
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Bhutan for life (FP050)

Accredited Entity: World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF)

Date of Report submission: 16 April 2026

Version number V1.0



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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		16 April 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 26.6	
	Grants		Mill. USD 26.6	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 91.7	
	Grants		Mill. USD 91.7	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 118.3	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to 5 October 2032			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B	
A.8. Executing Entity Information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Department of Forest and Park Services, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MoENR)	Bhutan	Government	Lead Executing Entity	Karma Tenzin, karmatenzin1@moenr.gov.bt
Bhutan for Life Fund	Bhutan	NGO	Executing Entity	Pema Wangda, pemawangda@bfl.org.bt

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	United States	Maria Pandal, Maria.Pandal@wwfus.org	NGO	N/A
Royal Government of Bhutan	Bhutan	Karma Tenzin, karmatenzin1@moenr.gov.bt	Government	N/A

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTSEC)	Bhutan	Phuntsho Choden, phuntsho@bhantrustfund.bt	NGO	N/A
UNDP/GEF Project	Bhutan	Lhap Dorji, lhap.dorji@undp.org	GEF Project	N/A
Dhanin Tawee Chearavanont Foundation	Thailand	Napachanan Srinualdee, napachanan_sr@dtgo.com	Non-Profit Charitable Organization	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Forest for Life Foundation	Thailand	Napachanan Srinualdee, napachanan_sr@dtgo.com	Non-Profit Charitable Organization	Chairman of the Board of Directors

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP *(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)*

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Bhutan	5 June 2021	Bhutan maintains the commitment to remain carbon neutral. The 2nd NDC is an enhancement from the first NDC.	BFL supports the primary NDC mitigation goal of sustainable forest management and conservation of biodiversity. It maintains 1.186 million hectares of forest, helping to secure a stock of approximately 10.68 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. It promotes alternative renewable energy (biogas and solar) for households in PA networks to reduce emissions and forest degradation from firewood collection. BFL aligns with NDC priorities for integrated water resource management, climate-resilient agriculture, and disaster risk reduction. It contributes to the NDC's focus on sustainable environmental services and strengthening resilience to climate change hazards.	0%
Bhutan	22 September 2023	1. Ensure a continuous, progressive, and iterative process to assess the vulnerability and adaptation needs across all sectors and levels in Bhutan recognising the special needs of vulnerable groups through the National Adaptation Plan process. 2. Promote the integration of	Implementing climate-smart protection mechanisms for drinking water and irrigation; Promote climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management and livelihood protection; Strengthen forest fire management, protect high-biodiversity habitats, and	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
		climate change adaptation planning and implementation of adaptation actions into national and local level plans where possible. 3. Enhance the climate information and knowledge system to support a long-term, iterative process of adaptation planning and implementation. 4. Assess progress in adaptation including measurement of resilience and to climate change.	manage connectivity between habitats; Develop green and climate-proof existing infrastructure; Diversifying local energy sources through biogas and solar technologies; Enhance hydromet services, improve forecasting, and strengthen disaster preparedness.	

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☐ No ☐

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

During the reporting period, the program delivered substantial results across environmental conservation, climate adaptation, livelihoods, and institutional strengthening. Vulnerable and remote communities benefited from improved access to solar energy, climate-smart irrigation infrastructure, agricultural inputs, and reduced exposure to human–wildlife conflict. Forest and ecosystem management were strengthened through plantation maintenance, updated community and NWFP management plans, and large-scale restoration of grasslands, alpine meadows, waterholes, and riverbanks.

Biodiversity protection and enforcement capacity expanded through nationwide species surveys, including the launch of the National Takin Survey, continued Mahseer habitat and movement monitoring, and extensive SMART patrol coverage supported by refresher training and equipment. Knowledge generation and evidence-based decision-making were enhanced through ecosystem services valuation across all protected areas and biological corridors, development of a localized climate model, and installation of Automated Weather Stations in ecologically sensitive and high-altitude locations. Community-led nature-based solutions further improved water security through spring shed restoration.

Institutional capacity was strengthened through extensive training of forestry officials, construction and maintenance of critical infrastructure, and investments in ecotourism and community-based enterprises. Clear progress was also made toward long-term financial sustainability with the advancement of the Innovative Financing Mechanisms. Throughout implementation, the PCU ensured compliance with environmental and social safeguards by conducting ESS screenings, preparing ESMPs, and delivering targeted training on ESS, GRM, gender mainstreaming, financial management, and M&E systems.

The program expended US\$8.7 million (GCF and co-financing) during this reporting period, achieving 82% of its annual planned budget. Of this total, US\$1.9 million was financed by GCF. This level of expenditure is consistent with the previous year.

To date, the program has received US\$17,589,804 from GCF and disbursed US\$12,960,104 to the Executing Entities.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

Year 7 of the Bhutan for Life (BFL) program recorded steady progress across conservation, climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and ecosystem management. While some activities were delayed, overall implementation remained on track toward achieving long-term environmental, social, and economic objectives.

Milestone 1: Under the rural alternative energy technology provision, 204 households, mainly from the SWS yak-herding communities, received solar lighting systems. With this support, overall progress has now reached 687 of the targeted 700 households (98%).

Milestone 2: Under the climate-smart restoration activity, over 138.24 hectares of plantation areas were maintained during the period. In addition, 18 community forest management plans and 12 NWFP plans were reviewed and updated.

Milestone 3: The final draft of the Agroforestry Strategy was developed. Awareness-raising on the Forest and Nature Conservation Rules (FNCR) was successfully carried out across all PAs/BCs. Progress also includes installing information signage and preparing pictorial booklets on birds, butterflies, orchids, and other key species. Work on the citizen science guideline is ongoing.

Milestone 4: About 1.4 km of climate-smart irrigation channels were constructed and handed over to communities in Khameything, Samdrupjongkhar District. The system is expected to irrigate more than 250 acres of paddy fields, benefiting 87 households. Support was also provided to 153 households in 15 communities within JWS and BC5 through the distribution of hybrid seeds and greenhouses. In parallel, traditional and indigenous knowledge documentation in eight gewogs (Lunana, Laya, Phuntshothang, Pemathang, Samrang, Serthi, Lauri, and Langchenphu), and the Traditional Knowledge report were completed.

Milestone 5: The nationwide human–wildlife conflict survey was completed and draft reports were prepared. During year 7, over 122 units of corrals and 53 units of solar fences were distributed to the affected households in SWS and JDNP. In addition, NPPC carried out a study on the effectiveness of electric fencing, covering 33 sites in 14 districts.

Milestone 6: Two wooden bridges in WCNP were rebuilt, improving access for 14 households as well as for tourists and forestry staff. At Changaphu Recreation Park under RBP, an entrance gate, two-unit visitor restrooms, and a 12-meter bridge were constructed. Community-based enterprises were further supported through skills development and assistance with NWFP product development.

Milestone 7: No major activities were planned under this milestone during the year.

Milestone 8: The National Takin Survey was launched, and the survey is expected to be completed by Q2 of Year 8. Monitoring also continued under the Mahseer habitat and movement study, with 14 receiver stations operating in the Punatsangchu Basin and 35 Mahseer tagged to date.

Milestone 9: SMART patrols covered more than 1.733 million kilometers across protected areas and biological corridors. Field staff were supported through refresher training and the provision of essential equipment such as solar lamps, power banks, backpacks, headlamps, and rain gear. A total of 510 forestry officials (454 men and 56 women) received refresher training on SMART V6 and SMART Connect.

Milestone 10: Following invasive species assessments and inventory, on-ground management work began. This included the removal of the Cosmos plant in over 210,000 square meters in JDNP and RBP, and the start of Lantana camara management in PWS. Biodiversity monitoring grids (BMG) were rolled out across all PA/BCs. More than 518 hectares of lowland grasslands and alpine meadows were restored. Over 25 waterholes and salt licks were improved through deployment of technology such as solar pumps and check dams to ensure year-round water availability. Riverbank protection works were completed in several locations, including two structures measuring 167 m and 50 m in Nichula (PWS) and a 32 m gabion wall in Royal Manas National Park.

Milestone 11: During the year, PCU and DoFPS identified UWIFoRT as the implementing agency for the free-flowing river assessment. The proposal to assess the Mochu River under JDNP was endorsed by the DoFPS Technical Advisory Committee and later approved by the Cabinet. Preparatory work included pre-testing of socio-economic and ecosystem services questionnaires and procurement of basic field equipment, including power banks, batteries, and SD cards.

Milestone 12: Five automated weather stations (AWS) were installed and are now operational in three Ramsar sites (Khotokha, Gantey-Phobji, and Bumdeling) and in high-altitude locations such as Singye Dzong (BWS) and Gangjungla (JDNP). Two additional AWS installations in PWS and RMNP are in progress. Hydrogeological mapping of water sources in Lamperi (RBP) was completed. In JDNP, 19 hectares of the Sewachu Springshed were mapped and restored through

a community-led nature-based solution, including the construction of 75 recharge ponds and 92 check dams, benefiting 38 households.

Milestone 13: UWIFoRT completed data collection for ecosystem services valuation across all Protected Areas and Biological Corridors. A draft report was shared with the DoFPS's Technical Advisory Committee, and revisions are being made based on their feedback. The final report is expected by Q1 of Year 8. A localized climate model for Bhutan was developed, allowing for more detailed analysis of climate and hydrological changes within PA/BCs. At the same time, staff from DoFPS and NCHM received technical training in climate data management and biodiversity impact analysis.

Milestone 14: A total of 273 boundary pillars were installed across PA/BCs, and routine monitoring continued throughout the network.

Milestone 15: More than 1,300 officials took part in training related to conservation operations, research, and field management, including advanced courses in R-statistics, plant taxonomy, uniform code of conduct, and arms handling. Overall, 731 forest personnel were actively deployed and maintained across PA/BCs as targeted. Over 20 infrastructure works were initiated, including seven new range offices, one outpost, and two staff quarters. Construction of the Wildlife Rescue Center and staff quarters at Chamina was completed. Maintenance work also began on 13 range offices, a transit camp in RMNP, PNP headquarters, 25 km of patrol routes in PWS, one visitor center, and three wooden boats in RMNP.

Milestone 16: The Ministry of Finance presented the roadmap for the Integrated Financing Mechanism to the Board of Trustees. The Annual Work Plan and Budget 26-27 includes activities to implement sustainable financing mechanisms.

Additionally, the PCU reviewed ESS screening forms submitted by eight PAs, five BCs, NCHM, NPPC, NCD, and RPCO, and subsequently prepared the corresponding ESMPs. Training and awareness sessions were conducted on ESS, GRM, financial, and M&E requirements for BFL activities, targeting newly appointed focal persons from PA/BCs and other stakeholder agencies outside DoFPS.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered

Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) as a result of GCF support.

Unit						Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Baseline	Target			Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime			
0	5,340,000	10,680,000	10,680,000	3,091,000	809,000	3,900,000

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq) as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by result area.							
Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Mitigation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forestry and land use	0	5,340,000	10,680,000	10,680,000	3,091,000	809,000	3,900,000

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq), disaggregated by Country.							
Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bhutan	0	5,340,000	10,680,000	10,680,000	3,091,000	809,000	3,900,000

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.							
Unit							No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	17,000	35,000	20,456	429		20,885

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.							
Unit							No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value
Male	0	7,650	15,750	10,475	288		10,763
Female	0	9,350	19,250	9,981	141		10,122

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bhutan	0	17,000	35,000	20,456	429	20,885

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	17,000	35,000	20,456	429	20,885

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	14,850	49,500	52,375	1,440	53,815
Female	0	18,150	60,500	49,905	705	50,610

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bhutan	0	33,000	110,000	102,280	2,145	104,425

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change					
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
1,639,650	1,975,000	1,996,600	1,975,000	21,600	1,996,600

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bhutan	1,639,650	1,975,000	1,996,600	1,975,000	21,600	1,996,600

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by ecosystem type.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest	1,111,727	1,111,727	1,123,896	1,111,727	12,169	1,123,896
Grassland	474,000	474,000	479,188	474,000	5,188	479,188
Dryland	6,320	6,320	6,389	6,320	69	6,389
Wetland	14,023	14,023	14,176	14,023	153	14,176

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Number of plans using data and recommendations from climate change analysis	Plans	0	0	82	21	0	21
Percent of target population aware of the potential impacts of climate change and range of possible responses	Percentage	0	0	80	88	0	88
Hectares of degraded land under re-forestation	Hectares	0	0	3,000	2,896	0	2,896
Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (TCO ₂ eq) sequestered	Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent	0	5,340,000	10,680,000	3,091,000	809,000	3,900,000
Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management	Hectares	0	0	3,000	2,895	0	2,895
Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (M TCO ₂ eq) sequestered	Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent	0	5,340,000	10,680,000	3,091,000	809,000	3,900,000
Hectares of habitat under improved management	Hectares	0	0	1,675	1,593	518	2,111
Improved or stable river basin health as	No. of Items	0	0	1	0	0	0

measured by Rover Basin Health Scorecard							
Number of conservation plans	Plans	0	0	5	5	0	5
Number of parks implementing SMART patrolling	No. of Institutions	4	0	18	18	1	19
Number of Plans incorporating natural capital valuation and key ecosystem services	Plans	0	0	12	0	0	0
Number of watersheds with management plan	Plans	0	0	10	10	0	10
Population of snow leopards in the wild	No. of Items	96	96	96	134	0	134
Population of tigers in the wild	No. of Items	103	113	123	131	0	131
Population of snow leopards in the wild	No. of Items	96	96	96	134	0	134
Population of tigers in the wild	No. of Items	103	113	123	131	0	131
# of competent full-time PA network staff in place	No. of Persons	512	0	731	731	0	731
Bhutan METT+ management effectiveness scores	Percentage	66	0	80	78	0	78
Increase Government funding level of PAs	United States dollars	3,400,000	5,200,000	7,100,000	28,774,251	6,111,227	34,885,478
Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries: total, by gender, and as % of the country population	No. of Persons	0	0	35,000	20,456	429	20,885
# HHs with increased income due to BFL activities (sex-disaggregated)	No. of Households	0	0	6,000	1,669	14	1,683
# of people voluntarily involved in conservation activities (sex-disaggregated)	No. of Persons	0	0	35,000	10,899	60	10,959
% of households within PAs adopting appropriate human wildlife conflict mitigation measures	Percentage	0	0	80	89	2	91
# HHs adopting climate adaptation mechanisms (sex-disaggregated)	No. of Households	0	0	7,500	1,195	240	1,435

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1: Every five years (from Year 1 onwards), conduct biodiversity inventory surveys, and every ten years (next in Year 7), conduct the National Forestry Inventory in PAs and Biological Corridors (includes strengthening and updating information management and monitoring systems to detect forest cover changes, climate change and ecological responses of forests and other systems to its impacts, and land cover mapping over time)	96	743,580	625,040	118
Activity 1.2: From Year 2 to Year 6 (affecting 2% of the population living within PAs/BCs each year), identify priority sites for design, and implement rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies for 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs	91	489,078	350,000	139
Activity 2.1: Every ten years (starting in Year 1), field-truth degraded land areas within the PA network	100	3,521	142,000	2
Activity 2.2: Every year (starting in Year 4), implement climate-smart restoration in the mapped land areas	96	385,018	350,000	110
Activity 2.3: Every five years (starting in Year 1), incorporate sustainable and climate-resilient forest management practices (community forest management, rural timber suppliers, NWFPs, grazing) into PAs/BC management plans and community training (see milestone 3 for related activities).	72	238,981	355,000	67
Activity 3.1: Every year (starting in Year 2), train and mobilize youth from PA communities as citizen scientists and volunteer groups in all PAs/BCs	17	40,293	482,625	8
Activity 3.2: Every four years (starting in Year 3), build local stewardship of park resources and mobilize communities for sustainable and climate-resilient resource management practices (community forest management, rural timber suppliers, grazing) in PAs/BCs	35	67,947	185,000	36
Activity 3.3: Every year (starting in Year 1), conduct conservation awareness and education programs in all PAs/BCs	70	303,736	647,500	46
Activity 3.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), involve and engage local communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged groups in the planning and decision-making of PAs.	5	0	0	0
Activity 3.5: Every year (starting in Year 1), all PAs/BCs implement effective waste management	45	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
programs based on existing regulation and waste management frameworks				
Activity 3.6: Every year (starting in Year 1), provide local employment opportunities to local communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged groups in activities related to park management (informants, local guides, cooks, campsite managers).	12	0	0	0
Activity 4.1: Every 10 years (starting in Year 2), conduct community-based Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) and surveys of human responses to climate change, and develop adaptation plans for communities with special emphasis on women, youth, poor, and disadvantaged groups in all PAs/BCs	100	70,089	77,300	90
Activity 4.2: From Year 2 to Year 7 (for five villages in Year 2, and six villages per year from Year 3 to Year 7), based on CVCA results, implement ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-smart, organic agriculture approaches and technologies, in priority demonstration sites in critical watersheds (representing 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs)	35	593,677	1,400,000	42
Activity 4.3: From Year 2 to Year 7 (for five villages in Year 2, and six villages per year from Year 3 to Year 7), based on CVCA results, design and implement stormwater management, disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response measures in priority demonstration sites in critical watersheds (representing 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs) (This relates to Activity 12.3)	26	29,648	700,000	4
Activity 4.4: Every ten years (next in Year 2), develop, raise awareness, and build capacity to implement community-based climate adaptation plans and green recovery and reconstruction (This relates to Activity 12.3).	35	45,064	120,000	37
Activity 4.5: Document (every four years; next in Year 1), revive where necessary and promote (every four years; next in Year 5) continued use of traditional/indigenous systems related to conservation and climate resilience	50	26,837	75,000	35
Activity 5.1: Every five years (next in Year 1), conduct nationwide research studies to increase understanding of the causes of human wildlife conflict (including conflicts arising from human responses to climate change) for specific PAs/BCs	85	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
and the effectiveness of various interventions, and assess and map HWC hotspots				
Activity 5.2: Every five years (next in Year 1), update the Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Strategy and propose amendments for relevant policies	80	0	0	0
Activity 5.3: By Year 2, implement cost-effective and innovative human wildlife conflict mitigation mechanisms such as alternative crops, rainwater harvesting, habitat enrichment, and biological barriers within PAs/BCs and buffer zones	90	0	0	0
Activity 5.4: Build capacity for (every two years; next in Year 2) and equip (every four years; next in Year 2) the Rapid Response Team (RRT) to combat human wildlife conflict.	20	0	0	0
Activity 5.5: From Year 2 to Year 6, install appropriate physical barriers in human wildlife conflict hotspots within PAs/BCs and buffer zones	90	0	0	0
Activity 5.6: Every five years (next in Year 3), strengthen and expand community-based crop and livestock insurance schemes for human wildlife conflict in PAs/BCs and buffer zones	2	0	0	0
Activity 6.1: Every five years (next in Year 1), develop an ecotourism strategy and recommend policies that promote nature-based tourism and enterprises in the PAs, and buy-in from tour operators.	100	23,716	60,000	39
Activity 6.2: By Year 2, create ecotourism and nature-based business models for all PAs based on sound market assessments, conservation gains, planning, and multi-stakeholder engagement	15	17,994	35,000	51
Activity 6.3: From Year 4 to Year 9, implement ten ecotourism enterprises in partnership with the private sector and local communities.	20	7,036	55,000	12
Activity 6.4: From Year 4 to Year 10, design and develop eco-tourism infrastructure (treks and trails) in six PAs, and expand such infrastructure in the other four PAs	65	611,697	1,587,040	38
Activity 6.5: From Year 3 to Year 7 (at the rate of six implemented per year), implement 30 nature-based local enterprises in PAs/BCs (focusing on unique selling points of individual PAs/BCs)	35	153,488	185,000	82
Activity 6.6: From Year 1 to Year 5, build capacity of local communities with special emphasis to women,	5	0	30,000	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
youth, poor and disadvantaged group on entrepreneurial skills, marketing, and financial management				
Activity 6.7: By Year 1, conduct commercial viability, climate-resilience, and sustainability assessment of NWFPs inside PAs/BCs	30	19,831	35,000	56
Activity 6.8: Every five years (starting in Year 2), implement sustainable harvesting and local processing of selected commercially important NWFPs.	20	128,211	203,000	63
Activity 7.1: Every five years, conduct population estimates for tigers (next in Year 4) and snow leopards (next in Year 5)	80	0	0	0
Activity 7.2: Every five years, conduct prey-based assessments for tigers (next in Year 4) and snow leopards (next in Year 5)	80	0	0	0
Activity 7.3: Every two years (next in Year 1) for tigers and snow leopards, assess dispersal, territory, home range size, and (every ten years, next in Year 1) climate vulnerability using habitat modeling, and assess viable populations in relation to area and prey	75	0	0	0
Activity 7.4: Every five years, develop climate-smart species conservation plans (including the human responses to climate change that impact these species) for tigers (next in Year 5) and snow leopards (next in Year 1)	50	8,750	80,000	10
Activity 8.1: From Year 1 to Year 5 (at the rate of two surveys per year), design and conduct surveys for ten other high-profile, lesser known, endangered, or endemic flora and fauna species, groups, or families of species (including at least one aquatic species).	80	0	0	0
Activity 8.2: From Year 2 to Year 5, document and list conservation status of ten other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species (including at least one aquatic species), and update species list	60	0	0	0
Activity 8.3: From Year 2 to Year 7, develop climate-smart species conservation plans for five other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species	80	0	0	0
Activity 9.1: Every two years (next in Year 2), build capacity of enforcement agencies including customs, postal, police, and Green Bench under the judiciary system	0	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 9.2: Every year (starting in Year 2), implement an inter-agency cooperation mechanism across enforcement and partner agencies.	15	0	0	0
Activity 9.3: Every year (starting in Year 3), strengthen and expand informant network and communication systems	0	0	0	0
Activity 9.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), strengthen bilateral cooperation and information-sharing to combat transboundary and regional wildlife trade	0	0	0	0
Activity 9.5: By Year 2, develop Zero Poaching Framework for Bhutan (and update every 5 years)	50	0	0	0
Activity 9.6: Train (every two years, starting in Year 3) and equip (every five years, next in Year 4) park staff on detection, effective anti-poaching operations, and crime scene investigation	8	0	0	0
Activity 9.7: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement SMART patrolling in all PAs/BCs	55	1,714,128	3,163,500	54
Activity 9.8: In Year 1, conduct a technology feasibility assessment, and each year (starting in Year 2) ensure appropriate technology to combat poaching and other illegal activities in PAs is in place	15	0	0	0
Activity 10.1: By Year 2, conduct nationwide mapping and analysis, and designate high biodiversity habitats, degraded lands, and climate refugia	100	21,058	35,000	60
Activity 10.2: By Year 3, conduct functionality studies of BCs (including their future feasibility under climate change) and delineate them	70	25,278	150,000	16
Activity 10.3: Every three years (starting in Year 1), conduct inventory of invasive species in PAs/BCs, and every year (starting in Year 2) control their spread	48	57,251	516,000	11
Activity 10.4: Every three years (starting in Year 3), track the rate and extent of habitat loss from habitat fragmentation and degradation due to climate change and other anthropogenic causes	60	54,782	60,000	91
Activity 10.5: Every two years, based on climate change impacts information, implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands (next in Year 2) and alpine meadows (next in Year 1)	75	417,086	782,500	53
Activity 10.6: Every year (starting in Year 1), manage salt licks, snags and waterholes, and manage and	50	789,550	2,000,000	39

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
enhance climate-resilience of wetlands and Ramsar Sites, including enrichment planting (using climate information wherever relevant)				
Activity 10.7: Every year for smaller rivers (starting in Year 1), and every five years for big rivers (starting in Year 1), manage river banks, riparian areas and floodplains, including limiting encroachment into these critical habitats, to reduce climate change impacts and provide habitat for wildlife and limit impacts on human well-being and infrastructure	38	285,326	600,000	47
Activity 10.8: Conduct training every two years (starting in Year 1), and provide equipment every five years (starting in Year 1) to monitor and respond to forest fires	30	116,963	285,000	41
Activity 10.9: By Year 1, develop green and climate-resilient design and construction principles (e.g. those that respond to increasing extreme hazards such as floods and extreme storms), and every 3 years (starting in Year 2), apply them to all infrastructure in and around PAs	5	0	0	0
Activity 11.1: By Year 2, conduct necessary hydrological, biological, sociocultural, and economic assessments (considering freshwater species distributions, migratory paths of freshwater fish, riverine habitats, climate change impacts, and social and cultural values associated with river systems)	80	100,504	75,000	134
Activity 11.2: By Year 3, conduct multi-stakeholder consultations within the catchment of the proposed free-flowing river	40	0	10,000	0
Activity 11.3: By Year 5, evaluate and identify protection and management mechanisms for the free-flowing river that will provide the greatest conservation and community climate resilience benefits	0	0	10,000	0
Activity 11.4: Every 3 years (starting in Year 5), build capacity of individuals and organizations who will be implementing management mechanisms for the free-flowing river	0	0	40,000	0
Activity 11.5: Every year (starting in Year 6), implement protection and management mechanisms for the free-flowing river (including stakeholder consultations) to reduce climate change impacts and increase ecological and downstream community resilience.	0	0	135,000	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 12.1: By Year 3, identify and prioritize ten critical watersheds within PAs for drinking water and irrigation using the national river basin and climate change assessments, and other tools (focusing on quality, quantity, and timing of flows) following the Kuri Chu approach and using the ADVANCE results and the other two basin assessments covered by the Department of Forests.	50	113,404	163,400	69
Activity 12.2: By Year 4, evaluate and identify protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds that will provide the greatest conservation, socio-economic, and climate resilience benefits	40	13,562	50,000	27
Activity 12.3: From Year 5 to Year 8 (three watersheds for each of the first three years, and one in Year 8), implement climate-smart protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds (including stakeholder consultations)	45	59,181	100,000	59
Activity 12.4: Every ten years (next in Year 2), build capacity of individuals and organizations who will be implementing climate-smart protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds	2	0	0	0
Activity 12.5: From Year 6 to Year 14, establish foundation for payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes (e.g. park entry fees, water) in the protected areas	25	0	145,000	0
Activity 13.1: By Year 2, model climate change scenarios, and predict impacts of climate change on Bhutan's biodiversity, freshwater resources and economy	47	155,314	335,000	46
Activity 13.2: By Year 5, conduct and update valuation of key ecosystem services and scenario planning (climate and development) in all PAs/BCs (one assessment per PA, and a single assessment across the BCs)	50	163,565	150,000	109
Activity 13.3: In Year 6, incorporate findings of the natural capital valuation, key ecosystem services, and climate change assessments into the 13th National Five-Year Plan (for 2023-2028), and into the respective PA and BC plans	0	0	10,000	0
Activity 13.4: Every two years (starting in Year 6), build awareness and capacity of the government, academia, and research institutions to use the tools and findings (associated with the natural capital valuation, ecosystem services, and climate change assessments) for decision-making	45	68,147	75,000	90

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 13.5: Every five years (starting in Year 6), review and propose amendments on relevant existing policies based on findings of key ecosystem services valuation	0	0	4,000	0
Activity 14.1: Every five years (starting in Year 2, and synching with National Five-Year Plan cycles), develop climate-smart PA and BC management plans	90	368,115	1,764,180	20
Activity 14.2: By Year 6, physically demarcate all PAs/BCs, and provide ongoing maintenance	70	0	0	0
Activity 14.3: Every ten years (next in Year 1), carry out participatory zoning (including revisions) for each PA/BC	30	0	0	0
Activity 14.4: Every two years (starting in Year 1), strengthen existing information management systems for improved data collection and standardized reporting	15	0	0	0
Activity 14.5: Every year (next in Year 1), conduct monitoring of PA programs and activities	40	0	0	0
Activity 14.6: Every five years (next in Year 1), evaluate PA/BC management effectiveness using Bhutan METT+ approach	90	0	0	0
Activity 14.7: Conduct a periodic 3-year review (first in Year 3), a midterm evaluation (Year 8), and a final evaluation (Year 14) for Bhutan for Life	50	20,345	80,000	25
Activity 15.1: Every five years (starting in 2016), conduct and institute competency-based human resources needs and training needs assessments	55	0	0	0
Activity 15.2: Every year (starting in Year 1), carry out capacity development programs based on the training needs assessment	50	0	0	0
Activity 15.3: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement staffing plan in all PAs/BCs (and achieve full staffing in all PAs/BCs by Year 5)	98	0	0	0
Activity 15.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement infrastructure plan (including maintenance) in all PAs/BCs (and achieve full infrastructure in all PAs/BCs by Year 10)	55	0	0	0
Activity 15.5: Every year (starting in Year 1), procure vehicles and equipment (including maintenance) for	58	956,338	2,464,976	38

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
all PAs/BCs (and achieve full vehicles and equipment in all PAs/BCs by Year 7)				
Activity 16.1: Development, lobbying and implementation of new sustainable financial mechanisms	50	241,521	110,000	219

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
The Project is in compliance with the legal agreements.							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			
N/A							

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Financial risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Potential financial risks include cost escalation and inflation, performance-related disbursement requirements, funding, and financial management risks.		
Consequences	Significant cost overruns and other financial risks (if they materialize) could impact delivery of objectives.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	- BFL follows international fiduciary standards, maintaining funds in a dollar denominated account, and balances in local currency will not exceed estimated quarterly expenditures. - BFL's multi-party, single closing approach helps to ensure the security of external funding. Also, the government is committed to its funding, which will be tracked annually by BFL. - Close monitoring of on-the-ground progress. - Use of best practices in BFL management, contingency funding, and measures to ensure sound financial management of non-disbursed funds. - AWPB planning process- thorough review of activities proposed, within budget Based on efficiencies and funding needs, budget reallocations have been proposed in the Restructuring Proposal submitted to the GCF on 2025/12/23.		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Implementation delays or challenges affecting project timeline		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Key technical and operational risks include schedule delays, under-delivery of outputs, and unexpected technical or operational challenges affecting implementation.		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Mitigation measures include: - Strong capacity building and training component built into the BFL project - Strong real-time monitoring with feedback built into the project design - The project duration, 14 years, and the fact that it encompasses discrete improvements in over a dozen PAs, allows for reprogramming annual work plans without jeopardizing timely results Additionally, as an adaptive management measure, to account for the delays encountered during COVID-19 and incorporate other required adjustments to the project timeline and outputs, the Project has submitted a Restructuring Proposal to the GCF for approval in December 2025.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Environmental risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Key environmental risks include faster than anticipated environmental change and extreme environmental events.		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	- Overall, the project is expected to have strongly positive environmental impacts. - The project Environment Assessment and Mitigation Plan (see Annex 8) addresses potential environmental risks - ESS screenings conducted, with subsequent ESMPs prepared to address identified environmental and social risks and impacts. - Regular monitoring of environmental impacts that allow adaptive management of risks in real time - Strong real-time environmental monitoring and feedback is part of the BFL design.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Limited community engagement		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		

Description	Key social risks include limited community interest in BFL activities and individual or community conflicts with protected area management.		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	- The project social assessment and mitigation plan (see Annex 8) will address expected social risks - Strong communication, participatory and transparent consultation, including the application of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). - The implementation phase of the project includes regular and inclusive consultations with affected populations and other stakeholders. - ESS screenings conducted, with subsequent ESMPs prepared to address identified environmental and social risks and impacts		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Gender mainstreaming delays and challenges		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	Key gender risks include missed gender considerations during consultations or design and limited capacity of the Executing Entity to implement gender mainstreaming measures.		
Consequences	Delays in the implementation of the GAP.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	- A Gender Assessment is underway, and any necessary adjustments to project design based on its recommendations will be made (to be placed in Annex 9) to ensure that the project fully takes into account gender issues and the economic empowerment of women consistent with the GCF gender mainstreaming policy - In many rural areas of Bhutan, communities follow a matrilineal organization, and women are very active in community activities and decision making. - Strong communication, capacity building, and training are part of the BFL design. - The implementation phase of the project includes regular and gender inclusive consultations with affected populations and other stakeholders - Mapping of required gender-related activities/capacity building in coordination with the Implementing Agencies (IAs) - Update of the GRM to ensure gender- and SEAH-responsiveness is currently planned for 2026, including stakeholder consultations to include context-specific needs.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		

Description	The BFL program is assessed as low risk for conflicts of interest. Implementation follows WWF US policies and BFL Operating Manual on ethics, integrity, and conflict of interest disclosure, including requirements for IAs, staff, and contractors. Any actual, potential, or perceived conflicts must be disclosed and managed in accordance with established procedures. No conflicts of interest were reported during the reporting period.		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A. See description above.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	The BFL program is assessed as low risk for sanctions-related exposure. Implementation is carried out through the RGoB and established partners are subject to WWF US and BFL Secretariat due diligence and sanctions screening procedures. No entities or activities subject to UN, U.S., or other applicable sanctions were engaged during the reporting period, and no sanctions-related issues were identified.		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A. See Description above.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	The BFL program is assessed as low risk for money laundering and terrorist financing due to its conservation focus, public-sector implementation, and funding through established partners including GCF and WWF US. Funds are managed through formal banking channels and subject to WWF US fiduciary controls, procurement standards, financial reporting, and audits. No incidents or allegations were reported during the reporting period.		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A. See description above.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Prohibited Practices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	The BFL program is assessed as low risk for prohibited practices, including fraud, corruption, collusion, or coercion. Implementation is subject to WWF US and GCF		

	policies on prohibited practices, fiduciary standards, procurement controls, and audit requirements. IAs and contractors are obligated to comply with these standards. No allegations, investigations, or incidents related to prohibited practices were reported during the reporting period.		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A. See Description above.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Bhutan	Grants	USD	26,557,354	17,589,804	1,878,259	11,407,766	11%	89%
Total		USD	26,557,354	17,589,804	1,878,259	11,407,766	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Private Donors	Grants	USD	14,400,000	8,785,676	479,860	4,257,959	23%	77%
BTFC	Grants	USD	7,000,000	0	226,001	2,597,050	22%	78%
RGoB	In-kind	USD	68,100,000	0	6,111,227	34,885,477	28%	72%
UNDP/GEF Project	In-kind	USD	2,200,000	0	0	2,200,000	50%	50%
Total		USD	91,700,000	8,785,676	6,817,088	43,940,486	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: FP050 APR-report-financial-information_Jan-Dec 2025.xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

<i>Compliance Overview: All activities funded during the reporting period complied with national legislation and requirements. The majority of activities requiring ESS processes in 2025 were a continuation of initiatives from 2024 and were implemented only after the relevant ESMPs had been approved and disclosed. Summary of activities implemented for Year 7 (2025): - A wide range of activities were implemented during the reporting period, including: - Construction of office buildings, staff quarters, and range offices; - Maintenance of existing infrastructure; - Development of trails for ecotourism; - Riverbank protection and bioengineering works; - Improvement of water holes and saltlicks; - Restoration of alpine meadows and grasslands; - Waste management; - Maintenance of patrol routes; - Watershed management; - Installation of portable electric and corral fencing; - Plantation maintenance; and - Construction of agricultural irrigation systems. ESS compliance was monitored through the following methods: - Field Visits: a total of 8 visits were conducted across PA/BCs by the PCU and FS team in 2025, while the regular monitoring was done at field level by BFL focal officer and concerned officials at site - Remote Monitoring: Online reporting via Google Sheets and submission of evidence-based reports, supplemented by video conference calls with BFL focal points; and - Regular Communication: Other formal calls and correspondence as needed</i>
Outputs during the reporting period
<i>During the reporting period, significant progress was made in strengthening ESS and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) compliance under the BFL program. 17 ESMPs were prepared for Implementing Agencies (IAs). All prescribed environmental, social, and OHS mitigation measures were implemented, and no grievances were reported. To strengthen institutional capacity, the PCU conducted a five-day training and awareness program in Paro (1–5 April 2025) for 35 participants from the DoFPS, National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM), Bhutanese Association of Women Entrepreneurs (BAWOE), and BFL PCU and Field Staff. The training covered ESS requirements, the GRM, financial procedures, gender mainstreaming, and M&E protocols, particularly targeting newly appointed BFL focal points and external stakeholders. All ESMPs were disclosed through the BFL, MoENR, DoFPS, and the AE websites, with hard copies maintained at implementation sites. Implementing agencies also conducted stakeholder briefings in their respective areas to explain project activities and safeguard requirements. The ESS Specialist further strengthened the GRM system by distributing brochures and conducting awareness sessions for focal officers, who are responsible for cascading this information to local stakeholders. Overall, the ESS processes under BFL have significantly enhanced DoFPS capacity, institutionalized safeguard practices, and supported other projects in adopting similar approaches.</i>
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation
<i>During the reporting period, potential environmental, social, and gender-related risks associated with infrastructure development and field activities were identified and addressed in line with the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). From an environmental perspective, potential impacts from construction and demolition activities were mitigated through proper site management. Green netting, information boards, and warning signage were installed around construction sites to prevent accidents and restrict unauthorized access. Demolition waste from the old structure was disposed of through an open auction process conducted via competitive bidding, ensuring transparent and environmentally responsible disposal. Key social risks included potential disruption to office operations and temporary public access limitations during construction activities. These were addressed by relocating the affected office to a nearby facility to maintain continuity of services and by establishing alternate routes with appropriate signage to ensure safe public access. Occupational health and safety risks to workers were mitigated through the provision of appropriate safety gear and adherence to workers' health and safety guidelines. From a gender perspective, project activities were implemented in line with the project's gender mainstreaming principles. Awareness on gender considerations and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was provided to focal officers, ensuring that both women and men stakeholders have access to grievance channels and opportunities to participate in project-related consultations. No environmental, social, or gender-related grievances were reported during the reporting period.</i>
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention
<i>Since January 2025, the PCU has been operating without a dedicated ESS Officer following the departure of the former ESS focal officer. In the interim, ESS-related tasks, including screening, preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), disclosure, and oversight of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) have been managed by the Project Officer (PO) with support from BFL focal officers at Implementing Agencies (IAs). However, due to the multi-functional responsibilities of the PO, monitoring, compliance verification, and systematic reporting on ESS requirements have not been fully covered, affecting the timeliness and depth of safeguard monitoring. To address this gap, the appointment of a full-time ESS Specialist at the PCU is urgently required to formalize ESS roles and responsibilities, ensure proper screening and ESMP preparation, and maintain compliance with safeguard requirements in coordination with the Accredited Entity (AE). Resolving this issue quickly will support the effective implementation of the GRM and ESS related activities for year 2026. In addition, further capacity development for BFL focal officers at implementing agencies is needed, particularly on ESS procedures and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), including targeted trainings and regular orientation to all BFL and GRM focal Officers to strengthen safeguard compliance during project implementation.</i>
Remarks/Notes

There is also a need to update existing ESS screening forms to incorporate considerations related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). In addition, the GRM framework requires updating to better integrate SEAH/GBV-sensitive procedures and confidential reporting channels.

F.4. Sub-projects information

Have any subprojects been implemented?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Title of the sub-project

Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2

ESS management plan/instrument in place

The construction of the new office building presents several environmental and social risks. The key risks identified and the corresponding mitigation measures are outlined:

1. Community Health and Safety: The construction activities, particularly noise and dust, pose a risk of disturbance to nearby communities. During consultations, community members requested the contractor to implement necessary safety measures, such as installing clear signage around the site, green netting the work area, appropriate storage of construction materials, and to operate machinery and conduct all construction dismantling activities during daytime hours.
2. Traffic Management: Site development, particularly the initial parking area construction, is likely to disrupt local traffic flow. The contractor coordinated with the traffic police division, and managed accordingly.
3. Utilities and Infrastructure: A mobile network tower located in front of the office site requires relocation. Following consultation, Bhutan Telecom has agreed to relocate the tower. The new tower in Gamaluma, Barp Gewog, Punakha, which was built to enhance network coverage in the Lobesa area, is nearing completion.
4. Waste Management: All waste generated from construction and the dismantling of the existing structure was disposed of at the designated dumpsite.
5. Public Service Continuity: As an interim measure, office operations were relocated to the existing Gewog Community Centre (CC), to ensure the Range Office can function and public services remain uninterrupted.
6. Infrastructure Protection: The highway drain adjacent to the site was anticipated to be damaged during construction. To address this, maintenance of the drain has been included in the Bill of Quantity (BoQ) to ensure its full restoration after completion of construction.

Summary of Key ESS Mitigation Actions

- Waste Management: Waste collected and disposed of at a proper disposal site.
- Noise Reduction: Construction work prohibited during odd/unsociable hours.
- OHS: Compliance with the OHS guidelines of the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) and BFL.
- Air Quality: Regular spraying at the construction site and proper storage of construction materials.

Stakeholder engagement plan in place

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for these activities is embedded within the ESMP for BC2 (Section 10, Page 10), which contains comprehensive details regarding stakeholder engagement. Key consultations and outcomes are summarized below. A stakeholder consultation for the proposed construction activity was conducted on 24th March 2025 at the Lobesa Range Office. The meeting was attended by Range Office staff, local community members, and relevant officials, including representatives from the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) and Bhutan Telecom.

The issues and concerns raised during the consultation, along with the agreed mitigation measures, are detailed in the preceding section. Key mitigation actions to address community risks include:

- Relocation of the telecom tower in coordination with Bhutan Telecom;
- Engagement of traffic police to assist with traffic regulation during construction; and
- Contractor responsibility for ensuring worker safety in accordance with OHS requirements.

Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples

No, Bhutan does not formally recognize specific communities as "Indigenous Peoples" in official policy or legal frameworks. However, the country has multiple distinct ethnic communities with unique languages, culture and traditions, such as communities like Ngaloop, Sharchoop, Lhotshampa, Oleps, Doyap, Brokpas, and other groups, and any

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
consultations with communities follow an FPIC-like approach to ensure participatory and inclusive approaches are used for all consultations with project stakeholders.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
All environmental issues identified during project planning and implementation are being systematically addressed through the measures outlined in the approved ESMPs. Socially, the project remains acceptable to local communities, with inclusive participation ensured throughout the construction planning and consultation processes. Representatives from all stakeholder groups including men, women, government officials, project staff, local government representatives, and community members have been actively involved in consultations and decision-making. Key mitigation measures implemented include: - Occupational Health and Safety: All workers are provided with appropriate OHS and safety gear, and contractor compliance is monitored. - Stakeholder Engagement: Consultations have included diverse representation to ensure all voices are heard and concerns are addressed. - Grievance Redress Mechanism: Communities and stakeholders have been made aware of the GRM procedures and how to access them. - Disclosure and Transparency: ESMPs have been disclosed and made readily available at project sites for public reference. Through these measures, ESG issues have been proactively identified, addressed, and monitored in accordance with project requirements and national standards.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
No, construction is under progress and will be completed by September 2026.	
Title of the sub-project	Construction of Yangtse Range office/BC 6
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The project involves the construction of a new two-storied Range Office cum FMU Office in Yangtse town, Trashiyangtse, scheduled for July 2025 to June 2026 under BFL funding. This initiative is urgently needed to replace the existing 1985 building, which is structurally unsound and poses risks to staff and public safety, while also hindering effective service delivery to three gewogs. The project is ready for implementation, with completed designs and secured technical approvals. Construction will be tendered through the government system, employing approximately 20 workers over 12 months. Materials will be sourced locally where possible, with workers accommodated on-site in temporary shelters. Key environmental and social considerations include managing waste, dust, noise, and ensuring worker health and safety.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for these activities is integrated into the ESMP for BC6 (Section 10, Page 26), which provides comprehensive details on stakeholder consultations. A summary of the key consultations and their outcomes is provided below. The two projects will be procured through the tender system. Implementation, coordination, and management of all project activities will be the responsibility of the assigned contractor. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by the Implementing Agencies (IAs) through the BC-06 Management Office.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
ESG Issue & Mitigation Measures / Status: - Waste Management (old structure and construction waste): Waste from the old structure was disposed of through an	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
open auction. Construction waste management is ongoing. - Noise Reduction: Work hours are restricted to 7:00 AM – 7:00 PM as a noise mitigation measure. - Air Quality (dust from materials): The construction site is enclosed with green netting, and periodic water spraying is conducted to suppress dust. Construction materials like sand are properly covered. - Occupational Health & Safety (OHS): The contractor provides workers with required safety gear. Project complies with BFL and RGOB OHS standards. - Community Safety: No issues reported to date. Office operations have been temporarily shifted to the DcFMU office to ensure smooth functioning during construction. - Community & Labor Sensitization: Adequate sensitization of workers and the local community on all social issues is conducted	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	Construction of waste disposal infrastructure in Aumshing
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
This project aims to establish a comprehensive waste management system in Jomotsangkha Dungkhag, covering Jomotsangkha town and three gewogs (Langchenphu, Serthi, and Lauri), totaling over 1,200 households and approximately 9,000 people. The initiative addresses the lack of proper waste disposal, which currently threatens wildlife, the environment, and Bhutan's approaches to ensuring a clean and healthy environment for people and wildlife. Key activities include construction of a landfill, implementing household waste segregation, and establishing a collection schedule. The proposed site is relatively flat, covered with shrubs and invasive species. Potential impacts include vegetation clearance, dust and waste from construction, wildlife disturbance (particularly elephants), and worker safety concerns. Mitigation measures such as buffer zones and OHS protocols is being implemented.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for these activities is integrated into the JWS ESMP 2024 (Section 9, Page 15). Local communities residing near the BFL activity sites in Jomotsangkha Wildlife Sanctuary (JWS) were engaged throughout project implementation. Community groups were invited to visit project sites and share their concerns. The community members were informed timely of all activities at the project site, and ownership for operation and maintenance is currently under discussion.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Change in vegetation from site clearance: - Mark trees for cutting; remove only marked vegetation - Avoid unnecessary tree removal Dust pollution from construction: - Regular water sprinkling - Erect windbreaks - Cover materials and enclose activities - Proper construction waste management - Regular site cleaning Disturbance to wildlife habitat (from machinery use):	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
- Avoid construction during wildlife presence - Minimize heavy machinery use - Limit soil excavation and noise Construction waste generation: - On-site sorting and storage areas - Worker training on waste management - Collaborate with suppliers to reduce packaging - Regular monitoring and evaluation Occupational Health and Safety: - Field staff armed for worker safety in areas where potential dangerous animals could come in conflict with workers - Workers provided with gloves and gumboots, and other required safety gears	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	4. Re-construction of wooden Bridges at Tshampa and Khenrab
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The main tasks in this activity involved minor maintenance of the embankment wall on either flank at both sites mentioned above, as well as replacement of wooden parts. The work is being implemented through community contract basis. Therefore, the construction work does not require engaging laborers from distant areas, which reduces concerns over laborers' shelters, safe drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste accumulation at the site.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for these activities is integrated into the WCNP ESMP 2024 (Section 9, Page 15), stating stakeholders from Lhuentse dzongkhag administration, Kurtoed and Chokhor gewogs, WCNP are involved besides the local communities who are the main stakeholders in the proposed activity. Dzongkhag and gewog administration will be engaged in the tendering and work award process for execution of the activity at the site and in the regular supervision. The park management, DoFPS, and the local communities will be engaged throughout the implementation of these activities as workers on a community contract basis. The ESS focal will submit the consultation reports to the PCU (M&E officer) one week after their receipt. The PCU (M&E officer) will report to the Secretariat on a semi-annual basis.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Environmental Issues: - Potential habitat disturbance: addressed by constructing the bridges at existing sites, eliminating the need for major site development, vegetation clearing, earth excavation, or river diversion. - Timber sourcing: addressed by procuring all required timber from unrestricted areas, in full compliance with prevailing rules and regulations. - Construction waste: addressed through proper waste management measures during implementation. Social Issues: - Community and herder safety & mobility: addressed by designing bridges that enable safe, smooth movement of livestock and people year-round, improving access between grazing areas and during emergencies, thereby enhancing social coherence among herding families. Governance & Health/Safety Issues: - Worker health and safety: addressed by implementing specific mitigation measures during construction to protect workers. - Regulatory compliance: addressed by ensuring all activities follow applicable environmental and social safeguards, including timber extraction rules.	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
Overall, the project has very minimal environmental impact due to using existing bridge footprints, and all identified ESG risks are managed through targeted mitigation measures	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	Maintenance of Divisional Forest Office and Range Office Tsirang
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The maintenance of the existing Forest Division Hq. Office & Range Office at Damphu, Tsirang was carried out in year 2025. The activity pertains to the repair of the existing Division Office & Range Office at Damphu through repair of plinth protection, toilet repair, drainage, window frame change, socket changes and re-electrification, earthing installation and roof painting to have a conducive working environment for effective public service delivery. The proposed re-electrification and maintenance works only pertains to renovating the existing structure and no fresh construction were required. The re-electrification and maintenance work of Division & Range Office was tendered through the government procurement system and was awarded to successful bidder. The materials and specifications as per BoQ (bill of quantities) was followed and strictly monitored during the construction phase. The resource for the construction activity includes electrical wires, cashing taping, sands and stones, aggregates, cement, paints, varnishes, screws, nails, timber. For the re-electrification and maintenance of the Offices, the contractor had employed 3-5 skilled workers mainly carpenters, masons, plumbers, and electricians. The contractor was not allocated an appropriate site for the construction of temporary huts, toilet, and bathrooms for the workers and site for storage of construction materials as the existing facility was utilized. The water for the construction work and for the workers was taken from the existing water connection of the existing infrastructure (Division HQ. Tsirang)	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for these activities is integrated into the BC3-Tsirang ESMP 2024 (Section 9, Page 18), The local community that resides in the vicinity of the planned BFL activity adjoining BC3 was engaged throughout the implementation of the construction and infrastructure development (Re-electrification and maintenance Division & Range Office, Revival of waterhole at Darachu & nursery seedling production). Since the proposed construction activity is planned outside the BC 3, the LGs and local communities residing around the construction site will be consulted on the planned activity that will be implemented in 2025 & 2026.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
ESG issue identified in ESMP are: - Solid or e-waste generation: Waste bins and pits for different types of waste (degradable/non-degradable/recycle/reuse/e-waste/etc.) was installed at the site. Electric wire or appliances related waste will be properly collected and handed over to such waste dealers or recyclers. - OHS compliance: Comply with workers' health and safety and OHS guidelines and Regulated working hours	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	Revival of Dara chu waterhole
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The activity involves the revival of the dried-up lake at Darachu, the drying of Darachu lake has been in the social media and attention is solicited for the revival of the lake in question. Given the importance of the lake for wildlife for drinking water and also a site for ecotourism development due to its ideal location, the revival activity is taken up. As a part of the activity, the revival of waterhole/lake at Darachu, Pathsaling was be carried out. The activity pertains to clearing of sediment loads from the dried-up lake, uprooting water plants and weeds, removal of soil to allow water to accumulate during the rainy season. One side of the lake needs a retention bund/wall constructed. As the lake is filled with sediments, the surface runoff water easily drains out as it freely flows. The activity is intended to collect surface runoff from the catchment to store water for wild animals and also for recharging 7 springs originating from the lake. A vegetative check dam will be constructed just above the existing structure (lake) to prevent siltation. The chosen location /site is a crucial wildlife habitat and is in forested land; there is water scarcity in the selected site and it is seen as wild animal foraging area as it falls within the state forest land inside BC3, Tsirang. There is a scope to revive this lake by construction of bund and clearing of debris, and sediments load from the lake. Around 1.5 acres is still marshy land and water inside and on the surface is full of sediment loads and grasses. The revival of Lake/water hole at Darachu will be tendered through the government procurement system and the successful bidder will be awarded the construction work based on the technical estimate prepared by the supervising engineer. The materials and specifications as per BoQ (bill of quantities) will be followed and strictly monitored during the construction phase. The Resource for the revival of Darachu includes JBC for removal of siltation, spade and other soil removing tools. Around 1 TL of sand, ½ TL of aggregates and 2 TL of soil is expected to be used, which the contractor will purchase for the work. The contractor will be engaging 7-8 workers (mostly locals) for the work. Some of the potential environmental and social impacts could be the following: 1. Generation of waste (debris and sediments from the lake) 2. Occupational health and safety of workers 3. Risk of increased poaching of wildlife, due to the site improvement and ultimately more wildlife visiting the water hole/lake 4. Risk of disturbance to the flora and fauna diversity in the lake.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for these activities is integrated into the BC3-Tsirang ESMP 2024 (Section 9, Page 18), The local community that resides in the vicinity of the planned BFL activity adjoining BC3nwill be engaged throughout the implementation of the construction and infrastructure development (Re-electrification and maintenance Division & Range Office, Revival of waterhole at Darachu & nursery seedling production). Since the proposed construction activity is planned outside the BC 3, the LGs and local communities residing around the construction site will be consulted on the planned activity that will be implemented in 2025 & 2026.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
1.Cultural or local belief: Local spirit /deity of the lake requires social/religious intervention, for that Conducted ritual (Labsang) prior to start of the work to apprise and ensure local beliefs are observed. 2.OHS- Worker safety: Communities and Desuups were provided safety gears provided such as gumboots and gloves, 3.Increase Poaching: Installed camera and enhanced patrolling	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	Construction of Khameythang SMART Irrigation Scheme
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The total allocated cost of the activity Nu. 34.5 million. It is located in Khameythang village under Phuntshothang Gewog with a total length of 7.5 km and command area of 230.5 acres covering 77 hhs. The area is located within the multipurpose zone of JWS. The activity is to construct climate proof irrigation system, that shall reduce the loss of irrigation water through seepage which at the moment is of great issue along the channel. The scheme shall also involve the construction of environmentally conscious structures such as flood mitigation structures, fish ladders and diversion walls. Consideration and inclusion of such measures are very much critical for the project as the area is located in the southern foothill where the monsoon rain causes flooding of the river from where the water for the project will be tapped. In addition to the irrigation channel, the activity shall involve the construction of diversion structures, sedimentation tank, and aqueduct crossing. The excavation of 2m width and 2m depth for 7.5 km stretch, construction of wall on both sides of drain, excavation for construction of two intakes from Nyera Ama chhu (Tapping Point), construction of flood mitigation wall and strengthening of Water User Association (WUA). Planned implementation date for the activity is from November 2024-April 2025 deploying 20 workers with majority of the workers being Bhutanese preferably from the same community to help generate income for the local people. Drinking water requirement for the workers was met from the existing RWSS water supply scheme. Chiwog Tshogpa being the waste focal for the Chiwog was responsible for proper management of waste generated by the workers and was monitored by Gewog Administration. The first phase of the activity was community/ public consultation, field visits, design and estimate for the project. The forestry officials were included during the field visits and accordingly issued forestry clearance. The administrative clearance was issued upon public consultation by the Gewog Administration. Similarly, the engineers visited and completed the design and cost estimate of the project. For sustainability of the project, the design was presented to Gewog, Drungkhag and beneficiaries at sites dated 24 July, 2024 and duly consulted with Dzongkhag Engineers/ Administration via virtual conference dated 26th August, 2024. Second phase of the activity included the implementation of following sub-activities: ● Procurement of construction materials, ● Excavation and extension of existing traditional channels, ● Construction of intakes at source and water discharge structures at the discharge points. The cost of all sub-activity (ies) is built-in to the overall budget of the activity which is Nu. 34.5 million. The activity seeks to adapt and mitigate impacts due to climate change in Khameythang community. Third phase of the activity was the strengthening of the existing Water User Association (WUA) to mitigate potential but minimal future social water use conflicts and was executed by the Dzongkhag Agriculture Sector Level.	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for these activities is integrated into the DoA ESMP 2024 (Section 9, Page 11), The local community that resides in the vicinity of the planned BFL activities in Khameything was engaged throughout the implementation of the project. Focused section of local people was also informed to help monitor and report the activity progress to concerned officials.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Environmental and Social Impacts ● Removal of vegetation: The activity will have minimal environmental impact; the removal of about 8 unprotected tree species that fall along the route of irrigation was executed safely. ● Conflict related to water use: The Water User Association (WUA) was strengthened to resolve any future water sharing conflicts. ● Excavation works: The activity included excavation at the river bed of a natural diversion portion of the Main River. The water level in the river bed lowers to that extent during the proposed construction period where minimal or no impact is foreseen to flora and fauna species. ● The construction activity had minimal dust emission ● Occupational health and Safety of the Workers: The workers safety was addressed by including provisions in the contract documents under OHS requirements by the Contractor, to ensure safety and good workers' conditions.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	Major Maintenance of Dungkhar Range Office
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
An Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) management framework has been established for this sub-project, which involves major maintenance of the Dunkhar Range Office (including one office unit, two staff quarters, campus fencing, and a permanent water supply connection). The following key elements describe the ESS management approach: 1. Environmental and Social Context & Risk Assessment - The site is located in a cool, humid broadleaved forest zone, with high moisture levels during summer and autumn. - The office compound is near villages, with livestock roaming freely. - Past issues include drinking water source damage due to landslides, and deterioration of wooden building in part from humidity. - Minimal environmental impact is anticipated since all activities are within the already occupied office compound. No wildlife impact is expected aside from minor construction waste. 2. Mitigation Measures - Proper mitigation measures are in place to address minimal environmental impacts (e.g., dust, noise, solid waste). - Worker safety protocols were implemented to avoid health hazards. - For water pipeline maintenance, bush clearing and trenching were done with care to limit disturbance. 3. Compliance & Regulatory Instruments - The sub-project was implemented in full compliance with all clauses of environmental and other clearances issued by relevant authorities. 4. Social Safeguards & Community Benefits	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
- No adverse impacts on nearby communities were foreseen, as work was confined to the office compound. - Positive social outcomes include: local employment opportunities (laborers, sale of farm products) and improved access to safe drinking water for staff and public visitors, contributing to healthier living. 5. Waste and Nuisance Management - Solid waste generated during maintenance was managed properly. - Dust and noise during construction was controlled. 6. Alignment with Conservation Objectives - The maintenance supports the park's conservation management plan by enabling seven staff to effectively monitor the protected area and serve two gewogs.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for these activities is integrated into the WCNP ESMP 2024 (Section 9, Page 15), stating stakeholders from Lhuentse dzongkhag administration, Kurtoed and Chokhor gewogs, WCNP are involved besides the local communities, who are the main stakeholders in the proposed activity.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Environmental Issues: - Solid waste generation: addressed by implementing proper waste management measures during maintenance activities. - Dust and noise generation: addressed through mitigation measures applied during work implementation (e.g., scheduling, dust suppression, noise control). - Minor vegetation/bush disturbance (from water pipeline maintenance): addressed by limiting clearing to necessary areas and applying standard environmental precautions. - Wildlife impact: identified as negligible since work occurs within the already occupied office compound; no additional measures required. Social Issues: - No negative impact on nearby communities: confirmed because all activities were confined to the office compound. - Positive community impact: addressed by creating opportunities for local people to earn alternative income as laborers and through sale of farm products. - Public health benefit: addressed by ensuring safe drinking water for staff and visitors via pipeline maintenance, contributing to healthier living. Governance & Worker Safety Issues: - Health hazards to workers (worker safety): addressed by implementing safety protocols and mitigation measures during construction. - Regulatory compliance: addressed by ensuring all activities were implemented in full compliance with clauses of clearances issued by the relevant authorities. The maintenance work was designed to have minimal environmental impact, with all identified ESG risks (solid waste, dust/noise, worker safety) managed through proper, site-appropriate mitigation measures, while maximizing social benefits such as local employment and improved public service delivery.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	River bank protection/Riprap set-up at Phibsoo and Longa River
ESS management plan/instrument in place	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
An Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) management plan has been established for this sub-project, which involves constructing approximately 500 meters of riprap along each riverbank at Phibsoo Outpost and Longa River to prevent grassland and alluvial soil erosion from monsoon flash floods. 1. Project Overview & Risk Context - Duration: October 2025 – March 2026 (6 months). The completion of the work and mitigation of risks will be reported in the APR 2026. - Execution: Community contract, employing 20–30 local workers from Sengye Gewog. - Location: Within the community; workers arrange their own accommodation per local practice. - Key environmental risks: Noise and disturbance to wildlife, construction waste (cement and other materials). - Key social risks: Worker health and safety hazards. 2. ESS Management Instruments and Measures A. Environmental Safeguards: - Noise and disturbance mitigation: Although construction activities and increased human presence may disrupt wildlife behavior and habitats, the ESS plan includes measures such as restricting work to daytime hours, avoiding sensitive breeding seasons where feasible, and monitoring wildlife disturbance. - Waste management: To address waste issues from cement and other construction materials, a waste management protocol will be implemented, including proper storage, handling, and disposal of construction debris, as well as minimizing waste generation. B. Social and Worker Safety Safeguards: - Worker health and safety: To address occupational hazards, the ESS plan requires: Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) to all workers; First-aid kits available on-site; and Regular safety briefings to maintain a secure working environment. - Fair labor practices: Fair wages, proper hygiene, and safety measures will be ensured throughout implementation. C. Community Engagement and Employment: - The community contract model ensures local employment, creating 20–30 jobs. No negative community impacts are anticipated as the site is within the community and workers arrange their own accommodation. 3. Long-term Sustainability Instrument: - Upon completion, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will be established to ensure long-term maintenance and sustainability of the riprap structures, addressing ongoing erosion control and structural integrity. The ESS management plan for this sub-project combines site-specific mitigation measures (noise, waste, worker safety), compliance with labor and safety standards, and a post-construction SOP to sustain environmental and social benefits. The initiative enhances flood resilience while creating local employment, with all identified ESG risks proactively managed.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Yes, a stakeholder engagement plan is in place, as documented in the ESMP of PWS (page 19, section 9 of the ESMP PWS 2025). The plan ensures active engagement of the local community residing near the planned BFL activities in PWS throughout the implementation process. How it is being implemented: - Pre-construction consultations: Before commencing any construction activity, such as invasive species management, riverbank protection/riprap, maintenance of the Nichula range office, or construction of the staff quarter at Phibsoo outpost, a consultation meeting is convened with the local community. - Ongoing engagement: Subsequent consultations are organized if needed during activity implementation. These may be combined with discussions for other BFL or non-BFL activities when feasible, ensuring efficiency and continued dialogue. - Documentation and reporting: Official minutes of each consultation meeting are compiled, including a participant list disaggregated by gender and age. The BFL focal submits these minutes to the ESS officer at the PCU within one week after each consultation. - Oversight and forwarding: The ESS officer forwards the consultation reports to the PCU's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer within one week of receipt.	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
- Semi-annual reporting: The PCU's M&E officer submits semi-annual reports to the Secretariat, ensuring comprehensive oversight of community engagement efforts. This structured, documented approach ensures that community voices are heard, feedback is systematically recorded, and stakeholder engagement is transparent and accountable throughout the project cycle.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
The following key environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues were identified for the activities, along with corresponding mitigation measures. 1. Noise and Disturbance (Minor, Short-term): - Addressed by: Providing noise control ear accessories to workers and creating awareness among workers to regularly use them. These measures are included in the activity cost. 2. Waste Generation (Minor, Short-term): - Addressed by: Regular cleaning and assigning daily tasks to site in-charges to collect e-waste after completion. Proper containers and waste bins are provided at project sites. Waste dumping beside designated sites is prohibited. The concept of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle is followed and implemented. Responsibility lies with the Phibsoo Range BFL Focal, with costs included in the activity. 3. Worker's Health and Safety (Minor, Short-term): - Addressed by: Following the workers' health and safety guidelines attached to the ESMP (BFL guidelines); ensuring regular health screenings prior to and during activities; prohibiting underage or child labor; providing decent work conditions including appropriate salary, working hours, accommodation, and food for all workers; ensuring equal opportunity and fair treatment without discrimination in recruitment, compensation, working conditions, job assignment, termination, or disciplinary practices; and promoting the use of the project established grievance mechanism for workers to raise workplace concerns. Responsibility lies with the Phibsoo Range BFL Focal, with costs included in the activity. All identified ESG issues are minor and short-term, and the mitigation measures are integrated into project implementation and budgeting.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	Construction of 16-unit staff quarter at Phibsoo
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
An Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) management plan has been established for the construction of staff quarters for 16 mahouts (elephant caretakers) at Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary, scheduled from October 2025 to June 2026. The completion of the work and mitigation of risks will be reported in the APR 2026. The project addresses inadequate living conditions (current temporary tarpaulin sheds) and aims to improve working and living conditions. 1. Project Context & Risk Assessment - Location: State reserve forest land, with no user rights conflicts with local communities. - Distance from settlements: 25 km from nearest settlement, minimizing social or land-use concerns. - Workforce: PWS staff and community members from nearby gewogs, accommodated on-site with essential services provided. - Materials: Locally available resources dead, dying, and wind-fallen trees, plus gravel and stones from the outpost to optimize resource efficiency. The ESS management plan ensures that the staff quarter construction proceeds with minimal environmental impact, adequate worker safety and welfare, and positive local engagement, while improving living conditions for mahouts.	

Title of the sub-project	Construction of Forest Range Office, Lobesa, BC2
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Yes, a stakeholder engagement plan is in place, as documented in the ESMP of PWS (page 19, section 9 of the ESMP PWS 2025). The plan ensures active engagement of the local community residing near the planned BFL activities in PWS throughout the implementation process. How it is being implemented: - Pre-construction consultations: Before commencing any construction activity, such as invasive species management, riverbank protection/riprap, maintenance of the Nichula range office, or construction of the staff quarter at Phibsoo outpost, a consultation meeting is convened with the local community. - Ongoing engagement: Subsequent consultations are organized if needed during activity implementation. These may be combined with discussions for other BFL or non-BFL activities when feasible, ensuring efficiency and continued dialogue. - Documentation and reporting: Official minutes of each consultation meeting are compiled, including a participant list disaggregated by gender and age. The BFL focal submits these minutes to the ESS officer at the PCU within one week after each consultation. - Oversight and forwarding: The ESS officer forwards the consultation reports to the PCU's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer within one week of receipt. - Semi-annual reporting: The PCU's M&E officer submits semi-annual reports to the Secretariat, ensuring comprehensive oversight of community engagement efforts. This structured, documented approach ensures that community voices are heard, feedback is systematically recorded, and stakeholder engagement is transparent and accountable throughout the project cycle.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
N/A	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
ESG Issues Identified & Mitigation Measures Compliance & Social Safeguards - No community resettlement or land acquisition issues as site is within state reserve forest without user rights conflicts. - Local employment ensures community benefits and fair compensation. Implementation & Monitoring - Internally managed by PWS staff and community members. - Construction follows engineer's estimation and technical sanction. - ESS compliance monitored by Phibsoo Range BFL Focal, with costs included in project budget.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
The completion of the work and mitigation of risks will be reported in the APR 2026.	

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
1. Orientation on ESS, GRM and gender Mainstreaming Workshop: A week-long orientation was conducted for the new BFL Focal Officers from within Department of Forests & Park Services and others, including CSOs, who served as the primary implementers of the program. The session covered project goals, milestones, status reporting, cross-cutting requirements, and templates for reporting and M&E.	

During group workshops, the ESS screening tools were introduced and reviewed, and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) were drafted for 2025 implementation. The orientation also included a knowledge-sharing segment where experiences and suggestions were presented. 2. AWPB planning for Year 8&9: A week-long consultation on the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for Years 8 and 9 was conducted with the participation of all Chief Forestry Officers (CFOs), BFL Focal Officers, and other relevant stakeholders. The meeting focused on formulating the 18-month work plan for BFL implementation Years 8 and 9, as well as the progress for Years 7. 3. Consultation for BC-02 Management Plan: A consultation was conducted on the boundary of BC-2 in Dagana District. Presentations covered the ecological importance of BC-2, community livelihoods and dependency on the area, human-wildlife conflict and coexistence challenges, management issues, nature-based solutions, community support initiatives, and the way forward.
Dates and venues of engagement activities
1. Orientation on ESS, GRM and gender Mainstreaming Workshop: 1st to 5th April 2025, Metta Resort, Paro Bhutan 2. AWPB planning for Year 8&9: 1st to 5th December 2025, Punakha Boutique, Punakha District, Bhutan 3. Consultation for BC-02 Management Plan: 23rd June 2025, Attended by communities of Peli/Tongsho Chiwog, Tseza Gewog, Dagana and Tseza Gewog Administration
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
1. Orientation on ESS, GRM and gender Mainstreaming Workshop: 25 male, 10 female = 35 total CSO: 1.BAOWE; NGOs: 2.BTFEC; 3.BFL-FS; 4.WWF-Bhutan 2. AWPB planning for Year 8&9: 52 Male, 8 Female = 60 total NGOs: 1.BTFEC =2; 2.BFL-FS =5. Government Agency: DMDF, MoF =1; DPBP, MoF =1; DoPFS, MoENR =51 3. Consultation for BC-02 Management Plan: Male 16, Female 8=24 total Community representatives, Local Government Members and Staff of Dagana Forest Division
Information shared with stakeholders
1. Orientation on ESS/GRM/Gender Mainstreaming Workshop: During the meeting, participants were sensitized on cross-cutting project requirements for accessing BFL funds, including ESS, GRM, and Gender mainstreaming processes. The GRM template was shared, and the GRM contact person/focal point was updated. The session also covered the procedures for reporting GRM issues, along with other project requirements for availing funds from BFL. 2. AWPB planning for Year 8&9: During the consultation, participants were briefed on several key topics to guide the planning process. Presentations covered funding allocation, government fiscal policies, and priorities outlined by the Department of Planning, Budget and Performance (DPBP) and the Department of Micro-Fiscal and Development Finance (DMDF). Updates were provided on BFL fund status and progress, as well as BTFEC contributions, issues, and challenges. The PCU presented with an overview of milestone and activity progress, along with the way forward for funding allocation and screening of activities. 3. Consultation for BC-02 Management Plan The existing BC-2 boundary within the district was shared with stakeholders. Outreach activities of the BFL program in the locality were presented, and awareness sessions were conducted on forestry related laws, rules and regulations.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
1. Orientation on ESS, GRM and gender Mainstreaming Workshop: Issues Raised: - The requirement to update the GRM reporting and compiling procedures. - The need for continuous ESS orientation for new focal points Outcomes and Decisions: - ESS and OHS Costs: These are to be embedded directly into the overall activity costs, rather than being funded separately. - GRM Procedures: While the GRM template has been updated, a review of the reporting procedures will be conducted

as soon as the new ESS specialist joins the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). - ESS Orientation ESS orientations will be conducted annually, with funds allocated at the Implementing Agency (IA) level for consultations and disclosure of ESMPs. 2. AWPB planning for Year 8&9: - Alignment of proposals with government priorities: The AWPB will follow a bottom-up planning approach, guided by top-down strategic frameworks such as the Conservation Plan, funding proposals, the Implementation Plan (IP), the FYP, and government priorities. - Need for sustainability for community activities: To address this, an end-to-end comprehensive planning will be institutionalized - Limited engineering capacity in the field: To address this, the PCU will initiate discussion with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport to ensure availability of engineers. 3. Consultation for BC-02 Management Plan: Coordination issues between Wangdue and Dagana DFO, relating to activities implemented within BC 2 were discussed, as some of the areas within the BC 2 landscape fall under the jurisdiction of Dagana Divisional Forest Office (DFO). BC-2 management will escalate this matter to the department and resolve the issue.
Remarks/Notes
N/A

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
A total of 27 activities were screened, of which 16 activities require the preparation of ESMPs for Year 8 and 9. Following the approval of the revised ESS screening forms in Q2 of Year 8, the ESMPs will be finalized and implemented between Q3 of Year 8 and Q2 of Year 9 (2026-Jan – 2027-Jun). All approved ESMPs will be publicly disclosed by the respective Implementing Agencies (IAs) in June 2026. Following the disclosure of ESMPs to communities in the project area and the incorporation of comments received during consultations and disclosure on mitigation measures, the ESMPs will be uploaded to the official websites of the MoENR, the DoFPS, WWF-US and the BFL-FS website during the first week of July 2026. Additionally, the respective IAs will post their ESMPs on their official Facebook pages, and the PCU will ensure that both hard and soft copies are made available at the activity implementation sites. The following are activities in the ESMP that will be implemented as per the AWPB Year 7-8: - Construction of office building and staff quarter - Maintenance of office building, staff quarter and others - Plantation creation (30Ha)-FRPMD - Management and control of invasive species - Waterhole and saltlick improvement - Grassland and Alpine Meadow improvement Monitoring of ESMP implementation will be conducted in accordance with the monitoring formats and schedules outlined. Implementing teams will conduct regular field-level monitoring, while BFL focal officers will oversee day-to-day compliance. The PCU will undertake targeted field monitoring in priority areas, complemented by desktop monitoring using virtual updates, progress reports, and photographic evidence submitted by the implementing teams. Monitoring will also ensure that ESS provisions related to community engagement, gender considerations, and other potentially vulnerable groups are adequately addressed.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
The ESS process implemented under the BFL program has strengthened the capacity of the DoFPS in managing ESS related issues, while also raising awareness among the stakeholders about the social and environmental impact of the project activities. The DoFPS also adopted ESS process for other projects that are implemented by the Department. The BFL project has helped strengthen in-house capacity, demonstrating the program's contribution to the institutional capacity building.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement: Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project	

☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.	
☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>No, there were no grievances reported during the 2025 implementation period from the stakeholders involved.</i>	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
During Year 7, 17 GAP activities were implemented, benefiting 358 women and 674 men. Key interventions focused on capacity building, community participation in planning, livelihood support, and awareness on gender mainstreaming. Activity 1.1: Trainings were conducted to enhance skills related to NWFP value addition and group management. 33 women and 48 men from Community Forest Management Groups and NWFP Management & Marketing Groups were trained in bookkeeping and record keeping. Additionally, 2 women and 12 men from Longkhar and Cheng community groups under Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary received training on bamboo product diversification. Awareness on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) was also provided to 52 women and 52 men from Chang and Geney Gewogs. Activity 2.1: Women's participation in community consultations and decision-making was promoted through the revision of Community Forest and NWFP management plans across multiple project areas. 64 women and 95 men were consulted. Activity 3.3: Several community support initiatives were implemented, including SMART irrigation systems, bazam construction, distribution of hybrid seeds, grassland management, solar lighting systems for yak herders, and coral fences to mitigate human–wildlife conflict. Activity 4.1: Training on ESS, GRM, and gender mainstreaming was conducted for IAs and field staff to strengthen gender integration in implementation.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.</i>	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.1 Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs Non-wood forest products (NWFPs) play a vital role in supporting rural households by meeting essential needs such as fiber, traditional medicine, food, wild fruits, and other daily-use materials. Beyond subsistence, NWFPs offer significant potential for value addition and enterprise development, thereby contributing to improved household incomes and enhanced livelihoods.	

To strengthen livelihood outcomes for rural communities residing within the project landscapes, Activity 1.1 Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs which focuses on building capacity for sustainable harvesting and management of NWFPs is identified as a key intervention. The proposed activities are strategically designed to promote sustainable resource use while enhancing skills in processing, value addition, and market engagement. Particular emphasis is placed on empowering women and girls through targeted training and capacity-building initiatives, enabling their active participation in NWFP-based enterprises and fostering inclusive economic development.

It encompasses the implementation of targeted sub-activities designed to progressively achieve the following three activities:

- Training 80% (14,280) women and girls in project area on NWFPs harvesting and value addition
- Training 40% (7140) of women/girls in project area in agroforestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming
- 50 % (8925) of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises

Indicator

a) % of women and girls trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During Year 7, a total of 14 participants; 2 women and 12 men from the Longkhar and Cheng Community Groups under Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary (BWS) received training on the development of diversified bamboo products.

Bamboo is one of the most commonly available non-wood forest products (NWFPs) in the area and is traditionally used for a wide range of purposes. With improved processing techniques, advanced production technologies, and expanding market opportunities, bamboo-based enterprises are increasingly gaining momentum as a viable pathway for enhancing and diversifying community livelihoods.

With the implementation of this initiative, the overall annual progress achieved stands at 0.01% against the planned target.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The overall cumulative progress achieved to date stands at less than 1%, indicating relatively slow progress. However, several training programs are planned for the coming year, which are expected to enhance progress as local communities increasingly explore Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) as a means of generating income. In addition, the ten ecotourism enterprises being developed are expected to further promote knowledge and capacity building among local communities on the sustainable harvesting of forest resources, thereby supporting these enterprises and strengthening livelihood opportunities.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2024

Responsibility

Department of Forests and Park Services under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture. In addition, other relevant sectors working in this area are also fully engaged in supporting the implementation of related activities.

Remarks/Notes	
Across the project areas, local communities are participating as members of NWFP management groups, which is expected to enhance their livelihood opportunities. However, these groups are unable to fully operationalize, requiring to strengthen market linkages as well as capacity building to sustainably harvest and manage these resources. Similarly, training on the sustainable harvesting of NWFPs is expected to be intensified to fully realize the livelihood and economic potential of these resources.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.1: Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs	
Indicator	
b) % of women/girls in project area trained in agroforestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During year 7, 33 women and 48 men from the Community Forest Management Group (CFMG) and Non-wood Forest Products Management Group were trained in book and record keeping, an important aspect for the effective management of forest resources. Further, 53 men and 52 women from Chang and Geney Gewogs received training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) conducted by the Department of Agriculture (DoA). In addition, three women received capacity-building support on organic production. Overall, 88 women were trained in sustainable resource management and conservation farming practices, resulting in an overall progress achievement of 1.23%.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The cumulative progress achieved so far stands at 2.17%	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2023
Responsibility	
Department of Forests and Park Services (MoENR)/EE The responsible implementing agencies include the Department of Forests and Park Services under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Previously, both agencies operated under the same ministry, then known as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. In addition, other relevant sectors working in this area are also fully engaged in supporting the implementation of related activities.	
Remarks/Notes	

The indicator is rated AMBER, as the overall progress remains low and the implementation needs to be expedited. The delay in achieving the planned targets may be attributed to the low prioritization of related activities during the annual planning phase. However, despite the delay, the activity remains important and has been prioritized for implementation in the following year to accelerate progress toward the intended targets.

GAP Activity

Activity 1.1: Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs

Indicator

c) % of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises

Rating of Indicator

AMBER (needs attention to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

No activity conducted during this reporting period.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The overall progress achieved so far stands at 2.69%.

Budget

5,328

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2025

Responsibility

The responsible implementing agencies include the Department of Forests and Park Services under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources previously operated under the ministry then known as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. In addition, other relevant sectors working in this area are also fully engaged in supporting the implementation of related activities.

Remarks/Notes

The overall progress of this indicator remains low and is therefore rated AMBER, primarily due to the low prioritization of related activities during the past planning phase. However, several initiatives are planned in the coming year to strengthen support for local communities and accelerate progress toward the intended targets.

GAP Activity

Activity 1.2 Promote women/girl led Eco-tourism

Across the project area, supporting local communities to establish 50 women- and girl-led homestays has been identified as a key activity to enhance livelihood opportunities. Nature-based ecotourism has gained momentum in recent years, with increasing numbers of both international and local visitors exploring remote areas to experience

Bhutan's natural environment. This presents a valuable opportunity to promote homestays as an alternative source of income for local communities, particularly empowering women and girls.	
Indicator	
homestays established and managed by women/girls	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
So far, only one homestay was established at Buli under Zhemgang district, established in 2022, and falls inside Biological Corridor 4 (BC-4). The establishment of homestays across the nation has to be aligned with the standards set by the DoT that can guide the implementers to promote homestays in feasible areas and provide quality services. As a result, the target set during the project development were revived and realigned.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The cumulative progress in this area remains limited, with only one homestay established at Buli in Zhemgang District, which falls within Biological Corridor 4 (BC-4). The establishment of homestays nationwide must adhere to the standards set by the Department of Tourism (DoT), which guide implementers in promoting homestays in feasible locations while ensuring quality services. Consequently, the targets set during project development have been reviewed and realigned to reflect these considerations.	
Budget	8,741
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
Department of Forests and Park Services under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture. In addition, other relevant sectors like the Department of Tourism (DoT) working in this area are also fully engaged in supporting the implementation of related activities.	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity progress "AMBER", with only one homestay established so far, seeks expediting. During target realignment (proposed in the Restructuring Proposal), the implementing agencies were consulted and prioritized areas with potential to establish homestay.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.3. Establish Women's groups This activity involves initiating interventions such as training communities on group formation and establishing women's savings groups within the project area. However, progress has been low, and some activities require reassessment and realignment to better address the actual needs of the communities.	
Indicator	

a) % of women/girls in project area trained on community group formation	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No activity implemented during this reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Empowerment of women, girls, and other vulnerable groups within local communities is expected to be promoted through training on community group formation. However, in the local context, group formation is generally supported by relevant sectors or agencies, with communities receiving assistance based on their specific needs. Therefore, instead of focusing on forming new groups, it has been proposed to review the training approach and prioritize supporting existing groups that are struggling due to limited skills and resources.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2020
Responsibility	
Department of Forests and Park Services under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture. In addition, other relevant sectors working in this area are also fully engaged in supporting the implementation of related activities.	
Remarks/Notes	
From coming year, to support the existing group within the local community initiatives has to be undertaken.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.3. Establish Women's groups	
Indicator	
b) No. of women's savings groups established	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Although local communities have access to loan facilities, utilization remains limited, primarily due to limited awareness of loan policies and, in some cases, high interest rates that discourage borrowing. Establishing savings	

groups at the local level is expected to improve financial services access and enhance community knowledge of loans and related policies. Within the project area, a total of 10 women's savings groups are targeted; however, to date, only two groups have been established.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The cumulative progress in this area remains limited, with only two women's saving groups established and one group at Phrumsengla National Park (PNP) and another one at Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary (BWS). The establishment of saving groups is commonly initiated across programs supported by the Department including other sectors. This group includes a community forest management group, and non-wood forest product management group. And establishing savings groups specifically for women remain limited due to reasons stated above. However, through this project the women's participation in educating on saving to be ensured.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2023

Responsibility

Department of Forests and Park Services under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture. In addition, other relevant CSOs working in this area are also fully engaged in supporting the implementation of related activities.

Remarks/Notes

Support in the coming year will focus on revamping and strengthening existing women's savings groups, Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs), and other community-based groups that have been formed at the local level.

GAP Activity

Activity 2.1. Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation

Indicator

a: Community consultation and participation plans

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

While executing project activities the engagement of relevant sectors are vital. For effective engagement with relevant Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other sectors, the process will be guided by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed by BFL. To ensure the robustness and effectiveness of the SEP, the plan and its implementation processes were reviewed.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2020
Responsibility	
MoENR/EE	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity completed and on track	

GAP Activity	
Activity 2.1. Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation	
Indicator	
b) % of representation of women in project related consultations	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, consultations were conducted with community members as part of the process of revising and preparing Community Forest (CF) and NWFP management plans across several project areas. In total, 298 participants (160 men and 138 women) were engaged through these consultations. The consultations included the revision of the Batasey Community Forest management plan in Tsirang (20 men, 7 women); Rechanglu Community Forest management plan in Samdrup Jongkhar (39 men, 2 women); Wangling and Tashi Community Forest management plans under Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park (24 men, 27 women); and the Jabgang NWFP management plan under Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary (5 men, 6 women). In addition, the Ngoden Community Forest management plan in Phrumsengla National Park was revised with the participation of 7 men and 22 women. Furthermore, four Community Forest management plans under BC2 were revised through consultations involving 53 men and 67 women, and an additional consultation for the preparation of a new management plan under BC2 engaged 12 men and 7 women. These consultations ensured active participation of local communities and contributed to strengthening inclusive and participatory forest management planning with annual progress of 1.93%.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Local communities within the project areas have actively participated in consultations related to the management and sustainable use of forest resources. As these communities are granted rights to manage and utilize resources within designated areas in a sustainable manner, they are organized into Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) and NWFP Management Groups. These groups are responsible for the formulation of management plans and are actively involved in their implementation and execution.	

To date, the continued engagement of these community groups has contributed to steady progress in the activity, with the cumulative progress currently standing at 59.34%.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
Department of Forests and Park Services under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources/EE	
Remarks/Notes	
The activity progress is on track and highlighted in "GREEN"	
GAP Activity	
Activity 2.1: Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation	
Indicator	
c) % of representation of women groups in project implementation	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The communities that participated in the consultations are also actively involved in implementing the activities prescribed in the revised Community Forest (CF) management plans and the NWFP management plan across the project areas. Through these implementation activities, it is projected that 1.93% of the total targeted women beneficiaries will be engaged in the execution of planned interventions.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
To date, cumulative progress currently stands at 59.34%.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2023
Responsibility	
Department of Forests and Park Services under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources/EE	
Remarks/Notes	

On track and with initiatives of project activities the progress will also improve resulting in steady progress.

GAP Activity

Activity 2.1: Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment

Women may face greater vulnerabilities and therefore need the capacity to articulate their concerns and advocate for support to strengthen their resilience and adaptation efforts. The empowerment training provided women prior to community climate adaptation planning so they can participate effectively in decision-making processes. These trainings focus on improving literacy, building knowledge on climate change, strengthening awareness of rights and responsibilities, supporting economic empowerment, and enhancing leadership and self-confidence. Additionally, engaging and training male champions can help support and reinforce women's empowerment initiatives at different levels.

Indicator

a) % of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

No activity implemented during this reporting period.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The cumulative progress of activity so far stands at less than one percent.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022

Responsibility

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources as EE

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Activity 2.1: Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment

Indicator

b) % of women's groups participating in study tours on community based natural resource management

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No activity implemented during this reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Till date, aspiring beekeepers encompassing 13 women and 2 men of Khotokha village under BC2 had an exposure tour to Bumthang bee cooperatives.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (EE)	
Remarks/Notes	
Although activity rated as "AMBER", in coming years the potential women's groups will have will opportunity to attend tours to boost their confidence and knowledge.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1. Conduct Gender Training/Awareness	
Indicator	
a) % of community members within PA provided with gender training/awareness	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
N/A	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Gender training has been identified as a key activity to ensure that local communities are well informed about project activities and to promote inclusivity in terms of both participation and benefit sharing. Accordingly, awareness training on gender mainstreaming has been conducted for local communities in Jigme Dorji National Park, Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary, Jigme Khesar Strict Nature Reserve, and BC-5 under the Samdrup Jongkhar Forest Division. These	

initiatives aim to enhance understanding of gender roles, promote equitable participation, and strengthen inclusive benefit sharing within project interventions.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2024
Responsibility	
EEs with National Commission for Women and Children/ Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	
Remarks/Notes	
The rating of the indicator is highlighted as "AMBER". In the coming years, partnering with CSOs or relevant sector to provide gender training in project areas where training is not provided will be reached.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2. Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community Local communities in the project area are provided with training on climate change and disaster risk management to enhance their understanding of ongoing environmental changes and their potential impacts. Such training is to build their capacity to assess vulnerabilities and risks, and identify appropriate measures for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and climate change adaptation. Address different ways climate change affects women and men, particularly in relation to the resources they manage and their farming systems. Strengthening this capacity will support the effective implementation of adaptation activities under the project.	
Indicator	
a) No. of awareness on CCA and DRR carried out every 3 years	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No activity implemented during this reporting period	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Awareness programs on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) were conducted in the project areas during 2020, 2022, and 2023 to enhance community understanding of climate-related risks and appropriate adaptation measures. During the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) draft plan consultations in 2022, a total of 1,035 individuals were sensitized on CCA concepts, climate risks, and community-based adaptation planning. These awareness initiatives contributed to strengthening local capacity to understand climate impacts, assess vulnerabilities, and support the development and implementation of local climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.	
Budget	0

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
Department of Local Government and Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs and relevant sectors	
Remarks/Notes	
Based on CVCA assessment reports, awareness and capacity of highly vulnerable local communities will be built by sectors such as the Department of Local Government and Disaster Management and other stakeholders in similar field.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2. Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community	
Indicator	
b) % of representation of women/girls in awareness program	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No activity implemented during this reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Awareness programs on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) were conducted across the project areas during 2020, 2022, and 2023 to enhance community understanding of climate-related risks and appropriate adaptation measures. Through these programs, a total of 1,981 participants were reached, including 722 women (8.09%) and 1,259 men. These initiatives helped strengthen community awareness on climate risks, preparedness, and locally appropriate adaptation and risk reduction.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
Department of Disaster Management	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator rated as "AMBER" and target has been set for the implementation of the activities.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2. Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community	
Indicator	
c) No. of CCA and DRR trainings conducted periodically	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No activity initiated during reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Align with CVCA assessment report and prioritize in coming years planning and implementation of activities.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029
Responsibility	
Department of Local Government and Disaster Management.	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator rated as “AMBER” and target has been set for the implementation of the activities.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2. Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community	
Indicator	
d) % of representation of women in CCA and DRR trainings	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No activity implemented during the reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Training to local communities on CCA and DRR to be prioritized in coming year and with proper alignment implement the training.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029
Responsibility	
Department of Local Government and Disaster Management	
Remarks/Notes	
In coming years, training on CCA and DRR to be prioritized for implementation.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.3. Establishment and implementation of community learning and action centres to empower poor women and other marginalized people, so they can participate effectively in climate adaptation, community forest management and PA planning The establishment and implementation of Community Learning and Action Centres aim to empower poor women and other marginalized groups so they can participate effectively in climate adaptation, community forest management, and protected area (PA) planning. However, practices at the local level differ slightly from the intended approach. While these centres serve as important platforms for communities to access services and information, participation is often driven by sector-specific activities designed to meet particular objectives. Similarly, within the project areas, community engagement tends to be largely influenced by specific project goals and interventions rather than a fully integrated learning platform.	
Indicator	
a) % of women participating in community learning and action centres in their communities	
Rating of Indicator	RED (off track and unlikely to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	25
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Activity not yet implemented	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Activity not yet implemented	

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2023
Responsibility	
IAs focal points and support from PCU Gender Specialist	
Remarks/Notes	
Highlighted as “RED”, subjected to review and realignment of activity	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.3. Establishment and implementation of community learning and action centres to empower poor women and other marginalized people, so they can participate effectively in climate adaptation, community forest management and PA planning	
Indicator	
b) % of women and girls in project area participating in livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	25
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In year 7, the communities in RMNP participated in grassland management encompassing 5 women and 36 men.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Till date, 33.97% of women and girls in the project area participated in livelihood and climate change adaptation.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources/EE	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity is on track and as implementation of livelihood activities undertaken in coming year will make steady progress.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.3. Establishment and implementation of community learning and action centres to empower poor women and other marginalized people, so they can participate effectively in climate adaptation, community forest management and PA planning	
Indicator	
c) % of women and girls in project area benefiting from livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, several community-based initiatives were implemented to support livelihoods, climate adaptation, and reduce human–wildlife conflict in the project areas. Under Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park, the construction of a climate-smart agricultural irrigation system in Phuntshothang engaged 87 beneficiaries (67 men and 20 women). In Gangtey-Phobji Ramsar Site, under the Wangdue Forest Division, a bazam (traditional bridge) was constructed, benefiting 20 community members (9 men and 11 women). Support for organic vegetable production engaged 121 participants (81 men and 40 women) to promote sustainable agricultural practices. In Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary, solar lighting systems were distributed to yak herders, benefiting 204 individuals (124 men and 80 women) to reduce dependence on firewood. Additionally, coral fencing was provided to mitigate human–wildlife conflict, benefiting 54 households (36 men and 18 women). Overall, these interventions supported 486 beneficiaries (317 men and 169 women) by strengthening livelihoods, improving infrastructure, and enhancing climate resilience in local communities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Based on the activities implemented since inception of project, including climate-smart irrigation construction, bazam construction, support for organic vegetable production, distribution of solar lighting systems, and installation of coral fencing, progress has been made in strengthening community participation and resilience in the project areas. As of Year 7, the cumulative progress of this activity stands at 17.31%. These interventions have contributed to improving livelihoods, supporting climate adaptation measures, and enhancing community engagement in sustainable resource management.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029
Responsibility	
MoENR/EE & Department of Local Government and Disaster Management	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity	
Activity 4.1: Conduct training on gender mainstreaming for Protected Area (PA) staff Gender mainstreaming training was conducted for forestry officials working at the grassroots level to strengthen their capacity in facilitating conservation and management activities. The training enhanced their understanding of gender differences, including the differential climate vulnerabilities of men and women, and provided skills in gender analysis and mainstreaming. This equips officials to integrate gender considerations in planning, implementation, and evaluation processes, and to identify and address gender gaps in project activities. As per the BLF conservation plan, by the end of year 5 the Protected Areas (PA) should have adequate and competent staff of 731. To achieve this target, gender training was conducted annually.	
Indicator	
a) % of forestry officials in PA that have received gender training	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	60
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, staff of BC-5 Wangdue Divisional Forest Office (WDFO) received training on gender mainstreaming, covering 13% of the total staff. A total of 95 officials (65 men and 15 women) participated in the training, including 24 officials serving as implementing agencies. Among them, 15 officials (8 men and 7 women) received gender training for the first time. The training aimed to strengthen the capacity of field officials to integrate gender considerations into project planning and implementation.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Gender mainstreaming training for forestry officials has been conducted progressively since 2019 to strengthen institutional capacity for integrating gender considerations in conservation planning and implementation. In 2019, a total of 43 officials (34 men and 9 women) out of 512 staff received training. This increased in 2020, with 137 officials (108 men and 29 women) trained out of 560 staff, followed by 150 officials (123 men and 27 women) out of 616 staff in 2021. In 2022, 19 officials (15 men and 6 women) out of 675 staff received the training, and in 2023, 37 officials (33 men and 4 women) out of 731 staff were trained. During May 2024, an additional 29 officials (24 men and 5 women) out of 731 staff participated in gender training. By 2025, a total of 95 officials (73 men and 22 women) had received gender mainstreaming training, representing 13% of the total staff. These trainings aim to strengthen the capacity of forestry officials to integrate gender perspectives into planning, implementation, and monitoring of conservation and development activities.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2020
Responsibility	
MoENR/EE with support from AE ESS and Gender specialist as needed.	
Remarks/Notes	

Progress of activity marked “AMBER”, however, as the project expedites with lessons and experience gained, the gender training will gain its momentum and achieving intended impacts.

GAP Activity

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

Indicator

b) % of female staff that have participated in the gender trainings

Rating of Indicator

AMBER (needs attention to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

80

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the reporting period, staff from BC-5 Wangdue Divisional Forest Office (WDFO) participated in gender mainstreaming training, representing 13% of the total staff. In total, 95 officials attended the training, including 65 men and 15 women, among whom 24 officials serve as implementing agencies. Of the participants, 15 officials (8 men and 7 women) received gender training for the first time. The training was conducted to enhance the capacity of field officials to effectively integrate gender considerations into project planning and implementation processes.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Gender mainstreaming training for forestry officials has been conducted regularly since 2019, with gradual improvements in women's participation over the years. In 2019, 43 officials were trained, including 9 women (20.9%). In 2020, participation increased significantly with 137 officials trained, of which 29 were women (21.2%). In 2021, the training reached 150 officials, including 27 women (18%).

In 2022, 19 officials participated, with 6 women (31.6%), showing a relatively higher proportion of women despite the smaller group size. In 2023, 37 officials were trained, including 4 women (10.8%), while in May 2024, 29 officials participated with 5 women (17.2%).

By 2025, a total of 95 officials received gender mainstreaming training, including 22 women and 73 men, representing 13% of the total staff. Overall, the training have steadily contributed to strengthening women's participation in capacity-building programs and enhancing their representation in gender-related institutional learning within the forestry sector.

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2020

Responsibility

MoENR/EE with support from AE ESS and Gender specialist as needed.

Remarks/Notes

Progress of activity marked “AMBER”, however, as the project expedites with lessons and experience gained, the gender training will gain its momentum and achieve its intended impacts.

GAP Activity	
Activity 4.2. Mainstream gender in PA management plans A need to strengthen skills in gender mainstreaming within planning, implementation, and monitoring processes. To integrate gender considerations into conservation and management activities, understand the different climate vulnerabilities of men and women, and identify and address gender gaps in the management plans of Protected Areas (PAs) to ensure inclusive and equitable participation and benefits for both women and men.	
Indicator	
a) % Integration of gender in project cycle- planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Gender considerations have been fully integrated (100% progress) into the management plans of Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park, Jigme Dorji National Park, Wangchuck Centennial National Park, Royal Manas National Park, and Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary, as well as in territorial divisions including BC8 (Bumthang), BC5 (Pema Gatshel), BC1 (Paro), BC4 (Zhemgang), and BC7 (Mongar). In addition, gender components have also been incorporated into the draft management plans of BC2 (Wangdue), BC3 (Sarpang), and BC6 (Trashigang). This ensures that gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout the project cycle, management processes, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) within all relevant management plans.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Gender considerations have been fully integrated (100% progress) into the management plans of Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park, Jigme Dorji National Park, Wangchuck Centennial National Park, Royal Manas National Park, and Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary, as well as in territorial divisions including BC8 (Bumthang), BC5 (Pema Gatshel), BC1 (Paro), BC4 (Zhemgang), and BC7 (Mongar). In addition, gender components have also been incorporated into the draft management plans of BC2 (Wangdue), BC3 (Sarpang), and BC6 (Trashigang). This ensures that gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout the project cycle, management processes, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) within all relevant management plans.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2021
Responsibility	
MoENR/EE with support from AE ESS and Gender specialist as needed.	
Remarks/Notes	
Gender mainstreaming has been fully integrated into the management plans of Protected Areas. However, as these plans are revised in the future, there will be opportunities to further strengthen and enhance the integration of gender considerations.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 4.2. Mainstream gender in PA management plans	
Indicator	
b) # PA management plans with Gender mainstreamed	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Gender considerations have been successfully mainstreamed across all Protected Area (PA) management plans, ensuring that planning, implementation, and monitoring processes incorporate inclusive and equitable participation of both women and men.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The gender consideration in all aspects during activities implementation and have been fully mainstreamed into all Protected Area (PA) management plans, ensuring that gender perspectives are integrated	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
MoENR/EE with support from AE ESS and Gender specialist as needed.	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity rated "Green". Gender mainstreaming has been fully incorporated into the management plans of Protected Areas. Nevertheless, future revisions of these plans present opportunities to further strengthen and deepen the integration of gender considerations.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 4.3. Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies	
Many community members, both men and women, have limited awareness of conservation related laws, management regulations, and their rights including women's rights under Bhutan's national legislation and the international conventions to which the country is a party. To address this, awareness programs on relevant policies, rules, and regulations supporting the conservation of Protected Areas (PAs) have been implemented, enabling communities to better understand and apply these provisions in their daily lives.	
Indicator	

a) # PAs with awareness program on conservation laws and policies carried out	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No activity implemented during this reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since 2019, awareness programs on conservation-related policies, rules, and regulations have been initiated in all Protected Areas (PAs), Biological Corridors (BCs), and the Royal Botanical Park (RBP), except Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park. A total of 4,660 community members have been engaged, including 2,133 women and 2,527 men, enhancing their understanding of conservation laws, management regulations, and rights	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
MoENR/EE and Department of Environment and Climate Change (National Environment Commission)	
Remarks/Notes	
The activity progress is rated Green, indicating successful implementation. However, with ongoing revisions of policies and laws, it is important to provide regular awareness sessions to local communities to keep them informed and ensure continued understanding of conservation regulations and related rights.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 4.3. Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies	
Indicator	
b) % of women in project areas that participated in awareness programs	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No activity implemented during reporting period	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	

By 2022, 46% of participants in awareness programs across the project areas were women, reflecting substantial engagement of women in community-level initiatives on conservation, rights, and related policies.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
MoENR/EE and Department of Environment and Climate Change (National Environment Commission)	
Remarks/Notes	
The activity is rated Green, reflecting successful implementation. Nevertheless, as policies and laws continue to be revised, it is essential to conduct regular awareness sessions for local communities to maintain their understanding of conservation regulations and associated rights.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
A gender focal appointed from the Department of Forests and Park Services since 2024 is engaged in implementation of Gender Action Plan (GAP). Moreover, to strengthen the gender mainstreaming across the landscapes, officials serving under Park Offices are trained and their capacity are built to implement the GAP to achieve the intended outcome.	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
The implementation of activities planned for GAP aligns with the Funding Proposal and updated Gender Policy.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
Majority of GAP activities are underachieved as a result of the outbreak of pandemic during the initial phase of the Project and was further affected due to the prolonged absence of a Gender Focal point in the PCU between 2023 and early 2024.	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒

During this reporting period there was no revision of the approved GAP, and its activities were implemented as planned in the GAP. However, the alignment of few GAP activities, its targets and timeline has been proposed for revision to ensure the women/girls are highly benefited and assists in closing the gender gaps. The restructured GAP has been submitted and is awaiting approval by the GCF Secretariat.

Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?

Yes ☒ No ☐

The reported results are on track to contribute toward achieving the sex-disaggregated targets for direct beneficiaries outlined in the funding proposal. Out of the multiple GAP activities planned under the project, six activities are currently on track and are directly contributing to the achievement of the sex-disaggregated targets for beneficiaries. Progress under the remaining activities is also being implemented with due consideration to direct beneficiaries, and beneficiary data continue to be captured and reported in a sex-disaggregated manner. This approach ensures that participation and benefits accruing from project interventions are monitored for both women and men. The GAP activities implemented under the project primarily target local communities residing within the project landscape, who are the direct beneficiaries of the BFL project. These interventions aim to enhance women's participation in natural resource management, livelihood development, and capacity-building initiatives. In addition, several activities implemented under other project milestones incorporate gender-inclusive approaches. Where relevant, the participation of women and men in these activities is also reported as part of GAP progress. This demonstrates that gender considerations are being mainstreamed across the broader programs and interventions of the BFL project, beyond the activities specifically identified under the GAP.

Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Overall performance and progress of GAP activity is low, however, gender mainstreaming across all relevant activities under most of the milestones are well integrated. As a result, the long-term impact will be achieved. Moreover, the progress of lagging activities is slowly gaining pace and its intended objectives and goals will be fulfilled. In addition, the GAP activities that were found irrelevant are revised and submitted.

Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.

Yes ☒ No ☐

1. Women's empowerment in community forestry and NWFPs: Women took on visible leadership and decision-making roles, strengthening local governance and ensuring forest management reflects community needs. 2. Initiatives such as mushroom farming provided women with sustainable income-generating opportunities. 3. HWC mitigation approaches, in particular portable electric fencing (PEF), have proven beneficial for women. By reducing crop and livestock losses, these measures have eased the burden on women, who often bear primary responsibility for subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry. On the technical side, the success of PEF in areas outside the road network was a standout achievement. Communities in these remote locations preferred PEF over conventional chain-link fencing, due to the significant cost difference as the installation of 1 km of PEF costs approximately Nu 0.20 million, compared to Nu 2 million for chain-link fencing. This cost advantage is further amplified by the 70:30 cost-sharing arrangement. For communities outside the road network, this reduced burden in terms of material carriage, installation logistics and overall financial outlay has made PEF a far more accessible and practical solution of HWC mitigation. Other notable successes include the implementation of portable coral fencing in highland livestock-rearing areas which has proven effective in reducing predator attacks.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

The major GAP activities planned for Year 8 are as follows; - Technical staff, particularly women in all PA/BC, will receive training on gender inclusion in BFL projects and broader gender concepts. - Support will be provided to certify homestays, prioritizing women-headed households, including future management training. - Women-led NWFP groups will be supported with income-generating activities through sustainable harvesting and value addition enterprises. - Review and revise GRM making gender responsive, Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (SEA)/ Sexual Harassment (SH). And expand outreach in creating awareness on revised GRM.

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
File Name: Annex 1 - Mitigation Impact.pdf File Name: Annex 1 - Mitigation_Impact_Worksheet_20260401.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Annex 2 - Communications materials_2025.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: Annex 4 - Procurement Information 2025.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5 - Implementation Plan_2025.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

