Development of consultation modality:** The team used the following approach to consultation to gather required information.

- i. Workshops at district and community level  
This approach was used to gather suggestions on issues of climate change by consensus. The participants of the workshop were all kinds of stakeholders at the district level.
- ii. Focus group discussion (FGD) at district level  
This approach was used to get insight into the specific issues in climate change and adaptation. There were eight FGDs conducted
- iii. Face to face interaction (interview) at community, district and national levels  
This approach was used to get in-depth information about issues on climate change adaptation by the people being involved in policy making, policy implementation, research, extension and development.
- iv. Mobilisation of media and rights-holder organisations  
This approach was used to involve wider range of stakeholders at the community level.

**Development of tentative outline of the reports:** The team worked out on the tentative outline of the sectoral papers and the main proposal document to be prepared. The team also prepared the working objectives for the preparation of inception report.

**Preparation of checklists and questionnaires:** There were 9 types of checklists and two briefing materials prepared for field study. These forms (in Nepali) are available from the IUCN Nepal office for review. They included:

- i. Questionnaire for Climate change adaptation
- ii. Questionnaire for Agriculture sector
- iii. Questionnaire for forestry sector
- iv. Questionnaire for Gender Inclusion

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<sup>1</sup> Rights-holder organizations are organizations that claim and defend the rights of particular groups of excluded population



- v. Questionnaire for Social Inclusion
- vi. Questionnaire for project site GIS
- vii. Questionnaire for Environment and Social Management System (ESMS)
- viii. Questionnaire for Monitoring and Evaluation system
- ix. Questionnaire for Stakeholder analysis
- x. Questionnaire for Market and economic Analysis

An inception report was presented in the National Inception Workshop 20 September 2017 in Hotel Himalaya. There were 55 participants from various organisations. With several suggestions for improvement, the Inception Workshop endorsed the methodology and climate change impacts and theory of change to be considered.

### 3.1.3 Consultant team

An interdisciplinary team of consultants has been formed that comprised 12 members representing the following sectors and thematic areas:

Table 4: Team of consultants

Name	Expertise
Dr Krishna Chandra Paudel	M&E, knowledge management
Dr Narendra Man Babu Pradhan	E&S Safeguards and Ecosystem
Dr Krishna Ram Khadka	Markets and economic analysis
Dr Sushila Nepali	Social inclusion
Dr Himlal Shrestha	GIS
Dr Nabin Joshi	Climate Change
Mr. Krishna Hengaju	Environment
Mr. Bijaya Raj Paudel	Stakeholder analysis
Mr. Rabin Bogati	Watershed management
Ms Kanti Rizal	Gender inclusion
Mr Murari Raj Joshi	Agriculture
Dr William Jackson	International consultant (overall lead)

For the field visits, the consultant team was split into different groups in order to cover the different geographical clusters, as described in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Composition of field team

Team/ Cluster	Name	Team/ Cluster	Name
1	Dr. Nabin Joshi* Mr. Rajan Poudel Mr. Ashish Maharjan Mr. Rabin Adhikari	5	Dr. Sushila C Nepali* Mr. Rabindra R Joshi Mr. Keshav Bhusal Mr. Sujan Bista
2	Dr. Himlal Shrestha* Dr. Narendra Pradhan* Mr. Kishor Aryal Mr. Kashinath Nepali Ms. Saika Khadka	6	Dr. Krishna Ram Khadka* Ms. Kanti Rizal* Ms. Anu Adhikari Mr. Saurav Paudel Mr. Sushan Chettri
3	Dr. Krishna C Poudel* Mr. Prashant Nepal Mr. Nabin Gurung Ms. Bishal Bhattarai	7	Mr. Rabin Bogati* Mr. Kishor P Bhatta Ms. Sabhyata Lamichhane Mr. Anil Thapa
4	Mr. Bijaya R Paudel* Mr. Krishna D Hengaju* Mr. Santosh Pathak Mr. Sarju Maharjan	8	Dr. Murari R Joshi* Ms. Shaalu Basnet Mr. Tejab Pun Mr. Santosh Pokhrel

	Mr. Janak R Bohara		
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## 3.2 Documentation of Consultations

### 3.2.1 Selection of study sites and preparation for field visits

A key input for the development of the project was the climate change vulnerability assessment that had been carried out in the GRB districts in 2010 by the National Adaptation Programme of Action (MOSTE, 2010, in the following referred to as NAPA study). The results of this assessment directed the selection of the study sites as follows.

Table 6: Vulnerability status of the GRB districts

Vulnerability status	Districts	Number of local bodies (municipalities)
Very high	Lamjung	5
High	Chitwan, Dhading, Gorkha, Manang,	42
Medium	Mustang, Nawalparasi, Makawanpur, Tanahu, Kaski, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi, Rasuwa	74
Low	Syangja, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Nuwakot	27
Very low	Palpa	3
Total	19	151

After political restructuring of Nepal, Municipalities (217) and Village Development Committees (VDC) (3,276) were merged in to 753 local bodies within seven provinces. As many Municipalities and VDCs were merged to form new local bodies, the vulnerability status of the local bodies identified in the 2010 assessment did not remain the same as earlier. Climate change vulnerability of the newly formed local bodies has not been undertaken yet by the government.

In order to conduct a vulnerability analysis of the new local bodies, the project took an approach of drainage network of the watershed and sub-watersheds. The river map layer was acquired from the National Geographic Information Infrastructure Project (NGIIP), Department of Survey and the vulnerability layer was acquired from Regional Database System (RDS), ICIMOD.

For field consultation, five vulnerability groups namely very low, low, medium, high and very high were considered following the NAPA study. The 151 local bodies were then classified into different vulnerability groups. In order to get a representative picture of the local bodies in the GRB, in consultation with the MOFE officials, the consultant team identified eight clusters (including one additional cluster for Chure) for the feasibility study.

### 3.2.2 Pre-feasibility study

The aim of the pre-feasibility study was to collect people's perception on the climate change issues in the project site and collect basic information required to design the feasibility study methodology. The prefeasibility study included one regional level consultation in Pokhara (Kaski), two district level consultations in Besisahar (Lamjung district) and Sauraha (Chitwan district), one consultation at the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences in Sundarbazar (Lamjung). It further included nine community level consultations in Mustang, Kaski, Tanahu, Lamjung, Chitwan, Syangja and Nawalparasi from 22nd to 26th September 2017 (see below Table 7, SN 6-19). The participants of the consultation were selected and invited by the local governments in consultation with the District Forest Office and District Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Offices. From this preliminary survey, climate vulnerability, existing interventions, monitoring mechanisms and barriers to climate resilient solutions were identified

and the stakeholder analysis has been updated (including decision who to involve in the feasibility study).

### **3.2.3 Feasibility study: Participatory and inclusive consultation**

Eight groups were formed for conducting the feasibility study. In total 1,421 people were consulted during, 54.5 per cent were women and 45.6 per cent were men. Of the 939 individuals from local communities consulted, 65 per cent were women and 35 percent were men. Efforts were made to include people from all spheres of life in the community. Table 7 provides more detail on the name of the communities, place and date of consultation, number and nature of participants and the major outcome of the consultation.

### **3.2.4 Validation of the final proposal**

The Funding Proposal was further revised to address the comments of the GCF Secretariat Reviewer. The revised Funding Proposal was shared with 14 communities in the GRB for validation (see below Table 7, SN 166-180). The communities highly welcomed the planned intervention and its expected results and assured their full cooperation in the implementation of the project. Table 7 provides details about this consultation step including names of the communities, place and date of consultation, number and nature of participants and the major outcome of the consultation.

The revised proposal was shared with the members of the Technical Committee of the Ministry of Forests and Environment; and with the members of the Technical Committee of the NDA/Ministry of Finance. Both the Ministries endorsed the Full Proposal and gave their approval for resubmission to GCF for consideration.

*Summary of consultations and outcomes:* A summary of consultation conducted at various levels and the major outcomes from such consultations are presented below (Table 7).

Table 7: Summary of consultation outcomes

SN	Level and place of consultation	Date	Number and nature of participants	Major Outcome
1	Discussion with UNDP team on overlapping on thematic area, Kathmandu	12 Apr 2017	Two experts from UNDP working on GCF proposal	UNDP will be focusing on GLOF and mountain areas while IUCN will be working on adaptation in the hills and Terai areas
2	Progress Review, IUCN	25 May 2017	Consultants team	Suggestions on process ahead
3	Meeting with NDA on inception workshop and proposal preparation road map, NDA Kathmandu	10 Sep 2017	Joint Secretary, Under Secretary and Section Officer of the NDA	Involvement of NDA and MOFE was finalised, climate change issues identified were refined, methodology was improved
4	Workshop with potential collaborators to collect feedback on theory of change, IUCN, Kathmandu	13 Sep 2017	14 participants from potential collaborators of both non-government and government sectors	Theory of change was discussed and was further improved to present in the national level consultation
5	National level stakeholder consultation workshop to collect feedback on project framework, Kathmandu	20 Sep 2017	55 participants from various relevant organisations including government, Civil society organisations, private sector, community organisations, INGOs, research organisations, IPs organisations,	Broader framework of the project, objectives, theory of change and major activities were tentatively identified
6	Sub-national level, District Soil Conservation Office, Kaski	22 Sep 2017	33 participants from various organisations	Climate vulnerability, existing interventions, monitoring mechanisms, barriers to climate resilient solutions, related stakeholders involved and to be involved were identified
7	Community level, Lwang, Macchapuchhre RM, Kaski	23 Sep 2017	25 participants (10 IPs, 2 Dalit, 13 others, 11 female)	
8	Community level, Sikles, Kaski	23 Sep 2017	11 participants (7 IPs, 4 others, 6 female)	
9	Community level, Tharpu Women Cooperative Office, Tanahu	23 Sep 2017	7 participants (2 IPs, 2 Dalit, 3 others, 3 female)	
10	Institutional level, IAAS, Lamjung Campus, Sunder Bazar, Lamjung	23 Sep 2017	7 participants <sup>2</sup>	
11	Community level, Pitauli, Kwasoti, Nawalparasi	23 Sep 2017	26 participants (7 IPs, 3 Dalit, 16 others, 12 female)	
12	District level, DCC Meeting Hall,	24 Sep	24 participants <sup>3</sup>	

<sup>2</sup> See note at the end of the Table 7

<sup>3</sup> See note at the end of the Table 7

	Lamjung	2017		
13	Community level, Ghanapokhara, Lamjung	24 Sep 2017	18 participants (7 IPs, 2, 9 others, 10 female)	
14	District level, DFO, Chitwan	24 Sep 2017	10 participants	
15	Community level, Sauraha, Chitwan	24 Sep 2017	29 participants (3 IPs, 3 Dalit, 23 others, 15 female)	
16	Community level, Uppallo Aandhikhola Sub-watershed area, Syangja	25 Sep 2017	11 participants (2 Dalit, 9 others, 4 female)	
17	District level, Soil Conservation Office, Syangja	25 Sep 2017	8 participants	
18	Community level, Tiger Club Megauli, Chitwan	25 Sep 2017	15 participants (5 IPs, 2 Dalit, 8 others, 5 female)	
19	Community level, Ghassong, Jomsong, Mustang	26 Sep 2017	16 participants (10 IPs, 6 others, 10 female)	
20	Meeting with UNEP and NDA consultants on progress review	5 Oct 2017	Two participants (UNEP and NDA)	Feedback on budgeting procedure was obtained
21	Consultation meeting with GCF Technical Committee in MOFE	20 Nov 2017	5 members of the Technical Committee	Feedback on the PCN was obtained
22	Meeting with the Secretary of MOFE	23 Nov 2017	5 participants (Secretary, Joint Secretary, three Under Secretaries)	Approval of PCN was obtained
23	Meeting with MOF/NDA GCF team	30 Nov 2017	Three participants (Joint Secretary, Under Secretary, NDA Consultant)	Feedback and approval of PCN was obtained
24	District Level - Mustang	10 Dec 2017	20 participants from various district level organisations <sup>4</sup>	Climate change vulnerability analysed, past works on adaptation reviewed, existing projects identified and ways for leveraging analysed, and district level stakeholders to be involved in the project identified
25	Rural Municipality Level- Gharapjong, Mustang	10 Dec 2017	8 Municipal authorities and staff <sup>5</sup>	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
26	Community Level – Thini Gaun, Mustang	10 Dec 2017	10 participants ( 5 IPs, 5 others including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential

<sup>4</sup> See note at the end of the Table 7

<sup>5</sup> See note at the end of the Table 7

				stakeholders to be involved at the community level
27	Community Level – Gharapjong, Mustang	10 Dec 2017	9 participants (5 IPs, 4 others, 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
2829	Rural Municipality Level – Thasang, Mustang	11 Dec 2017	14 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
30	Community Level – Sauru, Mustang	11 Dec 2017	10 participants (2 Dalit, 6 IPs, 2 others including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
31	Community Level – Kobang, Mustang	11 Dec 2017	10 participants (1 Dalit, 5 IPs, 4 others including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
32	District Level - Myagdi	11 Dec 2017	23 participants from various district level organisations	Climate change vulnerability analysed, past works on adaptation reviewed, existing projects identified and ways for leveraging analysed, and district level stakeholders to be involved in the project identified
33	Rural Municipality Level – Annapurna, Myagdi	11 Dec 2017	13 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
34	Community Level – Dana, Myagdi	11 Dec 2017	10 participants (9 IPs, 1 other including 1 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
35	Community Level – Narchyang, Myagdi	11 Dec 2017	10 participants (5 Dalit, 3 IPs, 2 others including 1 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
36	Rural Municipality Level – Raghuganga, Myagdi	12 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
37	Community Level – Rankhu, Myagdi	12 Dec 2017	7 participants (6 Dalits, 1 IP including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
38	Community Level – Dagnam, Myagdi	12 Dec 2017	8 participants (6 Others including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
30	Rural Municipality Level – Jaljala, Myagdi	12 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF

40	Community Level – Pari Beni, Myagdi	12 Dec 2017	10 participants (6 Dalits, 2 IPs, 2 others including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
41	Community Level – Banskharka, Myagdi	12 Dec 2017	6 participants (3 Dalits, 3 IPs including 3 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
42	Rural Municipality Level – Madi, Thumki Danda, Kaski	12 Dec 2017	19 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
43	Community Level – Taprang, Sindujure, Ward – 6, Kaski	12 Dec 2017	12 participants	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
44	Community Level – Tarkang, Kaski	12 Dec 2017	14 participants	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
45	Municipality Level_ Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Kaski	13 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
46	Community Level – Gharipatan, Kaski	13 Dec 2017	7 participants (2 IPs, 1 Dalit, 4 others; 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
47	Community Level – Jalari, Rapaudi, Ward No - 18	13 Dec 2017	9 participants (3 IPs, 2 Dalit, 4 others; 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
48	Municipality Level – Rupa, Bhirchowk, Kaski	15 Dec 2017	11 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
49	Community Level – Deurali, Ward No – 5, Kaski	15 Dec 2017	15 participants (4 Dalits, 5 IP including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
50	Community Level – Miya gaun, Ward No – 6 & 1, Kaski	15 Dec 2017	13 participants (2 Dalits, 5 IP including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
51	Rural Municipality Level – Kwholasothar, Maling, Ward No – 2, Lamjung	18 Dec 2017	21 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
52	Community Level – Gilung, Lamjung	18 Dec 2017	15 participants (10 IPs, 1 Dalit, 4 others including 9 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential

				stakeholders to be involved at the community level
52	Community Level – Salme, Ward No – 8, Lamjung	18 Dec 2017	12 participants (1 Dalit, 3 IPs, 8 others, including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
54	Municipality Level – Madhya Nepal, Bhorletar, Lamjung	11 Dec 2017	13 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
55	Community Level – Dura Group, Bardanphant, Ward No – 10, Lamjung	11 Dec 2017	10 participants (9 IPS, 1 other including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
56	Community Level – Rambazar, Ward No – 7, Lamjung	11 Dec 2017	10 participants (3 IPs, 7 others including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
57	Municipality Level – Besisahar, Chautari, Ward No – 7, Lamjung	14 Dec 2017	11 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
58	Community Level – Chiti Tilhar, Ward No – 11, Lamjung	14 Dec 2017	15 participants (2 Dalits, 4 IPs, including 11 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
59	Community Level – Chandistha, Ward No – 11, Lamjung	14 Dec 2017	28 participants (1 Dalit, 3 IPs, 24 others including 15 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
60	Rural Municipality – Dordi, Nauthar Shera, Ward No – 4, Lamjung	15 Dec 2017	33 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
61	Community Level – Khatri gaun, Shreenamjyang, Ward No – 3, Lamjung	15 Dec 2017	36 participants (1 IP, 2 Dalit, 33 others including 23 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
62	Community Level – Jiteri, Ward No – 4, Lamjung	15 Dec 2017	8 participants (7 IPs, 1 other including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
63	Rural Municipality Level – Dudhpokhari, Okhari, Ward No – 6, Lamjung	16 Dec 2017	24 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
64	Community Level – Jorne, Ward No – 3, Lamjung	16 Dec 2017	8 participants (8 IPs including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
65	Community Level – Gauda, Lamjung	16 Dec	55 participants (40 IPs, 15 Dalit including	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem;



		2017	34 female)	and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
66	Rural Municipality Level – Marsyangdi, Khudi Village, Lamjung	13 Dec 2017	21 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
67	Community Level – Bhusme, Ward No – 8, Lamjung	13 Dec 2017	21 participants (6 IPs, 3 Dalits, 12 others including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
68	Community Level – Pallotari, Ward No – 3, Lamjung	13 Dec 2017	28 participants (22 Dalits, 1 IP, 5 others including 16 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
69	Municipality Level – Sundarbazar, Lamjung	17 Dec 2017	15 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
70	Community Level – Bhoteodar, Ward No – 2 & 9, Lamjung	17 Dec 2017	25 participants (1 Dalit, 5 IPs, 19 other including 14 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
71	Community Level – Khatri gaun, Ward No – 6, Lamjung	17 Dec 2017	29 participants (2 Dalit, 2 IPs, 25 other including 12 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
72	District Level – Gorkha	14 Dec 2017	21 participants from various district level organisations	Climate change vulnerability analysed, past works on adaptation reviewed, existing projects identified and ways for leveraging analysed, and district level stakeholders to be involved in the project identified
73	Municipality Level – Gorkha	12 Dec 2017	11 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
74	Community Level – Sirdibas Watershed area, Gorkha	12 Dec 2017	12 participants (4 IPs, 8 others including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
75	Community Level – Thulo Rip, Gorkha	12 Dec 2017	20 participants (17 IPs, 2 Dalit, 1 other including 13 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
76	Rural Municipality Level – Dharche, Gorkha	10 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
77	Community Level – Laprak, Gorkha	10 Dec 2017	12 participants (1 Dalit, 11 IPs including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential

				stakeholders to be involved at the community level
78	Rural Municipality Level – Arughat, Gorkha	11 Dec 2017	13 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
79	Community Level – Soti, Gorkha	11 Dec 2017	11 participants (2 IPs, 2 Dalit, 5 other including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
80	Community Level – Aarupokhari, Gorkha	11 Dec 2017	11 participants (3 IPs, 8 others including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
81	District Level – DCC office, Dhading	11 Dec 2017	19 participants from various district level organisations	Climate change vulnerability analysed, past works on adaptation reviewed, existing projects identified and ways for leveraging analysed, and district level stakeholders to be involved in the project identified
82	Rural Municipality Level – Gangajamuna, Dhading	8 Dec 2017	5 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
83	Community Level- Phulkharka, Ward No – 5, Dhading	8 Dec 2017	8 participants	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
84	Community Level – Dansing, Sukbhanjyang, Dhading	8 Dec 2017	13 participants (2 IPs, 2 Dalit, 9 others including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
85	Rural Municipality Level – Tripurasundari, Dhading	9 Dec 2017	6 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
86	Community Level – Salyantar, Ward No – 1, Dhading	9 Dec 2017	10 participants (5 IPs, 5 others including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
87	Community Level – Chapthok, kastya khola, Ward No – 6, Dhading	9 Dec 2017	12 participants (1 Dalit, 11 others including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
88	District Level – Nuwakot	11 Dec 2017	13 participants from various district level organisations	Climate change vulnerability analysed, past works on adaptation reviewed, existing projects identified and ways for leveraging analysed, and district level stakeholders to be involved in the project identified
89	Rural Municipality Level – Kispang, Nuwakot	11 Dec 2017	13 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the

				project activities if awarded by GCF
90	Community Level – Kaule, Dawachet, Nuwakot	11 Dec 2017	10 participants (1 Dalit, 6 IPs, 3 others including 3 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
91	Community Level – Fikare, Nuwakot	11 Dec 2017	10 participants (2 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
92	Rural Municipality – Meghang, Deurali, Nuwakot	12 Dec 2017	14 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
93	Community Level – Sano Kimtang, Nuwakot	12 Dec 2017	10 participants (2 Dalit, 8 IPs including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
94	Community Level – Chiuri Bhanjhyang, Ward No – 2, Nuwakot	12 Dec 2017	10 participants (10 IPs including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
95	District Level-Rasuwa, Dhunche	8 Dec 2017	17 participants from various district level organisations	Climate change vulnerability analysed, past works on adaptation reviewed, existing projects identified and ways for leveraging analysed, and district level stakeholders to be involved in the project identified
96	Rural Municipality Level – Gosainkunda, Rasuwa	10 Dec 2017	13 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
97	Community Level – Dhunche, Sole, Ward No – 6, Rasuwa	10 Dec 2017	10 participants (10 IPs including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
98	Community Level – Ramche, Rasuwa	10 Dec 2017	10 participants (10 IPs including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
99	Rural Municipality Level – Kalika, Kalikasthan, Rasuwa	10 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
100	Community Level – Dharapani, Ward No – 3, Rasuwa	8 Dec 2017	10 participants (1 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
101	Community Level – Chilime, Rasuwa	8 Dec 2017	15 participants (1 Dalit, 14 IPs including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level

102	Rural Municipality – Parbatikunda, Goljung, Rasuwa	9 Dec 2017	13 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
103	Community Level – Goljung, Ward No – 4, Rasuwa	9 Dec 2017	10 participants (10 IPS including 9 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
104	Community Level – Purano Syaphru, Rasuwa	9 Dec 2017	10 participants (1 Dalit, 9 IPs including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
105	Rural Municipality Level – Ichchhyakamana, Chitwan	8 Dec 2017	11 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
106	Municipality Level – Madi, Chitwan	12 Dec 2017	5 participants (1 female)	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
107	Community Level – Amiliya Sibir, Chitwan	12 Dec 2017	12 participants (10 Dalits, 1 IPs, 1 other including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
108	Community Level – Ratni, Chitwan	12 Dec 2017	7 participants (7 others including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
109	Rural Municipality Level – Rapti, Chitwan	10 Dec 2017	12 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
110	Community Level – Mandanpur, Ward No – 7, Chitwan	10 Dec 2017	12 participants (3 Dalits, 3 IPs, 6 other including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
111	Community Level – Bhawanipur, Ward No – 4, Chitwan	10 Dec 2017	13 participants (5 IPs, 8 others including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
112	Rural Municipality Level – Kalika, Chitwan	11 Dec 2017	7 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
113	Community Level – Kalika, Chitwan	11 Dec 2017	8 participants (3 IPs, 5 other, 3 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
114	Community Level – Chepang group, Padampur, Chitwan	11 Dec 2017	23 participants (21 Dalits, 1 IPs, 1 other including 22 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential

				stakeholders to be involved at the community level
115	Municipality Level – Kawaswoti, Nawalparasi	12 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
116	Community Level – Hasoura, Nawalparasi	12 Dec 2017	16 participants (1 Dalit, 15 others including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
117	Community Level – Kawaswoti, Ward No – 15, Nawalparasi	12 Dec 2017	13 participants (4 IPs, 9 others including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
118	District Level - Palpa		12 participants from various district level organisations	Climate change vulnerability analysed, past works on adaptation reviewed, existing projects identified and ways for leveraging analysed, and district level stakeholders to be involved in the project identified
119	Rural Municipality Level – Mathagadi, Palpa	11 Dec 2017	9 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
120	Community Level – Jhadewa, Mathagadi – 4, Palpa	12 Dec 2017	9 participants (9 IPs including 1 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
121	Community Level – Baseni Khola, Mathagadi – 7, Palpa	12 Dec 2017	10 participants (8 IPs, 2 Dalit including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
122	Rural Municipality Level – Nisdi, Palpa	10 Dec 2017	9 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
123	Community Level – Chuiribas, Nisdi – 4, Palpa	13 Dec 2017	10 participants (8 IPs, 1 Dalit, 1 other including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
124	Community Level – Jyamire, Nisdi – 7, Palpa	13 Dec 2017	7 participants (6 IPs, 1 Dalit including 1 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
125	Rural Municipality Level – Pubakhola, Palpa	10 Dec 2017	15 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
126	Community Level – Devinagar, Purbakhola-4, Palpa	14 Dec 2017	15 participants (12 IPs, 1 Dalit, 2 others including 5 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level

127	Community Level – Jalpa, Purbakhola – 2, Palpa	14 Dec 2017	10 participants (9 IPs, 1 other including 3 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
128	Rural Municipality – Binayee Tribeni, Nawalparasi	17 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
129	Community Level – Ghumti, Ward No – 1, Nawalparasi	15 Dec 2017	10 participants (8 IPs, 1 Dalit, 1 other including 7 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
130	Community Level – Kumaltar, Ward No – 1, Nawalparasi	15 Dec 2017	8 participants (1 Dalit, 7 others including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
131	Rural Municipality Level – Hupsekot, Nawalparasi	9 Dec 2017	11 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
132	Community Level – Gyuan, Hupsekot – 2, Nawalparasi	16 Dec 2017	18 participants (14 IPs, 2 Dalit, 2 others including 6 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
133	Community Level – Hupsekot – 6, Nawalparasi	16 Dec 2017	9 participants (6 IPs, 3 others including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
134	District Level – Gulmi	14 Dec 2017	13 participants from various district level organisations	Climate change vulnerability analysed, past works on adaptation reviewed, existing projects identified and ways for leveraging analysed, and district level stakeholders to be involved in the project identified
135	Municipality Level – Resunga, Gulmi	14 Dec 2017	15 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
136	Community Level – Bhadgaon, Resunga – 3, Gulmi	14 Dec 2017	7 participants (1 Dalit, 6 others including 2 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
137	Community Level – Resunga, Gulmi	14 Dec 2017	7 participants (1 Dalit, 2 IPs, 4 Others, including 2 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
138	Rural Municipality Level – Gulmidurbar, Gulmi	13 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
139	Community Level – Birbase,	13 Dec	7 participants (1 Dalit, 2 IPs, 4 Others,	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem;

	Gulmidurbar – 3, Gulmi	2017	including 3 female)	and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
140	Community Level – Bakhre, Gulmidurbar – 4, Gulmi	13 Dec 2017	6 participants (2 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
141	Rural Municipality Level – Satyawati, Gulmi	15 Dec 2017	10 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
142	Community Level – Piplaneta, Satyawati – 6, Gulmi	15 Dec 2017	8 participants (1 Dalit, 3 IPs, 4 Others, including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
143	Community Level – Chorkate, Satyawati – 6 & 9, Gulmi	15 Dec 2017	7 participants (1 Dalit, 1 IPs, 5 Others, including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
144	Municipality Level – Galkot, Baglung	16 Dec 2017	8 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
145	Community Level – Narethali, Galkot-2, Baglung	16 Dec 2017	8 participants (1 Dalit, 3 IPs, 4 Others, including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
146	Rural Municipality Level – Bareng, Baglung	16 Dec 2017	5 Municipal authorities and staff	Consent of Municipality was obtained to conduct the feasibility study and to cooperate in implementing the project activities if awarded by GCF
147	Community Level – Hugdisir, Bareng-2, Baglung	16 Dec 2017	7 participants (1 Dalit, 1 IPs, 5 Others, including 4 female)	Analysed the vulnerability of communities and ecosystem; and identified adaptation intervention areas and potential stakeholders to be involved at the community level
150	Consultation with national level climate change experts, academicians, development activists, politicians, and planners	2-10 Jan 2018	12 consultations with government officials, academicians, experts and planners.	Major findings of the study were verified with the climate change elite group
151	Policy feedback meeting organised by NDA	9 Jan 2018	13 Members of the NDA's Technical Committee representing various organisations including representative from Indigenous people's organisation	Guidance on proposal submission was obtained
152	Consultation with Technical Team in MOFE	21 Jan 2018	Team of consultants	Suggestions on fund flow mechanism

153	Workshop meeting of IUCN Hqs and Asia Regional Office representative with the NDA and MOFE Technical Committee members	2 Mar 2018	10 Members of MOFE including 5 of the Technical Committee; three from NDA including one consultant; two from IUCN Hqs; two from IUCN ARO including consultant; and team of consultants;	The proposal was reviewed in line with GCF and government requirements, proposal preparation roadmap was finalised
154	Workshop with NDA and MOFE on fine-tuning of theory of change	12-14 Feb 2018	5 members of the MOFE's Technical Committee; 2 members from NDA, team of consultants	Theory of change was further improved to perfectly match with the objectives of GCF and the newly elected government of FDR Nepal
155	Discussion with FAO on geographical and thematic overlapping between two proposals	25 Apr 2018	3 members from FAO Nepal, Team of consultants	FAO and IUCN are targeting different geographical areas
156	Discussion with Technical Team on implementation structure	7 May 2018	Five members of the MOFE's Technical Committee	Modification on implementation structure proposed
157	Meeting with Secretary and FACD experts on the draft final proposal	23 May 2018	Secretary of MOFE and Joint Secretary of Foreign Aid Cooperation Division of MOFE; team of consultants	Suggestion to revise the output-wise budget allocation
158	Meeting with the Technical Committee of NDA/MOF on draft final proposal	11 Jun 2018	13 Members of the NDA's Technical Committee representing various organisations including representative from Indigenous people's organisation	Suggestions for fine tuning of the proposal
159	Meeting with the Ministry of Forests Officials to review the comments provided by the GCF reviewer, Patrick van Laake.	3 Oct 2018	5 members of the MOFE's Technical Committee	MOFE's guidance on the ways ahead
160	Skype meeting with the IUCN Asia regional Office and Headquarters GCF Unit Staffs	3 Oct 2018	5 members from Hqs and 3 members from ARO; consultant team	Ways ahead to follow government guidance in addressing GCF reviewer's comments
161	Consultation with the Ministry of Forests and Environment for the revision of the proposal	14 Dec 2018	5 members of the MOFE's Technical Committee	Revision methodology approved



162	Meeting with the newly appointed Member Secretary of the NTNC, who is also the Joint Secretary of the Environment and Biodiversity Division of the Ministry of Forests and Environment	12 Mar 2019	15 Staff, experts and consultants of NTNC	Clarity on the modality of consultation with the newly elected State Governments of states 3, 4, and 5 which embrace districts of GRB.
163	Meeting with the newly appointed Director General of the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation of the Ministry of Forests and Environment	14 Mar 2019	7 members of DOFSC including DG, DDG and 2 members of the MOFE's technical Committee representing from the DOFSC	Appointment of Ms. Sumana Devkota, Under Secretary in the Proposal formulation Team to succeed Mr. Kishor Aryal
164	Meeting with NDA on the status of revision and inclusion of newly elected State Government roles in the project	18 Mar 2019	3 members of NDA including NDA's consultant	Clarity on the roles to be included and the importance of the proposal to be explained in the GCF meeting on 20th of the Nepal NDA with GCF secretariat staff and reviewers
165	Skype meeting with GCF Secretariat reviewers, staff, Nepal NDA delegates and Nepal Country Team	20 Mar 2019	GCF Secretariat proposal reviewers, NDA delegates from Nepal, FAO Nepal, UNDP Nepal, IUCN Nepal	Clarification by GCF staff on some important issues in general and on economic and financial analysis to IUCN proposal
166	Revised proposal validation workshop with Bufferzone User Committee, Local Elected Bodies, Private Sector, NGO of Sauraha Chitwan	20 May 2019	12 participants (1 Dalit, 11 others including 1 Female)	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
167	Revised proposal validation workshop with National Park, NGO of Sauraha, Chitwan	20 May 2019	13 Others, 5 female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
168	Revised proposal validation workshop with Conservation Area Management Committee, Local Elected Bodies, CBOs, NGOs of Ghanapokhara, Lamjung	20 May 2019	36 participants (22 IPS, 9 Dalits, 5 others including 7 Female)	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
169	Revised proposal validation workshop with Conservation Area Management Committee, Local Elected Bodies, CBOs, NGOs of Bhujung, Lamjung	20 May 2019	35 Participants (31 IPS, 2 Dalits, 1 madheshi and 1 other) including 18 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.

170	Revised proposal validation workshop with Conservation Area Management Committee, Local Elected bodies, CBOs, NGOs, Private sector of Manang Nesyang RM, Manang	20 May 2019	13 Participants (12 IPS, and 1 Dalit ) including 3 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
171	Revised proposal validation workshop with Government, Local Elected Bodies, CBOs, Conservation Area Management Committee of Gharpajhong Gaunpalika Jomsom, Mustang	21 May 2019	14 participants (9 IPS, 3 Dalits and 3 others) including 8 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
172	Revised proposal validation workshop with Local Elected Bodies, Local communities, Conservation Area Management Committee of Bargung Muktichetra RM Kagbeni, Mustang	21 May 2019	12 participants (11 IPS and 1 other) including 5 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
173	Revised proposal validation workshop with Local Elected Bodies, Conservation Area Management Committee, CBOs, Local Communities, Private Sector of Lho Ghyakar Damodar Kunda RM, Mustang	21 May 2019	14 IPS including 8 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
174	Revised proposal validation workshop with Conservation Area Management Committee, Local communities of Lhomanthang RM, Mustang	21 May 2019	14 IPS including 8 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
175	Revised proposal validation workshop with Conservation Area Management Committee, Local Elected Bodies, Local Communities of Chumnubri RM, Gorkha	21 May 2019	17 participants (16 IPS and 1 other) including 2 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
176	Revised proposal validation workshop with Conservation Area Management Committee, Local Communities of Machhepuchre RM, Kaski	21 May 2019	33 participants (26 IPS, 5 Dalits and other) including 5 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.

177178	Revised proposal validation workshop with Local Elected Bodies, Conservation Area Management Committee, Local Communities of Madi RM, Kaski	22 May 2019	13 participants (9 IPS and 4 others) including 9 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
179	Revised proposal validation workshop with Conservation Area Management Committee, Local Communities of Lumle, Kaski	22 May 2019	18 participants (10 IPS, 1 Dalit and 7 others) including 8 Female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
180	Revised proposal validation workshop with Conservation Area Management Committee, Local Communities of Chumnubri RM, Gorkha	22 May 2019	12 IPS Participants including 7 female	The revised funding proposal was endorsed and commitment to cooperate the project implementation was shown.
181	Meeting with the Joint Secretary (Planning), MOFE to brief the revised FP	21 May 2019	Dr. Sindhu Dhungana, Joint Secretary of MOFE	Joint Secretary of MOFE approved the revised version and suggested to proceed with the resubmission
182	Meeting with the NDA Nepal to brief the revised FP	21 May 2019	Ramesh Nepal, Under Secretary, NDA	NDA approved the revised version and suggested to proceed with the resubmission process as soon as possible
<p>Note:</p> <p>Participants of the district level and municipal level consultations were the office bearers and thus were there as they were in terms of ethnicity and gender in their respective positions. However, the participants of the community level consultations could be influenced by the consultation team and thus the breakdown carries meaning.</p> <p>On the whole, participation of IPs was 40.3 percent, Dalits was 10.8 percent and female was 54.5 percent.</p>				

## **4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE PROJECT**

### **4.1 Introduction**

One key output of the project preparation phase was the stakeholder engagement plan presented below that describes how the identified stakeholder will be further engaged during project implementation. The intention of the SEP is to catalyse and organize stakeholder engagement and assure that it effectively takes place in line with IUCN Stakeholder Engagement Policy articulated in the Stakeholder Engagement Guidance Note<sup>6</sup>.

Deciding which stakeholders to continue engaging with during implementation and the form of engagement was based on the stakeholder analysis and on the outcomes of the consultation process carried out during project development. It considers the stakeholder's interest in the project and their ability to influence the project and contribute to its success, as well as the potential likelihood of the stakeholder being affected by project activities (positively or negatively).

Engagement can take different shapes including active participation in key components of the project (including executing specific components), involvement in project monitoring and evaluation or inclusion in the project's governance structure (e.g. steering committee). The project team will engage stakeholders through a range of approaches tailored to suit stakeholder needs, their capacity and their interests. The team will ensure that stakeholders are aware of project work and will listen and learn from stakeholders particularly the vulnerable poor, indigenous people and women – in the process of fine-tuning the project activities, selecting the concrete sites for interventions and making decisions about their detailed design.

Stakeholder engagement will aim to ensure that the project will not contribute to existing inequalities and marginalization but rather help to reduce them. It will contribute to identifying and implementing creative and innovative decisions that are well adapted to the local social-cultural and environmental context.

### **4.2 Engagement with Stakeholders**

#### **4.2.1 Government stakeholders**

There is a wide range of government agencies relevant to the project. The project will be executed by the Ministry of Forests, Science and Environment and its departments, relevant units and line agencies at provincial and local level will be important stakeholders during the project's implementation.

The project will in particular work with the Division of Climate Change Management, Department of Forests and Soil Conservation, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Department of Forest Research and Survey (DFRS), the Department of Plant Resources and their line agencies at the district level. These will play different roles in the project and will have distinct roles in project execution as well as lead facilitators for policy/strategy-related work.

Apart from the MoFE, the project will collaborate and coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives, the Ministry of Livestock Development and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development.

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<sup>6</sup> Available at [https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/esms\\_stakeholder\\_engagement\\_guidance\\_note.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/esms_stakeholder_engagement_guidance_note.pdf)

Coordinated delivery of services to farmers and forest user group members by different line agencies is lacking and efforts are often duplicated by the government agencies involved. The following areas of government support to communities were identified as needing improvement and targeted by the project:

- Coordinated efforts to help farmers obtain services and to establish networks with supporting institutions
- Identify lower cost production and distribution techniques for farmers.
- Increase the capacity of farmers for planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of climate adaptation and climate resilient enterprises
- Improve trust between farmers and supporting line agencies.

At the time of undertaking the feasibility study there was no single government institution working on climate change as its primary mandate. The MoFE is responsible for implementing Climate Change Policy.

Prior to the federal restructure, climate responsive planning and development activities at the district level were carried-out as a part of the work undertaken by technical offices including the District Soil Conservation office, District Forest Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Livestock Development Office, and the District Technical Office. How these functions are carried out within the new provincial and local government structures is yet to be determined.

The new political structure focuses on the devolution and decentralization of the powers. As such, many soil conservation activities are likely to be devolved to local bodies - Municipalities and Rural Municipalities.

The MoFE has the prime responsibility for ecosystem and watershed management and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Management is responsible for agro-ecosystem management. The DSCWM will remain as a section in the Department of Forest.

New structures will be formed at the provincial level and at the local levels. There is an immense opportunity for the project to support the government in developing structures that better address climate change needs and reduce current barriers.

#### **4.2.2 Civil society stakeholders**

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) were found to be abundant in the GBR. Community forestry user groups (CFUGs) were the most common CBOs. Other important CBOs include conservation area management committees (CAMCs) and sub-committees, buffer zone management committees (BZMCs), buffer zone user committees (BZUCs), leasehold forest groups, Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs), Community based tourism management committees, sub watershed management committees /groups, mothers' groups, youth groups, saving and credit group, and farmers' groups; and the Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ).

Various local and national CBOs and NGOs are undertaking conservation and rural development works in the GBR. These will be important complements to the project as they provide opportunities for replication of climate responsive nature-based solutions.

Extensive multi-stakeholder consultation will ensure that climate responsive activities proposed by the project align with the government's policies, climate priority sectors, and contribute/compliment ongoing initiatives.

Rural communities and their networks in the GRB are important collaboration partners as they are interested in securing supplies of ecosystem services, particularly forest and grassland

products (e.g. fuel wood, timber, forage and medicinal herbs), disaster mitigation, and improved local microclimate and water supply.

Besides government technical agencies, the project will engage with many other relevant NGOs undertaking activities on climate resilience.

#### **4.2.3 Women as individual stakeholders or groups**

Women, because of gender based discrimination and ingrained patriarchal socio economic and political system and their lower socio-economic status in comparison to men are more vulnerable to impacts of climate change and natural disasters. The project will emphasize inclusion of women in project-relevant decision making and will seek opportunities to collaborate with and promote women as change agents, as individual stakeholders or groups (e.g. women-led community forest and local level institutions) to reduce gender inequality and ensure their participation, access to and benefits from natural resources. The concrete engagement strategies need to reflect their needs and livelihood conditions including give due respect to workload issues and cultural impediments.

The project will work closely with other user groups such as water user groups, farmers' groups, livestock groups, saving and credit groups, co-operatives and other informal social groups that are vital to shape the land use practices, behaviour and decision making.

#### **4.2.4 Vulnerable, marginalized or disadvantaged groups**

Vulnerability in GRB is highly correlated not only with gender but also caste, ethnicity, regional identity, and geographic location and poverty. The level of social inclusive participation, decision making, and leadership roles played by poor, marginalized groups, Dalits and disabled people is more theoretical, than actual practice. Some specific groups within the GRB, including small farm holders, cattle herders, poor and marginalized groups, elderly people are particularly vulnerable due to climate change and are impacted mostly. At the same time these groups play key roles as the custodians of natural resources. While vulnerable groups have been identified as beneficiaries of the project activities, it will be important to include these groups in decision making in order to ensure that their needs but also their capabilities are well understood when designing the on-the ground interventions.

#### **4.2.5 Indigenous Peoples**

The GRB has more than 40 ethnic groups. Chepang, Gurung, Bhoti, Loba, Thakali, Tamang, Magar, and Tharu are the major indigenous peoples living in the project area. The Tharu are indigenous people of the Terai. Gurung, Tamang, Magar and Chepang are traditionally from the Middle Hills. Loba, Thakali and Bhoti are from the Himalayan area. Indigenous communities are organized through various formal and informal institutions and the project will engage with relevant institutions in order to ensure that the groups cultural identity, tradition and customs but also their capabilities and development objectives are well understood when designing the on-the ground interventions. In adherence to the ESMS Standard on Indigenous People, the project will consider indigenous peoples are the rightful owners and not only as merely stakeholders. As such the project will ensure that these groups will be active and effective participants in decision-making processes relevant to them and seek free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for any intervention that:

- a. takes place on their lands, waters, or territories;
- b. may have negative economic, social, cultural or environmental impacts on their rights, resources or livelihoods;
- c. involves the use of their traditional knowledge; or

- d. promotes the development and generation of social or economic benefits from cultural heritage sites or resources to which they have legal (including customary) rights.

Further provisions of the ESMS Standard are explained in the ESMF in chapter 6.2.

#### **4.2.6 Private sector stakeholders**

There is considerable potential for development of economic activities based on increased flows of ecosystem services that result from project interventions that aim to build climate resilience. Through improving the enabling environment and incentive structures to engage with the private sector, the project can pave the way for scaling up and replication in the future.

There are numerous private sector organization that are relevant to the project, including the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and industries (FNCCI), the Hotel Association Nepal (HAN), the Tourism Association of Nepal (TAN) and the Nepal Non-Timber Forest Product Network and their chapters.

The project will collaborate with private firms and institutions to encourage the adoption of climate resilient approaches in farm and non-farm enterprises.

#### **4.2.7 International Organizations**

Consultations with international organizations were carried out to improve the design of the project and to improve understanding of the involvement of stakeholders in climate related activities. The following organisations will be helpful in implementation of the project: ICIMOD, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, CARE Nepal, and WWF Nepal.

### **4.3 Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Table 8 below describes the engagement strategies for the various stakeholders identified by the Stakeholder Analysis and through the consultations carried out during project development as key stakeholders. Because stakeholder engagement is considered an evolving process, the plan will be updated on a regular basis during project implementation and project roles as well as form and frequency of consultations might be refined or specified in more detail. The plan will also need to be updated once the specific sites (villages/communities) for field interventions have been decided and the exact on-the ground interventions in the identified sites are known. The implementation of the plan will be monitored by the PMU and submitted to the GCF as part of the Annual Performance Report.

Table 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder		Topics of engagement	Responsible entity	Forms and frequency of engagement
<b>A</b>	<b>Government agencies (national, provincial, local)</b>			
1	Ministry of Finance/NDA	Coordinating between the implementing and executing agencies	Ministry of Finance/ NDA	Quarterly
2	Ministry of Forests and Environment (MOFE)	Execution of the project	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Regularly
3	Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DOFSC)	Organization establishment based on watershed and basin level, PES establishment based on watershed level planning and program implementation	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Quarterly through PMU meetings
4	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)	Watershed areas management based on the status	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
5	Department of Plant Resources (DPR)	Linking ecosystem and hydrological system	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
6	Forest Research and Training Centre (FRTC)	Publishing an Atlas on Micro watershed, Sub watershed, Watershed and Basin	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting and quarterly through training
7	Department of Environment	Mainstreaming program on mitigation and adaptation with DOFSC	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting and quarterly through training
8	Ratrapati Chure Terai Madhesh Conservation development Board (RCTMCDB)	Mainstreaming all sectoral activities in the Chure area	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
9	Department of Local Infrastructure and Agriculture Development (DoLIDAR)	Environmental impact assessment and Master Plan of Rural road Protection of road and Agriculture field, water sources and infrastructure	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
10	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA)	Sub watershed level planning approach for local level government, Watershed level for Province and basin level plan for Federal government	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
11	Provincial governments of Gandaki Province, Provinces 3 and 5.	Coordination at Province level	Provincial governments of Gandaki Province, Provinces 3 and 5.	Semi-annual through PSC meeting and quarterly through training



12	Local governments (municipalities of 151 local bodies in the GRB)	Community mobilisation and formulation of sub-sub-basin level management plans for each small tributary of the GRB.	Provincial governments of Gandaki Province, Provinces 3 & 5	Semi-annual through PSC meeting and quarterly through training
13	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD)	Sloppy land use modality development, maintaining River side greenbelt	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting and quarterly through training
14	Department of Livestock Development (DoLD)	Integrating program with watershed management concept	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting and quarterly through training
15	Department of Agriculture (DOA)	Providing information on farming system and climate change adaptation in agriculture	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting and quarterly through training
16	National Planning Commission (NPC)	Program and budgeting based on the periodic plan Legitimise the working policy into practice such as Basin Level planning	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
17	Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM)	One door system to provide legal document of Protected Area and Forest area to DNPWC and DoF, respectively.	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
18	Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	Cause of Disaster and IWMP of Basin	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
19	Water and Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MEWI)	Water resources policy and watershed management policy should be integrated in Nepal's case. Mainstreaming the program with watershed management and PES	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
20	Department of Hydrology and Metrology (DHM)	Mainstreaming climate information, early warning of floods into watershed management planning.	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
21	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage	Linking water source protection and PES	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting
22	Department of Cottage and Small Industries (Micro Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation) (MEDPA)	Linking micro, small and medium entrepreneurs with the market and business development service providers	MOFE as an Executing Entity	Semi-annual through PSC meeting and quarterly through training
23	National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)	Collaborating with the local governments on the execution of field activities	IUCN Nepal and NTNC	Regularly through project activity execution on the ground
<b>B</b>	<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>			
1	Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs)	Soil conservation on farmland, landslides treatment, water source protection, river training and working in	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and

		watershed concept Local resource person training		participation in field execution of project activities
2	Collaborative Forest User groups (CoFMGs)	River bank protection, Catchment pond, Conservation pond River system based management Agro-forestry based Public land management	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
3	Leasehold Forest User Group (LFGs)	Integrating Sub watershed based planning and monitoring cycle	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
4	Buffer Zone management committee	Link up-stream down-stream planning process, Water harvesting and River bank protection Nature-based tourism promotion and benefit distribution	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
5	Conservation Area Management Committee (CAMC)	Innovative business plan for land rehabilitation through cooperative Linking upstream down stream in management planning and monitoring	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
6	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)	Basin approach and organization restructuring PES establishment for sustainable financing	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
7	Association of Collaborative Forest Users Nepal (ACOFUN)	Linking protection, management and market of high value forest products Revolving fund mobilization for mitigation and adaptation	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
8	Nepal National Forest User Group (NEFUG)	Linking watershed management in the advocacy	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
9	Community Forestry Supporter Networker (COFSUN)	River Basin approach PES	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
10	Nepal Foresters Association (NFA)	Basin approach and legal arrangement PES	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities

11	Nepal Forest Technicians Association (NEFTA)	Basin approach and legal arrangement PES	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
12	Nepal Agroforestry Foundation (NAF)	Integrating quality service in the government program	DOFSC as a Chair of PMU	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
13	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)	Focus watershed management planning and monitoring PES establishment for sustainable financing for mitigation and adaptation	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
14	National Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF)	Focus on involvement of indigenous women and enhancement of their livelihoods resulting into their enhanced climate resilience.	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
15	NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FoNIN)	Focus on providing information on mainstreaming indigenous peoples in climate resilient development.	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
16	Nepal Chepang Association (NCA)	Importance of Watershed management plan Networking with related CBOs	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
17	Dalit NGO Federation (DNF)	Business plan Advocacy on River Basin Approach	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
18	Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organization (NNDSWO)	Business plan Advocacy on River Basin Approach	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
19	Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources (DANAR)	Business plan Advocacy on River Basin Approach	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
20	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural	Basin and watershed level organization Farmland improvement and water conservation	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and

	Resources Management Association (HIMAWAN)			participation in field execution of project activities
21	Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN)	Integrated Conservation and development plan based on land capability, Sub watershed plan based ICDP Disaster Risk Reduction program	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
22	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LIBIRD)	Integrating research out put into policy formulation	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
23	Climate Change Network Nepal (CCNN)	Integration of learning into national sectoral plan and coordination mechanism	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
24	Soil and Water Conservation Society (SOWCOS)	Need more active role in policy level	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
25	Green Foundation Nepal (GFN)	Systematic and sequential program	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
26	Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ)	Involving in information on climate change adaptation and capacity building on climate change awareness raising	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
27	Community based tourism management committees	Information on eco-tourism in the GRB	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
28	Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs)	Capacity building through workshops, trainings and interactions	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
29	Saving and credit group	Capacity building in improved governance and mobilisation of savings and credits products.	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities

<b>C</b>	<b>Local communities</b>			
1	Agriculture producers' group	Field implementers of climate resilient value chain development, adoption of flood tolerant paddy varieties and drought tolerant wheat varieties.	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
2	Livestock husbandry group	Actors in integrating Livestock Development plan into IWMP; and improved water availability through construction and maintenance of water holes in community grasslands	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
3	Micro-entrepreneur group	Value chain on the selected agroforestry option and support to establish appropriate agroforestry enterprise	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
4	Water User Association (WUA)	Increased water supply through the enhanced ecosystem services	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
5	Water User Association	Capacity building on enhancing water use efficiency	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
6	Community Development Groups (CDGs)	Sustainability of group; linking overall watershed planning and involvement in up-stream and down-stream linkages and application of PES	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
7	Youth groups	Involvement and capacity development in enterprise development	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
8	Mothers' group	Involvement and capacity development in natural resource management	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
9	Eco-clubs	Involvement and capacity development in improving school environment	NTNC Nepal	Regularly through execution of field activities on the ground
<b>D</b>	<b>Private sector</b>			

1	Local saving and credit groups	Improving governance and mobilisation of savings and credits products.	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
2	National Micro Entrepreneurs' Federation Nepal (NMEFEN)	Capacity building of microentrepreneurs and policy advocacy	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
3	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)	Enabling environment for investment in sustainable forest watershed management; and value chain development	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
4	Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises Nepal	Value chain development and capacity building of small and medium entrepreneurs	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
5	Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industries (FNCSI)	Value chain development and capacity building of cottage and micro entrepreneurs	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
6	Eco-tourism-Hotel owners	Capacity development in eco-tourism hotel enterprises	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
7	Hotel Association Nepal (HAN)	Capacity development in hotel enterprise policy advocacy	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
8	Tourism Association of Nepal (TAN)	Capacity development in tourism policy advocacy	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
9	Nepal herbs and herbal products Associations (NEHHPA)	Business plan, Public private partnership model	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
10	Federation of Nepalese Forest based Industry and	Capacity development in forest based industry and trade policy advocacy	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and

	Trade (FeNFIT)			participation in field execution of project activities
11	Independent Power Producers' Association (IPPAN)	PES and Watershed area conservation	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
12	Jadibuti Association of Nepal (JABAN)	Business plan; and capacity development in natural resource based enterprise development and marketing	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
<b>E</b>	<b>Research institutions &amp; universities</b>			
1	Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC)	Selection of climate tolerant crop varieties and development of organic production practices	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
2	Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU)	Selection of climate tolerant crop and varieties and NTFP species and development of organic production practices	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
3	TU- Institute of Forestry	Selection of climate responsive production practices of NTFPs, MAPS and other forest products	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
4	Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL)	Selection of climate responsive production practices of NTFPs, MAPS and other forest products	NTNC Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
5	South Asia Institute of Advanced Studies (SIAS)	Capacity development in local level climate change adaptation strategy development	IUCN Nepal	Mainly through capacity development trainings, technology transfers and participation in field execution of project activities
<b>F</b>	<b>International organization and donors</b>			
1	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Involvement in climate data analysis and modelling. Information sharing through workshops, seminars, conferences and publications.	IUCN Nepal	Regular exchanges in order to coordinate with other projects and activities implemented by ICIMOD
2	International Water Management Institution (IWMI)	Involvement in climate data analysis and modelling. Information sharing through workshops, seminars, conferences and publications.	IUCN Nepal	Regular exchanges in order to coordinate with projects and activities implemented by IWMI

3	The Mountain Institute (TMI)	Involvement in climate data analysis and modelling. Information sharing through workshops, seminars, conferences and publications.	IUCN Nepal	Regular exchanges in order to coordinate with projects and activities implemented by TMI
4	WWF Nepal/ Hariyo Ban Program	Long term plan for the piloting area and PES establishment.	NTNC Nepal	Regular exchanges in order to coordinate with projects and activities implemented by WWF
5	Women Organising for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (WOCAN)	Integrating success cases into integrated watershed management ; and capacity building of women for policy advocacy on climate change	NTNC Nepal	Regular exchanges in order to coordinate with capacity building projects and activities implemented by WOCAN



## 5. SECTOR-WISE POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS

In addition to the engagement strategy presented in the stakeholder engagement plan in table 8 the project will potentially also collaborate and coordinate with other GCF readiness supported institutions, accredited entities and institutions under accreditation process as well as various organisations working in different sectors. Table 9 lists institutions that have been targeted as potential collaborators by sector.

Table 9: Stakeholders targeted to be involved in project interventions

Support Areas	Stakeholder
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality and Rural Municipality –Agriculture Technician</li> <li>• District level GON offices (forests, agriculture, livestock, etc)</li> <li>• Farmers groups and cooperatives</li> <li>• National Agriculture Research and Development Fund (<i>Nepal</i>)</li> <li>• Kisan ko lagi Unnat biu-bijan Karyakaram (<i>KUBK</i>)</li> <li>• Prime Minister Agricultural Modernisation Project <i>Nepal</i></li> <li>• Prime Minister Employment Programme</li> <li>• <i>HIMALI Project</i></li> <li>• Kisan Project (CEAPRED)</li> <li>• Micro-Finance Program</li> <li>• WWF/Hariyo Ban Program</li> <li>• Care Nepal</li> <li>• Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (<i>WASH</i>) projects</li> <li>• Community Service Centre</li> <li>• Women Empowerment Centre</li> <li>• Nepal Agroforestry Foundation</li> <li>• Community Service Centre</li> <li>• Women Empowerment Centre</li> </ul>
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality and Rural Municipality –Livestock Technician</li> <li>• District level GON offices (DLSO)</li> <li>• Farmers groups and cooperatives</li> <li>• National Agriculture Research and Development Fund (<i>Nepal</i>)</li> <li>• Kisan ka lagi Unnat biu-bijan Karyakaram (<i>KUBK</i>)</li> <li>• Agricultural Commercialization and Trade Project (PACT) for <i>Nepal</i></li> <li>• <i>HIMALI Project</i></li> <li>• Kisan Project (CEAPRED)</li> <li>• Micro-Finance Program</li> <li>• Care Nepal</li> </ul>
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality and Rural Municipality</li> <li>• District level GON offices (DFO, DSCO, ACAP)</li> <li>• Community Forest User Groups</li> <li>• Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal's district chapter</li> <li>• Farmers groups and cooperatives</li> <li>• National Agriculture Research and Development Fund (<i>Nepal</i>)</li> <li>• <i>HIMALI Project</i></li> <li>• WWF/Hariyo Ban Program</li> <li>• Care Nepal</li> <li>• FINIDA project</li> <li>• Nepal Agroforestry Foundation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (<i>HIMAWANTI</i>)</li> <li>• FAO</li> </ul>
Watershed, water, and off-farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality and Rural Municipality and District Level Coordination Committee.</li> <li>• District level GON offices (DSCO, DWCD, DIO)</li> <li>• Community Forest User Groups</li> <li>• Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal's district chapter</li> <li>• <i>HIMALI Project</i></li> <li>• British Gorkha Welfare</li> <li>• Indian Embassy</li> <li>• WWF/Hariyo Ban Program</li> <li>• Care Nepal</li> <li>• FINIDA project</li> <li>• Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (<i>WASH</i>) projects</li> <li>• Western Regional Drinking Water and Sanitation (<i>NEWA</i>).</li> <li>• ICIMOD</li> </ul>