

Simplified Approval Process

Annex 2a: Logical framework



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
1. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)				
Assessment Dimension	Current state (Baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	In Karnali Province, climate adaptation and resilience interventions are largely implemented as discrete, project-based activities with limited geographic reach and short implementation horizons. While community forest management groups, municipalities, and local organisations actively engage in forest management, livelihood support, and disaster preparedness, these efforts are typically confined to individual sites or communities. The absence of coordinated, province-wide approaches that cut cross district and municipal levels, with limited integration into public planning and financing systems constrains the ability of locally-led initiatives to address climate risks that operate at landscape and watershed scales.	<u>Low</u>	By project completion, locally led climate-resilient forest management, nature-based solutions, and adaptation practices are implemented at sufficient scale to influence development trajectories across the Karnali Province. Coordinated action across multiple municipalities, community forests, and value chains enables landscape-level resilience outcomes, while alignment with provincial planning and budgeting processes allows these approaches to inform broader public investment decisions. Scale is demonstrated not only through geographic coverage, but through institutional uptake and sustained implementation across systems.	The project contributes to scale by moving beyond isolated pilots and applying a consistent LLCA framework across 31 municipalities, 80 community forests, and multiple climate-sensitive sectors. By embedding community-level actions within municipal and provincial planning, regulatory, and financing systems, the project creates pathways for expansion through local public institutions rather than reliance on stand-alone projects. Landscape-level forest management, NbS implementation, and coordinated adaptation planning enable cumulative impacts that address climate risks at the scale at which they occur.
Replicability	A wide range of local knowledge, coping strategies, and adaptation practices exist within communities and local institutions, shaped by diverse ecological and socio-economic conditions and traditional practices. However, these practices are rarely documented in a structured way, and learning remains largely informal and localised. The lack of standardised tools, shared methodologies, and institutional learning mechanisms limits the ability of successful approaches to be replicated across communities, municipalities, or other provinces facing similar climate challenges. Moreover, underdeveloped markets and inadequate access to finance	<u>Low</u>	By project completion, the approaches piloted and implemented in Karnali — particularly those related to locally-led forest management, NbS, value-chain development, and community-based preparedness — are documented, validated, and accessible for replication in other contexts. Replication is enabled through clear methodologies, adaptable tools, and institutional channels that support uptake beyond the original project sites, underpinned by strengthened markets and financial integration. Knowledge generated is widely communicated through the project informing policy, planning, and practice at multiple levels, supporting transferability across geographies and sectors.	The project enhances replicability by translating locally grounded practices into codified yet flexible models, including climate-responsive forest operational planning, NbS design and screening processes, CB-EWS methodologies, and LAPA integration approaches. Through model sites, peer-to-peer learning, and structured knowledge dissemination platforms, the project facilitates horizontal replication between communities and municipalities. Market development and financial integration create enabling environments for adopting sustainable forest-based livelihoods and incentivise uptake of SFM. Vertical replication is supported by integrating lessons into provincial strategies, guidelines, and communication systems, enabling uptake through government-led programmes and future investments.

	constrains opportunity for replicating best practices for climate-resilience at scale.			
Sustainability	Climate adaptation and resilience efforts in Karnali are often constrained by limited institutional capacity, fragmented financing, and dependence on time-bound external support. While community institutions such as CFMGs play a critical role in resource management, they face challenges in sustaining interventions once project funding ends, particularly where economic incentives or formal governance linkages are weak, and markets remain underdeveloped. This limits the long-term durability of climate resilience outcomes.	<u>Low</u>	By the end of the project, climate-resilient forest management, livelihood systems, and adaptation mechanisms in Karnali are institutionally embedded, economically viable, and socially owned. Communities and local governments have the capacity, incentives, and resources to maintain and adapt interventions over time, ensuring that resilience benefits persist beyond the project lifecycle. Sustainability is reflected in continued implementation, learning, and financing without reliance on external project support.	The project strengthens sustainability by anchoring LLCA approaches within formal governance systems, strengthening local institutional capacity, and linking climate-resilient livelihoods to functioning markets and financial mechanisms. By improving the economic viability of forest-based value chains, embedding adaptation planning into municipal and provincial systems, and fostering community ownership through participatory processes, the project reduces dependency on external funding. These combined institutional, financial, and social foundations support the long-term continuation and evolution of climate resilience outcomes.

2.1. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

GCF Result Area	IRMF Core Indicators (1-4) ¹	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ²	
<u>Total Adaptation Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	MoFE Annual Reports Community Surveys Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	No beneficiaries prior to implementation Direct: 0 (Male: 0, Female: 0) Indirect: 0 (Male: 0, Female: 0)	Direct: 50,000 (Male: 24,450, Female: 25,550) Indirect: 423,218 (Male: 206,940, Female: 216,278)	Direct: 109,690 (Male: 53,640, Female: 56,050) Indirect: 423,218 (Male: 206,940, Female: 216,278)	100 households per CFMG for a total of 80 CFMGs benefit directly from revised/new Community Forest Operational Plans that enable coordinated adaption action in their communities. Forest-dependent communities in the 31 target palikas indirectly benefit from revised LAPAs (90% of population)

¹ The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

² The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

<u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</u>	MoFE Annual Reports MoITFE Annual Reports CFUG Annual Reports CFUG surveys Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	No beneficiaries prior to implementation	10,000 (Male: 4,890, Female: 5,110)	21,060 (Male: 10,298, Female: 10,762)	65 households per CFMG for a total of 60 CFMGs receive training and support to adopt sustainable production and harvesting practices
<u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.4: Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems</u>	Implementation reports for CB-EWS Community Surveys BIPAD Portal Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	No beneficiaries prior to implementation Populations living in mid- and high-mountain areas highly exposed to climate hazards, with limited adaptive capacity or access to early warnings to reduce the impacts of extreme climate events.	0 (Male: 0, Female: 0)	64,185 (Male: 31,384, Female: 32,801)	Early warnings are effectively disseminated through the entities responsible for the coordination of disaster response Communities the ownership of the CBEWS and local CDMCs are sustained and continue to operate the system and implement disaster preparedness actions At least 70% of people in each of the 6 target municipalities are reached by the CBEWS.
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security</u>	MoLMAC Annual Reports Household Food Security and Nutrition Surveys CFUG and Community Enterprise Records	No beneficiaries prior to implementation	10,000 (Male: 4,890, Female: 5,110)	21,060 (Male: 10,298, Female: 10,762)	CFUG members supported to adopt climate-resilient practices will have increased agricultural production. Improved ecosystem services will increase productivity of agriculture and NTFPs.

						Market development will increase household income and ability to buy staple foods.
<u>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</u>	<u>Core 4: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice</u>	MoFE Annual Reports CFUG Annual Reports Forest condition assessments (canopy cover, regeneration density, fire/drought damage proxies) Implementation Reports Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	0	600ha restored 5,000ha under improved management	1,000ha restored 10,000ha under improved management	CFMG members participate in restoration activities and maintain interventions in the long term. 50% of targeted CFMGs adopt SLM practices by mid-point.
<u>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</u>	<u>Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems</u>					
<u>MRA4 Forestry and land use</u>	<u>Core 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered</u>	MoFE Annual Reports CFUG Annual Reports Remote sensor data Forest condition assessments (canopy cover, regeneration density, fire/drought damage proxies) Implementation reports Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	0	2 yr: -25,119 t CO ₂ e.	4 yr: -119,649 t CO ₂ e. 20 yr: -1,101,385 t CO ₂ e.	The mitigation potential was estimated using the FAO NEXT tool with reference values from the 2026 Nepal FRL 1,000ha of degraded forest restored, split equally across middle and high mountain areas 10,000ha of community forest under improved management

2.2. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

IRMF Core Indicators (5-8) ³	Baseline context (Description)	Rating for current state (Baseline)	Target scenario (Description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner	In Karnali Province, climate-relevant policies and regulatory frameworks are in place at national and provincial levels, but their translation into locally actionable legislation, guidelines, and decision-making processes remains limited. Local governments and community institutions, including forest user groups, have formal mandates under Nepal's federal system, yet face constraints in systematically integrating climate risk, ecosystem-based approaches, and low-emission considerations into routine planning, budgeting, and implementation. As a result, locally led climate actions are often implemented in isolation rather than embedded within coherent institutional frameworks.	<u>medium</u>	By the end of the project, institutional and regulatory frameworks in Karnali Province enable locally-led, climate-resilient and low-emission development, with climate risk, ecosystem-based approaches, and community priorities systematically integrated into municipal and provincial planning, budgeting, and forest governance processes. Community forest management groups and municipalities operate within clearer, more coherent frameworks that support climate-responsive decision-making and implementation.	The project strengthens the enabling environment by embedding climate-responsive forest management, NbS, and LLCA principles into Community Forest Operational Plans, LAPAs, and provincial planning and budgeting frameworks, supported by targeted technical assistance and capacity building. Streamlining regulatory processes (e.g. forest harvesting license renewal), integrating climate resilience metrics into provincial systems, and facilitating structured policy dialogue ensure that locally-led actions are formally recognised, institutionally anchored, and sustained beyond the project period.	<u>Single sub-national area within a country</u>

³ The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

<p><u>Core indicator 7: Degree to which GCF Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level</u></p>	<p>Climate-relevant markets—particularly those linked to forest-based livelihoods, nature-based solutions, and climate-resilient production—remain small-scale, fragmented, and largely informal. Community producers and enterprises face limited access to finance, weak linkages to buyers and processors, and high transaction costs due to remoteness and underdeveloped value chains. These constraints limit the ability of locally led initiatives to move beyond subsistence or pilot activities toward sustainable, market-oriented climate-resilient enterprises.</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>By project completion, forest-based and NbS-linked markets in Karnali Province demonstrate increased functionality and resilience, with improved value-chain integration, greater participation of community producers and MSMEs, and emerging financial mechanisms that support climate-resilient and low-emission production. Locally-led enterprises move beyond subsistence activities toward more stable, market-oriented operations.</p>	<p>The project catalyses market transformation by strengthening the full ecosystem around forest-based value chains, including value-chain and feasibility analyses, enterprise incubation, climate-smart production and processing, and market and certification access. By facilitating public-private-community partnerships, linking producers to finance and government programmes, and promoting sustainable production standards, the project lowers entry barriers and enables locally-led enterprises to participate competitively in climate-resilient markets.</p>	<p><u>Single sub-national area within a country</u></p>
<p><u>Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</u></p>	<p>Local knowledge and experience exist within communities, CFUGs, and local governments on climate impacts and coping strategies, but these are rarely systematically documented or shared beyond the local level. Learning from past adaptation efforts is often project-specific, with limited mechanisms to capture lessons, standardise approaches,</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>By the end of the project, Karnali Province has functioning systems for generating, documenting, and sharing climate knowledge and good practices, with lessons from locally led adaptation, forest management, and NbS systematically informing community, including the most vulnerable ones, municipal, and provincial decision-making.</p>	<p>The project operationalises learning by combining participatory forest and ecosystem assessments, training activities, community-based monitoring, adaptation model sites, CB-EWS, and structured communication and advocacy platforms under a provincial Climate Change Communication Strategy. Through</p>	<p><u>Single sub-national area within a country</u></p>

	or feed evidence into provincial and municipal decision-making. As a result, locally-led climate actions are constrained by weak horizontal learning and limited institutional uptake of good practices.		Knowledge flows horizontally between communities and vertically into institutional planning processes.	guided learning exchanges, policy dialogue, and dissemination of locally grounded evidence, the project ensures that good practices and LLCA methodologies are documented, shared, and institutionalised rather than remaining project-specific.	
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3. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)						
Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1: Enhanced resilience of forest ecosystems and forest-based livelihoods (NTFP/MAP).	Percentage of targeted CFMGs demonstrating improved forest ecosystem condition under climate-resilient management practices	CFMG Operational Plans and annual progress reports Forest condition assessments (canopy cover, regeneration density, fire/drought damage proxies) Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	Baseline forest condition score for each targeted CFMG will be established at inception as part of forest quality assessments (Year 0 = 0% of CFMGs showing improvement)	50% of CFMGs showing improvement	100% of CFMGs showing improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFUGs retain secure tenure and legal authority to implement approved forest management plans throughout the project period • No major disasters occur during the monitoring period (e.g. forest fire or landslide) • Division Forest Offices continue to approve and support adaptive forest management approaches <p>No significant increase in external pressures (illegal harvesting, encroachment) undermining forest condition gains.</p>

Output 1.1: Climate-resilient forest management, restoration and nature-based solution (NbS) services delivered in community forests.	Number of CFMGs adopting updated climate-responsive forest management plans	CFMG Operational Plans and annual progress reports Implementation reports Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	Only 45% of CFMGs active and most CMOPs outdated or soon to expire.	80 CFMGs with updated CMOPs	80 CFMGs with updated CMOPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A formal adoption act (e.g. CFMG resolution, endorsed CFOP, or approval letter) exists and is required for a CFMG to be counted. <p>The approval authority and procedure for forest management plans remains unchanged during the project period, allowing adoption to be completed and verified.</p>
	Number of climate-sensitive sites implementing new locally-appropriate NbS	CFMG annual progress reports Implementation reports Site inspections Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	0 new NbS sites	50 sites implementing NbS	200 sites implementing NbS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest dependent communities select sites through CFOP processes and take ownership of NbS interventions. • NbS interventions implemented at a site are new (i.e. not pre-existing or previously funded), ensuring additionality. <p>Site boundaries remain sufficiently stable to allow unambiguous counting of sites.</p>
Output 1.2: Sustainable forest-based commodity value chain development and enterprise support services delivered.	Number of forest-based MSMEs or cooperatives receiving project support and achieving operational status	MSME registration documents Business plans and technical assistance records Production and sales records	0 entities supported by the project	5 enterprises supported 8 nurseries established	10 enterprises supported 8 nurseries established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance, provision of tangible inputs and market/financial integration lead to fully operational enterprises. <p>Assuming two nurseries per district established in the first two years.</p>

Outcome 2: Enhanced adaptive capacity and disaster preparedness of climate-vulnerable communities and local institutions	Percentage of targeted communities with improved adaptive capacity scores	Baseline, midterm and endline adaptive capacity assessments Community self-assessment tools ⁴	Very low ⁵ A quantitative baseline score based on the project-developed assessment scorecards will be established at inception.	30% of communities showing increased adaptive capacity	90% of communities showing increased adaptive capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities remain willing and able to engage in collective planning and implementation processes • Local leadership structures (CFUGs, ward committees) remain functional and inclusive • No major conflict, political instability, or governance disruptions undermine community cohesion <p>Climate information and services provided remain credible and trusted by communities</p>
Output 2.1: Integrated local adaptation, preparedness and learning services delivered to climate-vulnerable communities and local institutions in Karnali Province.	Number of LAPAs developed/revised and adopted	LAPA documentation Municipality annual progress reports Implementation reports Endorsement by ward/municipal authorities Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	0 LAPAs developed/ revised by the project.	31 LAPAs developed/ revised	31 LAPAs developed/ revised and formally adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal governments retain sufficient staffing and mandate to integrate preparedness measures into local systems • Political wiliness to support revision of LAPs remains in place. • Provincial and federal policy frameworks continue to support decentralised disaster risk reduction and adaptation • Inter-agency coordination (e.g. forestry, disaster management, agriculture) remains functional <p>No extreme disaster</p>

⁴Assessment tools to be developed at project inception by the project M&E officer

⁵ According to Nepal's Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and Identifying Adaptation Options (2001)

						overwhelms institutional capacity beyond recovery thresholds during the project period
	Number of individuals trained (disaggregated by gender and social group) on climate adaptation and preparedness	Training attendance records Post-training evaluation forms Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	0	200 (50% women, 30% IP or Dalit)	450 (50% women, 30% IP or Dalit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant registration systems capture sex, social group, and unique identifiers in a consistent format at the time of training. • Individuals are counted once only across multiple sessions, using a deduplication method to avoid double counting. • Training records (attendance sheets, completion certificates, or digital logs) are complete, legible, and verifiable for all reported participants. <p>Social group categories are locally agreed and ethically collected, allowing disaggregation without exclusion or misclassification.</p>
Outcome 3: Strengthened climate awareness and communication.	Percentage of surveyed beneficiaries demonstrating increased climate risk awareness	Baseline, midterm and endline knowledge-attitude-practice (KAP) surveys Focus group discussions Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	Baseline awareness score (%) to be determined at inception	20% of beneficiaries showing increased awareness	50% of beneficiaries showing increased awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey respondents can be sampled in a way that is comparable over time (panel or repeated cross-section with consistent stratification). <p>Awareness questions are locally understandable (language/culture) so changes reflect real awareness, not</p>

						misunderstanding or enumerator effects.
Output 3.1: Provincial and local climate communication and advocacy services established and delivered in Karnali Province.	Number of climate communication products produced and disseminated	Published materials (radio scripts, briefs, infographics) Dissemination logs Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	0	31 communication products	62 communication products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assuming two locally-appropriate products per target municipality A product is counted only once it has been both produced and disseminated, with dissemination defined by an agreed minimum criterion (e.g. broadcast aired, materials distributed, content published). Verifiable evidence of dissemination (broadcast logs, distribution records, publication links, screenshots, or copies) is available for each product counted. Minor adaptations or translations of the same core content or repeated broadcasts within the same municipality are counted as one product.
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1: Improved community health	Percentage reduction in reported cases of climate-sensitive illnesses (e.g. waterborne or vector-borne diseases) among beneficiary communities	Municipal health post records District/provincial health statistics Household health surveys (baseline/endline)	Average annual incidence rate (cases per 1,000 people) in target communities to be established at project inception	10% reduction	20% reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved ecosystem services improve water quality, reduce stagnant water, thereby reducing the prevalence of waterborne diseases and increased food security.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved forest-productivity increases access to medicinal plants for traditional healthcare. Health facilities consistently record cases using comparable diagnostic categories <p>No major disease outbreaks unrelated to climate (e.g. pandemics) distort trends</p>
Co-benefit 2: Improved biodiversity in community forests	Average increase in native plant species richness in restored or sustainably managed community forest areas	Participatory biodiversity assessments Forest inventory and ecological survey reports Quarterly Monitoring Reports Annual Progress Reports	Baseline average number of native species per monitoring plot be established at project inception	5% increase	15% increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring plots remain consistent across measurement periods Species identification capacity is adequate and consistent <p>No large-scale disturbance events invalidate plots</p>

4. Project/programme activities and deliverables

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
Output 1.1: Climate-resilient forest management, restoration and nature-based solution (NbS) services delivered in community forests.	Activity 1.1.1. Improve Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) for Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Carbon Sequestration Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a landscape level assessment of the state of forest ecosystems, forest quality, and forest ecosystem services and develop a manual for forest quality assessments for local forest authorities to identify and implement measures to accelerate natural recovery and regeneration of forests. Based on forest assessments, identify and select 80 natural community forests in the mid-hill districts that have established CFMGs and are highly impacted by 	1 forest quality assessment manual 80 CFs assessed 80 revised CFOPs 50 SFM implementation packages based on CFOPs 50 participatory forest monitoring training workshops

		<p>climate change, identifying a sub-set of 50 of the most vulnerable CFMGs for additional direct restoration support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a participatory, community-led process — supported by Division Forest Office and project technical advisors — co-develop Community Forest Operational Plans (CFOPs) for 80 CFMGs, promoting climate-resilient land use practices in community forests. Management plans will target an average area of 125ha per CFMG, and will include identification of priority sites for restoration (high-erosion zones, landslide risk areas, critical water source areas) and revising community forest zonation. • Train existing CFMGs on nursery management, sustainable production and harvesting practices for forest resources, specifically targeting women, Dalits and indigenous communities. • Implement Sustainable Forest Management practices identified in CF management plans, procuring equipment, inputs, or labour for forest patrols and fire management. • Train CFMGs on participatory forest monitoring. 	
	Activity 1.1.2. Restore priority sites in community forests, prioritizing species that can be integrated into sustainable NTFP supply chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance and training to 50 CFMGs to identify priority sites for forest rehabilitation, as well as to optimize species selection to enable livelihood 	<p>50 CFMG restoration prioritisation and training workshops</p> <p>1,000 ha of restored forest</p>

		<p>diversification and resilience through agroforestry and NTFP production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore 1,000ha of degraded community forests through assisted natural regeneration and enrichment planting (~20ha per CF). 	
	Activity 1.1.3. Implement Targeted Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) for Watershed and Land Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the selection of 200 climate-sensitive sites across the 31 target municipalities, engaging local forestry departments, CFMGs, and local leadership. • Provide TA to CFMGs responsible for target sites to identify and plan locally-appropriate NbS — including the application of ESS screening processes to ensure all selected NbS options are low-risk. • Procure services, input and equipment to implement NbS across 150 hectares at the selected sites, in line with locally-led designs. 	200 NbS solutions (as identified in CFOPs)
Output 1.2: Sustainable forest-based commodity value chain development and enterprise support services delivered.	Activity 1.2.1. Value Chain Analysis and Enterprise Incubation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct baseline value chain and feasibility studies to validate existing and gather additional information for sustainable NTFP/MAP value chains in the 31 target districts. • Conduct a vulnerability assessment of the NTFP resource base in the NTFP-rich forests in the mid-hill and high mountain areas of Karnali Province to inform sustainable harvesting practices and low-carbon production systems. • Provide Technical assistance to local communities for the preparation of comprehensive production, processing, and 	<p>1 value chain assessment and feasibility study</p> <p>1 NTFP/MAP vulnerability assessment</p> <p>10 forest-based MSME business plans</p> <p>8 community nurseries</p>

		<p>marketing business plans for 10 NTFP-based Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), explicitly linking producers and processors with target markets — particularly targeting women, Dalits, and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and PwD households as producers and processors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide early-stage, non-capital assistance to targeted MSMEs for the implementation of NTFP Business Plans. • Establish and support NTFP nurseries to promote the cultivation of high-value NTFPs within agroforestry practices, ensuring a sustainable and resilient resource base. 	
	Activity 1.2.2. Promote Sustainable Production and Harvesting Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 60 community forest user groups on climate-smart, sustainable NTFP production and harvesting techniques to reduce over-exploitation and premature collection, thereby mitigating deforestation and degradation risks. • Host engagement workshops, meetings and networking events to facilitate partnerships for the adoption of climate-friendly, low-carbon post-harvest processing systems, including establishing agro-product processing plants (e.g., essential oil distillation plant). • Provide input packages for technologies, inputs, and services that enable the uptake of climate-responsive and high-yielding NTFP 	<p>60 training workshops</p> <p>Introductory meetings and workshops</p> <p>60 NTFP enterprise input packages</p>

		production practices, including climate-resilient seeds/seedlings, processing/drying equipment, packaging, etc.	
	Activity 1.2.3. Facilitate Market Access and Financial Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify context-appropriate finance and risk management mechanisms to improve access to facilitate improved access to finance and investment in sustainable forest-based enterprises across the value chain. • Establish and operationalize a functional financing mechanism that links local producers and processors with accessible local financial institutions. • Co-develop a functional mechanism to promote the recognition of sustainable production practices, quality control, certification services (e.g., FSC), and Geographic Indications (GI) to enhance market competitiveness. • Co-develop tools to sustainably link producers and processing MSMEs with relevant government programs (e.g., Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Programme, Prime Minister Self Employment Programme) for small-scale mechanization technology and market infrastructure. 	<p>1 finance and investment analysis report and roadmap</p> <p>1 functional financing mechanism</p> <p>1 assessment of available certifications and quality control mechanisms available in Nepal</p> <p>1 user-friendly certification manual,</p> <p>1 quality control mechanism</p> <p>4 PPCP working groups</p> <p>1 provincial-level programme facilitation unit (PFU)</p> <p>1 digital registration and licensing platform</p>
	Activity 1.2.4. Provide Capacity Building and Entrepreneurship Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a technical assistance programme to scale up local entrepreneurship (ownership and management) and build capacity in sustainable production, 	

		<p>processing, and market integration of high-value agroforestry products through targeted technical workshops for public-private-community groups, producers and MSMEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a replication and scaling strategy to collate and replicate successful climate-smart initiatives identified in the region. 	
Output 2.1: Integrated local adaptation, preparedness and learning services delivered to climate-vulnerable communities and local institutions in Karnali Province.	Activity 2.1.1. Develop and deliver climate change awareness and adaptation training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-develop modules with local communities and institutions for climate change awareness and adaptation trainings. The content of the Modules, which will be targeted towards women, Dalits and IPs, will cover various topics including skills for repair and maintenance of the community infrastructures (Module 1), skills for climate resilient agriculture (Module 2), sustainable forest management (Module 3), sustainable water harvesting and use (Module 4), basic health and sanitation (Module 5) • Organize trainings in collaboration with local governments and relevant non-government institutions in 80 community forests. 	<p>5 training modules</p> <p>80 training workshops</p>
	Activity 2.1.2. Formulate and implement local adaptation plans for action (LAPA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to all the 31 municipalities of the project districts to prepare/update LAPAs through a participatory approach that includes women, Dalits and IPs. • Provide technical training for municipal officials on climate integration into local development 	<p>31 revised LAPAs</p> <p>1 Joint Action Plan</p>

		<p>planning processes, robust public financial management for climate actions, and effective Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) systems for adaptation initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate collaboration of the municipalities to develop a Joint Action Plan to address shared vulnerabilities. 	
	<p>Activity 2.1.3. Provide strategic support to the provincial government to scale and sustain adaptation governance beyond the project period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate knowledge sharing and policy dialogue on successful LLCA models and project lessons. • Provide technical assistance for integrating climate resilience metrics and LLCA principles into provincial planning frameworks and budget allocation processes. • Support the development of a provincial-level strategy for long-term climate finance mobilization and mainstreaming, building on project successes and aligning with national priorities. 	<p>3 provincial level policy dialogues</p> <p>1 report outlining the integration of climate resilience metrics and LLCA principles into provincial planning frameworks and budget allocation processes</p> <p>1 report outlining a mechanism for fast-tracking Forest Harvesting License renewal</p> <p>1 provincial-level strategy for long-term climate finance mobilization and mainstreaming</p>
	<p>Activity 2.1.4. Establish Community-Based Early Warning Systems (CB-EWS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a community-based disaster management committee (CDMC) at each of six target palikas, comprising stakeholders from local leadership as well as representatives of vulnerable and marginalized groups. • Facilitate community-led processes to identify priority climate hazards, existing coping mechanisms, and locally appropriate early warning needs. • Support CDMCs to define locally owned warning thresholds, roles, 	<p>6 functional CB-EWS</p> <p>1 local-level communication network</p> <p>1 guideline and policy brief for embedding CB-EWS</p>

		<p>and response actions linked to priority hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip communities with context-appropriate, low-maintenance tools to support hazard monitoring and warning dissemination, and train local community members to operate, maintain, and interpret early warning systems without external reliance. • Establish a communication network at the local level. • Embed community early warning systems within local governance structures and enable iterative learning and adaptation, including training on community-based monitoring. 	
	Activity 2.1.5. Establish climate adaptation model sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate local-level engagements with provincial, district and palika leadership across to identify and prioritize innovative, climate-resilient adaptation practices with high scalability potential and alignment with LAPAs, and select 10 model sites distributed across the four target districts. • Establish demonstrations of innovative adaptation practices at the 10 selected model sites • Train local community-based organizations (priority given to women led organization) on the sustainable operation of the model sites, as well as how to share their knowledge with surrounding communities. 	<p>10 model sites</p> <p>15 study tours</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise guided study tours for CFMG members (ensure 50% women, PwD, Dalit and IPs) from 15 surrounding communities to the model sites, enabling shared learning and replication. 	
Output 3.1: Provincial and local climate communication and advocacy services established and delivered in Karnali Province.	Activity 3.1.1: Develop a Climate Change Communication Strategy for Karnali Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide TA for the co-development of a 10-year Climate Change Communication Strategy (CCCS) to implement a systematic and effective approach to communicate climate change in the Karnali province. 	1 10-year Climate Change Communication Strategy
	Activity 3.1.2. Develop and disseminate communication materials to local communities across the four target districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the CCCS, develop communication materials (in consultation with local communities and authorities) in multiple languages — including Nepali and any locally appropriate indigenous languages — to raise awareness and knowledge on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, the environment, livelihoods, gender and development, as well as drawing on lessons and case studies in the local context. • Disseminate communication material through various media, including print, audio and video mediums, e-platforms, radio stations, hoarding boards, among others (as defined in the CCCS for each palika), ensuring that dissemination modalities reach the most vulnerable groups, including women, PwD, Dalits and IPs. 	62 communication material packages

	Activity 3.1.3. Conduct climate advocacy workshops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and procure services of national experts with knowledge, experience and research at regional, national and grass root levels to prepare materials for and facilitate climate advocacy workshops. • Host two climate advocacy workshops showcasing lessons learned and best practice from Outcomes 1 and 2 in each target district (8 total) targeting cross-sectoral⁶ representatives from provincial government, local governments and supporting organizations to build capacity on climate change adaptation. 	8 climate advocacy workshops
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5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 300 words)

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation (MRE) for the project will be managed by **NTNC**, through a dedicated project management and M&E function integrated into its existing project oversight systems. MRE arrangements are designed to be proportionate to a micro-sized SAP project and focused on tracking delivery of climate results, locally led processes, and safeguards compliance.

Project monitoring will be structured around the Results Framework (RF) and IRMF indicators, as well as the gender action plan (GAP) and the environmental and social action plan (ESAP). At the community and municipal level, data will be collected through multiple sources, including primary and secondary sources, using a combination of project developed and independent means of verification. Georeferenced evidence, field verification, and photographic records will be used to confirm implementation of NbS and restoration activities.

In addition to direct monitoring by NTNC, coordinating partners and service providers will be contractually responsible for routine data collection related to their assigned implementation roles. These additional monitoring data will be submitted to NTNC using standardised reporting templates aligned to each indicator across the RF and GAP (to be developed by the project's M&E Officer at project inception). NTNC will consolidate and quality-assure data through desk reviews, periodic field monitoring missions, and technical validation by its forestry, climate adaptation, and safeguards specialists. Monitoring findings will be reviewed internally on a quarterly basis to support adaptive management.

Reporting to the GCF will follow AMA requirements, including Annual Performance Reports (APRs) that cover performance against all RF, GAP and ESAP indicators/targets. NTNC will also provide regular progress updates to Nepal's National Designated Authority (NDA), including notification of key milestones, implementation challenges, and evaluation results, in line with national coordination arrangements. And changes to the RF, GAP or ESAP will be communicated

⁶ Including water management, agriculture, forestry, and disaster preparedness

to the GCF as part of the APRs.

A final independent evaluation at project completion will assess project outcomes against the project's Logical Framework, as well as the effectiveness of LLCA approaches. Evaluation findings will be documented, disclosed, and used to inform provincial learning, replication, and future climate finance programming.