

Annual Performance Report (APR)

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

*Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
(From 01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022)*

Sections in this report:

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

Please submit the APR to opm@gcfund.org

SUBMITTED BY	
<i>Danielle Lien Lead, GCF Relations</i>	<i>Date: 21/04/2023</i>
<i>Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity (Yes/No): Yes</i>	<i>Date of submission to NDA: A version of this report was sent by the EE January 2023 By AE: 21/04/2023</i>

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

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

1. Funded Activity Title:	<i>Bhutan for Life "BFL"</i>
2. Funding Proposal Number:	<i>FP050</i>
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	10/1/2017 <i>B.18</i>
4. Accredited Entity:	<i>World Wildlife Fund, Inc.</i>
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	<i>Danielle Lien</i> Danielle.lien@wwfus.org <i>+1 202.495.4179</i>
6. Executing Entity(ies):	<i>Royal Government of Bhutan (Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and Forests)</i> <i>Bhutan for Life Fund</i>
7. Implementation Period:	<i>From: 10/5/2018</i> <i>To: 10/5/2032</i>
8. Current year of Implementation:	<i>Year 4</i>
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	4/21/2023
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	<i>From: 1/1/2022</i> <i>To: 12/31/2022</i>
11. Total Project Budget ² :	Grant: USD 118,828,001
12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	Grant: USD 26,557,354
13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:	Grant: USD 10,970,787

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

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

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

As of December 31, 2022, WWF has received a total amount of USD 10,970,787 from GCF, with the first payment of USD 5,792,037 in 2019 and the second payment of USD 5,178,750 in November 2022. In 2022, WWF disbursed USD 2,945,266 to the Bhutan for Life Secretariat (BFLFS) based on approved workplan and actual funding need, bringing the total cumulative funds transferred to BFLS to USD 7,270,034. The remaining balance of USD 3,700,753 will be sent to BFLS in subsequent years based on project progress. Additionally, USD 690,317 from private donor (PD) funds was disbursed to BFLFS in 2022, in accordance with the approved disbursement schedule. The total expenses for 2022, funded by all sources, amounted to USD 9.1M, which represents 90% of the total approved annual workplan budget and a 27% increase from the previous year. The breakout of expense by funding sources in 2022 is as follows: GCF USD 2.4M, PD USD 0.8M, Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) USD 4.9M, others USD 0.9M. However, the project spend rate for GCF funds was only 77% in 2022, due to restrictions imposed by RGoB related to the implementation of activities funded by GCF.

In 2022, BFLS earned USD 137K of interest (with GCF contributing USD 11K, PD contributing USD 126K) from its savings and fixed deposit accounts in Bhutan. At the end of year 2022, the total accumulative expenditure accounted for 55% of the two instalments received from GCF. Regarding co-finance, the RGoB spent USD 4.9M of its matching funds in year 2022, meeting the requirement of a 5.2% real increase in contribution each year. The Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC) also released Nu. 32.5M directly to Ministry of Finance (MoF) for the implementation of 2022 activities under the BFL program. Furthermore, UNDP-GEF expenditure in 2022 amounted to USD 252,267, bringing its total co-finance contribution to date to USD 1,287,349.

Funds made available in Q1 were incorporated into the government budgetary system by March 2022. Most of the field offices were able to fully start the implementation towards the end of March 2022, while implementation of activities started in 2021 were continued, such as construction and maintenance activities. Delays in meeting Milestone 14, required WWF to request a waiver on disbursement conditions per the FAA, to receive the second disbursement from the GCF. This further compounded delays in implementation in Q3.

With the enactment of the Civil Service Reform Act of Bhutan 2022, the DoFPS (previously under Ministry of Agriculture and Forest) has been transferred to the new Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Additionally, the Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) has been dissolved. As such, the GCF's National Designated Authority (NDA) has been moved to the Ministry of Finance for greater synergy, coordination and management of resources.

The COVID-19 pandemic related delays continued in 2022, with an additional unexpected lockdown from January 16 to April 4, 2022 in Thimphu, Paro and most of the southern districts. Nonetheless, with the gradual lifting of certain restrictions such as in-country travel, the field offices were able to expedite the activities that required travel. Yet, the borders remain closed and there continue to be delays in the procurement of construction materials but at a reduced scale. The field offices were able to make considerable progress between May and June 2022 before the onset of the rainy season. Overall, due to the pandemic, capacity related constraints, and changes in the government's post-pandemic priorities have caused the project to be close to two years behind schedule. Due to the unique nature of the PFP model milestones, WWF will be submitting proposed changes to the project's logical framework to incorporate new milestone deadlines to reflect this need in 2023.

Bhutan detected the first COVID-19 case on 6th March, 2020 and the international borders were sealed from 23rd March 2020 to 23rd September 2022. There were several lockdowns including at the national scale and localized lockdowns at the district and sub-district levels. There were several restrictions imposed during the pandemic such as:

- Community gathering
- Requirement of mandatory quarantine (21 days) for international travelers to Bhutan and local travelers from high risk to low-risk area within the country (14 days)
- Restrictions on ex-country and in-country travels
- Restrictions on conducting meetings and workshops
- Restrictions on procurement and movement of goods and services from high risk to low-risk areas

These restrictions affected the timely implementation of the BFL program activities which involved community consultations such as trainings and capacity development activities; climate vulnerability assessments; community consultations for developing the Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Plans (ESMP) and stakeholder consultations. In addition, the restrictions affected the procurement of goods (solar plants, construction materials etc) for timely implementation of project activities. The restrictions further delayed the monitoring of project activities with mandatory quarantine requirements and travel restrictions.

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

The field staff from Department of Forest and Park Services were deployed for manning the border outpost in southern part of the country which share porous border with India to monitor the illegal activities. This resulted in shortage of field staff in parks and biological corridors to implement the planned BFL activities.

Some of the major achievements in 2022 are the completion of the National Forest Inventory, National Tiger Survey, National Snow Leopard, social perception assessment of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) and survey of Chamkhar Chhu for proposing a stretch of it as a free-flowing river. The relevant field offices are currently engaged in data analysis of these surveys and assessments. All technical reports are expected to be generated by June 2023. The NCHM also successfully installed automated weather stations at Singye Dzong (BWS) and Gangjula (JDNP) as well as for the three RAMSAR sites of Bumdeling, Phobjikha and Khotokha. Despite the delay in the installation of the 50-kW Solar plant at Aja Nye, the construction is complete and has been commissioned. The plant is expected to provide a reliable 3-phase power supply throughout the year. Similarly, the installation of a 10-kW hybrid solar system at Phibsoo Outpost is complete and commissioned. The Department has completed the feasibility assessment for a new biological corridor in eastern Bhutan connecting SWS and BWS. As per the report, this stretch of proposed corridor measuring up to 216 sq. km is socially, geographically and ecologically feasible for designating as a new BC. If the proposal for the designation of a new BC is endorsed, there could be an increase in the Protected Area Network by 0.6%. In addition, the internal assessment and review of Bhutan METT+ have been completed but will be reported in 2023. The field offices are now more acquainted with the requirement of gender mainstreaming and incorporation of ESS mitigation measures and all related activities being implemented accordingly. The BFL GRM has been finalized, printed and distributed to the respective field offices for reference during the execution of BFL activities. The details of the physical progress for the reporting period are provided under Section 2.3. The details of ESS activities and gender activities are provided in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 respectively.

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

The Project is roughly 2 years behind the original disbursement schedule, having met the 70% spend-down requirement late in 2022. WWF has met with the EEs about the status of the Project and how to make improvements to implementation. Similarly, WWF met with the GCF Secretariat OPM in 2022 to discuss a onetime waiver of conditions for disbursement (related to Milestone 14) and the probable need for a second amendment to realign Milestone (output) deadlines. The waiver was requested and approved. WWF received the second GCF disbursement in November 2022. Additional changes to the Project's logical framework are being discussed with the EEs to align project outcomes and improve implementation.

The Project has been effective in adaptive changes within government. The Royal government of Bhutan passed and enactment the Civil Service Reform Act of Bhutan in 2022. This restructured government ministries and departments to better align with the government's priorities for economic recovery post-COVID. Following an independent review commissioned by the BFL Fund Board of Trustees, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) was elevated from the Department to the Ministry level to allow great flexibility and authority in working with stakeholders and potential implementing partners outside the same Ministry (these requests must initiate at the Minister level). With the changes made to the different Ministries, the PSC is now chaired by the Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The Director, Department of Forest and Park Services is the member secretary and is also the Director of the Project Coordination Unit, as the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) has similarly been elevated to the Directorate level. This will the PCU to better coordinate with Agencies/Departments under the same Ministry. Furthermore, the Gross National Happiness Commission was dissolved, moving the GCF National Designated Authority into the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance has representation on the BFL Fund Board and is responsible for integrating donor funding into the government's budgetary system. This change is expected to improve synergy, coordination, and management of resources. The Project has maintained close working relationships within and across all relevant Ministries. The Project has identified, engaged, and assigned activities to various appropriate implementing partners, including Department of Renewable Energy, Queen's Project Office, National Mushroom Center, National Environment Commission, among others and is still working on engaging more relevant partners. This will be especially important in 2023 as the government priorities shift to focus on economic development and execution of certain socially focused activities are postponed during the election year.

Mitigation impacts remain on target, while progress was made in 2022 on addressing critical interventions to directly address adaptation. While the Project's beneficiaries are tied to the ecosystem services they receive as inhabitants of the PA Network, the Climate Vulnerability Assessment was completed, documenting insights and experiences of the local population.

The Paradigm Shift to use blended finance for achieving climate and conservation outcomes, under the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) approach has been successfully in large part due to the Royal Government of Bhutan's strong commitment to the PA Network and this Project.

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

BFL investments in the year 2022 were geared towards mitigating emissions and delivering national and international mitigation goals through promoting nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation and adopting clean energy technologies.

In 2021, the EEs indicated they are constructing a proposal to seek finance to build and retain the capacities necessary for Bhutan's MRV process. It is currently unclear where that stands. The Project is aware that BFL needs to align with the National REDD+ program.

Mitigation through long term conservation of Bhutan's carbon sinks and natural growth of forests: Regarding the removal factors, those used for BFL areas under conservation and whose removal estimates are reported to GCF are the same: the national average resulting from the National Forest Inventory. As it stands, Bhutan remains a large carbon sink due to its large remaining forest areas, which continue to deliver such an important service.

Several activities implemented in 2022 contributed towards enhancing the sustainable management of the protected area network system, including bringing areas under improved habitat management regime, watershed assessments, developing climate smart management plans, zonation of parks and BCs and continuation of SMART activities across the project landscape.

The Forest Resources and Management Division (FRMD) completed the National Forest Inventory (NFI), identifying a total of 2,424 plots in all the forest areas of Bhutan. A total of 1,481 cluster plots have been enumerated and a state of forest carbon report will be produced in 2023. Data and results generated from NFI will guide national policies on forests conservation, governance and management besides enabling science-based forest management. The state of forest carbon report will help estimate carbon stock estimates of living biomass and forest mineral soil thereby quantifying the mitigation potential of forest land in Bhutan. In addition, they will generate information on forest health, biodiversity and concomitant ecosystem services provided by the forest ecosystem.

Mitigation through reforestation of degraded forests and pastures: In order to bring the degraded lands under climate smart restoration mechanisms to enhance carbon stock, preliminary assessments of identifying degraded and barren areas have been mapped out. Revalidation of the initial assessment of degraded lands as planned has been completed. A total of 7,684 Ha has been identified as degraded land all over the country. Of this, a total of 1,339 Ha of area has been mapped as degraded areas within the protected area network system.

In year 4, sustainable land management (SLM) and bioengineering works were implemented with the financial support from the Royal Government of Bhutan and UNDP-GEF. Under this activity, a total of 30.34 Ha of area have been restored benefitting 72 households. A total of 1119.4 ha of degraded land have been brought under climate smart restoration in year 4 through Royal Government of Bhutan support. Altogether, 738 Ha of land was brought under climate smart restoration in 2019 and an additional 357.68 ha in 2020 and 465.82 ha in 2021 and 1149.74 ha in 2022 with a cumulative total of 2711.29 ha for year 1, 2, 3 and 4, achieving 90% of the 3,000 ha indicator target.

Mitigation through distribution of renewable energy solutions:

A total of 323 households have been provided alternative energy technologies (solar) by end of year 4 thereby benefitting almost 43.1% (between Year 1 and 4) of total 750 households (10% of the 7500 hh living within the PAN). A significant achievement of the project has been the installation of 80 KW solar PV system which was commissioned in December 2022 in one of the most remote communities of Aja in eastern Bhutan. This solar energy will benefit 34 permanent households living at Aja and thousands of pilgrims (approx.1500) who visit the sacred valley of Aja annually. This solar PV system is first of its kind in Bhutan and as a source of renewable energy will help reduce reliance on fuel wood for cooking and heating purposes and traditional lamps for lighting. Additionally, this will also create employment opportunities and stimulate economic growth through ecotourism opportunities for the communities. Furthermore, a 10 kW Hybrid PV solar system was installed at Phibsoo Wildlife sanctuary outpost benefitting more than 30 forestry officials. PWS outpost forest camp remained without grid connectivity and forest officials had to work in hot and humid conditions in the southern belt and often remained disconnected from the rest of world without power and internet. This hybrid PV solar system has greatly enhanced the efficiency of forest officials in monitoring the forest network and also contributed towards reducing carbon footprint and building green infrastructure.

Adaptation Impacts:

145 households have been trained in environmental conservation and waste management activities in year 4. This has cumulated to training about 10,317 households (F- 4711; M- 5606) covering over 100% of the population (7500 out of 7500) living within the protected area network for year 1, 2, 3 and 4. A series of activities were implemented in 2022 to enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change impacts for the population living both inside and in the vicinity of the PAs. The social survey on Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) has been completed covering 2,020 households covering 10 national parks and 4 biological corridors. All data has been analyzed and the technical CVCA assessment report has been published. Accordingly, adaptation plans were developed after consultation with 1,035 individuals (263 female and 772 male), which took into consideration common coping mechanisms and indigenous practices identified in the study. Prioritized demonstration sites for implementing climate smart agriculture practices will be initiated in 2023 to secure livelihoods and enhance climate resilience of the communities living within the protected area network system.

Activities such as training and capacity development, education and advocacy, building ecotourism facilities, training local populations to create new income generating opportunities related to ecotourism in PAs were carried out in year 4 to diversify livelihoods and build community resilience towards the impacts of climate change.

Direct improvement of community climate resilience inside Protected areas:

In addition to the five ecotourism enterprises developed over years 1-3, 1. Nubtshonapatra trail, 2. Rigsum Goenpa trail, 3. Rimchu birding trail 4. Aja-Sheridzong trail 5. Rhododendron in-situ garden, three more (Jhomolhari trekking route, Golden Masheer high end fishing amenities and bridges along Trans Bhutan Trail) ecotourism enterprises were developed in partnership with local communities. These ecotourism enterprises will provide future employment opportunities for the communities in the area.

217 (127 female and 90 male) households have been provided training in various ecotourism and non-wood forest products development interventions thereby building their skills for future employment opportunities. Of the Project goal to implement 30 nature-based local enterprises in PAs/BCs, seven nature-based enterprises have been developed by end of year 4 (herbal tea, wild fruit, bamboo product, mushroom, Beekeeping, medicinal herb, Incense), many in collaboration with the Queen’s Project Office. The project has enhanced the ability of the communities to access alternative livelihood options which is a key factor in fostering adaptation and therefore building the resilience to climate variability and changes among rural households.

In addition, Community based conservation programs were also implemented in the southern parts of the country (RMNP) through the ‘Hunter to Hermit’ and ‘Tanzema Elephant Friendly Village’ programs. In order to facilitate and build community stewardship towards conservation activities, basic agricultural tools and working gear were provided to the 65 households in these communities. Video documentaries were developed to create awareness on importance of the protected areas and other prominent conservation issues such as human-wildlife conflict management. An Integrated Zero Waste App has been developed to leverage technology for improving waste management awareness and advocacy to reach more people. As of the reporting period, 1442 users of officials and the general public from the 20 districts and 4 municipalities have been registered on the app. A total of 143 offense reports liable for penalty have been submitted and 125 incidences have been reported thus far. The app has been instrumental in monitoring and enforcement systems and achieving the vision of Zero Waste Bhutan.

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

The BFL Project’s paradigm shift is to contribute significantly to Bhutan’s carbon-neutral commitment and the commitment to maintain 201 million tonnes of forest carbon stock in protected areas through maintaining 51% of land area under improved protected area management. A commitment the country continues to adhere to in 2023.

BFL is an exemplary project of the Project Finance for Permanence approach to use blended finance for achieving climate and conservation outcomes, and demonstrating the importance of forest and grassland ecosystems for their carbon benefits and high biodiversity. To date the transition fund has received USD 7,270,034 of GCF funds and USD 9,996,940 of Private Donor funding. Meanwhile, the Royal Government of Bhutan has met their annual contribution increases (5.2%), thereby increasing the annual baseline investments in the country’s protected area network. While the development of new financial mechanisms under Milestone 16 is behind the original implementation schedule, the Board of Trustees and WWF have stepped in to revamp this work and bring it up to speed.

The PFP approach as demonstrated by Bhutan for Life has also been replicated since the approval of FP050 in Peru and now Colombia, with the approval of FP203 Heritage Colombia.

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

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

Interventions implemented in 2022 promoted skill enhancement of local communities in engaging in non-wood forest-based enterprises for future employment opportunities for better livelihoods. As detailed elsewhere in this report, these range from initial consultation meetings to create entrepreneurial/NMFP management groups to provisioning of equipment for these alternative livelihood options. The BFL Project has collaborated on several such initiatives with the Queen’s Project Office. Additionally, HWC is common occurrence in Bhutan, causing loss of livestock and its associated economic impact. To address this, the project has implemented several interventions to prevent HWC through supply of electric fencing and community-based livestock insurance schemes. 6,157 households have benefited till date (by end of year 4).

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

The sustainable land management practices (bench terracing, hedgerows) implemented through GEF-LDCF funding have contributed towards ensuring food security for the rural communities. 738 Ha of land was brought under climate smart restoration in 2019 and an additional 357.68 ha in 2020 and 465.82 ha in 2021 and 1149.74 ha in 2022 with a cumulative total of 2711.29 ha for year 1, 2, 3 and year 4. Based on an evaluation study on SLM by BT FEC (a cofinancier to this Project) in 2019, the sustainable management interventions have significantly reduced soil erosion, eased workability on steep terrain, increased fodder availability.

3. SDG GOAL 5: Gender equality

With additional attention on how to better integrate the Gender Action Plan with activities under milestones 1-16, the Project has made advances in mainstreaming gender in BFL. Focus has been made on increasing the participation of girls and women in BFL activities. 42.74% (1,512 out of 3,538) women community represented in project related consultations in 2022 and 54.97% (465 out of 846) women represented in project related implementation in 2022. Although female representation at the decision-making level do not equal 50%, there are measures being taken to address this such as a compulsory requirement for a few women to be elected as committee members of some of the Community Forest Management Groups, and set numbers to nominated by local administrations to participate in meetings and activities.

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

The Watershed Management Division (WMD) developed the Water Sources Mapping and Assessment Report which identified the degraded watersheds within the parks and provided technical support to the respective parks (10) to develop intervention plans. These watersheds serve as drinking water sources to communities and the management plans were developed through consultation with communities and other relevant stakeholders.

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

Ecotourism is central strategy in BFL to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and employment. The National Ecotourism Strategy has been endorsed by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which will help recommend policies that promote nature-based tourism and enterprises in the PAs and buy-in from tour operators. Three additional ecotourism strategies were developed (Jhomolhari trekking route, Golden Masheer high end fishing amenities and bridges along Trans Bhutan Trail) in partnership with local communities. These ecotourism enterprises will provide future employment opportunities for the communities in the area. Of the Project goal to implement 30 nature-based local enterprises in PAs/BCs), seven nature-based enterprises have been developed by end of year 4 (herbal tea, wild fruit, bamboo product, mushroom, Beekeeping, medicinal herb, Incense).

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

CF and NWFP awareness activities and capacity building of communities and forestry procedures on legal procedures and systems continues. The Nature Conservation Division developed video documentaries to raise public awareness of the importance of the protected areas and other prominent conservation issues. In addition, an animated video documentary on HWC challenges and management has been completed. For park awareness, video documentaries on BWS, JSWNP and PNP have been completed. Nature Conservation Division in collaboration with National Environment Commission developed an Integrated Zero Waste App for improving waste management awareness and advocacy to reach more people within the project landscape area and beyond.

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

1149.74 ha of land was brought under climate smart restoration in 2022 reaching the cumulative total of 2711.29 achieving 90.4% of the total 3000 ha target. A total of 288.91 ha has been managed through improvement of alpine meadows and low land grassland in 2022 with a total of 1068.9 ha of habitat brought under improved management by end of year 4. The National Forest Inventory (NFI), National Tiger survey (NTS) and National Snow Leopard survey (NSLS) were completed in 2022. Beyond the PA system, the contribution of nationwide inventories and surveys will significantly augment the knowledge base and allow spatial and temporal trends to be linked to climate change. Completed review of the proposed key biodiversity areas (KBA) by the field offices and 12 sites have been endorsed for further action. Feasibility assessment of Chamkhar Chhu (120 km from the base of Gangkar Puensum to Rendibi) for proposing this stretch to be designated as free-flowing has been completed. Protected area staff were provided with the appropriate skills and equipment to conduct effective law enforcement. This enforcement includes SMART patrolling, crime detection, anti-poaching operations, and crime scene investigation.

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

Financial needs: Bhutan's economy has been adversely affected by the pandemic, the country started witnessing a fall in GDP right from 2020, additionally, it hit an all-time low in GDP growth rate in 2020, at -10.08 percent according to National Statistical Bureau (NSB) report. As per world bank report, 2022 after contracting for two consecutive fiscal years, economic activity has gradually recovered in FY21/22, supported by the easing of strict social and domestic mobility restrictions, high vaccination rates, and continued fiscal support to boost economic activity. The World Bank report 2022 states that the economy is projected to grow by 4.1 percent in FY22/23. The broader reopening of borders in September 2022 is expected to support growth in the industry and services sector. Tourist arrivals are expected to remain subdued because of weaker consumer confidence globally and the new tourism levy act, which tripled the sustainable development fee for international tourists. While output is expected to recover to its pre-crisis level, slower domestic demand recovery due to high inflation and lower hydro investments are expected to decelerate growth in FY22/23.

Bhutan For Life expressed its solidarity in combatting the pandemic and provided logistic support to Department of Forest and Park Services who were engaged in supplying essential supplies to the people. In addition, BFL also contributed to the CoVID re-sponse fund of Royal Government of Bhutan in combatting the pandemic. BFL has strengthened partnership and collaboration

with the Royal Government of Bhutan through alignment of BFL activities with RGoB post COVID plans and programs such as economic and tourism revival initiatives (through Ecotourism and Non wood forest-based enterprise development activities) and youth employment initiatives.

In order to improve the implementation of Milestone 16, the BFL Fund Board of Trustees decided to institute a FIC sub-committee to lead its execution. The FIC sub-committee will be constituted of both national and international experts. In addition, a full-time financial analyst/consultant will be hired for carrying out a new feasibility assessment of sustainable financing mechanisms for the Bhutan for Life (BFL) Program to identify and develop during this financial bridge for the country to continue to steadily increase its own revenue generation to meet its financial commitments for the PAN management.

Forest and other terrestrial ecosystems: Several activities were implemented in year 4 that helped build resilience of the forest and terrestrial ecosystem to address the impacts of climate change. Impacts of climate change have been observed in these areas such as frequent forest fire and drought incidences and accordingly fire management and plantation of drought and fire-resistant species have been done accordingly. Plantation activities including afforestation, enrichment plantations and water source protection plantations and sustainable land management practices were conducted. These activities help bring degraded lands within the PA network area under climate-smart reforestation mechanisms to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency.

A total of 288.91 ha has been managed through improvement of alpine meadows and low land grassland in 2022. These habitat improvement activities and sustainable land management practices have brought the degraded lands under climate smart reforestation mechanisms and have helped in building resiliency of ecosystem services.

Agriculture ecosystem: 1,149.74 ha of degraded land has been brought under climate smart restoration in year 4 cumulating to 2,711.29 ha by end of year 4, achieving 90.4% of the total target of bringing 3000 ha of land under climate smart restoration at the end of the project period. From the interventions to prevent and address HWC and its associated economic losses, 6,157 households have benefited to date. By-laws have been developed to ensure sustainability of the electric fencing. The implementation of HTC mitigation activities has been initiated with the establishment of Gewog Tiger Conservation Tshogpa (Committee) in six pilot areas of Nubi, Tangsibji, Langthel and Korphu under Trongsa, Nangkor at Zhemgang and Chumey under Bumthang. These mitigation measures help reduce crop and livestock depredation incidences and help secure their sources of income and reduce poverty among rural communities.

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

Over the past four years of BFL project implementation, strong country ownership of the project continues to be displayed.

Over four years of BFL implementation, BFL has been guided by the Board of Trustees, which has included representation from national government: Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Finance, and the Gross National Happiness Commission (Bhutan's NDA). The Board of Trustees held their 9th meeting in July and 10th meeting in October of 2022.

The project steering committee (PSC) has been elevated to the ministry level. Following the government's transformation initiative (and restructuring) in 2022, the PSC will be chaired by the Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MoENR). This will help ensure strong government support and engagement to enhance the project's implementation.

The executing entities work in close collaboration with the new NDA, now within the Ministry of Finance, in developing the AWPB and in avoiding duplication of activities and funds.

The project is relevant to several National Key Result Areas (NKRAs), including: NKRA 6: Carbon neutrality, climate and disaster resilience through the Milestones under Mitigation and Adaptation, NKRA 10: gender equality: through the intentional mainstreaming of gender into all its project activities. NKRA 5 healthy ecosystems: through its conservation-oriented milestones addressing land, water, and climate change, innovative financing for sustainable management of protected areas, initiating payment for ecosystem services, strengthening research and promoting traditional knowledge and customary practices to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

At the national level, the project is critical in enabling the government to uphold Article 5 of the constitution and the requirement of 60% of the country's forest cover in perpetuity. It is aligned and compliant with various environment and conservation acts such as the National Environmental Protection Act 2007, the Environmental Assessment Act 2000, Forest and Nature Conservation Act 1995, Water Act 2011, and their relevant rules and regulations. It is aligned with the Renewable Natural Resources (RNR) Research Policy of Bhutan 2011, and the Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2013.

To strengthen partnerships with the Royal Government of Bhutan and lay strong foundation for the country's economic recovery, opportunities are being explored to align BFL activities with Royal Government's post-COVID priorities (including waste management and youth skill development programs). The alignment process will begin starting year 5 (2023).

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

Financial Structure:

The financial structure of BFL was designed to address two major bottlenecks in Bhutan's protected areas system: 1) short-term lack of funds to upgrade the management of PAs in the next 10 to 14 years; and 2) develop new, in-country sources of funding for PAs in the medium and long term. In that regard, the BFL Fund Board's Finance and Investment Committee (FIC) met three times in 2022: 5 January, 15 July, and 17 October. The FIC reviewed the budget against the previous year's expenditures and advised the EEs, BFLFS and the DoPFS Project Coordination Unit, that the annual budget and work plan for 2022 needed to be improved with additional programming to reach the Project goals and spending expectations. The FIC also monitored the BFL Fund deposits from the private donor philanthropic funding. The Private Donor funds amounting to USD 1,387,324 invested in Corporate Term Deposits of 13 months with Bank of Bhutan at the interest rate 6% per annum has matured in February 2022. USD 90,309 of interest was earned on the deposit. This fund was to be used for the year 2022 USD 47,664 of interest from USD 10,478 GCF funds and USD 37,186 Private donor funds was also earned on the three corporate savings account of BFLFS from January to December 2022.

The Project has yet to successfully address the second key aspect to its financial structure: the development of new, in-country sources of funding for the PA network. While a consultant was contracted to complete a feasibility study in 2022, the results of the study did not meet the objectives or requirements of the Project. As stated elsewhere in this report, a second study is being commissioned in 2023.

Efficiency and Effectiveness:

The Project has significantly contributed towards office establishment and provisioning of office and field equipment. The completion of the two Park Officers/headquarters as well as additional infrastructure such as guard posts, staff quarters, ranger offices and visitor information centers, etc., have further established the PA/BCs as functional on the ground entities. The procurement of vehicles and equipment and other materials have been valuable in enhancing staff mobility and PA/BC management. More importantly, the project has greatly enabled PA/BC staff to make themselves visible to the communities through the implementation of BFL activities. Progress has also been made in terms of carrying out several trainings and developing several Frameworks and Guideline. The Department now has in place a Forest Management Code of Practice that is accessible to all on the Department's website.

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ⁴			
Project Output	Project Activity	Status ⁵	Implementation progress ⁶ (%)
<p>Milestone 1: From Year 2 onwards, forest quality and extent (at 1.1 million hectares) maintained within the PA network, thereby securing the storage of 240 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent and increasing climate resilience through forest ecosystem conservation</p>	<p>Project Activity 1.1: Every five years (from Year 1 onwards), conduct biodiversity inventory surveys, and every ten years (next in Year 7), conduct the National Forestry Inventory in PAs and BCs (includes strengthening and updating information management and monitoring systems to detect forest cover changes, climate change and ecological responses of forests and other systems to its impacts, and land cover mapping over time)</p>	Activity Started -ahead of schedule	80%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>FRMD: Identified a total of 2424 NFI plots in all the forest areas of Bhutan. Out of the total, BFL funded 1481 cluster plots (1357 plots enumerated by field offices and 124 plots enumerated under Quality Assurance Quality Control – QAQC by FRMD). NFI data cleaning is in progress and the NFI coordination unit at the Department of Forests and Park Services has planned to produce a state of forest carbon report by the end of June 2023 and a forest carbon account report for protected areas of Bhutan by September 2023.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Cleansing and compilation of NFI data is ongoing still and report writing is to be completed within June 2023.</p> <p>Plans for harvesting and computation of the commercial volume of timbers will be collected and carbon removal and emission accounting / inventory will be conducted and reported end of September 2023.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 1.2: From Year 2 to Year 6 (affecting 2% of the population living within PAs/BCs each year), identify priority sites for design, and implement rural alternative energies such as biogas and solar technologies for 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	43%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>A total of 323 households (43.1 % of the total PAN households) have been provided with improved access to alternative energy technologies and equipment.</p> <p>DRE: As a part of establishing central solar heating systems in high altitude areas as alternative energy sources, the installation of a Decentralized Distributed Generation 80-kW Solar Power Plant at Aja Nye was initiated in late 2021. Out of the total energy, Project Site 1 with a 50-kW system was pursued under BFL's Financing. Despite the delay due to the Covid-19 pandemic and road blockage due to natural calamities (such as heavy snowfall and incessant summer rainfalls leading to slippery routes and swollen streams), the installation is complete. The solar power plant was commissioned in December. Currently, both the beneficiary 34 households and approximately 1500 annual pilgrims visiting and making use of it which provides a reliable 3-phase power supply throughout the year.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>DRE is working towards electrifying one of a village under Lunana in JDNP through installation of a Solar PV Plant in Year 5.</p>	

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

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

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

	<p>The Department also supplied 176 and 53 solar lighting equipment for the herding households of JDNP and JKSNR respectively. Further, JDNP also provided portable solar lamps to the 60 herders at Laya Gewog. The provision of such solar lamps would reduce pressure on natural resources, especially firewood and also help in lighting the temporary sheds for these nomads.</p>	<p>JKSNR with technical support from the DRE will be procuring additional solar lighting equipment for the additional 8 herders that were missed in Year 4.</p>	
<p>Milestone 2: By Year 4, degraded lands within the PA network are brought under climate-smart reforestation mechanisms to enhance the carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency</p>	<p>Project Activity 2.1: Every ten years (starting in Year 1), field-truth degraded land areas within the PA network</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>SFED: Virtual consultation meetings on the interventions and management of identified degraded land areas with the parks and BCs have been completed.</p> <p>Field-truthing the PA network will only occur once during project implementation, unless deemed necessary by the extent of degraded land area.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>100%</p>
	<p>Project Activity 2.2: Every year (starting in Year 4), implement climate-smart restoration in the mapped land areas</p>	<p>Activity Started -ahead of schedule</p>	<p>90.4%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP GEF: Sustainable land management (SLM) was continued. A consultative meeting was held for a total of 167 individuals (113 female and 54 male) and SLM training was provided to 56 individuals (47 female and 9 male). A total of 30.34 Ha of area have been restored benefitting 72 households. The details are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bench terracing: Gangzur gewog (7 Ha), Tsamang gewog (6.38 Ha) and Sangbaykha gewog (0.81); 2. Terrace consolidation: Gangzur gewog (11.54 Ha); 3. Surface stone removal: Gangzur gewog (0.17 Ha); and 4. Hedgerow establishment: Tsamang gewog (4.44 Ha). <p>Total SLM completed to date: A total of 1,119.4 ha of degraded land have been brought under climate smart restoration in year 4. Cumulative total of 2,711.29 ha for year 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>SFED: The maintenance of existing plantation in Gerwa, Gakiling, Nebigompa (Sombeykha), Lauri, Rangthang, Gairigoan, Dangragoan, Thinleezur, Lungdamawang, Rongtoe, Shingthangbransa, Changshing gompa, Babanang, Murmur, Zachu, Doleochen, Jashargonpa, Danshingyee, Demkhar Rickeydangra, Sallari, Nunai, Malbans, Jangsa and Sibsooni has been carried out. 1,119.44 hectares of plantation and maintenance has been carried out by the Department in SWS (Sakten), JDNP (Gasa, Kabjisa), JWS (Lauri, Pemathang), PWS (Sengye), RMNP (Trong), Trongsa (Drakten, Langthel, Tangsibji, Nubi), Dagana (Goshi, Gaserling, Tsendagang, Tseza), Gedu (Phuntsholing, Sampheling, Bongo), Thimphu (Thimthrom, Mewang), Sarpang (Jigmeling, Jigmecholing, Chhudzom), Pema Gatshel (Shumar, Dungme, Chokhorling, Zobel, Dungmen), Lhuntse (Gangzur, Menbi), Mongar (Balam, Ngatsang, Thangrong, Mongar, Drepong, Gyelposhing), Paro (Lamgong, Doteng, Tsento), Trashigang (Bidung, Phongmey), Tsirang (Kikhorthang, Patsaling, Tsirangtoe, Dunglagang), Punakha (Toep, Guma, Limbukha, Dzomi, Samdingkha), Wangdue (Dangchu, Phangyul, Thedtsho, Nisho), Zhemgang (Wangdigang, Trong), Trashi Yangtse (Yangnyeer).</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Future plantations will be proposed on the basis of the assessment.</p> <p>Maintenance of existing plantations in these areas will be continued in Year 5. However, with the maintenance for the Plantation done in Year 1 to be completed by end of Year 5, a new plantation will be created in the degraded areas as per the feasible sites reported in the assessment report in Year 5 with the savings under Act 2.1.</p>	

	<p>Project Activity 2.3: Every five years (starting in Year 1), incorporate sustainable and climate-resilient forest management practices (community forest management, rural timber suppliers, NWFPs, grazing) into PAs/BC management plans and communities training (see milestone 3 for related activities)</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>20%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>BWS: The NWFP management plan for Cheng NWFP group and Muhung CF group has been revised in line with the update of the forest resources inventory.</p> <p>JDNP: Two CF groups, Dechog Samdrup Gongphel CF at Khamaed gewog and Tashithubar CF at Khatoed gewog have been revised.</p> <p>JKSNR: Consultation cum training on Community Forest Management planning processes was carried out with Sektena community consisting of 34 households (10 F & 24 M). Monitoring and evaluation of 1st 10 years CF plan were carried out and accordingly, the current CF management plan revision was conducted. In the process of revision work, 289 plots were enumerated in 163.07 hectares of forest. The draft community forest management plan was developed and is yet to be approved.</p> <p>JSWNP: The CF management plan revision process for Beyzam CF and Jangbi CF has been completed. The revision involves a CF boundary survey, resource inventory, socioeconomic survey, public consultation meeting, resource mapping, and drafting of By-laws. These draft plans are yet to be endorsed by June 2023.</p> <p>JWS: The Park revised CF management plans for the Sansari Shanti group, Devithane group and Langchen Agurthang group in discussion with its CF members revised the by-laws and the forest resources for respective groups were also assessed.</p> <p>PNP: Drangmaling Kuenphen CF under Tsamang Gewog was revised and the draft management plan is yet to be approved.</p> <p>RMNP: The CFMP of Dungmin and Rejuk CFs under Umling Gewog, Sarpang was revised upon the expiry of the plan. The Dungmin CF has an area of 170.11 ha with 47 member households and Rejuk CF has 74.89 ha with 15 member households. As a part of CFMP revision, activities such as consultation with CF members, resources assessment & mapping and the plans were revised.</p> <p>SWS: The Park carried out a revision of NWFP management plans for Poena Tshogpa and Chewchew Tshogpa at Merak gewog. In addition, field enumeration and public consultation with 46 participants (22 female and 26 male) was carried out for the development of a management plan for <i>Daphne bholua</i> under the existing Yumzang CF area under Joenkhar Range. The final draft is yet to be approved.</p> <p>WCNP: The CF management plan revision for Singye CF, Thangbi under Chhoekhor gewog has been completed and the resource inventory has been updated. As a part of the revision works, resource assessment and consultation with 60 members (42 female and 18 male) of Dhur CFMG has been completed. Data compilation and plan writing are ongoing.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>CF and NWFP Management plan reviews and revision will be continued depending on get validity of the respective plans in all PAN.</p>	<p>The revision of NWFP management plans for Shingkar Ngomen Tshogpa under SWS is spilled over to Year 5 and will be completed by June 2023.</p>

	<p>Mongar DFO: The field data collections for all the revision of management plans for Karshong Norden CF, Dengkaling CF and Tadongchen CF are completed. The final draft plan for Dengkaling CF is submitted to SFED/DoFPS for approval. The CF plans for Karshong Norden and Tadongchen are in the final draft stage and they will be submitted to SFED/DoFPS for approval within January 2023.</p> <p>Paro DFO: The CF Management Plan for Namay Nichu has been revised by updating the forest resource inventory and volume of timber.</p> <p>Pema Gatshel DFO: The Division updated the management plans for Nomey Memang CF, Tshelingore CF, Chimung CF, Nangkor Kuenphen CF, Nyaskhar Tenchang CF, Kinche CF, Namdaling CF, Tagzong C, Kuenzangcholing CF, Tsheshingzor CF, Pangthangdaza CF and Gamung NWFP by revising the by-laws and assessing the forest resources. Revision of the management plan involves reviewing the progress of the plan, cross-checking record keeping books, revising the area and by-laws as well as carrying out resource assessment. Overall, a whole new set of plans was formulated for the next 10 years for CF and 5 years for NWFP. The total area revised from eight CF was 459.35 Ha and a total area of 404.7 Ha was revised for one NWFP group. A total of 237 households for CF and 35 households for NWFP group was involved in the revision.</p> <p>Samdrup Jongkhar DFO: The Division revised the CF management plans for Martang Phuensum Jurmey CF and Ugyen Choling CF under Dewathang gewog and Jangchubling CF under Orong gewog. These three CFs management plan was developed in 2012 and their assessment after 10 years found positive result which led to this revision of CFMP.</p> <p>Sarpang DFO: The Division updated the CF management plans by amending the by-laws and updating the forest resources including the boundary survey for Serbugang CF and Pema Yoezer. The NWFP management plans for Bumpa Shingmin Tshogpa, Doringphu NWFP group, Tashiling Shingmin Dylen & Tshongdrel group and Sangkha NWFP group have been also revised.</p> <p>Trashigang DFO: Revision of the Management Plan for Mongka CP under Udzorong Gewog is complete and the draft management plan is yet to be approved. In addition, construction material support (such as CGI sheets, cement, nails, rods, pipes) was provided to the existing Tshendaling CF furniture house located at Merdha, Kangpara Gewog to enhance their traditional furniture production. The CF group has 35 members (6 female and 29 male). As a part of the cost-sharing modality, raw materials such as stone, timber and sand were collected by CF members themselves.</p> <p>The Local Forest Management Plan process for Kangpara Gewog has been completed whereby public consultation with 95 participants (8 female and 87 male), resources mapping and forest function mapping were done and submitted to the department for endorsement. Resource assessment will be carried out in early Year 5.</p> <p>Tsirang DFO: The CF Plan revision including participatory planning and an update of resource inventory was carried out for Gadenjong CF and Thakorling CF under Patshaling Gewog.</p> <p>Zhemgang DFO: The CF Plan revision including participatory planning and an update of resource inventory was carried out for Tshaidang CF and the draft will be submitted to the department for approval. As a part of the revision exercise, a total of 50 CFMG members (33 female and 17 male) from seven CFs were provided with training on record and book keeping.</p>	<p>The CF Management Plan for Langthil CF and Nubi CF under Bumthang DFO is spilled over to Year 5 and will be completed by June 2023.</p>
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	<p>Wangdue DFO: The CF Plan revision including participatory planning and update of resource inventory was carried out for Zomripang CF, Nabisa CF and Tshowalango CFs under Nahi Gewog and Taphu Wongbab CF, Dranghall Khuenphen CF and Kilkhorhang Phuensum CF under Phobji Gewog. A total of 195 members participated in these revision processes (93 female and 102 male).</p> <p>SFED: The Division provided training on Silviculture to the new members of community forest (CF) groups in the field offices of Eastern Dzongkhags. There was a total of 25 participants (1 female and 24 male) attending this training.</p> <p>Mongar DFO: The Division coordinated skill development training on decorative wood crafts such as making of flower pots, altars and masks for the community of Kengkhar. A total of 39 (4 female and 35 male) community individuals and desuups were trained in the woodworks and use of appropriate tools and equipment. The finished products from this training were displayed during the 7th Royal Bhutan Flower Exhibition held at Gyalpozhing.</p> <p>Wangdue DFO: A total of 14 (12 female and 2 male) community youth from Phobjikha gewog have been trained in culinary skills. Further, they were also trained in basic accounting and bookkeeping which would be useful for future campsite managers.</p> <p>One Gewog One Product Program (OGOP Program): Training is postponed to November 2022. The community learning center located at Pangbang caught fire. Lawa-Lamga is located at Athang Gewog under Wangdue Dzongkhag & Jangbi is located at Langthel Gewog under Trongsa Dzongkhag.</p>	<p>OGOP Program will conduct hands-on skills development training on making bamboo gift baskets for selected communities residing in JSWNP, BC3 and BC6. The training was scheduled in late 2022, however, with the training center at Panbang destroyed by fire, it had to be postponed. The training will be conducted in early 2023 at Gongdue after the installation of machinery at the Bamboo Collection & Processing Center is complete. These communities were selected by the park management depending on the availability of raw materials, vulnerability and also the interest of the community in discussion with the local government.</p>	
<p>Milestone 3: By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support and engage in conservation, including waste management</p>	<p>Project Activity 3.1: Every year (starting in Year 2), train and mobilize youth from PA communities as citizen scientists and volunteer groups in all PAs/BCs</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>5%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>JKSNR: As reported in 2020, two groups with focus species on the Himalayan black bear (Sangbeykha gewog) and snow leopard (Bjee, Eusu and Katsho gewogs) were formed. Since the formation, the members have been actively supporting the JKSNR not only for information collection during HWC issues but also in terms of helping record real-time data on flora and fauna. The volunteer groups support the park management in enhancing conservation activities and raising awareness of HWC issues in the respective communities.</p> <p>JSWNP: A Nature club has been formed in Jangbi Primary School with interested student participants with two teachers appointed as nature club coordinators. Further, an Action Plan for the Nature Club for the next Academic year has been developed.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Based on the successful operation of the conservation groups and nature clubs, a similar intervention will be replicated in other areas and remote schools respectively, wherever absent in the following years. Such conservation groups and nature clubs will support the PAN management in advocating conservation including garnering communities' support in conservation.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 3.2: Every four years (starting in Year 3), build local stewardship of park resources and mobilize communities for sustainable and climate-resilient resource management practices (community forest management, rural timber suppliers, grazing) in PAs/BCs</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>10%</p>

<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>BWS: The input support for Longkhar NWFP groups under Bumdeling Gewog was implemented successfully through the establishment of a trial nursery for the domestication of <i>Paris polyphylla</i>. As a part of the activity, a consultation meeting of 14 household members (4 female and 10 male) of the NWFP management group was conducted followed by a feasibility assessment study on <i>Paris polyphylla</i>. Based on the consultation and assessment a nursery was developed and input support for greenhouse, water supply and electric fencing was provided to the group. Currently, the group is waiting for the appropriate season to collect the seed of <i>Paris polyphylla</i> from the wild to raise in the newly developed nursery. This initiative hopes to have a successful outcome so that it can benefit and enhance the livelihood of group members in addition to replicating it in other suitable locations.</p> <p>JDNP: 60 herders from Laya gewog have been provided with grass cutters. Grass-cutting machines such as manual scythes will reduce drudgery for women collecting grasses for storage feeding yaks during the lean season, essentially during the snowy winter months.</p> <p>RMNP: The ‘Hunter to Hermit’ and ‘Tanzema Elephant Friendly Village’ programs are the two successful community-based conservation programs implemented in Norbugang & Tanzema villages under Manas Range, RMNP. In order to facilitate and build community stewardship towards conservation activities and maintain the continuity of the group, basic agricultural tools and working gear were provided to the 65 households in these communities. Community people under these two programs are regularly involved in various habitat revival works such as waterholes & saltlick maintenance and habitat enrichment works such as the plantation of grasses and fruit trees in wild animal habitats.</p> <p>WCNP: As input support for communities, the park management provided 3 units of <i>Bukhari</i> (traditional heating stoves) for the Dorjibi Community Weaving Centre at Chhoekhor, Bumthang. The Centre is managed by a 6-membered women’s group (all females). Further, the flooring of the weaving centre has also been repaired and replaced and now, it is fully functional.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>During field visits, forestry officials assess the requirements of different communities and prioritize in discussion with the local government. Subsequent support is then provided to the communities and households engaged in conservation activities in the remaining parks.</p>		
<p>Project Activity 3.3: Every year (starting in Year 1), conduct conservation awareness and education programs in all PAs/BCs</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 981 1888 1054">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1888 981 2161 1054">25%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	25%
Activity Started -progress on track	25%		
<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>From 2019 till the first half of Year 4, around 6049 (2724 F and 3325 M) have been directly made aware of the conservation activities by the field offices. With the various documentaries being developed, the reach is expected to increase beyond the protected areas within December 2022 as most of it will be shared and advertised through the Bhutan Broadcasting Service (BBS) and other social media platforms.</p> <p>NCD: The Division developed video documentaries to raise public awareness of the importance of the protected areas and other prominent conservation issues. For park awareness, video documentaries on BWS, JSWNP and PNP have been completed while for JDNP, JKSNR, SWS, BC1 and BC4 are ongoing which will be completed by end of February 2023.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>While the conservation awareness and education programs will be continued, most of the capacity-building-related activities requiring community engagement and gathering have been deferred to the following years depending on the current priorities of the government.</p>		

	<p>At present, addressing Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) is a national priority and for that, public awareness is necessary before the interventions are implemented. An animated video documentary on HWC challenges and management has been completed.</p> <p>UWICER: The UWICER purchased two LCD screens with 4K resolution, a 1080p resolution projector, a UPS backup charger, a presenter, external hard drives and thumb drives for the National Digital Natural History Museum at the Institute. The repair of the museum space is nearing completion and once completed, equipment will be installed. The museum is expected to start operation within 2023.</p> <p>BWS: The development of communication materials such as display frames, signboards, brochures, revenue receipts, pictorial guidebooks, wildlife models and posters for the BWS visitor center was done. The improvement works will enhance and strengthen wildlife conservation information for national and international visitors to BWS. The visitor center will be fully function from January 2023 and is expected to contribute revenue to the government exchequer from the entrance fee.</p> <p>JDNP: From the communication budget, the Park also procured a television for virtual presentation and display of information to the visitors at the existing Dodeyna Visitor Information Centre (VIC). In addition, the VIC has been refurbished with additional posters and brochures to spread awareness to the visitors, including the replacement of a signboard and faded animal mannequins.</p> <p>PNP: Field guidebooks on rhododendrons, birds and butterflies of PNP have been printed. Two smart televisions have been procured for the VIC to broadcast the park information and documentaries. In addition, 10 numbers of the specimen display box, 2 specimen display shelves along with formaldehyde solution, glass specimen jar and entomology forceps for preserving wildlife specimens were procured. Some partition works in the VIC were also carried out.</p> <p>WCNP: New office signboards have been installed in range offices and institutions under the park area.</p> <p>Paro DFO: The Division procured 2 sound systems which were handed over to the Range Offices at Haa and Paro. These sound systems will be used during the awareness program for the communities.</p> <p>Tsirang DFO: The Division replaced the old range office signboards and other information signboards.</p> <p>Such communication materials play critical roles in providing brief and concise information about the park at a glance to all the visitors entering the PAN areas.</p>					
	<p>Project Activity 3.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), involve and engage local communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group in the planning and decision-making of PAs</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 1204 1886 1257">Activity Started -progress de- layed</td> <td data-bbox="1886 1204 2152 1257">5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 1257 2152 1310"><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress de- layed	5%	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>	
Activity Started -progress de- layed	5%					
<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>						

	<p>Most of the activities requiring community engagement and gathering were again deferred due to the ongoing pandemic, and subsequently deferred further until the government sets the new priorities following the elections of 2023., this includes dpriorities of the Department and government.</p>			
	<p>Project Activity 3.5: Every year (starting in Year 1), all PAs/BCs implement effective waste management programs based on existing regulation and waste management frameworks</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 338 1888 395">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1888 338 2152 395">15%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	15%
Activity Started -progress on track	15%			
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis- à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: Initially, it was proposed for procurement of waste compressors for JDNP and SWS. However, upon discussion with National Environment Commission Secretariat (NECS), it was discussed that there is no capacity to maintain and operate the compressors and there would be concerns of sustainability. It was also decided that technology be leveraged for improving waste management awareness and advocacy to reach more people. Therefore, an Integrated Zero Waste App has been developed in collaboration with NECS. The Zero Waste App, free for download, will be helpful in monitoring and enforcement of waste related offences. It also has features such as information dissemination on waste, fines and penalties for waste offences. Additionally, the app is being used to register, report, penalize and track offenses including reporting features available for the general public. On 13 December 2022, the Zero Waste Bhutan app was officially launched. The digitized Nationwide implementation of the revised penalty started on the 15 December 2022. The users (public and enforcers) are actively registering themselves daily and have started to report waste-related offenses from all the districts and thromdes via the ZW Bhutan app.</p> <p>Now with the ZW Bhutan app, anyone from the general public or government officials can register as enforcers and register offenses and incidents through the app. With this app, the enforcement system has become more proactive and has helped the public to be aware of waste management practices, and individual responsibilities and cautious of littering and illegal dumping. As of the reporting period, 1442 users of officials and the general public from the 20 Dzongkhags and 4 Thromdes have been registered on the app. A total of 143 offense reports liable for penalty have been submitted and 125 incidences have been reported thus far.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Waste management programs and advocacy will be continued through the app.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 3.6: Every year (starting in Year 1), provide local employment opportunities to local communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group in activities related to park management (informants, local guides, cooks, campsite managers).</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 1088 1888 1145">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1888 1088 2152 1145">12%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	12%
Activity Started -progress on track	12%			
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>No activity was carried out during the reporting period.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Most of the capacity-building-related activities requiring community engagement and gathering have been deferred to following years depending on the current priorities of the government. PAs will conduct the training on basic park management knowledge to the local communities in the following years.</p>		

<p>Milestone 4 From Year 7 onwards, all communities living within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to increase their climate and disaster resilience</p>	<p>Project Activity 4.1: Every 10 years (starting in Year 2), conduct community-based Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) and surveys of human responses to climate change, and develop adaptation plans for communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group in all PAs/BCs</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	95%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>UWICER: As a part of this activity, a survey questionnaire and design were developed with technical support from WWF experts. A social survey on CVCA was conducted from January- May 2022 for 10 national parks and 4 biological corridors (BC3, BC4, BC7 and BC8). A total of 2,020 households were surveyed through random sampling. The field focal officers were trained in data analysis in April 2022. All data has been analyzed and the technical CVCA assessment report has been published. A total of 1,035 individuals (263 female and 772 male) were consulted on the draft adaptation plan. The Adaptation plan was endorsed by the Technical Advisory Committee under the Department of Forests and Park Services. However, UWICER is yet to submit the revised plan after incorporating the final feedback from the field offices and AE.</p>	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>UWICER to submit final Adaption Plan with incorporated comments.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 4.2: From Year 2 to Year 7 (for five villages in Year 2, and six villages per year from Year 3 to Year 7), based on CVCA results, implement ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-smart, organic agriculture approaches and technologies, in priority demonstration sites in critical watersheds (representing 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs) (This relates to Activity 12.3)</p>	Activity Started -progress delayed	0%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>Implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-smart, organic agriculture approaches and technologies in priority demonstration sites will be commenced in 2023 based on the finalized adaptation plans.</p>	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 4.3: From Year 2 to Year 7 (for five villages in Year 2, and six villages per year from Year 3 to Year 7), based on CVCA results, design and implement storm water management, disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response measures in priority demonstration sites in critical watersheds (representing 10% of the population living within PAs/BCs) (This relates to Activity 12.3)</p>	Activity Started -progress delayed	0%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>Implementation of storm water management, disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response measures in priority demonstration sites will be commenced in 2023 based on the finalized adaptation plans.</p>	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p>	
<p>Project Activity 4.4: Every ten years (next in Year 2), develop, raise awareness, and build capacity to implement community-based climate adaptation plans and green recovery and reconstruction (This relates to Activity 12.3)</p>	Activity Started -progress delayed	0%	
<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>Develop, raise awareness, and build capacity to implement community-based climate adaptation plans and green recovery and reconstruction will be commenced in 2023 based on the finalized adaptation plans.</p>	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p>		

	<p>Project Activity 4.5: Document (every four years; next in Year 1), revive where necessary and promote (every four years; next in Year 5) continued use of traditional/indigenous systems related to conservation and climate resilience</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The documentation of TK systems indicated that the local communities possess rich traditional knowledge and systems related to farming systems, natural resource management, watershed management, soil, land and nutrient management, pest and disease management, human-wildlife co-existence, etc. It was also evident from the study that the traditional and local beliefs promoted the conservation of biodiversity in the country. Various key ecological areas were recognized and conserved as the abodes of gods, goddesses, protective deities and mountains, rivers, forests and underworld spirits. However, lot of this knowledge and systems have been eroded or lost due to non-use and socioeconomic development.</p> <p>Some of the customary practices in natural resources management are systems of traditional institutionalization of positions of authority such as <i>Reesup</i> (village forest guard), <i>Meesup</i> (Fire watcher), <i>Zhingsungpa</i> (Agricultural crop damage arbitrator and protector), <i>Chusup</i> (drinking water and irrigation water watcher). There are also certain traditional restrictions such as <i>Reedum</i> (closure of forest), <i>Ladum</i> (closure of mountain), <i>Sokdum</i> (restriction of killing animals), etc., which are very effective in managing the conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources.</p> <p>As a part of human-wildlife co-existence, there are also various rituals like <i>Karchoe</i>, <i>Benchoe</i> and <i>Marchoe</i> being performed to prohibit the sacrifice of animals. Communities also pay their respect to the local deities such as <i>Keylha</i> (deity of the birth-place), <i>Yuelha Neydak</i> (guardian of the village) and <i>Zhidak</i> (guardian of the holy place) by offering <i>Soekha</i> (offering of alcohol) in addition to other community-specific rituals such as <i>Jensoe</i>, <i>Rew Sangchoe</i>, <i>Devi Puja</i>, <i>Rowa Khe</i>, <i>Sansari Puja</i>, etc. These different systems have directly or indirectly been contributing to the sustenance of the rich biodiversity of the country.</p> <p>Some of the TK practices in farming include practicing an informal seed system under which farmers save, use, share, exchange and sell farm-saved seeds or propagating material including rights to save, use, sell, share and exchange protected varieties. For seed selection, fully matured corn seeds with a lot of grains and stored above the fire in smoke whereas, for rice, fully matured rice grains with uniform grain length are selected and harvested prior to the actual harvest of the crop. After properly drying the grains, it is safely stored above the fire in smoke or in tight wooden containers. This is done to ensure better harvest in the following season as well as to reduce the infestation of pests and diseases. For seed treatment, farmers soak the seeds in water (or water mixed with cow dung) for about two days to ensure better germination and better harvest in the cropping season. Some farmers perform aforementioned rituals (<i>Soekha</i>) and rinse the seeds with alcohol (<i>ara</i>) prior to the sowing. For grain storage, harvested grains are properly stored in the wooden containers to ensure better viability as well as reduce infestation of pests and diseases.</p> <p>Some of these traditional practices could be revived and implemented along with modern conservation rules to protect this knowledge.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>25%</p> <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>The remaining sites in the 15 gewogs under southern protected areas will be documented by June 2023.</p>
<p>Milestone 5 By Year 4, 80% of all households within</p>	<p>Project Activity 5.1: Every five years (next in Year 1), conduct nationwide research studies to increase understanding of the causes of human wildlife conflict (including conflicts arising from human responses to climate change) for specific PAs/BCs and the effectiveness of various interventions, and assess and map HWC hotspots</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>50%</p>

<p>PAs benefit from reduced human wildlife conflict as a result of adoption of appropriate policies, technologies and systems</p>	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: Based on HWC hotspot maps, field offices prioritize and implement the identified HWC mitigation measures such as chain-link fencing, solar electric fencing, corral fencing, live fencing, insurance schemes, watch towers, early warning signals, etc.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 5.2: Every five years (next in Year 1), update the Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Strategy and propose amendments for relevant policies</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>40%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Nothing to report for 2022. National Human Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy of Bhutan runs through 2028. The HWC mitigation strategy 2022 is an improved version from its earlier version since it follows the WWF'S SAFE system (to safeguard both humans and wildlife); includes new themes to tackle new issues (rodents, bear, human carnivore) and has practical monitoring and evaluation chapters</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 5.3: By Year 2, implement cost-effective and innovative human wildlife conflict mitigation mechanisms such as alternative crops, rainwater harvesting, habitat enrichment, and biological barriers within PAs/BCs and buffer zones</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>50%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP-GEF: Installation of three mobile corrals to address the bear conflicts in Nubri, Paro for addressing yak-snow leopard conflicts. Trained 8 forestry officials of Thimphu DFO and 5 Rescue officials on installation of portable solar electric fencing to mitigate bear conflict. One set of fencing equipment were also issued to Thimphu DFO. Created awareness and education to the public on how to avert bear and monkeys coming to settlements and monasteries through mass media and participatory meeting. Procured portable solar fencing for supply to the cattle & yak herder to mitigate livestock depredation cases.</p> <p>The relevant agencies are the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (Department of Forest and Park Services, Department of Agriculture, National Plant Protection Centre), Ministry of Finance and respective Dzongkhags. The delay was mainly because of change in administrative responsibilities of identifying who should carry out the implementation. Respective local governments have to implement HWC mitigation measures but they do not have the capacity.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Implementation of HWC mitigation measures will continue.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 5.4: Build capacity for (every two years; next in Year 2) and equip (every four years; next in Year 2) Rapid Response Team (RRT) to combat human wildlife conflict</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>5%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP-GEF: Quick Response Teams (QRT) were formed in FMU & Range offices under Paro; QRT for Bji, Katsho, Eusu, Gakiling & Sangbay gewog completed; 1 more QRT formation is underway. Zhemgang developed HWC QRT and included under</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	

	<p>Dzongkhag Disaster Management Contingency Plan. The community of Tsamang Gewog were trained on reporting of the wild life threats and spotings using the mobile phone by staff of Phumsengla National Park.</p> <p>BTC: The implementation of Human Tiger Conflict (HTC) has been initiated with the establishment of Gewog Tiger Conservation Tshogpa (Committee) in six pilot areas of Nubi, Tangsibji, Langthel and Korphu under Trongsa, Nangkor at Zhemgang and Chumey under Bumthang. The main component is insuring the livestock and crops of the farmers with the seed money provided by BTC. Gewog Tiger Conservation Tshogpa formed in 5 Gewogs with complete bylaws and is operational.</p> <p>Tsirang DFO: One Quick Response Team for HWC was formed for Patshaling maed in Tsirang.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 5.5: From Year 2 to Year 6, install appropriate physical barriers in human wildlife conflict hotspots within PAs/BCs and buffer zones</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP-GEF installed 1092 metres of solar fencing benefiting 6 households (31.5 acres) in Gorsumbi in Saling Mongar; Procured 6000 pieces of solar fencing insulators by PNP, Ura.</p> <p>NPPC: The Centre procured electric fencing materials and installed 7.5 km of large scale portable electric fence (PEF) at Damji chiwog with the labor contributions from the beneficiaries. This PEF will benefit 33 households of Bara, Damji and Jabisa chiwogs at Khamoed, Gasa. In discussion with these households, by-laws have been developed to ensure sustainability of the PEF. A total of 930 households were supported with e-fencing in Wangdue, Bumthang, Dagana, Haa, Mongar, Paro, Punakha, Trashigang and Tsirang.</p> <p>NCD: A total of 601 households were supported with e-fencing in Samtenling, Gelephu, Somphangkha, Lingzhi and Dogar.</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	50%
	<p>Project Activity 5.6: Every five years (next in Year 3), strengthen and expand community-based crop and livestock insurance schemes for human wildlife conflict in PAs/BCs and buffer zones</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Community based livestock insurance schemes are being piloted for communities in conflict with tigers through gewog tiger conservation tshogpa (GTCT) through BTC.</p> <p>NCD: A total of 604 households of Nubi, Tangsibji, Chumey, Langthel and Nangkor were supported with livestock-based insurance scheme.</p>	Activity Started -progress delayed	2%
	<p>Project Activity 6.1: Every five years (next in Year 1), develop ecotourism strategy and recommend policies that promote nature-based tourism and enterprises in the PAs, and buy-in from tour operators</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	25%
<p>Milestone 6: By Year</p>			

<p>9, 80% of all households within PAs and neighboring areas have increased access to nature-based employment and income-generating opportunities including ecotourism</p>	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: With consultation at different levels with field offices and relevant stakeholders and through the field visit verification of activity sites, a National Ecotourism Strategy has been developed and endorsed by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The Ecotourism strategy has identified 6 strategic objectives to make Bhutan a model ecotourism destination to contribute towards Gross National Happiness as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing awareness, understanding and building capacity 2. Identification of potential ecotourism sites and products 3. Enterprise and infrastructure development 4. Promotion and marketing 5. Strengthening sustainability 6. Establishing implementation modalities 	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>All eco-tourism related activities will be based on the endorsed Strategy.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.2: By Year 2, create ecotourism and nature-based business models for all PAs based on sound market assessments, conservation gains, planning, and multi-stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>10%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: 27 Forestry officials were trained on the development of business plans for nature-based enterprises in November 2022. The main objective of the training was to train field staff on business plan development for nature-based enterprises to ensure that the product developed results in a successful business model and operates in a responsible manner that is economically viable, socially and culturally sensitive and environmentally sustainable.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Respective offices are developing business plans for both the existing nature-based enterprises and potential enterprises that will be developed as a part of activities 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.3: From Year 4 to Year 9, implement ten ecotourism enterprises in partnership with the private sector and local communities</p>	<p>Activity Started -ahead of schedule</p>	<p>10%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>As of the first half of Year 4, four ecotourism enterprises ((1) Nubtshonapatra trail, (2) Rigsum Goenpa trail, (3) Rimchu birding trail, and (4) Aja-Sheridzong trail) have been developed in partnership with the local communities.</p> <p>NCD: A feasibility assessment report for golden mahseer high-end recreational and flyfishing has been finalized. As per the feasibility report, Zarkabla at BC4 and Yangbari under BC7 have been identified. Accordingly, the respective offices are developing the sites as detailed in Activity 6.4.</p> <p>Delineation and promotion of Mahseer high-end recreation fishing across the country have been completed. The implementation will be discussed with the Department of Tourism (DoT). As of date, no private partners have been identified.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Implement golden mahseer high-end recreational and fly-fishing.</p>	
<p>Project Activity 6.4: From Year 4 to Year 10, design and develop eco-tourism infrastructure (treks and trails) in six PAs, and expand such infrastructure in the other four PAs</p>	<p>Activity Started -ahead of schedule</p>	<p>25%</p>	

<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>In Year 4, the following infrastructure were developed to enhance ecotourism in the park/BC areas:</p> <p>BWS: Develop Aja to Sheri Dzong trail The Park in collaboration with Mongar and Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhags developed Aja to Ugyendraphu to Sheridzong trail. The works included the improvement of the trekking trails and construction of new amenities such as gazebos and toilets, installation of wastebins for proper waste disposal and water supply connections. The improved trail has been handed over to the existing ecotourism management group for sustainable management of the facilities. However, the bylaw for the same is yet to be finalized which include revision of the existing nominal entry fees charged for the facilities.</p> <p>JDNP: Enhance Jomolhari Trekking Route Construction of a hot stone bathhouse at Thangthangkha along the Jomolhari trekking route is complete. The bathhouse construction was done with technical backstopping support from the Department of Tourism. The bathhouse has two shower rooms and two hot stone bath rooms which can accommodate 8 people at a time. The alternate trekking route could not be developed as there were two major cliffs along the proposed route and cliff cutting meant a huge escalation in the budget which is not recommended.</p> <p>Due to its high therapeutic value, the Komatsachu located under Goenshari Gewog Punakha Dzongkhag is one of the most visited hot springs by the people of Bhutan. However, due to remoteness in location, the tsachu is still deprived of basic facilities such as toilets causing inconveniences to all visitors. Therefore, 1 one-unit toilet and 1 two-unit toilet were constructed.</p> <p>PNP: Construction of <i>Bazams</i> (traditional bridges) along the Trans-Bhutan Trail (TBT) The PNP has completed the construction of two <i>bazams</i> (traditional bridges) along Sengor-Latongla along the Trans Bhutan Trail in the park area.</p> <p>Mongar DFO: Ecotourism development on Golden Mahseer high-end fishing along Drangmechu at Yangbari The team consisting of the Chief Forestry Officer, Gewog representatives Gup and Tshogpa, and the Economic Development Officer of the Dzongkhag Administration, Mongar along with a few community members and other forestry officials visited the proposed site. A community consultation/awareness was held with total participants of 99 (52 female and 47 male) individuals from the community. In agreement with the communities, an ecotourism management group has been established with 37 (17 female and 20 male) members, who are mainly young school dropouts from the community. This group has been further divided into sub-groups responsible for managing rafting and fishing, trekking, camping and recreation and culinary and hospitality. A management plan and strategy along with bylaws have been developed for the operations of this group.</p> <p>Zhemgang DFO: Ecotourism infrastructure development at Zarkabla</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The works related to the following ecotourism activities will be continued in Year 5:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JDNP - Enhance Jomolhari Trekking Route - Improvement of trails, gazebos and camp sites and maintenance of Komatsachu 2. BC4 and BC7 – Continue the development of golden Mahseer High-end Fly Fishing and Amenities at Zarkabla and Yangbari respectively
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	<p>The Division constructed 2 units of toilets, improved the drinking water supply to campsite, cleared the bushes, leveled campsites and procured basic camping equipment to operationalize camping services (such as tents, mattresses, pillows and sheets). The management has also formulated its campsite management plan and by-laws.</p> <p>Further, the management has also carried out the enhancement of an existing homestay at Buli with the construction of a toilet and overall maintenance of the homestay.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 6.5: From Year 3 to Year 7 (at the rate of six implemented per year), implement 30 nature-based local enterprises in PAs/BCs (focusing on unique selling points of individual PAs/BCs)</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>10%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>To date 7 nature-based enterprises have been developed in close partnership with local communities in the project landscape area: herbal tea, wild fruit, bamboo product, mushroom, Beekeeping, medicinal herb, Incense.</p> <p>In collaboration with BWS, the OGOP Program worked towards revamping the 13-member (8 female and 5 male) Bumdir Herbal Tea Management group in Bumdeling formed with support from the park. The initial consultation meeting with the group was conducted in May 2022. It was discussed that the group will revive the age-old tradition of processing Hypericum species herbal infusion, <i>Soenam Choeja</i>. Construction of tea collection and processing centre is complete with support from BWS is ongoing. The tea processing machineries is delivered at the OGOP office and will be installed at Bumdir in Jan 2023.</p> <p>Further, BWS supported the Sangzey management group at Singye Dzong comprising of 19 members (9 female and 10 male) with incense processing equipment. This group will be focusing on production of three distinct incense products (Lapoie sangzey, Balu sangzey and Mixed sangzey).</p> <p>A consultation meeting with a 10-member (all women) group processing dry-fruit candies was conducted at Drametse, Mongar in May 2022. Based on the interest shown by the group, training in food processing with a special focus on dry wild apple and gooseberry candies was conducted at Lingmethang in June 2022. The construction of the food processing center is completed with support from the Gewog while machines & equipment have been purchased with a loan from Rural Livelihood Fund under OGOP program.</p> <p>A consultation meeting with 14 individuals (7 female and 7 male) has been consulted on the formation of a Gongdue Tsharzo Detchen (Gongdue Bamboo group) at Gongdue, Mongar in May 2022. The construction of the Bamboo Collection and Processing Center has been completed.</p> <p>A consultation meeting with 261 individuals (55 female and 206 male) in Laya under JDNP was conducted for the formation of Laya Ngomen Tshogpa (Laya medicinal herb group). Of this, 11-member (6 female and 5 male) NWFP group was formed.</p> <p>National Mushroom Centre (NMC): A virtual consultation led by the Program Director of NMC was held with the Heads of the relevant agencies such as the Agriculture Research Development Centre (ARDC) -Bajo, CFO of Wangdue DFO and pro-</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The training on tea processing will be conducted when all the machineries are installed at the collection and processing center in early 2023.</p> <p>The construction of parabola dome solar dryer will be completed by June 2023.</p> <p>Training on making bamboo gift baskets to the Gongdue Tsharzo Detchen will be conducted along with the other participants under Act 2.3 in early 2023.</p> <p>Support for production of mushroom from the community will be continued in Year 5.</p>	

	<p>gram heads at NMC to discuss and coordinate the formation of oyster mushroom cultivation groups at Khotokha. A consultative meeting with the targeted population was conducted by the NMC (comprising of the Program head, Specialist, Program Head and BFL focal and the gewog Agriculture officers) to understand the community’s perspective on mushroom cultivation. Three-day consultative meetings were conducted with the community of Bjena and Rubesa gewog who reside in Khotokha including the groups of two gewogs, Forest officers and gewog Agriculture officers. There was a total of 133 (80 female and 53 male) participants. Accordingly, four groups were formed during the consultation. However, in order to manage the group effectively, these groups were formalized Gewog-wise into two.</p> <p>For Oyster mushroom cultivation, two days of hands-on training on its cultivation and management procedures were conducted and about 800 balls of straw were inoculated for 3 communities of Shelly (under Rubesa gewog), Jangsa and Khotokha under Bjena gewog. There were 85 participants (49 female and 36 male) during the training who were also supported with necessary Oyster mushroom cultivation materials and spawns. The first batch of the Oyster mushroom was cultivated in August 2022 and the second batch is ongoing. A total of 1,380 packets of spawn were supplied and the remaining packets will be supplied based on the demand.</p> <p>For Shiitake mushroom production, six sets of cultivation equipment, wax and rosin including safety gears were purchased. Procurement of two sets of mushroom grow tents used for indoor mushroom cultivation for research and demonstration in NMC is under process. Out of the 85 participants during the consultation, 27 hhs have confirmed to cultivate a total of 20,000 billets this season (January - March 2023) which is currently ongoing. The communities will be given hands-on training during the cultivation itself.</p> <p>OGOP Program: In consultation with the communities of Khotokha, 15 participants (11 female and 4 male) were consulted on the formation of a beekeeping group called Khotokha Sibjam Detchen. Accordingly, 6-member group (4 female and 2 male) were formed based on the interest shown. The members were trained on beekeeping and bee management in June 2022. Each member was provided bee colonies, bee veil, hive tool and smoker to start beekeeping. A study tour to the nearby Bumthang district was carried out to visit the Bee Cooperatives of Bumthang to learn about harvesting & bee pasture management. In addition, Research and Development on Comb Honey production from Khotokha is ongoing in collaboration with National Highland Research Development Center located in Bumthang. However, construction of the honey collection and processing center is on halt due to new government directives on lease land.</p>	<p>Construction of honey collection and processing center will be taken up in Year 5.</p>
	<p>Project Activity 6.6: From Year 1 to Year 5, build capacity of local communities with special emphasis to women, youth, poor and disadvantaged group on entrepreneurial skills, marketing, and financial management</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed 2%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Relevant capacity-building activities are being assessed by the SFED. This assessment process is dynamic and continuous process.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Most of the activities requiring community engagement and gathering have been deferred. Dependent on changes.</p>
	<p>Project Activity 6.7: By Year 1, conduct commercial viability, climate-resilience, and sustainability assessment of NWFPs inside PAs/BCs</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed 24%</p>

	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>SFED: The assessment of Pang-poe (<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>) at BWS, JDNP, JKSNR, PNP, SWS and WCNP have been completed. A technical assessment report has been developed and final validation with technical experts within the Department is ongoing before submitting to the TAC for endorsement.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The SFED will continue to support NWFPs inside PAs/BCs and discuss with relevant offices to provide technical support for field offices and communities.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 6.8: Every five years (starting in Year 2), implement sustainable harvesting and local processing of selected commercially important NWFPs</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>2%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>JDNP: The Dactylorhiza survey was conducted in 2mX2m plots in the growing areas simultaneously with the camera installation and monitoring of the National Snow Leopard to determine the area of occupancy and its extent of occurrence in JDNP.</p> <p>WCNP: Survey of <i>Dactylorhiza</i> in the park was conducted simultaneously with the camera installation and monitoring of the National Snow Leopard to determine the area of occupancy and its extent of occurrence in WCNP. Data collection was done using the KoboCollect app.</p> <p>These survey data are currently being analyzed.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Sustainable management plan for Dactylorhiza will be developed based on the survey findings in 2023.</p>	
<p>Milestone 7: By Year 6, populations of tigers and snow leopards, two flagship species that represent major ecosystems, are increased or stable (tigers increased by at least 20% over 2015 levels, and snow leopards stable at 2016 levels)</p>	<p>Project Activity 7.1: Every five years, conduct population estimates for tigers (next in Year 4) and snow leopards (next in Year 5)</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>BTC: For the National Tiger Survey (NTS), there were a total of 1,043 grids and 1,244 camera stations across all Parks and BCs identified. All the major activities including camera trapping fieldwork and monitoring, data management refresher training and review spanning 24 field offices have been completed. The NTS data management and analysis are completed. The write-up of the NTS technical report is underway and the official launch is tentatively scheduled for February 2023.</p> <p>The 2nd National Snow Leopard Survey (NSLS II) was conducted across the Snow Leopard range PA/BC (BWS, JDNP, JKSNR, JSWNP, WCNP, Paro, Thimphu) in the country from August to December 2022 based on the results and information obtained from the first national snow leopard survey. The aim of the survey is to validate the Snow Leopard numbers in the country including the assessment of its prey dynamics in the landscape. It is also important to collect information on the prey of the flagship species to ensure that there is enough food to thrive. The survey is also expected to contribute immensely towards establishing a reliable global and national population estimate of the snow leopard.</p> <p>The first National Snow Leopard Action Plan (2018-2023) was developed in 2018 to guide a climate-integrated landscape</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>70%</p> <p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The official launch of the NTS report is tentatively scheduled for February 2023.</p> <p>The official launch of the NSLS II report will be towards the second half of Year 5.</p>

	<p>approach to snow leopard conservation. The action plan sets a target of maintaining a stable or increasing population of snow leopard by 2023 from the 2016 baseline data.</p> <p>Field data collection including camera trap installation, monitoring and retrieval and collection of snow leopard fecal samples completed in 303 grids (2x2km) out of 309 grids as of the reporting period. Data sorting and compilation ongoing and will be completed by the end of January 2023; and data analysis and report writing will be completed by June 2023.</p> <p>NCD: A national Snow Leopard survey field manual has been developed in consultation with the 12 (all male) SL field focal from the field office. Field gear and equipment such as boot and rainproof thermal pants, rechargeable batteries and oxygen cylinders have been procured for use during the survey. Training for 100 field survey team members (8 female) was conducted in three regions of Bumthang, Haa and Punakha. NCD conducted 24 plots monitoring of the 24 grids as a part of Quality Assurance Quality Control.</p> <p>BWS: Camera traps were installed in 32 grids. JDNP: Camera traps were installed in 111 grids spread all across the snow leopard habitat in JDNP. JKSNR: Camera traps were installed in 30 grids. JSWNP: Camera traps were installed in 6 grids. WCNP: Camera traps were installed in 87 grids RBP: Camera traps were installed in 14 grids. Paro DFO: Camera traps were installed in 29 grids.</p>					
	<p>Project Activity 7.2: Every five years, conduct prey-based assessments for tigers (next in Year 4) and snow leopards (next in Year 5)</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>BTC: Along with NTS, data collection on distributions of tiger prey, mainly ungulates, has been completed. The report writing still ongoing.</p> <p>NCD: The survey design included methods to determine the prey population using the latest survey techniques. The camera trap data is being sorted and analyzed and population of blue sheep will be estimated and published as part of the national report.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 815 1839 879">Activity Started -ahead of schedule</td> <td data-bbox="1839 815 2154 879">10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 879 2154 1176"> <p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>A technical report on prey abundance will be generated by June 2023.</p> <p>Results of the prey assessment of snow leopard results will be shared as a part of the national snow leopard technical report.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -ahead of schedule	10%	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>A technical report on prey abundance will be generated by June 2023.</p> <p>Results of the prey assessment of snow leopard results will be shared as a part of the national snow leopard technical report.</p>	
Activity Started -ahead of schedule	10%					
<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>A technical report on prey abundance will be generated by June 2023.</p> <p>Results of the prey assessment of snow leopard results will be shared as a part of the national snow leopard technical report.</p>						
	<p>Project Activity 7.3: Every two years (next in Year 1) for tigers and snow leopards, assess dispersal, territory, home range size, and (every ten years, next in Year 1) climate vulnerability using habitat modeling, and assess viable populations in relation to area and prey</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>BTC: The data collected from NTS will be used to assess the tigers' territorial distribution as well as its dispersal and migration. Report will be part of NTS technical report.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 1182 1839 1270">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1839 1182 2154 1270">20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 1270 2154 1436"> <p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Results of the tigers' territorial distribution as well as its dispersal and migration will be shared as a part of the NTS technical report.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	20%	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Results of the tigers' territorial distribution as well as its dispersal and migration will be shared as a part of the NTS technical report.</p>	
Activity Started -progress on track	20%					
<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Results of the tigers' territorial distribution as well as its dispersal and migration will be shared as a part of the NTS technical report.</p>						

	<p>NCD: The genetic study for snow leopards through non-invasive genetic sampling by collection of fecal samples is being carried out. This will help in understanding genetic structure, population genetic health and connectivity, sex ratio, etc. A total of 170 snow leopard fecal samples were collected from the survey grids during the camera trapping field work and are preserved for laboratory analysis. These samples will be sent to a genetic lab abroad for analysis and the results will be shared as part of the national snow leopard survey report.</p>	<p>Genetic analysis will be continued in Year 5 and results will be shared as a part of the NSLS technical report.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 7.4: Every five years, develop climate-smart species conservation plans (including the human responses to climate change that impact these species) for tigers (next in Year 5) and snow leopards (next in Year 1)</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The implementation of this activity needs to be sequenced to follow the completion of the species surveys.</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
<p>Milestone 8: By Year 6, information on the conservation status of 10 other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species established, and five climate-smart species conservation plans developed (in addition to those for tigers and snow leopards)</p>	<p>Project Activity 8.1: From Year 1 to Year 5 (at the rate of two surveys per year), design and conduct surveys for ten other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species, groups, or families of species (including at least one aquatic species)</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>From project start until the first half of Year 4, surveys of eight species namely, (1) Himalayan black bear, (2) Hornbill, (3) Ludlow swallowtail butterfly, (4) Macaca munzala, (5) Himalayan Lady Slipper, (6) Golden mahseer, (7) Raven and (8) Large-billed crows have been conducted.</p> <p>UWICER: A nationwide survey to count all the (#9) hornbill species (Great Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Rufous-necked Hornbill, and Oriental Pied Hornbill) found in Bhutan was conducted in April 2022 by running 54 point transects along national highways and farm roads within the hornbill distribution range (100 – 2800 m). Two hundred field officials from the territorial forestry divisions, wildlife sanctuaries and national parks participated in this national hornbill survey. Data were collected from 9489-point count sites. During the survey, hornbills observed within a 100m radius were counted. The transects were run for three replicates. 200 forestry officials from the field offices were involved in this survey. The preliminary qualitative analysis observed a total of 2870 hornbills during the three replicate surveys. The most common of the hornbills is Great Hornbill (932), followed by Rufous-necked Hornbill (828), Oriental Pied Hornbill (629) and the least common is Wreathed Hornbill (481). During the survey, 204 juveniles were observed with good juvenile recruitment in Great Hornbill and Oriental Pied Hornbill. Drafting of the report is ongoing.</p> <p>The report of the population estimates of <i>Macaca munzala</i> and a survey report of butterflies and moths have been finalized and published.</p> <p>The report on local knowledge and attitude toward Asiatic Black Bears in Jigme Dorji National Park is complete. 326 JDNP park residents were interviewed to understand the local knowledge and attitude towards bears in JDNP. Lab work was completed for the 90 samples sent in 2021. A new batch of 20 samples (8 scats, 11 tissues, 1 hair) was sent to the University of Ljubljana in Slovenia for DNA extraction. Drafting of the report is ongoing.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>70%</p>
		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Conservation Action Plans for both Tigers and Snow Leopard will be developed in the second half of Year 5.</p> <p>Population estimates of the (#10) Red Panda will be carried out in Year 5.</p> <p>Finalization of reports for National Hornbill Survey, Macca munzala, Himalayan Black Bear, Distribution study of Raven and Conservation status of Large-billed Crow in Bhutan will be carried over to early 2023.</p>	

	<p>For the distribution study of Northern Raven, fieldwork rain gears for the surveyors and power banks for mobile charging were procured. Binoculars and a laptop were procured. The field survey using Epicollect5 Project Form is complete. The survey was conducted running 4 major transects in the raven distribution range: 1). Shana - Chebesa via Bamchutengkha and Neylela; 2). Gasa - Sephu via Lunana; 3). Dhur - Nasiphel via Tolaygang; and 4). Gangkar Phuensum Area (Tshampa - Melakharchung, Tshampa - Gangkar Phuensum, Tshampa – Gomthang). Drafting of the report is ongoing.</p> <p>For studying the conservation status of the large-billed crows in Bhutan, binoculars were purchased and field surveys along its common habitats across the country have been completed. The data was collected on 5 corvid species (Large-billed Crow, House Crow, Red-billed Chough, Yellow-billed Chough and Northern Raven). Data in the field were collected using Epicollect5 Project Form. Drafting of the report is ongoing.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 8.2: From Year 2 to Year 5, document and list conservation status of ten other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species (including at least one aquatic species), and update species list</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UWICER: A consultation and workshop to discuss documentation of high-profile species were attended by 84 forestry officials from 24 field offices. Data on distribution, population, habitat & ecology, use & trad, threats and conservation were collected from 24 field offices for (1) wild dogs, (2) black bears, (3) Arunachal macaques, (3) rufous-necked hornbills, (4) musk deer, (5) common leopards, (6) takins, and (7) golden langurs. Further, to support identification, the Institute also compiled the lists of studies conducted by the College of Natural Resources on the flora and fauna of Bhutan. A bear survey was conducted in Sombaykha under JKSNR.</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	60%
	<p>Project Activity 8.3: From Year 2 to Year 7, develop climate-smart species conservation plans for five other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: Since the start till the first half of the Year 4, climate smart species conservation plans have been developed for two species namely, Himalayan Lady Slipper (2022-2032) and Golden Mahseer Conservation Action Plan for Bhutan (2022-2032). The drafting of conservation plan for Himalayan Black Bear and Rufous Necked Hornbill has just started.</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	10%
<p>Milestone 9: By Year 2, Zero Poaching Framework and SMART/effective patrolling instituted in all PAs/BCs to prevent, combat, and monitor poaching,</p>	<p>Project Activity 9.1: Every two years (next in Year 2), build capacity of enforcement agencies including customs, postal, police, and Green Bench under the judiciary system</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Activity deferred because of changes in administrative roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Project Activity 9.2: Every year (starting in Year 2), implement inter-agency cooperation mechanism across enforcement and partner agencies</p>	Activity Started -progress delayed	0%

<p>wildlife trade, and other illegal activities</p>	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>All law enforcement agencies include Royal Bhutan Police, Royal Bhutan Army, Judiciary, Bhutan Agricultural Food Regulatory Authority, Customs and Immigration, and Department of Forests and Park Services. Subsequent to Activity 9.1 and hence, activity deferred.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.3: Every year (starting in Year 3), strengthen and expand informant network and communication systems</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Subsequent to Activities 9.1 and 9.2 and hence, activity deferred.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Deferred</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), strengthen bilateral cooperation and information-sharing to combat transboundary and regional wildlife trade</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>FPED/NCD: Under this activity, the forestry officials are required to travel to relevant regional offices to conduct bilateral meetings and information sharing on transboundary and regional wildlife trading issues. The activity was deferred indefinitely.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The activity has been deferred indefinitely due to government restrictions.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.5: By Year 2, develop Zero Poaching Framework for Bhutan (and update every 5 years)</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>30%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>National Zero Poaching Strategy was approved in 2020.</p> <p>The first national zero-poaching strategy (2017-2021) is expired. The revision of the strategy awaits the endorsement of the Forest Act by Parliament (which is currently a bill). The implementation of most of the activities in the strategy is underway and will continue, such as SMART rollout, intelligence-led approach, use of technology for surveillance by drone deployment based on the hotspot map and far-flung areas, development of national cross conservation area analysis database in SMART, capacity building for field staff, awareness on poaching, etc. However, activities such as the institutionalization of the national wildlife crime control committee and strengthening prosecution need to be implemented.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Implementation of activities under National Zero Poaching Strategy.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 9.6: Train (every two years, starting in Year 3) and equip (every five years, next in Year 4) park staff on detection, effective anti-poaching operations, and crime scene investigation</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>8%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	

	<p>Deferred because the national wildlife crime control committee is not yet institutionalized (awaiting the endorsement of the Forest Act by the Parliament).</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 9.7: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement SMART patrolling in all PAs/BCs</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>35%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>BWS: Monthly SMART patrolling was conducted by all the range offices at Dungzam, Serzhong, Khoma and BWS Headquarter to prevent illegal activities. In total, 626 patrols (425 foot and 201 vehicle) were conducted covering a distance of 15,998 km in the last year. The area covered and the number of patrols increased by 90 patrols compared to the previous fiscal year (2021-2022). It is observed that due to the effective implementation of this activity, the illegal activities in BWS have reduced as compared to the past and such activity should encourage more in protected areas.</p> <p>JDNP: Regular monitoring and patrolling were conducted by the various range offices under JDNP. In total, 1,034 patrols (763 foot and 271 vehicle) were conducted covering a total distance of 27,735 km in the last one year. A total of 114 illegal activities were detected. The seven stations conducted an average 5 days of patrols monthly. The focus species for SMART patrolling is Musk deer as its poaching is rampant despite regular patrols.</p> <p>JKSNR: The staff carried out patrolling of the Reserve areas to monitor of illegal activities. Four SMART reports (Quarter-wise) were generated using the patrol data submitted by the officials and all the data are submitted to FPED for further processing at the National level. Additionally, 12 info-graphic reports were generated from the same data. It has revealed that area with significant illegal activity in the area.</p> <p>In addition, 25 technical and 5 non-technical staff were also trained on SMART software handling, basic collection and exporting, and reporting both at Sombaykha, Gakiling, Bjee Range and JKSNR HQ. All staff are equipped in handling SMART applications, data collection and sharing patrols with SMART focal and department.</p> <p>JSWNP: Regular SMART patrolling was carried out by all range offices in JSWNP. In total, 618 patrols (380 foot and 236 vehicle) were conducted covering a distance of 51,829 km in the last one year. Conservation threats such as illegal timber extraction, poaching, illegal fishing and littering were recorded apart from records of various wildlife species.</p> <p>JWS: The forest official at the JWS continued to maintain surveillance along the international borders through stationed Observation Posts to monitor the movement of people across borders with illegal forest activities. In total, 1,320 patrols (573 foot and 636 vehicle) were conducted covering a distance of 23,264.24 km in the last year.</p> <p>PNP: SMART patrolling was carried out by field officials to monitor forest resource utilization within the park areas. In total, 3,341 patrols (2,338 foot and 1,003 vehicle) were conducted covering a distance of 62,331 km (40% foot and 60% vehicle patrol) in the last one year. A total of 97 different illegal activities (logging, hunting, fishing, NWFP/surface collection, forest</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The field offices will continue to carry out SMART patrolling in all Parks and BCs.</p>	

	<p>fires, water and encroachment of state reserve land) were encountered. Other service delivery related to forests and natural resources was also provided to the communities through SMART patrolling.</p> <p>PWS: Regular SMART patrolling was conducted to address illegal forests and wildlife activities rampant in the border areas within the park area. A total of 331 SMART patrolling has been completed covering 5,508 km in 2022. It has been achieved as per the work plan and all target has been achieved with 60 times SMART patrolling for G2C, 245 patrols for Law enforcement and 42 SMART Patrolling for Research mandates. Patrol intensity was higher in the southern belt bordering the wildlife sanctuary due to the frequent entry of poachers and illegal loggers. Multiple patrolling has reduced illegal activities but the extra effort is required so that resources are well protected.</p> <p>In addition, a 3-day SMART training has been conducted for all the forestry staff of Phibsoo Range, Nichula Range and Park Headquarter with a total of 56 officials (1 female and 55 male).</p> <p>RBP: SMART Patrolling was conducted around the park area to monitor illegal activities. In total, 4 patrols (on foot) were conducted in the last year.</p> <p>RMNP: SMART patrolling was carried out throughout the year to monitor wildlife-related illegal activities & wildlife. A total of more than 530 patrols (208 foot, 315 vehicle and 7 boat) were carried out during the BFL year 4 SMART patrolling implementation with a record of 24 incidences of wildlife threats. The illegal incidences recorded are almost only 50% of the incidences recorded in the previous year (44 incidences in Year 3) and this could be because the patrol effort in year 4 was high covering 61,587 km because of NTS and NFI and this could have leads to reduce in illegal activities.</p> <p>SWS: The management continued regular SMART patrolling to address illegal timber extraction, antipoaching and <i>tsamdro</i>-grazing land inspection within the park areas. In total, 675 patrols (187 foot and 92 vehicle) were conducted covering a distance of 7,153 km in the last year.</p> <p>WCNP: Frequent SMART patrolling was conducted by the Range and HQ staff to monitor and prevent illegal activities such as over-extraction of forest resources like medicinal herbs and fungi, poaching and fishing. SMART patrolling and surveillance for cordyceps collection in the alpine areas were also carried out. Every month each range conducts a minimum of 4 to 5 patrols on average. In total, 885 patrols (266 foot and 182 vehicle) were conducted covering a distance of 15,159 km in the last year.</p> <p>Bumthang DFO: SMART patrolling of illegal activities covering Tangsibji, Langthel, Nubi and Tangsibji gewogs with a special focus on tiger habitats in BC 8 areas. In total, 845 patrols (378 foot and 467 vehicle) were conducted covering a distance of 57,479 km in the last year.</p> <p>Mongar DFO: SMART patrolling was carried out monthly to address no illegal activities such as cutting trees, construction without prior clearances, extraction of sand and other forest resources. The SMART patrolling was conducted under 3 mandates, namely law enforcement, G2C and research works. A total of 2,842 patrols (1,019 foot and 1,823 vehicle) were conducted by 71 technical staff covering a distance of 128,653 km in the last year.</p>	
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	<p>Paro DFO: The Division continued to carry out SMART patrolling to address illegal timber harvesting, poaching and wildlife trading. The Division staff has carried out long-range patrolling in BC and in the Division to monitor illegal harvesting of timber, wildlife poaching and transection of wildlife products across the China border route, to identify and mark the hotspot for musk deer poaching and also to create awareness to the public for the presence of forester in illegal route. In total, 867 patrols were conducted covering a distance of 277,509 km in the last year.</p> <p>Pema Gatshel DFO: The Division staff were involved in carrying out SMART patrolling at illegal activity-prone areas and also along the nearby international borders. In total, 305 patrols were conducted covering a distance of 7,578 km in the last one year with 46 illegal activities observed during the patrolling under Pema Gatshel DFO jurisdiction.</p> <p>SMART patrolling was conducted to safeguard the natural resources and wild animals inside BC 05 including the waterholes and illegal areas inside BC 05. In addition, patrolling was also conducted outside the BC area to monitor and protect natural resources and wild animals as well as to render necessary services related to forestry.</p> <p>Samdrup Jongkhar DFO: The Division was able to increase the patrolling frequency and monitor the various illegal hotspot areas which have helped to address illegal activities such as felling of trees, poaching and fishing. In total, 479 patrols (234 foot and 245 vehicle) were conducted covering a distance of 16,079 km in the last one year under Samdrup Jongkhar DFO jurisdiction.</p> <p>Sarpang DFO: The Division conducted regular SMART patrolling to monitor the presence and movement of wild animals and also to check illegal activities like the felling of trees, fishing and poaching among others. In total, 1,005 patrols were conducted covering a distance of 23,831 km in the last one year. Numerous cases of illegal felling of trees, girdling of trees, illegal fishing and practices of using unregistered power chain saw were recorded including traps and snares inside BC-3. Locals were made aware of the conservation efforts and offenders were dealt according to rules and regulations.</p> <p>Trashigang DFO: SMART patrolling is conducted regularly using different Apps like SMART & Epicollect5 Apps for data collection and to monitor any kind of human activities, wildlife signs, special features like saltlick, snag trees and wildlife encounters. The patrolling team also cleaned the bushes along the patrol routes and destroyed the snares and traps. The Division supported by the trained river Rangers also conducted a day-long monitoring along the Drangme Chhu near Chazam bridge. In total, 5,392 patrol (2,128 foot, 3,253 vehicle and 11 boat) were conducted covering a distance of 248,503 km in the last year.</p> <p>Further, a 5-day river rangers' program was conducted in the lean season covering 8.5 km of rafting patrolling from Marpheng to Sherichu river in December. The objective of the program was to refresh the rafting skills of the river rangers while also exploring the feasibility of conducting patrolling using rafts along fishing hotspots and exploring the potential sites for rafting-based ecotourism in the locality.</p> <p>Tsirang DFO: The staff have been involved in continuous monitoring of any illegal wildlife activities in BC areas at Mendrelgang, Patsaling and Dunglagang. A total of 1,078 patrols were conducted covering a distance of 23,424 km in the last year.</p>	
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	<p>Wangdue DFO: SMART patrolling was conducted to monitor wildlife poaching and illegal logging sites in the BC areas and divisional jurisdiction. The presence of wildlife was observed through direct sighting and through tracks, dung, nest and call including illegal activities such as fishing and the felling of high-value timber. In total, 2,171 patrols (899 foot, 1,263 vehicle and 9 boat) were conducted covering a distance of 00 km in the last year.</p> <p>Zhemgang DFO: SMART patrolling is conducted regularly under BC 4 to monitor the illegal collection of forestry and other natural resources. In total, 22,857 patrols were conducted in the last year.</p>					
	<p>Project Activity 9.8: In Year 1, conduct technology feasibility assessment, and each year (starting in Year 2) ensure appropriate technology to combat poaching and other illegal activities in PAs is in place</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>FPED: Feasibility assessment to ensure appropriate technology to combat poaching and illegal activities have been deferred due to limited technical capacity of the Division staffs on advanced technologies. Procurement of 4 drones with night vision (thermal/IR) function has been completed, one for Department and three for field offices (1 dji M30T and 3 dji Mavic Enterprises Advanced).</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 432 1861 491">Activity Started -progress delayed</td> <td data-bbox="1861 432 2152 491">5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 491 2152 708"> <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Feasibility assessment of advanced technology needs.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress delayed	5%	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Feasibility assessment of advanced technology needs.</p>	
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<p>Milestone 10: By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management (forests, lowland grasslands, and alpine meadows)</p>	<p>Project Activity 10.1: By Year 2, conduct nationwide mapping and analysis, and designate high biodiversity habitats, degraded lands, and climate refugia</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: Completed review of the proposed key biodiversity areas (KBA) by the field offices and 12 sites (Dagachu, Kharungla top, Gyelpozhing, Kaktong, Tergola, Namphala, Kado Ngatshang, Pakhan B, Waklatar to Balwani, Kurong, Kerong, Lafeti Khola) have been endorsed for further action. Preliminary assessment and final in-depth assessment completed and 11 sites screened (of the initial 12 sites, exclude Kurung) for development of action plan (to be completed by Mar 2023).</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 715 1861 774">Activity Started -progress delayed</td> <td data-bbox="1861 715 2152 774">60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 774 2152 995"> <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Development of action plans for 11 KBA sites will be done in early 2023.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress delayed	60%	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Development of action plans for 11 KBA sites will be done in early 2023.</p>	
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	<p>Project Activity 10.2: By Year 3, conduct functionality studies of BCs (including their future feasibility under climate change) and delineate them</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: The new BC feasibility assessment report has been reviewed by NCD and endorsed by the TAC. The new BC will serve as corridor between SWS and BWS. The Trashigang Dzongkhag Administration, respective local governments and communities residing in the proposed corridor area have been consulted and concurrences have been received. Feasibility Assessment Report presented at Lhengye Densa and will now be put up to the upcoming Parliament Session scheduled in Mar-April 2023.</p> <p>Trashigang DFO: The Division prepared a feasibility assessment report for a new biological corridor connecting SWS and BWS. The report stated that this stretch of corridor measuring up to 216 sq. km is socially, geographically and ecologically feasible for designating as a new BC.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 1002 1861 1061">Activity Started -progress delayed</td> <td data-bbox="1861 1002 2152 1061">10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 1061 2152 1437"> <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>The new BC proposal will be presented to the upcoming Parliament session for discussion and approval.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress delayed	10%	<p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>The new BC proposal will be presented to the upcoming Parliament session for discussion and approval.</p>	
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<p>Project Activity 10.3: Every three years (starting in Year 1), conduct inventory of invasive species in PAs/BCs, and every year (starting in Year 2) control their spread</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NBC: During the reporting period, an initial rapid assessment and control measures for invasive species were carried out at RMNP and PWS.</p> <p>As per the pre-assessment on IAPS and its control measures conducted through questionnaire surveys particularly in the lowland grasslands of sub-tropical forests, some PAs and BCs were identified the habitats infested with invasive species such as includes <i>Chromoleana odorata</i>, <i>Mikania micrantha</i>, <i>Parthenium hysterphorus</i>, <i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>, <i>Mimosa pudica</i>, <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>, <i>Sida acuta</i>, <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>, <i>Lantana camara</i>, <i>Ageratina adenophora</i>, <i>Lantana camara</i>, <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>, <i>Trifolium repens</i>, <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> and <i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>. As of now, the spread is controllable but interventions are required to avoid further implications. Therefore, to prepare IAPS management plan, NBC coordinated a consultation meeting for the forestry officials from the targeted protected areas namely, BWS, SWS, PNP, WCNP, JDNP, PWS, RMNP, Wangdue DFO, Trashigang DFO, Bumthang DFO and Sarpang DFO. The main agenda was to build awareness on the IAPS, understand the capacity of respective field offices to manage invasive species, and discuss on the collaborative efforts to make the management plan user-friendly to all field officials. 40 officials (8 female and 32 male) attended the consultative meeting.</p>	<p>Project Activity 10.3: Every three years (starting in Year 1), conduct inventory of invasive species in PAs/BCs, and every year (starting in Year 2) control their spread</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NBC: During the reporting period, an initial rapid assessment and control measures for invasive species were carried out at RMNP and PWS.</p> <p>As per the pre-assessment on IAPS and its control measures conducted through questionnaire surveys particularly in the lowland grasslands of sub-tropical forests, some PAs and BCs were identified the habitats infested with invasive species such as includes <i>Chromoleana odorata</i>, <i>Mikania micrantha</i>, <i>Parthenium hysterphorus</i>, <i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>, <i>Mimosa pudica</i>, <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>, <i>Sida acuta</i>, <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>, <i>Lantana camara</i>, <i>Ageratina adenophora</i>, <i>Lantana camara</i>, <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>, <i>Trifolium repens</i>, <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> and <i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>. As of now, the spread is controllable but interventions are required to avoid further implications. Therefore, to prepare IAPS management plan, NBC coordinated a consultation meeting for the forestry officials from the targeted protected areas namely, BWS, SWS, PNP, WCNP, JDNP, PWS, RMNP, Wangdue DFO, Trashigang DFO, Bumthang DFO and Sarpang DFO. The main agenda was to build awareness on the IAPS, understand the capacity of respective field offices to manage invasive species, and discuss on the collaborative efforts to make the management plan user-friendly to all field officials. 40 officials (8 female and 32 male) attended the consultative meeting.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>35%</p> <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Invasive alien plant species (IAPS) management plan will be developed.</p>
<p>Project Activity 10.4: Every three years (starting in Year 3), track the rate and extent of habitat loss from habitat fragmentation and degradation due to climate change and other anthropogenic causes</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: A biodiversity monitoring protocol has been developed to track the changes in habitat for biodiversity monitoring program (plants, insects, fishes and freshwater macroinvertebrates, herpetofauna, mammals and birds). The field offices were introduced to the biodiversity monitoring program and the methods and protocols involved. The deadline for field data collection was set and equipment were issued for a few offices. Many of the field offices have already started collecting data. Data collection will be completed by April 2023 and a national report will be ready by June 2023.</p> <p>BWS: This survey will mainly document the baseline data from the two-cluster plot inside the sanctuary. The same cluster plot will be monitored over the years to see changes and study species interaction and their relationship with the environment. One cluster plot (CP0989) is located near Aja under Sherimuhung gewog in Mongar dzongkhag and another cluster plot (CP0556) is located in Tarphel under Bumdeling gewog in Trashiyangtse dzongkhag. The main objective of survey is to document and store information on the taxa and collect and deposit herpetofauna specimens in the visitor information centre of BWS.</p> <p>JKSNR: Based on the six Taxa groups (Birds, Mammals, fish, reptiles, insects, plants) identified in the biodiversity monitoring protocol, six national grids were selected as a permanent plot across the landscape for regular monitoring of those taxa in context to climate change. Insect and Herpeto taxa were assessed at Sombaykha grid, whereas, the aquatic taxa at Gakiling</p>	<p>Project Activity 10.4: Every three years (starting in Year 3), track the rate and extent of habitat loss from habitat fragmentation and degradation due to climate change and other anthropogenic causes</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: A biodiversity monitoring protocol has been developed to track the changes in habitat for biodiversity monitoring program (plants, insects, fishes and freshwater macroinvertebrates, herpetofauna, mammals and birds). The field offices were introduced to the biodiversity monitoring program and the methods and protocols involved. The deadline for field data collection was set and equipment were issued for a few offices. Many of the field offices have already started collecting data. Data collection will be completed by April 2023 and a national report will be ready by June 2023.</p> <p>BWS: This survey will mainly document the baseline data from the two-cluster plot inside the sanctuary. The same cluster plot will be monitored over the years to see changes and study species interaction and their relationship with the environment. One cluster plot (CP0989) is located near Aja under Sherimuhung gewog in Mongar dzongkhag and another cluster plot (CP0556) is located in Tarphel under Bumdeling gewog in Trashiyangtse dzongkhag. The main objective of survey is to document and store information on the taxa and collect and deposit herpetofauna specimens in the visitor information centre of BWS.</p> <p>JKSNR: Based on the six Taxa groups (Birds, Mammals, fish, reptiles, insects, plants) identified in the biodiversity monitoring protocol, six national grids were selected as a permanent plot across the landscape for regular monitoring of those taxa in context to climate change. Insect and Herpeto taxa were assessed at Sombaykha grid, whereas, the aquatic taxa at Gakiling</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>10%</p> <p>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>BMG in JDNP, PNP, RBP, Sarpang DFO, Tsirang DFO, Zhemgang DFO, Mongar DFO and Bumthang DFO is carried over to early Year 5.</p>

	<p>grid. The cluster plot details are CP1003: White Poppy, CP1470: Trees, CP1548: Mammals, CP1631: Birds, CP1710: Aquatic And CP1629: Reptiles & Insects.</p> <p>JSWNP: Identified the grids and completed systematic collection of samples for the chosen taxon of Ants from the 6 grids.</p> <p>PWS: The activity involves monitoring of biodiversity in 6 identified grids of PWS for bird and herpetofauna monitoring. Biodiversity monitoring in 6 grids for birds and herpetofauna monitoring has been completed in Nichula and Phibsoo. The survey was conducted in grids 10, 11, 12, 21, 22 and 24.</p> <p>RMNP: RMNP has randomly sampled six grids for biodiversity monitoring purposes. Out of six, we have started monitoring biodiversity in one grid as of now. For monitoring purposes, we have focused on taxa that is less known or which does not have adequate data in our park. Therefore, the herpetofauna and the insects were the two taxa that we have started monitoring as per the biodiversity monitoring grids. We have recorded more than 60 species and collected more than 50 specimens in the specimen vials.</p> <p>SWS: SWS has identified three cluster plots (CP1376 – freshwater macroinvertebrates, CP1145 - butterfly and dragonfly, CP1148 – <i>Nanorana</i> spp) for monitoring.</p> <p>WCNP: Completed herpetofauna survey in six biodiversity monitoring grids in Mangdephu, Sephu, Thangbi, Paysar, Dungkar and Ney. The survey was conducted for two grids in each Range under Sephu, Chokhor and Dungkar (CP714, CP834, CP720, CP539, CP372 and CP487). The second round of surveys in the same grids is planned for the spring 2023.</p> <p>Pema Gatshel DFO: As a part of monitoring, six streams within the biodiversity monitoring grid in Pemagatshel were identified to conduct the freshwater fish survey. A fish survey based on the freshwater fish monitoring protocol was conducted using cast nets and local fishermen. The cast net was used to cover all four habitats riffle, run, pool and cascade. The survey team got a total of 18 different fish species from the total count of 158 fishes captured. As per the fish survey data, the most populated fish species was Copper Mahseer followed by Garra species and Assamese kingfish. We also caught IUCN red list species Golden Mahseer and <i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> listed as endangered and near threatened respectively.</p> <p>Trashigang DFO: Completed monitoring for three Taxa of Flora, Herpetofaua and Ichthyofauna and Mammal. For flora, monitored CP 1063 towards Tshongtshongma in Radhi where two permanent sampling plots were identified and sampled using Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol for Flora. For, Herpetofaua and Ichthyofauna, monitored two broad taxa, i.e., aquatic biodiversity and herpetofauna, and habitat association in focused CP1137 in Doksum. For Mammal, a sign survey was conducted while 10 Camera traps are installed in CP740 in Yangtse and will be monitored till March 2023.</p> <p>Wangdue DFO: Six grids have been identified for field data collection including 2 grids for mammals, 2 grids for macro-invertebrate and 2 grids for birds. So far, 3 grids have been completed (1 grid for mammals and 2 grids for birds).</p>					
	<p>Project Activity 10.5: Every two years, based on climate change impacts information, implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands (next in Year 2) and alpine meadows (next in Year 1)</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations,</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 1316 1861 1374">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1861 1316 2152 1374">20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 1374 2152 1426"><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	20%	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>	
Activity Started -progress on track	20%					
<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>						

	<p><i>if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>As of the reporting period, the following activities were implemented as per the Habitat Management Guidelines:</p> <p>JKSNR: Alpine grazing grounds are shrinking drastically due to Juniper and rhododendron scrub encroachment posing pressure on existing grounds. Therefore, habitat management work (prescribed burning and bio-engineering) was implemented in year 3 under this activity. Thus, it requires monitoring to see the impacts on grass quality and quantity at the project sites (annually). The Park management carried out monitoring and impact assessment of the habitat management sites at Chala Dophu and Nub-tshonapatra.</p> <p>JSWNP: 11 Ha of alpine meadows at Yakchu, Wangjela have been improved and assessment of the earlier interventions is also ongoing through vegetation data collection. As part of this activity, vegetation data from 100 fixed plots at Wangjela was collected for the assessment of the grasslands, which was started last year.</p> <p>PWS: A total of 50 Ha of lowland grassland at Phibsoo Outpost has been managed by clearing unwanted invasive species through prescribed burning and uprooting manually in the first phase of grassland management. This is done to minimize the growth of unwanted shrubs and woody stems. The second phase of grassland cutting was carried out through the use of a grass slatcher with a tractor. Mechanization has been very effective in terms of saving time and labour costs.</p> <p>Further, the management also created a nursery in the form of a seed bank for Themedia grass seed banks in the Phibsoo outpost. Nursery for Themedia grass was initially collected from grassland in RMNP and created on 2 acres of land in Phibsoo. The seeds have been raised and collected for sowing in the first quarter of year 5.</p> <p>RMNP: Grassland management needs to be done regularly/yearly as the warm weather in the south accompanied by heavy rainfall causes abrupt growth of invasive species which dominate grasses. The managed total area of 221.9 Ha (existing grasslands in RMNP). The existing three main grasslands of RMNP via Specialthang (95 Ha) under Ngangla Gewog in Zhemgang, Kanamakura (10.9 Ha) and Kanamakura riverine (116 Ha) grasslands under Taraythang Gewog in Sarpang Dzongkhag were managed as a part of wildlife habitat management activities. The grassland management activities include clearing of invasive shrubs & herbs, prescribed burning of areas, uprooting and removal of hard shrubs and enrichment transplantation of grass stems. Feeds and medicines for the 4 captive elephants at the Manas Range were also procured.</p> <p>WCNP: Restoration of 1.21 Ha of grasslands at Dungkar, Lhuentse has been completed. Works included removing unwanted shrubs and bushes and native grass seeds have been dispersed for fodder.</p> <p>Zhemgang DFO: 4.8 Ha of grassland improvement works were carried out at Pirchen under Trong Gewog by clearing unwanted weeds and burning the bushes. A fire line of 600 m in length and width of 5m from the upper side of the grassland was created to prevent the fire from spreading into the forest during the burning of grassland. As a part of the wildlife habitat enrichment, fruit and fodder seedlings were planted and fenced to protect them from wildlife attacks (with an 80% survival rate). Further, the bushes alongside 700 meters approach road to grassland from the national highway to grassland was maintained.</p>	<p>Implementation of habitat management activities will be continued as per the approved guideline in the required PA/BC.</p>
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	<p>Project Activity 10.6: Every year (starting in Year 1), manage salt licks, snags and waterholes, and manage and enhance climate-resilience of wetlands and Ramsar Sites, including enrichment planting (using climate information wherever relevant)</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>25%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>BWS: In Year 3, as a part of the RAMSAR conservation activity, the BWS developed a campsite at Nagpola in Bumdeling. In continuation, to provide improved ecotourism services to the campers, fencing around the campsite and construction of a wooden gate and approach road/trail have been completed. The campsite has been handed over to a 7-membered local youth group (2 female and 5 male) and is fully functional with its business plan.</p> <p>The improvement/bioengineering works at Dingtsho lake have been completed with plantations of native tree species carried out as an embankment to protect the nearby road. Further, the unwanted bushes and shrubs surrounding the lake have been cleaned. A gazebo has been also constructed.</p> <p>JDNP: One waterhole was created at Shana top as the area had diverse wildlife species but scant water source for wildlife. A salt lick at Rongsikongchu for takins was improved. The saltlick is located just above the footpath used by the horses and people of Soe Yaksa. Thus, an alternate route was identified to ensure no disturbance to the takin habitat.</p> <p>JSWNP: The Tamala Lake which is used by the wildlife and communities residing in the area has been revived by cleaning wooden log debris and sediments and removal of logs and litters. Also considering the benefits to both wildlife and communities, an external water source has been connected to ensure continuous water in the lake by procuring 1100 meters of 50mm HDPE pipe.</p> <p>PWS: The Park management identified and improved 10 waterholes by removing the sediments and camera traps were installed for monitoring these sites. Camera trap images recorded birds, ungulates and tigers using the improved waterholes.</p> <p>WCNP: After the assessment, the stands of blue pine and spruce infested with beetles at Dawathang, Dhur have been felled in discussion and support from the NRDC to prevent further spread of the infestation.</p> <p>Samdrup Jongkhar DFO: The Division improved the salt licks at Gerwa and Marthang areas which are habitats of leopards, gaurs, elephants, barking deer, grey langur and leopards.</p> <p>Tsirang DFO: The Division carried out improvement and cleaning of salt licks and waterholes in the BC areas.</p> <p>Wangdue DFO: The Division carried out various sub-activities for the management of RAMSAR sites at Gangtey-Phobjikha and Khotokha which are reported as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data from the assessments of water sources, macro-invertebrates and floral diversity in Gangtey-Phobji and Khotokha RAMSAR sites have been incorporated into the respective management plans. The Khotokha RAMSAR site Management Plan has been finalized. 		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The remaining PAs/BCs will be continuing the restoration works on salt licks, snags and waterholes as per the Habitat Management Guideline.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of offices managing the RAMSAR sites has been carried out. The sub-activity included fencing of the Khotokha Office and the construction of a gate, fencing, access road and parking for the Phobjikha Office. Construction of BNC observation deck and information board is completed. Construction of alternative campsite development works including terracing for pitching tents, a kitchen, a gazebo, toilets, water taps, parking and access roads at Dazejab, Phobjikha have been completed. This campsite provision is mainly to avoid the issues of visitors camping inside the RAMSAR site at Gangtey-Phobji. The campsite is operated and managed by 6-membered youth (all female). The improvement of the access road at Khotokha has been started and will be completed by June 2023. <p>NCHM: Installation of the Automated Weather Stations (AWS) at the three RAMSAR sites is completed. The AWS installed at the Khotokha RAMSAR site is of AWS Class A (agrometeorology) type. The parameters recorded are temperature, relative humidity, soil moisture, soil temperature, global radiation, precipitation, evaporation, wind speed and wind direction. For the RAMSAR sites at Gangtey-Phobji and Bumdeling, relocation and upgradation of the AWS have been completed. The AWS installed in Gangtey-Phobji is of AWS Class C (Climatology) + snow type. The parameters recorded are temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, global radiation, snow depth, wind speed and wind direction. The AWS installed in Bumdeling is of AWS Class C type without snow type. The parameters recorded are temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, global radiation, wind speed and wind direction.</p>	<p>Development of business plan for eco-tourism product developed - Development of business plan for campsite at Dazijab, Phobji Gewog, Wangdue is spilled over to early Year 5. Support for procurement and marketing for the operationalization of Dazijab campsite will be continued in Year 5.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 10.7: Every year for smaller rivers (starting in Year 1), and every five years for big rivers (starting in Year 1), manage river banks, riparian areas and floodplains, including limiting encroachment into these critical habitats, to reduce climate change impacts and provide habitat for wildlife and limit impacts on human well-being and infrastructure</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>18%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>JKSNR: Three cantilever wooden bridges (one each at Naina, Chuthana and Charithang) have been constructed, and it is expected to benefit 57 herders, RBA, commuters, 30 forestry officials, and other officials visiting the area.</p> <p>JSWNP: For protection of the agricultural fields and river banks along Reeti village at Jigmechholing, a gabion wall has been constructed. Bioengineering plantation have been done around the wall for stabilization.</p> <p>RMNP: A gabion wall measuring 14m x 8m was constructed to mitigate the land falling and to protect the riverbank at Manas compound and guest houses. The wooden crips were also made nearby to stabilize the land falls. The bio-engineering plantation of bamboos around the wall were also done to stabilize the land and wall.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 10.8: Conduct training every two years (starting in Year 1), and provide equipment every five years (starting in Year 1) to monitor and respond to forest fires</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>18%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	

	<p>FPED: Fire-fighting equipment have been procured and delivered to respective field offices such as Paro DFO, Wangdue DFO, Mongar DFO, Zhemgang DFO, Trashigang DFO, Tsirang DFO, RBP, BWS, JSWNP, JKSNR and PNP which are fire-prone areas.</p> <p>Mongar DFO: The Division conducted the Inter-agency Forest Fire Coordination Group and awareness on legal system. This awareness program focused on the local leaders (Gup, Mangmi, Gewog Adm, Gewog Community Centre officials and Community Forest group Chairman) from Ngatshang, Chaskhar, Thangrong, Drametsi, Saling, Kengkhar, Drepong, Balam, Maenbi, Gangzur, Tsenkhar and Minje. A total of 146 (31 female and 115 male) participants attended the program. The program highlighted the importance of coordination among the stakeholders to prevent and control forest fires and ensure fire fighters' safety in case of a fire.</p> <p>Paro DFO: The Division provided refreshments to around 150 volunteers responding to a forest fire. The volunteers included forestry, police, Desuups (citizen volunteers under the Desuung program) and people from the communities.</p> <p>Wangdue DFO: A coordination meeting with the Interagency Forest Fire Coordination Group (IFFCG) was held to discuss and update members on the roles and responsibilities of the relevant agencies should there be any incidences related to the forest fire. There was a total of 28 (5 female and 23 male) for the Wangdue Dzongkhag IFFCG meeting and 20 members (3 female and 17 male) for the Punakha Dzongkhag.</p> <p>Zhemgang DFO: The awareness program on forest fire management was conducted for the communities of Nimshong-Thajong under Shingkar Gewog, Nyakhar-Tshaidang, Goleng and Dakphel under Nangkor Gewog. The participants were presented about the causes of forest fire, their consequences, preventive measures and fines and penalties as per the Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulations (FNCRR) of Bhutan 2017. A total of 180 (128 female and 52 male) individuals were in attendance.</p>			
	<p>Project Activity 10.9: By Year 1, develop green and climate-resilient design and construction principles (e.g. those that respond to increasing extreme hazards such as floods and extreme storms), and every 3 years (starting in Year 2), apply them to all infrastructure in and around PAs</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 940 1861 1021">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1861 940 2154 1021">5%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	5%
Activity Started -progress on track	5%			
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>PWS: Installation of 10 kW hybrid solar system at Phibsoo Outpost is complete and commissioned. The lighting system has been completed in all 17 structures of the Outpost and provides a reliable source of lighting to the park staff and duty personnel at the Outpost which otherwise was prone to frequent power outages.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Installation of hybrid solar system in other off grid areas will be explored in following years.</p>		
<p>Milestone 11: By Year 6, at least one high conservation, economically and culturally valued stretch of river linked to a PA is designated as free-</p>	<p>Project Activity 11.1: By Year 2, conduct necessary hydrological, biological, sociocultural, and economic assessments (considering freshwater species distributions, migratory paths of freshwater fish, riverine habitats, climate change impacts, and social and cultural values associated with river systems)</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UWICER: The Institute completed all the feasibility assessment of Chamkhar Chhu river basin (120 km from the base of</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 1232 1861 1313">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1861 1232 2154 1313">80%</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>An economic assessment will be conducted in Year 5</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	80%
Activity Started -progress on track	80%			

<p>flowing and effectively managed for conservation and climate-resilience</p>	<p>Gangkar Puensum to Rendibi) for proposing this stretch to be designated as free-flowing. A technical assessment report has been generated.</p>	<p>based on the recommendation of the Board of Trustees.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 11.2: By Year 3, conduct multi-stakeholder consultations within the catchment of the proposed free-flowing river</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>40%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UWICER: The validation workshop was conducted and the final technical assessment report was submitted to the WMD, who then submitted it to Head of the Ministry. The MoAF has then submitted the proposal to the Cabinet Secretariat for further endorsement. With the requirement to conduct the economic assessment, further stakeholder consultations will be conducted after its completion.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 11.3: By Year 5, evaluate and identify protection and management mechanisms for the free-flowing river that will provide the greatest conservation and community climate resilience benefits</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 11.4: Every 3 years (starting in Year 5), build capacity of individuals and organizations who will be implementing management mechanisms for the free-flowing river</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
<p>Project Activity 11.5: Every year (starting in Year 6), implement protection and management mechanisms for the free-flowing river (including stakeholder consultations) to reduce climate change impacts and increase ecological and downstream community resilience.</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>	
<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>		
<p>Milestone 12: By Year 7, watershed conditions in 10 critical catchments within the protected area system improved for climate resilience, wildlife and</p>	<p>Project Activity 12.1: By Year 3, identify and prioritize ten critical watersheds within PAs for drinking water and irrigation using the national river basin and climate change assessments, and other tools (focusing on quality, quantity, and timing of flows) following the Kuri Chu approach and using the ADVANCE results and the other two basin assessments covered by the Department of Forests</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>40%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>WMD: The Water Sources Mapping and Assessment Report identified the degraded watersheds within all the ten PAs and</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	

<p>socio-economic development</p>	<p>provided technical support to the respective parks to develop intervention plans.</p> <p>NCHM: The installation and setting up of weather stations have been planned at Singye Dzong under BWS and Gangjula under JDNP has been completed and is now fully operational. The AWS installed at both sites is of AWS Class C + snow type. The parameters recorded are temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, incoming & reflected radiation, snow depth, wind speed & wind direction. The weather stations will be used for weather data collection and managed by NCHM.</p>	<p>NCHM will be installing AWS Class C + snow type in Lunana in Year 6 after the completion of the flood warning and cryosphere research facility which is proposed in Year 5.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 12.2: By Year 4, evaluate and identify protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds that will provide the greatest conservation, socio-economic, and climate resilience benefits</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>30%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Assessment and mapping of water sources and springs across the country indicated that there are around 7399 water sources. Of these, 73.5% have remained unchanged while 24.8% are on the brink of drying up. Based on these assessments, the respective parks have identified the degraded watersheds and water sources and management plans are being developed.</p> <p>BWS: In consultation with the local government officials and field assessment, the park management identified the Babtong watershed at Khoma as degraded and required interventions. The identified watershed is leading to a shortage of drinking water and irrigation. Maintaining this watershed is crucial for the 83 households and institutions in the vicinity. Moreover, the mapping of degraded watershed areas is also done to initiate future watershed intervention programs in the proposed location. The management plan has been developed in consultation with 16 participants (6 female and 10 male) with technical support from the WMD.</p> <p>JDNP: The JDNP developed a watershed management intervention plan for the Chubu watershed at Chubu gewog in consultation with the targeted beneficiaries of 38 households. As per the water sources classification carried out in Year 3, 42 watershed areas were delineated that comprise of about 8.10 % (354.55 Km²) of the park area. Majority of watershed areas are broadly categorized as normal (54.76%, n=23), followed by pristine (30.9%, n=13) and degraded (14.2%, n=6). Amongst the six (6) degraded water sources, Sewola water source was identified as critical and requires urgent intervention to mitigate and restore the water for sustainable usage by the Chubu community and Sewola Shedra (Monastic institution). Two days' consultation meeting was conducted with 38 households of Chubu village, comprising 41 participants (23 female and 18 male) to discuss the causes of water problems, probable mitigation measures, and revalidation of the information in the field. The reason raised by community for degradation of watershed was forest degradation through timber harvesting and erratic weather condition. The decreasing water recharge areas is one of the main causes upon field validation.</p> <p>JKSNR: The JKSNR developed a watershed management intervention plan for the Thangdokha watershed at Gakiling in consultation with the targeted beneficiaries of 21 households. As per the water sources classification carried out in Year 3, amongst the five (5) degraded water sources under two geogs, Thangdokha water source was identified as critical and requires urgent intervention to mitigate and restore the water for sustainable usage by the Thangdokha community. Five days consultation meeting was conducted with 21 households of Thangdokha village, Gakiling geog comprising 35 participants (10 female and 25 male) to discuss the causes of water problems, probable mitigation measures, and revalidation of the</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Based on the urgent need of interventions prescribed in these watershed management plans, activities will be proposed and implemented in the PAs from Year 5 onwards.</p>	

	<p>information in the field. In the process of conducting consultation meeting on watershed management intervention planning, these 35 participants were introduced to the FNCRR, concepts on the importance of conservation, water, the interconnectedness of society and nature, and why conservation of forest is necessary.</p> <p>JSWNP: In discussion with the local government and communities and field assessment, the JSWNP developed a watershed management intervention plan for two degraded watersheds at Chumpigang Chhu at Langthel and Zhilichhu at Korphu Gewog. A total of 72 participants (38 female and 34 male) for Chumpigang Chhu and 85 participants (45 female and 40 male) for Zhilichhu were consulted. There are around 192 households benefitting from these watershed management interventions. The management plan has been developed with technical support from the WMD.</p> <p>JWS: The park management developed a management intervention plan for the Chukarpo watershed used by Jomotshangkha town and Langchenphu gewog. A total of 72 participants (11 female and 15 male) were consulted for the development of the plan.</p> <p>PNP: The PNP identified the Ngangney watershed at Jaray under Lhuentse as the degraded watershed and in consultation with 30 participants (19 female and 11 male), a watershed management intervention plan was developed. This watershed will benefit 28 households in the community.</p> <p>PWS: The PWS developed a watershed management plan for the Nichula watershed, with more than 23 sources, which serves as water source for 151 households in Nichula gewog. The interventions have been developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders including gewog officials and community members. However, with the rise in dependence on the watershed for resource extraction, developmental activities and climate change, the watershed has been impacted which requires intervention to protect for their future use. The watershed management plan was developed through a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders both in the field and at PWS. The plan development process started with scoping visits followed by consultation meetings and field assessments. Issues, causes, impact and intervention measures were collected during the consultation process. A total of 73 participants (19 female and 54 male) were consulted.</p> <p>RMNP: Serchu watershed under Umling Gewog, Sarpang was found to be degraded during watershed assessment in the previous year. More than 100 HHs depend on the Serchu watershed as their drinking water source. Therefore, a consultation was carried out with the Serchu water users (the people of Rejuk and Chubarthang communities) and a watershed management plan was developed as a management intervention to protect the degraded water sources for community adaptation and resiliency to climate change. A total of 31 participants (14 female and 17 male) were consulted.</p> <p>SWS: The park management developed a management intervention plan for Gengu watershed at Merak. It will directly benefit the 60 households residing in Merak.</p> <p>WCNP: The identified Thangbi watershed covers 9 water sources that supply water to more than 134 households of Thangbi-Kharsa chiwog. The community consultation meeting was attended by 77 participants from the chiwog (65 female and 12 male) and its management plan is developed.</p>	
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	<p>Project Activity 12.3: From Year 5 to Year 8 (three watersheds for each of the first three years, and one in Year 8), implement climate-smart protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds (including stakeholder consultations)</p>	Activity Not Yet Due	0%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p>	Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.	
	<p>Project Activity 12.4: Every ten years (next in Year 2), build capacity of individuals and organizations who will be implementing climate-smart protection and management mechanisms for ten critical watersheds</p>	Activity Started -progress delayed	2%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p>	Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. As per the training needs assessment report, the field offices and relevant organizations will be informed and trained, if required.	
	<p>Project Activity 12.5: From Year 6 to Year 14, establish foundation for payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes (e.g. park entry fees, water) in the protected areas</p>	Activity Started -ahead of schedule	18%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>UNDP GEF: Designed watershed management activities in Langthel and Korphu in Trongsa. The major focus of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes in Bhutan has been on management of water resources. The common principle applied is upstream communities (service providers) commit towards managing the water resources and downstream water users such as municipality, hotels and institutions (service users) pay a certain fee to the community groups. This scheme incentivises the service providers carry out interventions such as cleaning springs and rivers, not allowing overgrazing and overharvesting of forest resources. Watershed shed assessment for Gangzur and Saling watersheds is ongoing.</p>	Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. Relevant interventions will be implemented.	
<p>Milestone 13: By Year 7, National Five-Year Plans and all PA management plans incorporate natural capital valuation, key ecosystem services provided by PAs/BCs, and salient climate change risks and mitigation/adaptation strategies</p>	<p>Project Activity 13.1: By Year 2, model climate change scenarios, and predict impacts of climate change on Bhutan's biodiversity, freshwater resources and economy</p>	Activity Started -progress on track	12%
	<p>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</p> <p>NCHM: Training on Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Climate Change variables and Indices using Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) datasets over Bhutan was conducted with technical and financial support from ICIMOD in Nepal. The training covered selection of models for a defined area of interest, calculating and analyzing climate indices and analyzing climate change projections. The modelling of climate change scenarios (climate projection) of Bhutan is currently ongoing and is expected to be complete by March 2023. The procurement of high-resolution scanner and Central Procession Units for the climate data archival system (datasheet, data rescue and preservation) is ongoing.</p>	Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. The Climate Change Impact study on flow regime of one of the rivers in PA will be started in Q2, Year 5 after the climate projection is complete. NCHM is expected to train the field staff on the use of climate data and climate change information in Q2, Year 5.	

	<p>With regard to freshwater resources, the mapping and assessment of currently used water resources in Bhutan conducted by the WMD under Activity 12.1 and 12.2 indicated that 24.8% of the water sources are on the brink of drying up. These are mostly attributed to the impacts of climate change on precipitation patterns such as a rise in rainfall intensity, reduction in its temporal spread, and a marked decline in the winter rain, coupled with other anthropogenic causes including road construction, transmission lines, land use change and overgrazing. These details will be useful in understanding the impacts of climate change in Bhutan.</p> <p>UWICER: The UWICER conducted a 5-day workshop to develop a research framework for assessing climate change impacts on the distribution of species using maxent in June 2022. The species of interest were bear, snow leopard, golden langur and wild pigs. There were forestry officials from NCD, UWICER, Bumthang Division, JDNP, Mongar DFO, and Sarpang DFO attending the workshop. A camera trap survey was also conducted in Naro under Lingzhi Range in JDNP. 2 days meeting to validate the research framework was conducted in December 2022.</p>	<p>Data analysis and publication of the results will be complete by June 2023.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 13.2: By Year 5, conduct and update valuation of key ecosystem services and scenario planning (climate and development) in all PAs/BCs (one assessment per PA, and a single assessment across the BCs)</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Valuation studies of ecosystem services will be initiated in Year 5.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 13.3: In Year 6, incorporate findings of the natural capital valuation, key ecosystem services, and climate change assessments into the 13th National Five-Year Plan (for 2023-2028), and into the respective PA and BC plans</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 13.4: Every two years (starting in Year 6), build awareness and capacity of the government, academia, and research institutions to use the tools and findings (associated with the natural capital valuation, ecosystem services, and climate change assessments) for decision-making</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
	<p>Project Activity 13.5: Every five years (starting in Year 6), review and propose amendments on relevant existing policies based on findings of key ecosystem services valuation</p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due</p>	<p>0%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>	
<p>Milestone 14: By</p>	<p>Project Activity 14.1: Every five years (starting in Year 2, and synching with National Five-Year Plan cycles), develop climate-smart PA and BC management plans</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>30%</p>

<p>Year 6, the PA network is clearly demarcated, by Year 2 the PA network has climate-smart management plans, and by Year 2 has a system to track management effectiveness</p>	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>16 of the 18 management plans have been completed as of December 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid through 2027 for SWS and 2029 for PNP - Complete: BWS, JDNP, JKSNR, JSWNP, JWS, PWS, RMNP, WCNP, BC1, BC4, BC5, BC7, BC8 - under review by NCD: BC2, BC3, BC6 <p>UNDP GEF: All field works for conducting inventories/consultation with public have been completed and drafting of BC Management Plans for BC 1 and BC 4 are ongoing. The BC 2 management plan has been drafted and submitted to NCD for review</p> <p>NCD: The Division printed the park management plans for JDNP and JSWNP for distribution to relevant offices. Supported printing of posters and booklets on Rhododendrons of PNP.</p> <p>JDNP: The JDNP Management Plan has been finalized and endorsed by the Department.</p> <p>JSWNP: The JSWNP Management Plan has been finalized and endorsed by the Department.</p> <p>RMNP: The rapid biodiversity survey for vegetation, mammals, birds, reptile and herpetofauna have been completed using the Epicollect5 app in the SMART mobile tool. As part of the SES, around 700 households were surveyed and data collection. RMNP falls under three Dzongkhags jurisdictions with a total of 1389 HHs under seven Gewogs. Therefore, the consultation on the draft conservation management plan was carried out at four strategic locations of Phangkhar, Trong, Umling and Taraythang Gewogs to ensure the community participation in a sustainable forest resource management regime while conservation is focused. A total of 442 HHs (234 female and 208 male) attended the consultation meetings and the suggestions from the community were incorporated and aligned with the objectives of the management plan. The Management Plan has been finalized and endorsed by the Department.</p> <p>WCNP: Enumeration of local forest management was done for the estimation of timber volume for inclusion in the management plan. The data has been compiled and the analysis is completed. A draft management plan has been submitted to NCD for review. Public consultation with most of the relevant stakeholders including communities and local government has been completed for Choekhor, Kurtoed, Gangzur and Sephu gewogs. A total of 107 (37 female and 70 male) attended the consultation meetings. The Management Plan has been finalized and endorsed by the Department.</p> <p>Mongar DFO: The Division with support from the officials at the Range Offices has compiled and analyzed the data from the rapid biodiversity survey of mammals, birds, fishes, herpetofauna and flora, and social economic survey for developing the BC management plan. Community consultation on the BC management plan has been conducted for 233 participants (136 female and 97 male). The Management Plan has been finalized and endorsed by the Department.</p> <p>Sarpang DFO: The draft BC-3 Management is under review.</p> <p>Samdrup Jongkhar DFO: The Division conducted a birds and butterflies survey. A total of 193 species of birds and 70 species of butterflies were recorded creating baseline data. The survey also recorded a total of 21 water bird species along Motanga</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>The 3 draft plans for BC2, BC3 and BC6 will be sought endorsement from the TAC in early 2023. for completion to bring the total to 18 by end of 2023 and accordingly printed.</p> <p>The midterm review of the SWS and PNP management plans will be done in Year 5 and 6 respectively.</p>
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	<p>River and Nyera Ama Chuu. Three species of migratory water bird (Great cormorant, Little Cormorant & Gosander) which are seen in a cold season was also recorded.</p> <p>Trashigang DFO: As a part of SES, Questionaries' based survey was conducted in Merak, Sakten, Kangpara and Lauri Geog. Community consultation on the BC management plan has been conducted for 165 participants (56 female and 109 male) from Merak, Sakteng, Jangpara, Laurii and Serthig including LG and Park officials. The draft BC-6 Management is under review.</p>									
	<p>Project Activity 14.2: By Year 6, physically demarcate all PAs/BCs, and provide ongoing maintenance</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP GEF: The installation of boundary pillars for BC 4 and BC 8 completed. Also conducted the meeting with DoFPS (Nature Conservation Division) and National Land Commission to discuss the way forward for the zonation of biological corridors and protected area systems of Bhutan.</p> <p>NCD: Standards on "Protected Area boundary Pillars; Design, specification and criteria" developed and field assessments have been completed. While more than 30% of pillars have been received, procurement of pillars is still ongoing (supplier has asked for extension due to unavoidable circumstances). Few pillars have been dispatched to few PAs already.</p> <p>JDNP: Boundary pillar fixation site selection and requirement of pillar have been finalized in consultation with local government officials, and nearby territorial forest divisional offices (Wangdue and Paro) and WCNP.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 432 1854 488">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1854 432 2154 488">15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 488 2154 544"><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 544 2154 735">Pillar fixation will be carried out in Year 5 after the pillars have been received and transported to the field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 735 2154 884">The public consultation for park zonation under SWS is spilled over to Year 5 and will be completed by June 2023.</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	15%	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>		Pillar fixation will be carried out in Year 5 after the pillars have been received and transported to the field.		The public consultation for park zonation under SWS is spilled over to Year 5 and will be completed by June 2023.	
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The public consultation for park zonation under SWS is spilled over to Year 5 and will be completed by June 2023.										
	<p>Project Activity 14.3: Every ten years (next in Year 1), carry out participatory zoning (including revisions) for each PA/BC</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP GEF: PAs/BCs boundary shape files are officially endorsed by the Government and new zonation guideline is in place to revise PAs and BCs outer zones based on endorsed shapefiles.</p> <p>NCD: Zonation of 10 parks completed, however, incorporation of final comments from stakeholders in the final draft report is still ongoing.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 890 1854 946">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1854 890 2154 946">18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 946 2154 1002"><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 1002 2154 1193">Finalization of zonation report will be complete in June 2023.</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	18%	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>		Finalization of zonation report will be complete in June 2023.			
Activity Started -progress on track	18%									
<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>										
Finalization of zonation report will be complete in June 2023.										
	<p>Project Activity 14.4: Every two years (starting in Year 1), strengthen existing information management systems for improved data collection and standardized reporting</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>Comprehensive and centralized data management has been identified as a project need, especially for project related outcomes and related IP. WWF has been discussing these needs with the EEs.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1585 1198 1854 1254">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1854 1198 2154 1254">10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 1254 2154 1310"><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1585 1310 2154 1439">Development of a data management system will be initiated in Year 5.</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	10%	<i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i>		Development of a data management system will be initiated in Year 5.			
Activity Started -progress on track	10%									
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	<p>UWICER: The Institute trained 19 (1 female and 18 male) forestry officials of PWS on Wildlife camera trapping techniques and data collection, and scat survey and collection. In addition, the Institute also trained 7 (all male) forestry officials of PWS on camera trap data organization and analysis.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 14.5: Every year (next in Year 1), conduct monitoring of PA programs and activities</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress de- layed</p>	<p>9%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP GEF: Trained field officials on the conduct of KBA assessment through a virtual training. It was attended by 28 officials from 14 field divisions.</p> <p>With lifting of certain travel and gathering restrictions from May-June 2022, all project specific physical monitoring at the field level is ongoing and virtual monitoring is also continued. The project requires additional guidance on how to central monitoring and evaluate progress.</p>		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>
	<p>Project Activity 14.6: Every five years (next in Year 1), evaluate PA/BC management effectiveness using Bhutan METT+ approach</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress de- layed</p>	<p>20%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP GEF: An internal assessment using Bhutan METT+ by 19 field offices have been completed. The review of the internal assessment has been completed for all 19 Sites including external assessment for identified sites. The drafting of report is ongoing.</p>		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>State of Bhutan's Protected Areas will be developed by end of January 2023.</p>
	<p>Project Activity 14.7: Conduct a periodic 3-year review (first in Year 3), a midterm evaluation (Year 8), and a final evaluation (Year 14) for Bhutan for Life</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>10%</p>
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The BFL Fund's independent evaluation of the Conservation Plan has been completed. The findings and recommendations were presented to the BFL Fund Board of Trustees Members in July 2022 and to the WWF AE for their review and consultation. WWF AE has been consulting with the EE's on their proposed changes.</p>		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Review the need for changes to the logical framework.</p>
<p>Milestone 15: By Year 5, PAs/BCs are equipped with adequate and competent staff, and by Year 10 all PAs/BCs are equipped with essential equipment and infrastructure</p>	<p>Project Activity 15.1: Every five years (starting in 2016), conduct and institute competency-based human resources needs and training needs assessments</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>The Royal Civil Service Commission with support from the Department developed competency-based human resources needs and training needs assessment (TNA) for Forest Rangers. The key competencies and capacity development interventions identified for Rangers and Foresters includes survey methodology, data management, GIS and GPS mapping, silviculture, natural resource management, networking, stakeholder mapping, legal aspects on negotiation and mediation, conflict</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>45%</p> <p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>TNA based on the framework.</p>

	management (leadership) and communication skills.		
	Project Activity 15.2: Every year (starting in Year 1), carry out capacity development programs based on the training needs assessment	Activity Started -progress on track	20%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>NCD: A training on drone handling and use has been conducted by the UWICER with support from the NCD for the forestry officials. A total of 43 officials (3 female and 40 male) had attended the training in Bumthang.</p> <p>UWICER: Training on refreshers course on animal rescue and attended by 78 forestry officials from the field offices in the Southern region. The training covered animal handling and health, chemical immobilization and practical aspects of drug preparation, dosage and its calculation and delivering of drugs were covered to make them competent to handle a case in the field. Following trainings were also conducted for the forestry officials in the later quarter of Year 4:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on Computer Literacy - 22 Officials attended; 2. Training on GIS Application - 28 Officials attended; 3. Training on Advanced Forest Management - 26 Officials attended; and 4. Training on Advanced Park Management - 26 Officials attended. <p>WCNP: A one-day training and awareness program on the legal procedures and understanding of the laws was provided to the forestry officials from WCNP, Mongar DFO and Bumthang DFO, and police personnel. The District Judge and Superintendent of Police of Bumthang were the Resource Persons. The program was attended by 28 participants (4 female and 24 male).</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Wildlife and animal rescue trainings will continue for all the Rescue Focal Officials from the PAs and BCs.</p>	
	Project Activity 15.3: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement staffing plan in all PAs/BCs (and achieve full staffing in all PAs/BCs by Year 5)	Activity Started -progress on track	92%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>As of the reporting period, the number of staff is maintained at 675 which includes all officials engaged in BFL activities across all PAs and BCs. This is an increase of 295 from the 2016 baseline of 380.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Staff numbers will be maintained to meet the target of 731 from Year 5 onwards.</p>	
	Project Activity 15.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement infrastructure plan (including maintenance) in all PAs/BCs (and achieve full infrastructure in all PAs/BCs by Year 10)	Activity Started -progress delayed	25%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p>		<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p>

	<p>BWS: The maintenance works of Singye Dzong Guard Post and Shingphel Guard Post are complete. Maintenance works for Singye Dzong Guard Post include re-roofing, paneling, paintings, reconstruction of walls and extension of the kitchen including replacement of ceiling and flooring. The renovation of the Shingphel Guard Post included the reconstruction of the structure which was previously damaged due to the snowfall.</p> <p>JDNP: The maintenance works under JDNP include maintenance of existing infrastructure (headquarter, 2 units staff quarter in Damji, Park Range Offices at Gasa and Lunana) which are completed. The works included the replacement of doors, windows, flooring and repairing drains and toilets in Damji including maintenance of park HQ 411 m approach road. Construction of a caretaker's residence and of septic tank at Gasa Park Range was also carried out. The maintenance of the Lunana Park Range office was carried out as the existing structures' condition were deteriorated. The works include maintenance of ceiling, flooring and toilets, paneling and drainage.</p> <p>JSWNP: The maintenance works including flooring, drainage and paintings for office and staff quarter at Langthel range office has been completed.</p> <p>JWS: Construction of both parking for the headquarter and caretaker residence is complete.</p> <p>PNP: Maintenance of staff quarters at the Headquarters, Ura and Phawan Range office have been completed. The works included the construction of proper kitchens, maintenance of toilets and water supply pipelines and repainting of walls at the headquarters. While for Phawan range, works included the replacement of office flooring and a proper drainage system.</p> <p>PWS: The construction of a range office at Thremba has been completed and now it is fully operational. Maintenance works including replacement and painting of roofing, and repairing of toilets of office structures at Phibsoo Outpost has been completed. In addition, maintenance of the Phibsoo Head Office has also been completed. The maintenance involved the painting head office, fixing partitions with aluminum metals and Bhutanese paintings including internal toilet maintenance.</p> <p>RMNP: The maintenance of the 3-unit staff quarters at Umling Range is complete. The maintenance works included the replacement of old and damaged windows, doors, ceilings, roofs and CGI sheets which caused leakage during monsoon. Further, the floor and surrounding drainage were also maintained including the wall painting and re-wiring. The damaged washrooms and toilet were also repaired. In addition, the maintenance of the VIP guest house at Manas was also carried out. The activity includes the construction of a canopy and the replacement of basic furnishings and items for the kitchen, toilet and guest rooms.</p> <p>SWS: The construction of a four-unit staff quarter for the officials at the Merak Range Office has been completed. Maintenance of the office building and drinking water supply in the Sakteng Range Office has been started. However, due to cold climatic conditions, cement work will be executed from March 2023 only.</p> <p>WCNP: The construction of a water supply scheme for the newly constructed Guard Post at Mesithang, Tang gewog under Bumthang is completed. Construction of a Ranger Transit Camp at Gomthang has been completed and it is furnished with</p>	<p>The maintenance works in SWS and Mongar will be carried over to the Year 5.</p>
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	<p>basic kitchen and bedding amenities. It is powered by a solar home lighting system. Maintenance of staff quarter at range offices has been completed. For Sephu Range, works included the fixing of the prefabricated wooden panel in the staff quarter and some rectification of electrification. For Dungkar Range, it was mainly civil works such as roofing repainting and electrical re-wiring.</p> <p>Bumthang DFO: The construction of a two-storied Chumey Range office at Domkhar, Chumey is completed. The office has been inaugurated and fully utilized.</p> <p>Mongar DFO: 90% of the maintenance of the Autsho Staff quarter is completed. While the electrification (re-wiring) is completed, the water supply works are ongoing and will be completed by end of January 2023. The maintenance of the Tangmachu Beat Office is ongoing and will be completed by March 2023. The works include re-wiring, ceiling, window, floor and drain maintenance.</p> <p>Paro DFO: The Division completed the maintenance works at the Zonglayla office and the Haa range office. The maintenance works at the Zonglayla office included replacing of ceilings, water pipeline, plumbing and electrical repairs have been completed. While for the Haa office, maintenance on water supply lines, electrification and drainage systems has been completed.</p> <p>Pema Gatshel DFO: As a part of mitigation measures to prevent the division office approach road from landslides, a retaining wall consisting of 47 meters in length and 3.5 meters in height was constructed.</p> <p>Samdrup Jongkhar DFO: The Division has completed the renovation of a Range Office at Samdrup Jongkhar. The works included the replacement of ceilings, windows, doors and flooring of the office structure. A proper drainage system has been constructed and walls and roofs have been repainted.</p> <p>Sarpang DFO: The Division has completed the maintenance of the Southern Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (SWRRC) at Jigmeling, Sarpang. The maintenance works included the replacement of ceilings, doors, window frames, electrical works and paintings.</p> <p>Trashigang DFO: The construction of the BC range office at Wamrong is complete. The maintenance of the Khaling office and staff quarter is complete. The maintenance works include roofing, ceiling replacement, renovation of toilets, repainting of walls and re-electrification works of both office and residence.</p> <p>Wangdue DFO: Construction of a water tower to store the water tank and a borewell installation for water supply to the Kamichhu Office has been completed. A wildlife rescue shelter at Lobesa has been completed. The works included the replacement and extension of old fencing, the construction of cages and the entry gate of the shelter.</p> <p>Zhemgang DFO: The construction of the BC4 range office at Shingkhar has been started but it has been halted as the progress was not satisfactory, the contractor has been terminated.</p>	<p>In year 5, the Zhemgang DFO will carry out re-designing and re-estimation while the construction will be proposed in year 6.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 15.5: Every year (starting in Year 1), procure vehicles and equipment (including maintenance) for all PAs/BCs (and achieve full vehicles and equipment in all PAs/BCs by Year 7)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1563 1380 1803 1437">Activity Started -progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1803 1380 2152 1437">35%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started -progress on track	35%
Activity Started -progress on track	35%			

	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>UNDP-GEF: Supported fueling and maintenance of 16 trail bikes financed through the GEF project. NCD also procured basic office equipment such as scanners, printers, projectors and a set of rafting accessories for distribution to field offices managing the biological corridors.</p> <p>BWS: The park procured new furniture such as table and chairs for the BWS conference hall as the old structures were old and damaged.</p> <p>JWS: The vehicle maintenance budget has been used for fuel and maintenance of the office vehicles and bikes.</p> <p>PWS: Procurement of office furniture for newly constructed Phibsoo Range office has been completed.</p> <p>RMNP: The park office vehicles have been maintained and repaired.</p> <p>SWS: The SWS procured a chair for the Headquarter office and basic kitchen and bedding amenities for the Rangers' Transit Camp at Phongmey. The items procured include curry cookers, boilers, pots and pans, refrigerator, blankets, pillows, mattresses and curtains.</p> <p>Wangdue DFO: The furniture, heaters and other office accessories have been procured for the newly constructed Kamichhu Office.</p>	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>In the next reporting period, the implementing agencies will continue purchase the required office stationery and equipment necessary for the smooth implementation of the BFL activities.</p>	
<p>Milestone 16: By Year 4, feasibility assessments for new sources of sustainable financing have been completed, and by Year 8, new sources of long-term sustainable financing for Bhutan's PAs have been developed, approved by the RGoB, implemented, and are producing funding that is flowing to the PAs</p>	<p>Project Activity 16.1: Development, lobbying and implementation of new sustainable financial mechanisms</p> <p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>A final report on the from the consultants hired to complete a feasibility study on Innovative Financing was presented to the BFL Fund Board Members at their 9th meeting, held 22 July 2022. The members expressed that the report included largely traditional financing mechanisms and lacked innovative ideas. The report was accepted, however Board instructed to institute a FIC sub-committee to take forward milestone 16. The FIC sub-committee was constituted of both national and international experts to bring in new global innovative ideas of sustainable financing. The FIC sub-committee will then report to the board for strategic guidance and endorsements. In addition, a new international consultant will be hired to perform a new feasibility assessment for sustainable financing mechanisms for the Bhutan for Life (BFL) Program. The ToR of the international consultant is being finalized.</p> <p>Funding to pay for a new feasibility study will need to be moved from other project activities, which is under review.</p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>15%</p> <p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>A new feasibility assessment of financing mechanisms will be carried out in year 5</p>

2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS ⁷							
2.4.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK							
<i>Fund-level impact⁸ (Mitigation/Adaptation)</i>	<i>Core indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value (year 4)</i>	<i>Cumulative value (year 1-year4)</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes⁹, if any)</i>
M4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, reforestation, reduced deforestation, and through sustainable forest management and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks	<i>Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2eq) sequestered</i>	206.2M tCO2eq	2.5M tCO2eq	10M tCO2eq)	218.7 M tCO2eq <i>(additional) 12.5M tCO2eq)</i>	241.3M tCO2eq <i>(additional 35.1M tCO2eq)</i>	The annual forest growth has been maintained.
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	<i>Number of direct beneficiaries: total, by gender, and as % of the country pop.</i>	0	2,078 <i>(1012 female and 1066 male)</i>	16,691 <i>2.38% national population (7,657 female and 9,034 male)</i>	-	<i>Approx. 35,000 people living in PAs (55% female) major beneficiaries</i>	<i>Cumulative beneficiaries listed in all the activities under Milestones 3, 4, 5 and 6.</i>
	<i>Number indirect beneficiaries: total, by gender, and as % of the country pop.</i>	0	38,155 <i>(17,971 female and 20,184 male)</i>	83,455 <i>11.92% national population (39,307 female and 44,148 male)</i>	0	<i>Approx. 110,000 people living in rural areas near PAs (55% female) significant beneficiaries</i>	

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

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

⁹ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services	<i>Coverage/ scale of ecosystem and ES protected/strengthened in response to climate variability and change</i>	<i>1,639,650 ha (METT+ assessment of Bhutan's PAS as of 2016)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,639,650 ha</i>	<i>1,975,000 ha. of PAS managed to high sustainability standards</i>	<i>1,975,000 ha. of PAS managed to high sustainability standards</i>	<i>Updated METT+ score will be reported in 2023.</i>
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2.4.2a PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK ¹⁰							
Project/Programme (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Indicators	Baseline	Current value (year 4)	Cumulative value (year 1-year 4)	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes ¹¹ , if any)
M9.0 Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions	<i>Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) sequestered</i>	<i>206.2M tCO₂eq (2016)</i>	<i>2.5M tCO₂eq</i>	<i>10M tCO₂eq</i>	<i>12.5M tCO₂eq</i>	<i>35.1M tCO₂eq</i>	<i>Indicator targets are in addition to baseline.</i>
	<i>Hectares of land or forests areas under sustainable management or improved protection and management.</i>	<i>0 (2017)</i>	<i>1149.74 ha</i>	<i>2,711.29 ha</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3000 ha</i>	<i>Cumulative figure for SLM, new and plantation maintenance since baseline.</i>
A6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	<i>Number of plans using data and recommendations from climate change analysis</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>10 PA/BC management plans</i>	<i>Incorporated into the final management plans of BWS, JDNP, JKSNR, JWCNP, RMNP, PWS, BC8_Wangdue Phodrang, BC5_Pema Gatsel, BC1_Parogang, and BC7_Mongar, and development plans of BC2_Wangdue Phodrang, BC6_Tashigang</i>
			<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>2 National Five-Year Plans</i>	
			<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>70 business plans</i>	
A8.0 Strengthened awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes	<i>Percent of target population aware of the potential impacts of climate change and range of possible responses</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>145 hh (75 female, 70 male)</i>	<i>87% (6598 out of 7500 HHs)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>80% of all households within PAs</i>	<i>This figure is inclusive of all the activities carried out since Year 1.</i>

¹⁰ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

¹¹ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework or relevant FAA.

<p>Socio-economic wellbeing of communities in and in the vicinity of PA system enhanced by climate informed natural resource management. Communities within PA system continue to live in harmony with nature</p>	<p><i>Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries: total, by gender, and as % of the country population</i></p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2078 hh (1012 female, 1066 male)</p> <p>38,155 hh (17,971 female, 20,184 male)</p>	<p>Direct - 16,691 (7,657 female and 9,034 male) 2.38%</p> <p>Indirect - 83,455 (39,307 female, 44,148 male) 11.92%</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>- Approx. 35,000 people living in PAs (55% female) major beneficiaries</p> <p>- Approx. 110,000 people living in rural areas near PAs (55% female) significant beneficiaries</p>	<p>All the beneficiaries under Miles and 6 Since Year 1. The figure shows 6 households as beneficiaries so it is disaggregate data by gender.</p>
<p>Maintain stable and thriving populations of key species contributing toward national and global biodiversity goals. Maintain habitat and ecosystem diversity and contiguity.</p>	<p><i>Population of tigers in the wild</i></p>	<p>103 (2015)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>103</p>	<p>113</p>	<p>123 (Year 6)</p>	
	<p><i>Population of snow leopards in the wild</i></p>	<p>96 (2016)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>96</p>	<p>96</p>	<p>96</p>	<p>No changes</p>

2.4.2b PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK¹²

Project/Programme (Outputs / Milestones)	indicators	Baseline	Current value (year 4)	Cumulative value (year 1- year 4)	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes)
<p>1. From Year 2 onwards, forest quality and extent (at 1.1M ha) maintained within the PA network, thereby sequestering 240 M tCO₂eq and increasing climate resilience through forest ecosystem conservation</p>	<p><i>Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (TCO₂eq) sequestered</i></p>	<p>206.2M tCO₂eq</p>	<p>2.5M tCO₂eq</p>	<p>(10M tCO₂eq)</p>	<p>218.7 M tCO₂eq (additional 12.5M tCO₂eq)</p>	<p>241.3M tCO₂eq (additional 35.1M tCO₂eq)</p>	<p>The annual forest cover has been maintained</p>
<p>2. By Year 4, degraded lands within the PA network are brought under climate-smart reforestation mechanism to enhance the</p>	<p><i>Hectares of degraded land under reforestation</i></p>	<p>0 (2017)</p>	<p>1149.74 ha</p>	<p>2,711.29 ha</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>3,000 ha</p>	<p>Following reforestation in Funding Project</p>

¹² As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

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

carbon stock (above and below ground) and increase climate resiliency							
3. By Year 8, all communities in PAs value, support, and engage in conservation initiatives including waste management	<i># of people voluntarily involved in conservation activities (sex-disaggregated)</i>	0	145 hh (75 female, 70 male)	10,317 (F- 4711; M- 5606)	-	35,000 people (Year 8)	Total number engaged in activities stone 3.
4. From Year 7 onwards, all communities living within PAs use traditional knowledge, best available science and technologies to increase their climate and disaster resilience	<i># HHs adopting climate adaptation mechanisms (sex-disaggregated)</i>	0	0	0	-	7500 HHs (Year 7)	Following report in Funding Pro
5. By Year 4, 80% of all households within PAs benefit from reduced human wildlife conflict as a result of adoption of appropriate policies, technologies and systems	<i>% of households within PAs adopting appropriate human wildlife conflict mitigation measures</i>	0	2168 hh (1119 male, 1049 female)	6157 hh (82%)	-	80% (Year 4)	6,157 House updated from <i>ndences when tion is stable</i> “% of households adopting appropriate wildlife conflict mitigation measures”.
6. By Year 9, 80% of all households within PAs and neighbouring areas have increased access to nature-based employment and income generating opportunities including eco-tourism	<i># of households/individuals employed by nature-based enterprise (sex-disaggregated)</i>	0	217 (127 female, 90 male)	217 (F- 127; M- 90)	-	6000 HHs (Year 9)	217 households based on the of households employed by nature enterprise).
7. By Year 6, populations of tigers and snow leopards – two flagship species that represent major ecosystems – are increased or stable (tigers increased by at least 20% over 2015 levels, and snow leopards stable at 2016 levels)	<i>Population of tigers in the wild</i>	103 (2015)	0	103	113	123 (Year 6)	Following report in Funding Pro
	<i>Population of snow leopards in the wild</i>	96 (2016)	0	96	96	96 (Year 7)	Following report in Funding Pro
8. By Year 6, information on the conservation status of 10 other high-profile, lesser known, endangered or endemic flora and fauna species established, and five climate-	<i>Number of conservation plans</i>	0	2	2	-	10	1. Himalayan chid 2. Golden Ma

smart species conservation plans developed (in addition to those for tigers and snow leopards)							
9. By Year 2, Zero Poaching Framework and SMART/effective patrolling instituted in all PAs/BCs to prevent, combat, and monitor poaching, wildlife trade, and other illegal activities	<i>Number of parks implementing SMART patrolling</i>	1	18	18	-	10	10 Pas 8 BCs
10. By Year 6, key high-biodiversity and climate resilience value habitats (and areas that connect them) are under improved management (forests, lowland grasslands, and alpine meadows)	<i>Hectares of habitat under improved management</i>	0	288.91 ha	1068.96 Ha	-	1675 ha (Year 6)	288.91 Ha res
11. By Year 6, at least one high conservation, economically and culturally valued stretch of river linked to a PA is designated as free-flowing and effectively managed for conservation and climate-resilience	<i>Improved or stable river basin health as measured by Rover Basin Health Score-card</i>	0	0	0	-	1	Indicator und
12. By Year 7, watershed conditions in 10 critical catchments within the protected area system improved for climate resilience, wildlife and socio-economic development	<i>Number of watersheds with management plan</i>	0	10	10	-	10	BWS, JDNP, JWS, PNP, PV and WCNP.
13. By Year 7, National Five-Year Plans and all PA management plans incorporate natural capital valuation, key ecosystem services provided by PAs/BCs, and salient climate change risks and mitigation/adaptation strategies	<i>Number of Plans incorporating natural capital valuation and key ecosystem services</i>	0	0	0	-	10 (PAs)	Following rep in Funding Pro
		0	0	0	-	1 (BC)	
		0	0	0	-	1 (FYP)	

<p>14. By Year 6, the PA network clearly demarcated, by Year 2 has climate management plans, and by Year 2 has a system to track management effectiveness</p>	<p><i>Bhutan METT+ management effectiveness scores</i></p>	<p>66.2% (2016)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>66.2% (2016)</p>	<p>-</p>	<p><i>At least 80% cumulative score against METT+ indicators</i></p>	<p>Updated ME reported in 20</p>
<p>15. By Year 5, PAs/BCs are equipped with adequate and competent staff, and by Year 10, all PAs/BCs are equipped with essential equipment and infrastructure</p>	<p><i># of competent full-time PA network staff in place</i></p>	<p>380</p>	<p>59</p>	<p>675 (2022)</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>722</p>	
<p>16. By Year 4, feasibility assessments for new sources of sustainable financing have been completed, and by Year 8, new sources of long-term sustainable financing for Bhutan's PAs have been developed, approved by the RGoB, implemented, and are producing funding that is flowing to the PAs</p>	<p><i>Increase Government funding level of PAs</i></p>	<p>USD 3.4M / year</p>	<p>USD 4.6 M (2022)</p>	<p>USD 17.37 M (year 1 to year 4)</p>	<p>USD 5.27M / year (Year 8)</p>	<p>USD 7.1M / year</p>	<p>The RGOB h meet their in contributions the new mech</p>

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

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

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and lockdown in the Q1 of Year 4, most of the activities such as consultancy, training, procurement, construction, travel and related sub-activities were delayed or deferred. Bhutan has been very conservative in their approach to the COVID-19 pandemic and has instituted multiple lockdowns due to detected community transmissions. Most of the districts in the Southern areas of the country have remained in full/partial lockdown during the reporting period. These compounding challenges will require extensive support from WWF to bring the project up to speed according to its original implementation plan.

As per the recommendation from the evaluation of Conservation Plan (2022), the Project Coordination Unit has been brought under the Director of Department of Forest and Park Services from the Nature Conservation Division. The Director is the new Program Director. Further, the PSC has been elevated from the Department to the Ministerial level and is now chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry. The members of the PSC have been reconstituted depending on the need and relevancy to the BFL Program.

With the enactment of the Civil Service Reform Act of Bhutan 2022, the DoFPS (previously under Ministry of Agriculture and Forest) has been transferred to a new Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Additionally, the Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) has been dissolved. As such, the GCF's National Designated Authority (NDA) has been moved to the Ministry of Finance for greater synergy, coordination and management of resources.

The Royal Government of Bhutan has also placed restrictions on capacity building and related soft-skills interventions, which impacted a lot the implementation in 2022. WWF has been discussing this impact on how to address the government's new requirements and restrictions to ensure the project's implementation can continue to move forward. Justifications for capacity building are to be included that link such an activity with a direct, on-the-ground intervention.

2.6 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

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

<i>Challenge encountered</i>	<i>Type¹⁴</i>	<i>Measures adopted</i>	<i>Impact on the project implementation¹⁵</i>	<i>Lessons learned and Other Remarks</i>
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¹⁴ Implementation; Legal; Financial; Environmental/Social; Political; Procurement; Other; AML/CFT; Sanctions; Prohibited Practices.

¹⁵ Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

<i>With changes in government and government priorities following the pandemic, there have been and continue to be restrictions around social gatherings and general capacity building activities</i>	<i>Political</i>	<i>WWF has met with government officials and remains in close contact with the EEs. WWF has worked with the PCU to closely tie relevant capacity building activities to direct, on-the-ground interventions</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>This matter is also relevant for the overall governance of the project. The BFL Fund Board of Trustees will need to continue to engage on this topic throughout the national elections in 2023.</i>
<i>Low capacity within government agencies (e.g., UWICER and NCHM) to deliver on project interventions</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>EEs and government agencies informed WWF. WWF has provided technical support and is organizing internally to increase this execution support.</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Capacity restraints have caused major delays on project implementation. WWF is taking this into consideration for all future projects as it works to address this matter in BFL.</i>
<i>Delays in meeting milestones required for 2nd GCF disbursement due to in-country capacity, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>WWF had to request a one-time waiver on the Project's disbursement conditions to receive the 2nd disbursement from GCF.</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>WWF has reviewed recommendations made by the independent evaluation contracted by the BFL Fund Board and consulted with the EEs on how to improve implementation and revise the logical framework to ensure all relevant milestones are met for the next disbursement which should be requested by Oct. 2024.</i> <i>WWF will be submitting these proposed changes in a "restructuring plan" to the GCF Secretariat in mid 2023.</i>
<i>Unexpected snowfall damaged the transportation route hampering the progress for DRE</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>Works carried out after the snow melted and routes maintained and reconnected.</i> <i>To expedite the route maintenance works, the contractor agreed to support the working lunches for the workers maintaining the route.</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Changing weather patterns and natural disasters will have to be considered during the planning stage.</i>
<i>Difficult for contractors to procure materials and hire at previously quoted rate</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>Cost escalations were addressed by the EEs with WWF.</i> <i>The park offices have sometimes taken on construction themselves.</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>The BFLFS, which manages the BFL Financial Model, updated participants on the regular annual adjustments (for inflation and exchange rates) that had been made to the Financial Model in preparation for development of the 2022 AWPB. WWF was comfortable with these adjustments.</i> <i>WWF reminded the BFLFS and the PCU that although cost projections in the Financial Model will be updated, the project must continue to adhere to the following guidelines:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project costs assigned to GCF may be reallocated to other GCF-funding activities within the same component •Changes to the total cost of each component can't be larger than 10%
<i>No engineer services for estimates and drawings (esp. for construction works). District</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	<i>Park offices addressed this matter directly with the PCU and also requested and followed-up</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>PCU informed the Head of Department of Forest and Parks Services, who then instructed PCU to inform</i>

<p><i>engineers have their own planned activities.</i></p>		<p><i>constantly with Engineers in other organizations.</i></p> <p><i>WWF has advised this issue be raised at the Department level, and to hire an engineer on a contract basis if required.</i></p>		<p><i>field offices to hire infrastructure-based Engineers. PCU also informed about this repetitive issue to the Fund Secretariat and WWF.</i></p>
<p><i>Community consultation is relatively new for Bhutan, and due to COVID-19 restrictions was unable to proceed as required, particularly on ecotourism related activities.</i></p>	<p><i>Environmental/Social</i></p>	<p><i>The PCU informed WWF that owing to COVID-19 travel restrictions, community consultations were very challenging. For the ecotourism activities (that were of concern to WWF) where there was no community nearby or no community involvement in the intended activity, no consultation was held. Nonetheless, the Implementing Agencies (IAs) completed consultations where possible and filed Minutes of the Meeting with sex-disaggregated data. These consultations included formal, one-to-one, informal, and virtual; in some cases going house to house. A report was submitted by the IA.</i></p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p><i>PCU requested implementing agencies to defer activities requiring consultation and community engagement, unless very critical.</i></p> <p><i>In the future, with an ease on restrictions these should be easier.</i></p>
<p><i>Communication between park offices/field staff and PCU is challenging due to remote nature of the sites and in some cases lack of electricity, phone network or internet connectivity.</i></p>	<p><i>Implementation</i></p>	<p><i>PCU to organize reporting workshop/meeting wherein all focal officials are mandatory to present/share progress, challenges and experiences with each park office.</i></p>	<p><i>Minor / Solved</i></p>	<p><i>With gathering restrictions due to pandemic and local government elections, it could not be approved by the Department. Requested to organize a meeting following the COVID-19 protocols. The Fund Secretariat planned such a workshop in November 2022.</i></p>

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

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS

(max 1 page)

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

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

The ESS process for year 4 of BLF was improved due to the agreed TAT for the screening process, preparation of ESMPs and review of the ESS forms and ESMPs at each level. Most of the Environmental and Social Management (ESMPs) were disclosed on 25th January, 2022 for release of the budget and implementation of the activities. However, with the incorporation of a few new activities at the later quarters, few ESMPs (for ecotourism and HWC-related activities) were developed and disclosed. With the restrictive COVID-19 situation in the country in the early quarters which resulted in several national lockdowns and also several restrictions on travel and meeting/gathering in several parts of the country, implementation of the BFL activities were delayed and some of the activities were deferred to year 5 of BFL implementation. These situations impacted the implementation of activities starting from purchasing of materials, unavailability of workers, and most importantly consultation for the activities which required meeting with the public and relevant stakeholders.

The ESMPs for all ESS activities under 10 Parks, 6 Biological Corridors, Functional Divisions, DRE, NCHM, Dzongkhags and One Gewog One Product Program have been developed, approved and disclosed. The activities planned in Year 4 were implemented towards end of April 2022, and they primarily consisted of constructions of office buildings, staff quarters and enterprise centers, maintenance for existing infrastructure, construction of bridges, riverbank protection, bioengineering works, improvement of water holes and saltlicks, restoration of alpine meadow and grassland, maintenance of patrol routes, waste management program, ecotourism activities, installation of electric fencing, and installation of hybrid solar system. For all these activities, the key negative impacts that were identified are as follows:

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

- Construction-related impacts arising from excavation, waste and material management at site;
- Noise and air pollution during construction phase
- Soil erosion, landslide and flooding due to disturbance to the soil
- Generation of waste from construction
- Removal of vegetation (shrubs and bushes in the area) during site preparation or construction
- Disturbance to the wildlife movement and activity

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

- Occupational and community health safety of the workers for the construction activities
- Cleaning and proper waste management after completion of work
- Potential social tensions due to selection criteria and unequal access to benefits that result from ecotourism activities.
- Potential conflict between temporary workers and local community.
- COVID-19 related risks

(2) *The information should include status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA.*

With the strong rules and regulations existing in the country, all ongoing activities have obtained the following clearances from the competent authorities:

- Environment Division in the Dzongkhags under National Environment Commission
- National Land Commission for land clearance (also includes community if the land belongs to the community or their livelihoods depend on the land)
- Department of Forest and Park Services (for vegetation clearance/cutting of trees; water supply and schemes/sharing with the community)
- Department of Roads for access to road and road cutting
- Community/social clearance mainly from the Gewog or Dzongkhag office

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants under FAA has been captured in the table below:

Applicable laws and regulations/conditions and covenants	Status of compliance
Environmental Assessment Act 2000	Complied
Regulation for Environmental Clearance of Projects 2016	Complied
Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulation 2017	Complied
Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan, 1995	Complied
Land Act of Bhutan 2007	Complied
The Water Act of Bhutan 2011 and its regulation 2014	Complied
Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan 2009 and its regulation 2016	Complied
The Road Act of Bhutan 2013	Complied
Labour and Employment Act 2007	Complied
Local Government Act of Bhutan 2009	Complied
Procurement Rules and Regulations 2019	Complied

(3) *Provide a report on the progress made in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMFs) describing achievements,*

and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

All activities funded for 2022 complied with national legislation and requirements. All ESS activities were implemented after the ESMPs were approved and disclosed. However, some activities were removed from the work plan and some got delayed and had to be deferred after feedback from the implementing agencies on the possibility of implementation as there were stringent COVID-19 restrictions in most parts of the country (especially the RED zone areas declared by COVID-19 National Task Force group).

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

There were no changes in the risk category assigned to the project and all activities complied with the relevant national rules and regulations.

Implementation of management plans

Sl. No.	Implementors	Location (specify locations)	Name of the Activity	ESMP Compliance (mitigation measures)	Status of the compliance	Issues if any	Way forward/strategies implemented if any issues	Objectively verifiable indicators	Date of Monitoring Visit
1.	BC 03 Wangdue	Eusa to Peljorling in Khotokha	Improvement of access road through base course	Implementation of the activity commenced in Year 5 only and will be accordingly reported in Year 5 – The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.					
		a. Tamzhing to Molbara (Gangtey) b. Phobjikha Gewog center to Damjithang	Construction of Bazam in Gangtey and Phobji Gewog	Activity was not approved in Year 4					
		Phobjikha	Construction of natural barrier in Gangtey-Phobji RAM-SAR site	Activity was not approved in Year 4					
		Dabjizab, Phojikha	Development of parking and access road in the newly constructed campsite	1. Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	Strictly followed working time	05/21/22 - 05/24/22
				2. Generation of waste	Workers have segregated and disposed the waste in the community waste disposal site	N/A	N/A	Around 10 kg waste disposed	05/21/22 - 05/24/22
				3. Soil erosion, landslides and flooding	N/A since there was no incidences of soil erosion, landslides and flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	05/21/22 - 05/24/22
				4. Workers' health and safety including COVID-19 safety protocols	The workers were provided with safety gears by the contractor; Health and safety guideline briefed to the contractor; Followed Covid-19 safety protocols circulated	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	05/21/22 - 05/24/22

					by Ministry of Health.				
		Dabjizab, Phojikha	Construction of kitchen site and terracing of land for tent pitching inside the campsite	1. Generation of waste	Workers have segregated and disposed the waste in the community waste disposal site	N/A	N/A	Currently about 5 kg waste disposed.	05/21/22 - 05/24/22
				2. Disturbance to the soil	The excavated soil was used to level the terraces	N/A	N/A	No soil waste generated	05/21/22 - 05/24/22
				3. Workers' health and safety including COVID- 19 safety protocols	The workers were provided with safety gears by the contractor; Health and safety guideline briefed to the contractor; Followed Covid-19 safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	No casualty reported during the construction period	05/21/22 - 05/24/22
		Euwakha, Barp Gewog	Maintenance and expansion of Wildlife rescue shelter	1. Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	Strictly followed working time	Twice a week starting from 03/28/22 to 06/30/22
				2. Generation of waste	Workers have segregated and disposed the waste in the Punakha waste disposal site	N/A	N/A	Currently about 2 kg waste disposed.	Twice a week starting from 03/28/22 to 06/30/22
				3. Workers' health and safety including COVID- 19 safety protocols	The workers were provided with safety gears by the contractor; Health and safety guideline briefed to the contractor; Followed Covid-19 safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	No casualty reported during the construction period	Twice a week starting from 03/28/22 to 06/30/22
2a.	BC 03 Tsirang	Mendrelgang	Construction of Range Office	Activity deferred to Year 5					
2b.	BC 03 Sarpang	Jigmeling	Maintenance of Southern Wildlife and Rescue Rehabilitation Center	1. Waste generation	Workers have segregated and disposed the waste in the community waste disposal site	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	Every-day during week days
				2. Disturbance to the rescue animals	Minimize noise disturbance by providing screening nets	N/A	N/A	Green net at the site	Monitoring at the start of work, in the middle, and at the end of the work.

					around the working site				
				3. Noise pollution	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	Every-day during week days
				4. Occupational health and safety	The workers have been provided with safety gears by the contractor	N/A	N/A	Regular Monitoring	Every-day during week days
3.	BC 04 Zhemgang	Pirchen	Improvement of low grassland	1. Worker's health and safety including precautions related to COVID-19	The workers have been provided with safety gears by the Forest Office, Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Regular Monitoring	02/13/22 and 02/24/22
				2. Waste from workers camp site	Workers have segregated and disposed the waste. Non-biodegradable waste was brought back and disposed at the Tingtibi disposal site	N/A	N/A	Regular Monitoring	02/13/22 and 02/24/22
				3. Increased poaching	The staff of Tingtibi Beat Office carried out monthly patrolling	N/A	N/A	No illegal cases reported	02/13/22 and 02/24/22
				4. Accidental Forest fire during burning of residual debris	Fire lines were developed	N/A	N/A	No forest fire cases reported, Regular monitoring	02/13/22 and 02/24/22
				5. Accidental removal of Endangered and ecologically significant species	Preliminary assessment of species composition and species be carried out	N/A	N/A	No endangered and ecologically significant species found	02/13/22 and 02/24/22
				6. Growth of non-palatable species	Plantation of native fruits and fodder trees carried out, Annual weeding around these planted seedlings carried out	N/A	N/A	No growth of non-palatable species were observed	06/05/22
				Buli	Construction of Toilet & maintenance of Homestay	1. Worker's health and safety	The workers have been provided with safety gears by the contractor	N/A	N/A
		2. Waste from workers camp site	Workers have segregated and disposed the waste in			N/A	N/A	Regular Monitoring	10/31/22

					the community waste disposal site				
				3. Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	10/31/22
4.	BC 05 Pema Gatshel	Gamazore , Khar gewog	Construction of retaining wall near Division Office approach road	1. Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	Twice a week starting from 10/01/22 until 12/15/22
				2. Generation of wastes	Contractors have constructed separate garbage pits at the site. Cleaning of const. sites after the work completion were strictly monitored.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	Twice a week starting from 10/01/22 until 12/15/22
				3. COVID-19 related risk	Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	Twice a week starting from 10/01/22 until 12/15/22
				4. Workers' health and safety	The workers have been provided with safety gears by the contractor as per the bidding document	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	Twice a week starting from 10/01/22 until 12/15/22
		Choegar Dhuedhuel Phodrang Monastery agriculture land under Norbugang gewog	Construction of Electric fence	Implementing agency changed and reported under sl. no. 21.					
5.	BC 06 Trashigang	Khaling	Maintenance of Beat Office at	1. Noise disturbance	No use of Heavy machinaries	N/A	N/A	Strictly followed working timing	Day to Day monitoring work is done by BO Khaling in collaboration with Khaling Geog Administration, While on the following date, BFL focal and staff from Hq. visited the site:24-27/07/2022, Joint measurement of Work , 28-30/4/2022-
				2. Air quality	Water sprayed at regular intervals	N/A	N/A	Air quality maintained	
				3. Generation of waste	conducted waste cleaning ever week (Friday), installed wastebin, installed green net encircling construction site	N/A	N/A	Installed wastebin, installed green net encircling construction site	
				4. Workers's health and safety	Safety gears to provided to the workers	N/A	N/A	issued 10 numbers of helmets and gloves to workers	

				5. COVID-19 related risk	Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	Monitoring with DRO,, 18-19/2022-ESS Mitigation Work for Khaling and Warmrong
		Merdha, Kangpara	Construction of furniture house (Traditional Painting House) for Tendenling CF	1. Noise disturbance	No heavy machine were used	N/A	N/A	Strictly followed working timing	11-15/10/2022(B FL-Focal, SFES Focal, & RO Warmrong), 11/01/2023 (Work monitoring) work not completed, Day to Day activities is monitored by BO Kangpara
				2. Air quality	Installed water tap near construction site, water was sprayed to reduces air pollution due to dust	N/A	N/A	Air quality maintained	
				3. Generation of waste	Installed Waste bin at the construction site	N/A	N/A		
				4. COVID-19 related risk	Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	
		Wamrong	Construction of Range Office	1. Water access	water pump is installed at existing water pipe line to supplement the additional water supply issue	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	Daily Monitoring was done by Range Officer, Warmrong, 24-27/07/2022, Joint mesurement of Work, 28-30/4/2022-Monitoring with DRO,, 18-19/2022-ESS Mitigation Work for Khaling and Warmrong
				2. Noise disturbance	No heavy machines were used	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	
				3. Air quality	Installed water tap near construction site, water was sprayed to reduces air pollution due to dust	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	
				4. Generation of waste	Installed wastebin and conducted waste cleaning every week (Friday)	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	
				5. Workers' health and safety including COVID precautions	Safety gears provided to the workers Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	
6.	BC 07 Mongar	Tangmachu	Maintenance of Beat office and Check-post	1. Generation of waste	Installed waste bis; conducted weekly cleaning at the work site	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	The activity is ongoing. The monitoring for re-electrification works at Autsho were done in 3rd
				2. Water quality	No issue observed	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement	

								signed with the contractor	week of December 2022.
				3. Workers' health and safety including COVID precautions	Safety gears provided to the workers Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	
				4. Conflict between temporary workers and local communities	No conflict arose	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		Gyalpoizhi ng	Construction of Temporary carpentering shed for community wood skilling program	1. Generation of waste	Installed waste bin; conducted weekly cleaning at the work site Final cleaning was done after the completion	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	
				3. Workers' health and safety including COVID precautions	Safety gears provided to the workers Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	Every day from March 1 st to 15 th May 2023
				4. Conflict between temporary workers and local communities	No conflict arose	N/A	N/A	N/A	
7.	BWS	Tsaling & Kharchendra	Ecotourism Infrastructure development from Tsaling to Kharchendra Ney	Activity was not approved in Year 4					
		Bumdeling	Develop BNC visitor centre	Activity was not approved in Year 4					
		Shingphel & Singyedzong, Bumdeling, Khoma Range, Serzhong Range, Mongar and Dungzam Range, Womanang guard post, Aja	Renovation and maintenance of buildings in BWS	1. Generation of waste	Individual waste bins installed and disposed as per agreement signed between BWS and community contractor. The waste generated from the construction site were disposed in the proper waste disposal sites	Frequency of waste collected by construction workers is very minimal and need to remind all workers during monitoring	Informed the community contractor to increase the frequency of waste collection	Waste bin at the site, create awareness and issued letters	11/3/22

		Guard-post, Tsarzam checkpoint and BWS HQ		2. Workers' health and safety including COVID-19 precautions	The workers have been provided with safety gears by the contractor as per the bidding document	Inadequate safety gears	Informed contractor to issue enough safety gears to workers	Issue safety gears & workers wearing the safety gears during the work	10/15/22
		Bum-deling	Bio-engineering works at Dungtsho lake	1. Disturbance of natural habitat	Ensured minimum disturbance to natural habitat	Difficult to clean surface area of lake	Informed contractor to manage proper machinery or techniques to clean the lake	Create awareness, proper guidelines and issue clearance	4/15/21
				2. Waste management	The waste generated from the construction site were disposed in the proper waste disposal sites	N/A	N/A	create awareness and issued letters	4/15/21
				2. Water contamination as a result of construction	Proper toilet and installed waste bins at the site	No proper toilet and waste bins	Reminded all workers to use proper toilet and waste bins	Waste bins and toilets are constructed along with the labour camp sites. The respective range officers under BWS monitored during the implementation.	4/20/21
				4. Workers' health and safety	Contractor and workers are instructed to use safety gears as per the work order	No enough safety gears	Informed contractor to issue enough safety gears to workers	The safety gears were issued to the workers before the implementation of the activity. The respective range officers under BWS monitored during the implementation.	4/25/22
	BWS	Bum-deling	Develop basic structure like fencing, entrance gate and foot path for recreational site	1. Proper waste management and segregation	Individual waste bins installed and disposed as per agreement signed between BWS and community contractor	Frequency of waste collected by construction workers is very minimal and need to remind all workers during monitoring	Informed the community contractor to increase the frequency of waste collection	Waste bin at the site, create awareness and issued letters	10/04/200
				2. Workers' health and safety	The workers have been provided with safety gears by the contractor as per the bidding document	Lack of enough safety gears to workers by contractor	Informed contractor to issue enough safety gears to workers	Issue safety gears & workers wearing the safety gears during the work	4/15/22

		Aja & Sheridzong	Ectourism development from Aja to Sheridzong (Develop additional amenities)	1. Proper waste management and segregation	Individual waste bins installed and disposed as per agreement signed between Mongar Dzongkhag, BWS and contractor	Frequency of waste collected by construction workers is very minimal	Informed contractor to increase the frequency of waste collection	Waste bin at the site, create awareness and issued letters	6/14/22
				2. Workers' health and safety	The workers have been provided with safety gears by the contractor as per the bidding document	No enough safety gears	Informed contractor to issue enough safety gears to workers	Issue safety gears & workers wearing the safety gears during the work	6/15/22
				3. Water quality: Contamination of local water sources	Proper toilet constructed and installed waste bins at the site	No proper toilet and waste bins	Reminded all workers to use proper toilet and waste bins	Waste bins and toilets are constructed along with the labour camp sites. The respective range officers under BWS monitored during the implementation.	6/16/22
8.	JDNP	Lunana	Maintenance of Lunana Park Range Office	1. Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	Strictly followed working time	9/16/22, 10/30/22
				2. Air quality	Spray water on dry and windy days	N/A	N/A	Air quality maintained	9/16/22, 10/30/22
				3. Generation of waste	Collected waste were dumped and burnt within the Range area	No waste collection services available	Two new pits were dug for waste disposal	Two new pits were dug for waste disposal	9/16/22, 10/30/22
				4. Conflict between temporary workers and local communities	N/A since the workers were from the local community	N/A	N/A	10 locals were engaged for the work	9/16/22, 10/30/22
				5. Workers' health and safety including COVID-19 precautions	Workers were issued with safety gears by the contractor and followed the OHS protocols as and when required; Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Staff briefed on Health and safety guideline and Covid Standard Operating Protocol	9/16/22, 10/30/22
		Goenshari Gewog	Komatsachu restoration	1. Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	Strictly followed working time	9/01/22
				2. Air quality	Spray water on dry and windy days	N/A	N/A	Air quality maintained	9/01/22
				3. Generation of waste	Waste was segregated; Unwanted waste was disposed in the community waste disposal site at Yobo	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor	9/01/22
				4. Conflict between temporary workers and Tsachu visitors	N/A since the workers were from	N/A	N/A	8 locals were engaged for the work	9/01/22

					the local community					
					5. Workers' health and safety including COVID- 19 precautions	Workers were issued with safety gears by the contractor and followed the OHS protocols as and when required; Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Staff briefed on Health and safety guideline and Covid Standard Operating Protocol	9/01/22
					6. Community conflicts over access rights	N/A since there were no cases of conflicts over access rights	N/A	N/A	N/A	9/01/22
		Wachey village, Lunana	Maintenance of Laya to Lunana trek	Activity removed from the work plan						
9.	JKSNR	Naina, Chuthana, Chari-thang, Bji geog	Construction of 3 wooden cantilever bridges	1. Ensure careful siting, alignment, design of rig sites, and/or timing of works (seasonal)	Construction drawing and design are developed as per BSR of Engineering, and works executed during favourable season.	Local contractors face difficulty in understanding the drawings and design.	Regular monitoring was carried by Dzongkhag engineering sector, Haa.	Construction of bridges as per the design and drawings	8.4.2022, 27.4.2022 & 10.5.2022	
				2. Ensure soil excavation is carried out with minimal impact to natural habitats	Manual excavation as per the engineering design	N/A	Regular monitoring was carried.	Report submitted by the team.	20.4.2022	
				3. Proper containers/waste bins should be provided at the project site	Contractors have construct separate garbage pits at the site.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022	
				4. Dumping of waste in the river, in its vicinity, or in other non-designated places should be strictly prohibited.	Contractors have segregated and disposed the waste. Non-biodegradable waste was brought back to Haa for further disposal.	PCU team observed during monitoring visit that iron splinters were left unmanaged and construction waste at sites and informed the JKSNR management.	JKSNR management informed the local contractors to carry out proper waste cleaning after construction and fixing of the unmanaged iron splinters, and disposing of the waste/remains to nearest waste disposal site.	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring Compliance report shared by JKSNR with PCU.	8.4.2022-10.5.2022	
				5. Collection, transportation and final disposal of all waste should be carried out on a daily basis and not left in the river areas	Contractors have collected all the waste generated through construction work and disposed at Landfill site, Haa	Waste collected are left at the construction sites (Observed by PCU team)	Compliance report and photographic evidences submitted by contractors.	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022	
				6. Burning of construction waste should be prohibited.	Construction waste (non-degradable) are segregated and transported back to Haa.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022	
				7. Avoid pouring construction materials into the river.	Proper waste segregation is made and dumped in designated pits.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022	

				8. Comply with the workers' health and safety guidelines	Workers are issued with safety gears by the contractor and followed the OHS protocols as and when required. Workers are made to work from 9:00 Am-4:30 PM daily.	N/A	N/A	Contract agreement signed with the contractor, Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022
				9. Access to health facilities for the workers pre and during construction activities need to be available and ensure first aid kit is available at construction site all the time.	Workers and contractors are encouraging to visit the nearest health centre as an when they got sick.	N/A	N/A	Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022
				10. Ensure that no underage workers, or children are engaged	Contractors are instructed to deploy only the workers above age of 18 years to avoid future complications.	N/A	N/A	Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022
				11. Ensure conducive working environment, including an appropriate salary, working hours and accommodation shall be provided to all workers	All the workers are paid as per the prevailing rate (local construction rate), and stationed in a herding camp for accommodation.	N/A	N/A	Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022
				12. Implement a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns.	Workers and contractors are encouraging to raise any sort of grievance in due process of implementing the project activity.	N/A	N/A	Regular Monitoring	8.4.2022-10.5.2022
				13. Ensure that downstream communities are informed regarding planned project activities and these activities are designed in consultation with the communities	Stakeholder meeting with the herders and the local communities residing in and around was conducted to create awareness and availability of project.	N/A	N/A	Meeting before the execution of the activity.	8.4.2022-10.5.2022
10.	JSWNP	Tshangkha	Construction of landslide protection wall and drains in JSWNP headquarter	1. Generation of waste	Wasted bin were provided in to the workers for collection of waste generated by them. The waste generated was disposed to the Municipal collector every Monday. Waste such as cement bags were collected and disposed appropriately after the completion of the work. Other biodegradable waste were also properly managed.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract document	Since this Construction was carried out in the Park head quarters, daily monitoring was done by the office caretaker and the BFL focal in JSWNP monitored the implementation once every week.

				2. Risk of disturbance to the soil	Minimal soil disturbance was ensured during the transport of materials (stone and sand). Otherwise, there was no risk of soil disturbance during the construction but instead after the completion of the wall, loose soil that was at risk of erosion and landslide was also stabilized.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract document		
				3. Noise pollution	No heavy machinery that would produce noise were used. Therefore, there was no significant level of noise generated during the construction.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract document		
				4. Health and safety including COVID related precautions	Workers health and safety were ensured and as a result no injury and health issues were faced by the workers. Covid-19 protocols and safety measures at work site were well monitored. None of the worker had any symptoms of Covid-19 and all the workers had received vaccinations against Covid 19 provided by the government.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract document		
		Yakchu	Improvement of Sub-alpine meadow in	1. Removal of vegetation	Only debranching of juniper shrubs were done without complete felling. Precaution were taken to ensure no accidental damage was done to the local vegetation and the removed branches were disposed properly.	N/A	N/A		The BFL focal at JSWNP led the activity with other technical staff from JSWNP. Therefore, the monitoring was done during the implementation of the activity and until its completion by the Focal.	
					2. Accidental Forest fire during burning of debris	The resulting debris from debranching were not burnt but properly disposed in appropriate places since it is biodegradable. Therefore, there was no risk of forest fire.	N/A	N/A		
					3. Accidental introduction of invasive alien or non-palatable species	No new plantations were carried out. Therefore, there was no risk of introduction	N/A	N/A		

					new invasive species.				
				4. Air quality change	Power chain saws used were in good condition and appropriate lubricants and fuel were used to minimize emission. Power chain saws were operated by licensed personnel.	N/A	N/A		
				5. Noise disturbance	The workers used earplugs to prevent ear damage during the work. The power chain saws were operated with minimum disturbance to the local wildlife.	N/A	N/A		
				6. Waste generation	No plastic wastes were left at the activity site after its completion. The waste generated from debranching were disposed off appropriately. Burning of waste was strictly prohibited during the course of the activity.	N/A	N/A		
				7. Worker's health and safety	The health and safety of the workers were well ensured and no worker was injured or had any health issue during the implementation of the activity.	N/A	N/A		
		Reeti	Riverbank protection wall construction	1. Water quality change and disturbance of natural habitats	Dumping of any type of synthetic waste into the river was strictly prohibited and monitored. Workers were provided with sanitation facilities to prevent pollution in the river. No significant contamination/ change in water quality resulted during and after the construction.	N/A	N/A		The site was visited at the start of the implementation by Nabji Ranger in the month of May. But monitoring by JSWNP could not be conducted during the implementation and completion of the activity as the area was identified as a red zone during the peak
				2. Noise disturbance	Noise pollution was maintained at minimum during the implementation of the activity therefore there was no significant disturbance to the surrounding area.	N/A	N/A		

				3. Waste generation	Waste generated was properly managed and no waste was left behind after the completion of the work.	N/A	N/A			Covid-19 pandemic and travel was restricted by the government. However, since the activity was handed over to the Gewog administration as a deposit work, the site monitoring was conducted by them.
				4. Health and safety including COVID related precautions	Workers health and safety were ensured and as a result no injury and health issues were faced by the workers. Covid-19 protocols and safety measures at work site were well monitored.	N/A	N/A			
11.	JWS	Head of- fice, Lang- chenphu	Construc- tion of care- taker resi- dence	Vegetation clearing	Bushes were cleared; No trees were felled	N/A	N/A	No trees were felled		Regularly monitored by one of us (CFO, BFL Focal and Adm) during the month of April 2022
				Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm; No heavy vehicles were deployed	N/A	N/A	Strictly fol- lowed working time		Regularly monitored by one of us (CFO, BFL Focal and Adm) from April to December 2022
				Generation of wastes	During foundation for the building, waste pit was dug for non-biodegradable waste at the construction site; The dry waste is burnt regularly before blown away by wind	There is no single permanent disposal meant by local government in the Dungkhag for disposing		It was suggested to have enough space pit size to accommodate waste	Since the site is near the office, we regularly monitor the waste disposal	Regularly monitored by one of us (CFO, BFL Focal and Adm) from April to December 2022
				Worker's health and Safety	The workers were provided with safety gears by the contractor; Health and safety guideline briefed to the contractor	N/A	N/A	Gloves, gum boots and safety helmets issued to the workers; Workers briefed on the health and safety guideline	Regularly monitored by one of us (CFO, BFL Focal and Adm) from April to December 2022	
		Deptsang	Establish- ment of the community nursery (<i>Paris poly- phylla</i>) Satuwa	Vegetation clearing	Bushes were cleared; No trees were felled because the activity site was in an existing nursery	N/A	N/A	No trees were felled		Once in September, October and November
				Generation of waste as a result of construction activities (plastics and construction materials)	Wastes were dumped in the existing pit	N/A	N/A	Non-biodegradable wastes were disposed properly		Once in September, October and November

		Rongchut hang and Nunai	Maintenance of waterholes	Activity deferred					
12.	PWS	Phibsoo Outpost	Improvement of Lowland Grassland and Establishment of Themedia grass seed bank	Occurrence of non-native species due to grassland improvement work	Planted native grass species	N/A	N/A	0.81 hectares native grasses raised and collected	07/20/22 to 12.23.22
				Cutting down of trees and plants that are encroaching on the lowland grassland	No trees were felled since there was no need for thinning	N/A	N/A	No trees were felled	07/20/22 to 12.23.22
				Accidental Forest fire during burning of residual debris	Grassland has been compartmentalised and burning operated in compartment	N/A	N/A	7 compartments identified for prescribed burning	07/20/22 to 12.23.22
				Accidental removal of Endangered and ecologically significant species	Preliminary assessment of species composition and species be carried out; Grassland has been compartmentalised and burning operated in compartment	N/A	N/A	7 compartments identified for prescribed burning	07/20/22 to 12.23.22
				Growth of non-palatable species	Planted native grass species	N/A	N/A	0.81 hectares native grasses raised and collected	07/20/22 to 12.23.22
				Air Pollution	Prescribed burning has been operated	N/A	N/A	Prescribed burning operated compartment-wise	07/20/22 to 12.23.22
				Worker's health and Safety	Grassland has been managed by staffs of Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary on monthly basis. Only healthy officials were deployed for the work	N/A	N/A	20 gloves issued	07/20/22 to 12.23.22
		Phibsoo Outpost	Installation of Hybrid Solar System	Risk that lack of proper maintenance of the solar panels will result in environmental waste	Installed functional solar panels only	N/A	N/A	30 functional panels installed	Almost daily since 03/01/22 until 06/30/22
				Risk of exposure to the solar battery acids	Ensured that there were no leakages from the batteries used	N/A	N/A	25 functional batteries procured and used	Almost daily since 03/01/22 until 06/30/22
				Worker's health and Safety	The workers were provided with safety gears by the Forest Office	N/A	N/A	10 gloves and a safety belt issued	Almost daily since 03/01/22 until 06/30/22
		Sengegewog	Maintenance of PWS HQ through fixing of ceiling, partition and painting	Cutting down vegetation	No trees were felled	N/A	N/A	No trees were felled	Almost daily since 10/01/22 until 11/30/22
				Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm; Working space for the staff shifted to Phibsoo Range Office until completion of the maintenance works	N/A	N/A	Strictly followed working time HQ Office shifted for two months	Almost daily since 10/01/22 until 11/30/22

				Generation of waste	Cleaning of the working space done twice a month; Cement bags were reused and other wastes were disposed in the pit.	N/A	N/A	Cleaning conducted twice (2 nd and 9 th or every month)	Almost daily since 10/01/22 until 11/30/22
				Conflict between temporary workers and local communities	N/A since the works were executed departmentally by the staff and no temporary workers were engaged	N/A	N/A	10 staffs engaged	Almost daily since 10/01/22 until 11/30/22
				COVID-19 related risk	Followed Covid safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	Staff briefed on the Standard Operating Protocol	Almost daily since 10/01/22 until 11/30/22
				Worker's health and Safety	The workers were provided with gloves by the Forest Office; Health and safety guideline briefed	N/A	N/A	10 gloves issued Staff briefed on the health and safety guideline	Almost daily since 10/01/22 until 11/30/22
13.	PNP	Ura, Bumthang and Phawang, Lhuentse	Construction and maintenance of staff quarter.	1. Generation of waste	Contractors managed their own construction waste as per the agreement drawn. Cleaning of const. sites after the work completion were strictly monitored.	N/A	N/A	Clean construction site after work completion. All workers camp were cleared. One group of workers work with packed lunch.	Almost daily after starting the work
				2. Noise disturbance	Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	Most of wood works were done from their own house. sites.	
				3. Air pollution	Restriction on use of only 1 good conditioned chainsaw at each construction site.	N/A	N/A	Less use of chainsaw at the const. sites.	
				4. Workers' health and safety measures	Workers' health and safety taken care by the community contractor themselves; Monitored and ensured the issuance of safety helmets, gumboots and hand gloves for their workers as per the contract agreement drawn with them.	N/A	N/A	All workers were issued with safety gears as per the OHS standards developed in ESMP. Photo of works with safety gears.	
		Dhuentsum & Kitbrang, Sengor, Saling, Mongar.	Construction of 2 traditional bridges (Bazam) along TBT (Trans-Bhutan Trail)	1. Generation of waste	No non-degradable waste generated since workers did not camp at construction site, they worked with packed lunch from their home. Those resized timber wastes were gathered and disposed.	N/A	N/A	Clean construction site after completion of work. Clean river bed and construction sites. No worker campsite at construction site. Workers	31/4/2022, 25/4/2022 and 28/5/2022

					Strict monitoring of construction wastes, no generation of non-degradable waste from const. Restricted dumping of degradable wastes like resized timbers in the river.			work with packed lunch.	
				2. Noise disturbance	Restriction to use only good conditioned chainsaws at construction sites. Restricted working time from 7:00am to 7:00pm.	N/A	N/A	No labour camp at const. sites.	
				3. Workers' health and safety measures.	Workers' health and safety measures are taken care by the community contractor themselves; Monitored and ensured the issuance of safety helmets, gumboots and hand gloves for workers as per the contract agreement drawn with them.	N/A	N/A	All workers were issued with safety gears as per the OHS standards developed in ESMP. Photo of works with safety gears.	
		Gayzamchu, Ura	Construction of Campsite at Gayzamchu	Activity removed from the work plan					
		Pam, Banjar, Tsamang	Construction of Solar/Electric fencing	Activity removed from the work plan					
14.	RMNP	Specialthang under Manas Range and Kanamakra under Umling Range.	Restoration of lowland grasslands	Plantation of native species and avoid planting invasive species	Planted only native grass species after assessing suitability of species in terms of local needs and survival.	Early monsoon caused forest road blockage and affected transportation of native grass stems for plantation at the site.	Native species grass stem from other location was transported after rain stopped and forest roads were cleared	Native grass stems planted at the sites	30 April, 2022
					Invasive species grown at the site were cut/uprooted and disposed	Uprooting of woody invasive species were difficult	Woody invasive species were cleared with knife/sickle	Grassland areas cleared from woody invasives species by cutting.	30 April, 2022
				Felling of trees encroaching inside grassland	To reduce/avoid the impacts of climate change on lowland grasslands and for the sustainable management of the grasslands, some of the trees were retained in the area	Many of the tree species in the area were coppicing trees which easily invade grasslands	Coppicing tree species were cut and removed	Some shade giving trees (non-coppicing species) retained in the areas	30 April, 2022

					Removal of trees were done in an environmentally sustainable ways and ensured no accidental damage is caused to the local vegetation	Lack of availability to advanced and more environmentally friendly technologies	Removal of trees were done using power chain saw and knife	Trees encroaching into grasslands were removed	30 April, 2022
				Workers' health and safety including COVID	Workers involved were explained about associated risks while applying prescribe burnings	Lack of available fire safety gears	Necessary precautions (such as fire-line creation by burning fuel loads in between blocks and surrounding) were taken to avoid wild fire outbreak and to ensure workers safety	workers were safe and no outbreak of wild fires	30 April, 2022
					Complied with the workers' health and safety guidelines	Strict compliance with guidelines depends upon activity sites, nature of works and budgets	Budgets were judiciously utilized to ensure the worker's health and safety in compliance with guidelines	Activities were completed without any issue related to workers health and safety	30 April, 2022
				Waste generation	Laborers were briefed about the waste management and the waste bins and signboards were installed at activity sites	Collecting of wastes after the completion of activity was difficult in the area where there were no road access	Segregation of waste from the source was initiated. Portable wastebins were procured	Wastebins & signage were installed at the sites	30 April, 2022
				Accidental Forest fire during burning of residual debris	Created firelines; Residual debris were collected and burned	N/A	N/A	No occurrence of forest fires	March - April 2022
				Accidental removal of Endangered and ecologically significant species	Preliminary assessment of species composition and species be carried out	N/A	N/A	No endangered and ecologically significant species found	April 2022
				Growth of non-palatable species	Planted native grass shoot/stems	N/A	N/A	10.9 hectares planted with native grass shoot/stems	April 2022
RMNP	Manas, Ngangla Gewog, Zhemgang	River bank protection at Manas River	Disturbance of natural habitat	Soil excavation were carried out with minimal impact to surrounding natural habitats	Increase labourer requirement and time duration	Need to hire strong and cooperative workers	surrounding habitats are intact	25 May, 2022	
				Heavy machineries were not used.	Increase labourer requirement and time duration	Need to deploy environment friendly and small-scale machines	surrounding habitats are intact	25 May, 2022	
			Waste management during construction	Proper containers/waste bins were temporarily installed at the project site	Need to procure waste bins	Need to procure portable and cheaper waste bins	Wastebins & signage were installed at the sites	25 May, 2022	
				Dumping of waste in the river, in its vicinity, or in other non-designated places were avoided	N/A	N/A	Waste was collected in designated waste bin	25 May, 2022	
				Waste bins from the sites were collected after the	People are less concern to collect back the	Need to give proper awareness	Activity site is not polluted	25 May, 2022	

					completion of activity and the wastes were disposed into proper place	waste from site after completion of the activity	to the people at the working sites			
				Water contamination as a result of construction	Construction materials or waste were not dump into the river	Need to transport waste to dumping site and it is difficult in a place where there is no road accessibility	Need to identify possible waste dumping site nearby	River is not contaminated	25 May, 2022	
				Workers' health and safety including COVID-19 related precautions	The workers were provided with safety gears by the contractor; Health and safety guideline briefed to the contractor; Followed Covid19 safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	No casualty reported during the construction period	25 May, 2022	
15.	SWS	Phongmey	Construction of Garage cum Store	Activity removed from the work plan						
		Sakteng	Maintenance of Office building and drinking water supply system	1. Waste generation	Workers were using office waste bin and was properly dumped	N/A	N/A		Range staffs were monitoring maintenance work daily	
				2. Disturbance to office	Noise generating works were executed during off hours	N/A	N/A			
				3. Occupational health and safety including COVID related precautions	Putting of mask, safety boots and handgloves was made compulsory in working premises	N/A	N/A			
		Phongmey	Maintenance of SWS Head Office building, staff quarters and approach road.	Activity removed from the work plan						
16.	WCNP	Drubseyding, Saephu	Maintenance of staff quarter at Sephu Park Range	1. Workers' health and safety including precautions related to COVID	Covid-19 protocols and safety measures at work site well monitored	N/A	N/A	Completion report and physical condition of the quarter	The maintenance work was under regular supervision by the Range staff as it was within thier compound.	
				2. Waste generation	Waste bins already in place in the premises of staff quarter. Waste generated due maintenance work	N/A	N/A	Completion report and physical condition of the quarter		

					were well managed and disposed.				Monitoring by site Engineer and Park HQ was done 81/04/2022 and 9-10/05/2022
				3. Noise disturbance		N/A	N/A	Completion report and physical condition of the quarter	
		Tandingang	Construction of river bank protection wall	1. Workers' health and safety including precautions related to COVID	Construction work completed and health safety of the workers were well ensured. No workers were either insured or had health issues.	N/A	N/A	Reports and number of beneficiaries	05/04/2022 at the start of work; 22/04/2022 in mid-way and 9/6/2022 on completion of work
				2. Waste generation	Work executed through community contract, so there was no requirement for the workers to camp at work site. Therefore no waste generation at site, few gunny bags of cement were collected and disposed properly.	N/A	N/A	Reports and number of beneficiaries	
17.	SFED	BC8, BC3, BC5, BC6, BC7, JKSNR, JWS, JSWNP	Maintenance of plantation at nine different sites	1. Bush clearance, weeding, replacement of casualty seedlings, and fencing repair works.	All the work related to maintenance; weeding, cleaning, replacement of dead seedling and fence repairing has been done on time without causing any negative impacts to the surrounding environment.	N/A	Try to implement maintenance works on time and complete all three rounds of weeding & cleaning requirements as per the Plantation Norms and Standards	Work Completion reports and M&E reports	Supervision and monitoring of the plantation maintenance sites were conducted on daily basis by the Plantation Focal Officials of the respective Division/Parks in collaboration with the Field Managers from the GBCL responsible for implementation of the various work at sites.
				2. Workers' health and safety including COVID	Since the labours engaged in the plantation maintenance activities were all local level community people, health screening was not required. Further, the implementers (Community contractors) ensured that the working conditions, including appropriate wage/salary, working hours and accommodation were well provided to all workers. Hence, no incidences of conflicts arose at the workplace during the field execution.	N/A	Issue clear instructions to the community contractors for creating awareness on health and safety of the labours	Work Completion reports and M&E reports	
				3. Waste generation	All possible measures were put in place to avoid or mitigate	N/A	Increase the frequency of monitoring and supervision during the course	Work Completion reports and M&E reports	

					and minimized waste generation. However, all the non-degradable waste generated during the work has been removed/cleaned and disposed properly.		of work implementation		
				4. Soil erosion, landslides and flooding	Ensured that the plantation works were executed with extra care with no damage to surrounding environments in the form of floods and land slides. Further, monoculture plantings has been avoided to enable easy adaptation to the site in the light of climate.	N/A	Strictly avoid unstable and sensitive sites	Work Completion reports and M&E reports	
				5. Community access to grazing is restricted	Community consultation and awareness has been conducted to the local community during the initial creation of the plantations. However no cases of allotting alternative grazing areas has been done so far.	N/A	Avoid creation of plantations in the areas having cattle grazing pressures	Minutes on Community consultation	
				6. Conflict between plantation workers and local communities	Since the labours engaged in the plantation maintenance activities were all local level community and work implementation done through GBCL no cases of conflicts has arosed in the course of work implementation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
18.	OGOP Program	Bumdeling Gewog	Develop and promote Herbal Tea Production Unit	1. Cutting down vegetation	Few small trees were fell for the approach road. The center is constructed in a flat area without any trees. The soil from the foundation was used as land fill in the surrounding areas.	N/A	<i>Hypericum</i> spp. are being planted around the center and also group members are encourage to plant <i>Hypericum</i> plant in GRF areas to produce adequate raw material and reduce pressure on natural forest.	1 Tea Collection and Processing Center Constructed.	* The construction was initiated on 10th September 2022. and the weekly progress of the center was conducted by Mr. Sangay Drukpa, Ranger, BWS. * QPO BFL focal visited the construction site on 24th November 2022.
				2. Waste: soil from excavation activities and waste from construction activities	100 meter approach road was constructed from the main road by hiring an excavator heavy machine. The stones and soil were kept beside the road for the construction of drain and retention walls.	N/A	N/A		

				3. Workers' health and safety including COVID-19 precautions	All the workers have received 4 doses of COVID-19 vaccine.	N/A	N/A		* Construction completed and handed over on 26th September 2022
		Yangner Tsing and Leymi village	Construction of Solar Dryer Parabola Dome	While the training component has been completed, construction of Solar Dryer Parabola Dome is yet to be done and will be accordingly reported in Year 5.					
		Khotokha	Construction of Honey Processing and Production Unit	While the training component has been completed, construction of Honey Processing and Production is yet to be and will be accordingly reported in Year 5.					
		Gongdue	Construction of Bamboo Processing and Production Unit	1. Cutting down vegetation	No trees and plants were cut. The center was construction on the vacant government land inside the compound of Gewog center.	N/A	Adoption agroforestry, afforestation and reforestation and sustainably managing existing planted forests to meet demand for bamboo thereby reducing pressure on natural forests.	1 Bamboo Collection and Processing Center constructed.	-Daily progress of the center was conducted by Mr. Rinchen Wangdi, Mangi Aup, Gongdue Gewog. -QPO BFL focal visited the construction site on 23rd November 2022. -Construction completed and handed over on 10th December 2022
				2. Waste: soil from excavation activities and waste from construction activities	The soil dug for constructing the foundation of the center was reused to fill the foundation. No environmentally harmful waste was produced. The workers brought pack lunches in tiffin and they were briefed not to use disposable food containers	N/A	N/A		
				3. Workers' health and safety including COVID-19 precautions	The construction was initiated on 10th September 2022, after the country had provided 4th dose of covid-19 vaccine.	N/A	N/A		
18.	NCHM	Singye Dzong	Setting up new AWS at Singye Dzong (carried over from Year 3)	1. Construction waste as well as the household waste of the workers	Degradable waste was buried at the site; Non-degradable waste was collected, brought back and dumped at the Khoma waste disposal site	N/A	N/A	Around 25 kg non-degradable waste was dumped at the Khoma waste disposal site	04/22/22 to 05/06/22
				2. Dust pollution during the construction	N/A since the activity didn't produce dust	N/A	N/A	N/A	04/22/22 to 05/06/22
				3. Occupational health and safety of workers	The workers were provided with safety gears by the contractor; Emergency medicines were kept at site for the workers;	N/A	N/A	No casualty reported during the construction period	04/22/22 to 05/06/22

					Health and safety guideline briefed to the contractor				
				4. Workers' health and safety during COVID	Followed Covid-19 safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	No casualty reported during the construction period	04/22/22 to 05/06/22
		Gangju La	Setting up new AWS at Gangju La (carried over from Year 3)	1. Construction waste as well as the household waste of the workers	Degradable waste was buried at the site; No construction waste was generated since the station was installed on a rock without having to undergo new excavation works	N/A	N/A	No construction wasted	05/29/22 to 06/05/22
				2. Dust pollution during the construction	N/A since the activity site was fully covered with snow	N/A	N/A	N/A	05/29/22 to 06/05/22
				3. Occupational health and safety of workers	The workers were provided with safety gears by the contractor; Emergency medicines were kept at site for the workers; Health and safety guideline briefed to the contractor	N/A	N/A	No casualty reported during the construction period	05/29/22 to 06/05/22
				4. Workers' health and safety during COVID	Followed Covid-19 safety protocols circulated by Ministry of Health.	N/A	N/A	No casualty reported during the construction period	05/29/22 to 06/05/22
19.	DRE	Aja	Installation of 50kW Solar PV Plant at Aja Ney Community (carried over from Year 3)	1. Cutting down vegetation	Since ABC conductors with 7.5m LT poles were used for the power distribution, no vegetations were cut down. Only minimum de-branchings were done.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract	03/01/22 to 06/30/22
				2. Noise disturbance	No noise producing machines and equipment were used. Steel structures were all welded from the market itself. No major excavation works were involved. Construction of battery house is a pre-fabricated materials and there were no instances of no noise pollutions.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract	
				3. Air quality: dust generation	No dust and other harmful gases were produced.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract	
				4. Waste generation	No major waste were produced. The little wastes generated were all dumped in proper designated places.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract	

				5. Water quality: contamination of local water sources	The place had abundant water sources. No contaminations to the local water sources were done.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
				6. Soil erosion, landslide and flooding	No major excavations, so no erosion related disasters were involved.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
				7. Human-wildlife conflict	No human wildlife conflicts observed.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
				8. Disturbance of traditional ways of life and local culture	The majority of the labourers were locals and so no contraventions to the local culture and traditions.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
				9. Community access to livelihood is restricted	Infact community's livelihood has been uplifted as the project provided them with earning opportunities.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
				10. Access to and usage of water sources during the construction phase	Since the place is blessed with abundant water sources, there were no issues related to drinking water.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
				11. Workers' health and safety during COVID	The place is isolated and no COVID cases were reported. Workers were also provided with first aid medical facilities.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
				12. Local community's health and safety	Health and safety of the locals were all taken care and there were no issues on this.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
				13. Conflict between temporary workers and local communities	No conflict and differences were involved. All workers were able to gel in seamlessly and works were executed peacefully.	N/A	N/A	As per the contract
20.	Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag	Balangan village, Nanong gewog	Construction of Electric fence	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.				
		Mongar village, Dechheling gewog	Construction of Electric fence	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.				
		Choegar Dhuedhuel Phodrang Monastery, Norbugang gewog	Construction of Electric fence	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.				
21.	Samdrup Jongkh	Ngantshothang,	Installation of electric fencing	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.				

	har Dzong- khag	Samrang gewog		
		Ueserma village, Pema- thang ge- wog	Installation of electric fencing	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.
		Khamaedt hang vil- lage, Phuntshot hang ge- wog	Installation of electric fencing	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.
22.	Trashigang Dzong- khag	Pengtshe Daza, Phongme y Gewog	Construc- tion of chain link fence with con- crete foun- dation	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.
23.	Trashigang Dzong- khag	Betsa- mang vil- lage un- der Bum- deling Ge- wog	Installation of electric fencing	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.
		Larjab vil- lage, Jam- khar ge- wog	Installation of electric fencing	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.
		Nalemang village, Bum- deling Ge- wog	Installation of electric fencing	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.
		Gangkhar village, Yangtse Gewog	Installation of elec- tric/solar fencing	Activity not started during the implementing year. Compliance will be reported in Year 5 - The activity was deferred due to incomplete tendering process.

Additionally, include a description of the actions undertaken towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements, and a list on the grievances received in the reporting period that will include at least the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, and the resolution of the grievance. Information below in this sub-section should be provided for all projects regardless of the E&S risk category for the project

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

Due to sporadic lockdown in various parts of the country and the restrictions on gathering in the early implementation phase, conducting most of the community consultations were very challenging for the implementing agencies. For the ESS activities where there was no community nearby or no community involvement in the intended activity, no consultation was held. Nonetheless, the Implementing Agencies (IAs) completed consultations where possible and filed Minutes of the Meeting with sex-disaggregated data. These consultations included formal, one-to-one, informal, and virtual meetings; in some cases, going house to house. For some of the deferred and ongoing activities, the consultations were carried out in Year 3 and reported in the APR 2021. From here on, with the easing of restrictions, community consultations are expected to be held timely as per the approved ESMPs.

The table below includes a list of community consultations.

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period	(ii) dates and venues of engagement activities	(iii) information shared with stakeholders	(iv) outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period
BWS Ecotourism activities at Aja-Sheri-Ugyendraphu	April 01, 2022, Sherimuhung	Awarding of work to the community contractor in the presence of LG officials. Few Park residents shall be employed during the management as labour	Construction of gazebos, toilets and waste bins along the Aja to Ugyendraphu and Sheridzong
BC4_Zhemgang Golden Mahseer recreational fishing site	November 2021, Yangbari and Panbang	Create awareness of development of Golden Mahseer high-end recreational fishing sites along Drangemchhu from Yang-	Doshong will be identified as the site for ecotourism development in Yangbari because the site is located next to the settlements.

		bari to Panbang and sought consensus and support on the proposed sites.	
BC7_Mongar Golden Mahseer recreational fishing site	March 22-30, 2022, Yangbari, Gungdue	Create awareness of prospects of ecotourism activities, formation of groups and bylaws for specific products and services.	Groups and by-laws have been formed for Rafting and Fishing, Trekking, Camping and Recreation, and Culinary and Hospitality.
JKSNR Construction of bridges at Naina, Chuthana and Charithang	March-April 2022 (Chuthana, Naina and Charithang) – April 2022, JKSNR HQ	– Confirmation of sites for bridge construction – Awareness for community contractors and communities	Completed construction of bridges
PNP Construction of bazam along Trans-Bhutan Trail, Sengor-Latongla	December 29, 2022, PNP HQ	Awareness on requirements of environmental and social safeguards for the workers hired by the community contractors.	Completed construction of bridges as per the mitigation measures identified.
OGOP Program Bumdir Herbal Tea management and	May 12, 2022, Bumdir	Discussion on reviving traditional herbal infusion of <i>Sonam Choeja</i> and consensus with the existing group. Technical support and technological requirements as well as sustainability of the group.	Construction of the processing centre is completed on a cost-sharing basis.
OGOP Program Drametse Food Process Group	May 13, Drametse	Discussion on strengthening the existing all women's group focusing on production of fruit candies. Technical support and technological requirements as well as sustainability of the group. Technical support and technological requirements as well as sustainability of the group.	Construction of Parabola Dome Solar Dryer with support from the group is pushed to Year 5.
OGOP Program Gongdue Tshazo Dechen	May 30, 2022, Gongdue	Formation of a group and by-laws for the group's management. Discussion on the technical support and technological requirements to sustain the group.	Construction of the bamboo collection and processing centre is pushed to Year 5.
OGOP PROGRAM Khotokha Sibjam Detchen	June 15-19, 2022, Khotokha	Formation of a group and by-laws for management. Discussion on the technical support and technological requirements to sustain the group.	A beekeepers' group was formed.

Disclosure of ESMPs (translated (Dzongkha) and English version)

The PCU shared the ESMPs and translated version of the executive summary of the ESMPs with the BFLFS for public disclosure on January 25, 2022 for SWS, BWS, PWS, JWS, JDNP, WCNP, PNP, JSWNP, JKSNR, WCNP, BC2_Wangdue, BC3_sarpang, BC3_Tsirang, BC4_Zhemgang, BC5_Samdrup Jongkhar, BC5_Pema Gatshel, BC6_Trashigang and BC7_Mongar. Other ESMPs that were developed at the later period of Year 4 were disclosed on April 20, 2022 (OGOP Program and BC4_Zhemgang) and November 28, 2022 (Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag, Trashigang Dzongkhag and Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag). The ESMPs for HWC mitigation activities were disclosed on November 28, 2022.

The disclosure of ESMP was carried out on WWF and BFL, MoAF and DoFPS websites. Furthermore, the implementing agencies were requested to print a copy of ESMP of their respective offices and also disclose the ESMP to relevant stakeholders in their respective area. The Implementing agencies are to explain the activities in the ESMP and the requirement of the environmental and social safeguards for the BFL project the relevant stakeholders during the disclosure.

Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism

The ESS focal officer at PCU also held several discussions with field focal points and ESS consultant at WWF US for preparing, reviewing and finalizing the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) for BFL which was incorporated from REDD + GRM. The GRM for BFL was finalized and publicly disclosed on 18th May, 2022 on MoAF, DoFPS, BFL and WWF websites apart from disclosure to all implementing agencies. Furthermore, a

hard copy of the GRM was printed and distributed to all parks and BCs along with other implementing partners of BFL. Till date, GRM awareness have been provided during the activity consultations. For any BFL related trainings, the ESS, gender mainstreaming and GRM components are included to continuously create awareness at the field level. As soon as the GRM was endorsed, it was made aware to the staff of JKSNR during the gender mainstreaming training conducted for the JKSNR staffs. Other offices will follow in 2023.

A refresher training on the ESS Screening process and ESMP to staffs from PA/BC Range office, beat office and Head office for 8 offices of BC6, BC5, BWS, JSWNP, PNP, PWS, RMNP, WCNP and BWS were trained by the BFL focal officials of respective offices. The training materials was prepared by the ESS officer at PCU and BLF focal were previously trained using the same training materials by the ESS officer at PCU. Total of 234 forest officials were trained during the refresher training. While some of them attended virtually most of them attended the training in person. Total of 35 officials attended the training from BC6, 12 officials from BC5, 27 from BWS, 14 from JSWNP, 29 from PNP, 69 from PWS, 29 from RMNP and 19 from WCNP.

A virtual orientation on ESS requirements was conducted on August 16, 2022 for the 11 new focal points of JDNP, JSWNP, WCNP, BC4_Zhemgang, SFED, National Mushroom Centre, e-vehicle Program, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag, Trashigang Dzongkhag and Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag to familiarize them on the BFL ESMF, ESS screening process and BFL GRM.

Due to travel restrictions, the ESS officer could not visit the activity sites and the physical progress were shared via online meetings and pictures. A monitoring framework to monitor and assess compliance of ESMP mitigation measures was developed and circulated to the implementing agencies to report on the progress of the compliance. Furthermore, monitoring indicators for each of the mitigation measures in the ESMFs were also set and shared with the focal points of implementing agencies for compliance.

No Grievances related to BFL activities were received for the implementing period.

4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

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

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

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

As reported in Year 3, activities and indicators identified in the Gender Action Plan require review to make it more applicable and make progress measurable. The Gender Reconciliation Table (GRT) which was developed in consultation with the AE Gender Expert to aid in integration of gender in the BFL activities was briefly introduced to the implementers while a detailed training on its usage was also rolled out to all the staff of JKSNR. The training and hands-on exercise of the GRT helped the participants understand the concept of gender mainstreaming while also helping them understand the ways in which gender can be integrated. As it is, most deadlines were developed without anticipation of an extended start date. The Gender Officer within the PCU has been guiding the field offices to increase their capacity and familiarity with the project in terms of mainstreaming gender requirements. With the change in BFL Focal for few IAs and collaboration with new agencies, a virtual orientation on BFL Gender Requirements was conducted on August 16, 2022 for the 11 new focal points of JDNP, JSWNP, WCNP, BC4_Zhemgang, SFED, National Mushroom Centre, e-vehicle Program, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag, Trashigang Dzongkhag and Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag to familiarize them on the concept of gender, BFL Gender Mainstreaming Analysis and Action Plan.

As recommended, the Gender Officer has been engaged in all the annual work planning and monitoring discussions to ensure that field offices appropriately mainstream gender requirements in the activities. The field activities that contributed to the implementation of BFL GAP in the Year 4 (2022) are as follows:

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

The training on the gender mainstreaming in groups, record keeping and book keeping, and importance of forest resources were provided for community forest management groups (CFMGs) and non-wood forest products groups (NWFPGs). A total of 35 members (14 female and 21 male) participated from 8 CFMGs at Khuruthang, Punakha.

A total of 10 women members were trained on post-harvest handling processing, and value addition of amla and wild apples.

2. Activity 1.2 Promote women/girl led ecotourism.

One homestay at Buli was provided support to enhance their toilet and kitchen facilities. This infrastructure which is being run by a single widowed women was impacted by the HWC prior to our support.

3. Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups.

A group of 8 women from the Dorjibi Weaving Centre (existing group formed by single, vulnerable and economically disadvantaged women) were trained on basic tailoring and production of purses and table runners. The revenue generated from sale of these products (which would be marketed by nationally and internationally by the OGOP Program) would help ensure sustainability of the Centre and also provide means of additional livelihood for these women.

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

In the Year 4, as highlighted in Section 2.3, different field offices carried out various BFL related community consultations and engagement for planning and implementation of activities. Community consultations were carried out for activities related to community group formation, watershed interventions, forest fire management and development of management plans. In order to encourage more women participation, it was made mandatory to have women representations in every consultation, separate women focused discussions and continuous training to the field offices on the need and importance of gender mainstreaming who are then expected to create awareness to the communities.

For SLM works at Gangzur, Lhuentse under GEF contributions, 167 individuals (113 female and 54 male) were consulted. OGOP Program conducted consultation with various existing groups/communities to strengthen/establish groups to support community livelihoods. A total of 52 individuals (36 female and 16 male) were consulted from Drametse (Dry fruit group), Gongdue (Bamboo - *Tsharzo*), Bumdir (Herbal Tea) and Khotokha (Beekeeping). In addition, 6 women were consulted for enhancement of Dorjibi weaving centre and 21 individuals (20M, 1 F) members of Jangbi Tsharzo Detshen were consulted on bamboo product value addition and product diversification (production of traditional basket and contemporary gift basket).

NMC consulted 133 participants (80 female and 53 male) for the formation of mushroom groups at Khotokha. 14 individuals (12 female and 2 male) were consulted and trained on culinary arts for future campsite management at RAMSAR sites.

A total of 99 individuals (52 female and 47 male) were consulted on ecotourism development on Golden Mahseer high end amenities along Drangmechu at Yangbari. In agreement with the communities, an ecotourism management group has been established with 37 (17 female and 20 male) members. A consultative meeting with 140 individuals (8 female and 32 male) were conducted on the invasive alien species and its control measures. For the development of all PA watershed management plan interventions, a total of 542 individuals (278 female and 264 male) were consulted. For the PA/BC management plan development, a total of 947 community members (463 female and 484 male) were consulted. A total of 1,035 individuals (263 female and 772 male) were consulted on the draft climate change adaptation plan of the protected areas. The planning and data collection itself was done in a manner in which all gender were adequately represented and mitigation/interventions inserted based on that consultation/meeting/findings. Further these intervention when implemented in the future would also ensure integration of gender and social dimensions as is being done for all activities implemented.

5. Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment.

A team (13F and 2M) from the newly formed beekeeping group at Khotokha were provided with opportunity to interact with the existing beekeeper's association of Bumthang and learn about the modern methodologies of harvesting honey, new farming techniques, local farming concepts, processing and preservations, and marketing strategies.

6. Activity 3.1 Conduct Gender Training/Awareness.

JDNP conducted a training on awareness and sensitization on gender mainstreaming to the 5 NWFP groups who were members of the existing groups residing in the park. During the training, the concepts of gender and awareness on the importance of gender integration in any activities carried/planned were highlighted and the community members made aware of its significance. Accordingly, women of the community groups voiced their interest and now their representation in the CF management has increased.

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

The Gender Officer carried out a training at the JKSNR to create awareness and guide forestry officials about gender mainstreaming at their field works. The training was conducted for 19 officials (6 female and 15 male) in June 2022. The low female participation (only 7%) despite including all female staff is due to less female forestry officials at the Reserve. At the implementing agency level, many female staffs continue to play a very critical role with some being core team members for facilitating and imparting trainings and guidance for carrying out of many BFL related activities like the major ongoing NFI, NTS and upcoming National Snow Leopard Survey.

8. Activity 4.2 Mainstream gender in PA management plans

Gender components have been incorporated and mainstreamed into the final management plans of JSWNP, JWS, WCNP, RMNP, PWS, BC8_Bumthang, BC5_Pema Gatshe, BC1_Paro, BC4_Zhemgang, and BC7_Mongar, and draft management plans of BC2_Wangdue BC3_Sarpang, BC6_Tashigang.

The first process of developing the management plan itself ensures gender integration through Socio-economic surveys, participatory rural appraisals, consultations, and the plans along with the interventions are thoroughly consulted with the communities and the Local Government before being presented to the Ministry for Approval. These processes are mentioned in the Forest and Nature Conservation Code of Best Management Practices which are mandatory and required for any PAs to develop their management plan.

NCD, as the office mandated along with the Gender focal reviews and ensures that the plans are all in alignment with the requirements set in the code.

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

In the Year 4, as highlighted in Section 2.3, field offices have carried out various BFL activities related to CF and NWFPs, and forest fire management and awareness. With regard to the CFs and NWFPs, the SFED was able to train only 25 new CF members (1 female and 24 male) and depending on the needs, similar trainings will be carried out. For forest fire management and awareness, 180 individuals (128 female and 52 male) at Zhemgang DFO, 41 members (6 female and 35 male) at Wangdue DFO and 146 individuals (31 female and 115 male) were involved.

Knowledge gained through training on value addition of non-wood forest products, ecotourism and bee keeping activities enhances their opportunities to explore alternative sources of income and livelihood opportunities. Diversification of livelihood opportunities increases the financial capital of households and increases their adaptive capacity to address impacts of climate change and hence builds their resilience in light of climate change.

Implementation challenges are:

- Lack of technical capacity of the field staff on rural enterprise or community enterprise development. Therefore, there is a need to build capacity of relevant field staff for potential enterprise development for creation of alternate source of income for women to enhance their livelihoods.
- Poor participation rate of women in advocacy and training programs. There is a need for change agents such as mandatory participation of certain percentage of women falling in the economically active age groups, inclusion of women into leadership roles with mentorship support etc.
- Some of the GAP activity targets and timeline needs to be reviewed since some timelines are not realistic based on what has been achieved so far and post pandemic change in policies. Eg. Establishment of 10 women saving groups by 2023 while the achievement so far is only 20% and number of homestays to be established based on post pandemic SDF policies which has restricted inflow of tourists to avail such facilities.

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

Activities/actions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets, including sex-disaggregated targets	Budget	Report on annual Progress
Activity 1.1 Conduct training for women/girls on skills development for value addition on NWFPs	% of women and girls trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition	0 (2019)	By 2024, 80% of women and girls trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition	\$0	128 community members (78 F and 50 M), trained on NWFP harvesting and value addition (Herbal tea, mushroom cultivation and beekeeping).
	% of women/girls in project area trained in agro forestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming	0 (2019)	By 2023 at least 40% of women/girls in project area trained in agroforestry, sustainable forest management and conservation farming	\$0	81 members trained on SLM (47 F and 9 M), silviculture (1 F and 24 M)
	% of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises	0 (2019)	By 2025 50% of women/girls participate in women led value addition enterprises	\$0 (No budget incurred)	10 women members were trained on post-harvest handling processing, and value addition of amla and wild apples.

Activity 1.2 Promote women/girl led Eco-tourism	# Homestays established and managed by women/girls	0 (2019)	By 2025 50 homestays established and managed by women/girls	\$8,741.46	1 established
Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups	% of women/girls in project area trained on community group formation	0 (2019)	By 2020 50% of women/girls in project area trained on community group formation	\$0 (No budget incurred)	<p>66.67% - For Khotokha Sibjam Detchen, 15 individuals (10 female and 5 male) were engaged. Of this, 9-member (7 female and 2 male) beekeepers' group were formed.</p> <p>21.07% - For Laya Ngomen Tshogpa, 261 individuals (55 female and 206 male) were engaged. Of this, 11-member (6 female and 5 male) NWFP group was formed.</p> <p>61.54% - For the revamping of Bumdir Herbal Tea Management Group in Bamdir, Trashi Yangtse, 13 individuals (8 female and 5 male) were engaged and the group was reformed.</p> <p>100% - For the formation of Wild Dry Fruit Processing Group at Dramtse, 10 individuals (all women) were engaged and the group was formed.</p> <p>50% - For the formation of a Gongdue Tsharzo Detchen (Gongdue Bamboo group) at Gongdue, Mongar, 14 individuals (7 female and 7 male) were engaged and the group was formed.</p> <p>85.71% - For Dazejab campsite management group in Phobjikha, 14 individuals (12 female and 2 male) were trained. Of this, 6 member (all women, youth) management group was formed.</p> <p>40% - For Nagpola campsite management in Bumdeling, a 7-membered local youth group (2 female and 5 male) and is fully functional.</p>
	# women's savings groups established	2 (2019)	By 2023 at least 10 women's savings groups established	\$4,099.83	<p>8 women were consulted for enhancement of Dorjibi weaving centre</p> <p>Planned in remaining quarters for the enterprises developed.</p>
Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation	# Community consultation and participation plans	0 (2019)	By 2020 community consultation and participation plan developed	\$0	Community consultation plan may not be helpful but agreed to the Gender Reconciliation Table which will help (provides guidance) IAs to mainstream Gender.
	% of representation of women in project related consultations	0 (2019)	By 2023 representation of at least 40% women in project related consultations	\$0	42.74% (1,512 out of 3,538) women community represented in project related consultations in 2022
	% of representation of women	0 (2019)	By 2023 representation of 40% of women groups in project implementation	\$0	54.97% (465 out of 846) women represented in project related consultations in 2022

	groups in project implementation				
Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment	% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership	0 (2019)	By 2022 80% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership	\$0	Not yet started. Capacity is limited, and also there is urgent need to firstly create awareness on Gender and Gender Mainstreaming
	% of women's groups participating in study tours on community based natural resource management	0 (2019)	By 2022 50% of women's groups participate in study tours on community based natural resource management	\$0	Visit to Bumthang Bee Cooperatives of Bumthang by the aspiring Beekeeper of Khotokha to understand and learn about honey harvesting and bee pasture management (13 female and 2 male).
	% of executive/leadership positions in community groups occupied by women	0 (2019)	By 2026 33% of executive/leadership positions in community groups are occupied by women	\$0	38.1% - 16 out of 42 executive positions (Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and Village Forest Guard) are now occupied by women for CFMG in JDNP. 100% Similarly, all executive positions for Dorjibi weaving group are women.
Activity 3.1 Conduct Gender Training/Awareness	% of community members within PA provided with gender training/awareness	0 (2019)	By 2024 All community members within PA provided with gender training/awareness	\$9,772.16	Training on awareness and sensitization on gender mainstreaming was provided to a total of 86 participants (42 female and 44 male) of 8 CFMGs and 5 NWFP groups under JDNP.
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	# of awareness on CCA and DRR carried out every 3 years	0 (2019)	By 2028 Awareness on CCA and DRR carried out every 3 years	\$0	1,035 individuals were made aware on CCA during the CVCA draft plan consultation in 2022.
	% of representation of women/girls in awareness program	0 (2019)	By 2022 representation of 50% women/girls in awareness program	\$0	263 out of 1,035 were women represented in awareness consultation.
	# of CCA and DRR trainings conducted periodically	0 (2019)	By 2029 CCA and DRR trainings conducted every 3 years	\$0	Not yet started
	% of representation of women in CCA and DRR trainings	0 (2019)	Representation of 50% women in CCA and DRR trainings	\$0	Not yet started
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	% of women participating in community learning and action centres in their communities	0 (2019)	By 2023 25% of all women participate in community learning and action centres in their communities	\$0	Not yet started
	% of women and girls in project area participating in livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	0 (2019)	By 2026 25% of women and girls in project area participating in livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	\$0	Not yet started

	% of women and girls in project area benefiting from livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	0 (2019)	By 2029 50% of women and girls in project area benefiting from livelihood and/or climate adaptation/DRR activities	\$0	Not yet started
Activity 4.1 Conduct training on gender mainstreaming for Protected Area (PA) staff	% of forestry officials in PA that have received gender training	43 (9F & 34M) (2019)	By 2020 60% of forestry officials in PA receive gender training	\$0	Overall – 59% 2022 – 2.81% - 19 (6F & 15M) out of 675 2021 – 24.35% - 150 (27F & 123M) out of 616 2020 – 24.46% - 137 (29F & 108 M) out of 560 2019 – 8% - 43 (9F & 34M) out of 512
	% of female staff that have participated in the gender trainings	21% (2019)	By 2022 80% female staff participate in the gender trainings	\$0	Activity started- Progress on Track (20%) – 71 Female out of total 349 officials trained
Activity 4.2 Mainstream gender in PA management plans	% Integration of gender in project cycle- planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	Integration of gender in the 7-management plans (BWS, JKSNR, JSWNP, PWS, BC1, BC3, BC7, RBP); (2019)	By 2021 100% integration of gender in project cycle-planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	\$0 no additional gender budget incurred	Gender components have been incorporated and mainstreamed into the final management plans of JSWNP, JWS, WCNP, RMNP, PWS, BC8_Bumthang, BC5_Pema Gatshel, BC1_Paro, BC4_Zhemgang, and BC7_Mongar, and draft management plans of BC2_Wangdue BC3_Sarpang, BC6_Tashigang
	# PA management plans with Gender mainstreamed	0 (2019)	By 2022 Gender mainstreamed in all PA management plans	\$0	Gender components have been incorporated and mainstreamed into the final management plans of JSWNP, JWS, WCNP, RMNP, PWS, BC8_Bumthang, BC5_Pema Gatshel, BC1_Paro, BC4_Zhemgang, and BC7_Mongar, and draft management plans of BC2_Wangdue BC3_Sarpang, BC6_Tashigang
Activity 4.3 Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies	# PAs with awareness program on conservation laws and policies carried out	All PAs, BCs and RBP except JSWNP initiated in their areas (2019) 4660 people (2133 female & 2527 male) engaged	By 2022 awareness program on conservation laws and policies carried out in all PAs	\$0 no additional gender budget utilized	All PAs/BCs have conducted awareness on the forest conservation rules, regulations and policies during which a total of 24,005 individuals (11,042 female and 12,963 male) were made aware.
	% of women in project areas that participated in	45% women participated in	By 2022 at least 50% women in project areas participate in awareness programs	\$0	46% women participated in awareness programs in 2022



	pated in aware- ness programs	aware- ness pro- grams (2019)			
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List of activities screened for ESS - YEAR 4 (2022)

ACTIVITY	SUBACTIVITIES	LEAD AGENCY	REMARKS
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	Installation of Solar Power Plant at Aja Nye	DRE	JDNP - received
Activity 2.2: Every year (starting in Year 4), implement climate-smart restoration in the mapped land areas	Maintenance of plantation	SFED	
Activity 5.3: By Year 2, implement cost-effective and innovative human wildlife conflict mitigation mechanisms such as alternative crops, rainwater harvesting, habitat enrichment, and biological barriers within PAs/BCs and buffer zones	Package of HWC Mitigation Measures	Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag, Trashigang Dzongkhag and Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag	
Activity 5.5: From Year 2 to Year 6, install appropriate physical barriers in human wildlife conflict hotspots within PAs/BCs and buffer zones	Installation of electric fencing	NPPC	
Activity 6.4: From Year 4 to Year 10, design and develop eco-tourism infrastructure (treks and trails) in six PAs, and expand such infrastructure in the other four PAs	Ecotourism infrastructure (trails, wildlife viewing facilities, etc)	BWS, JDNP, WCNP, RMNP, BC4 and BC7	Year 1 carried over - BWS, JDNP, JKSNR, WCNP
Activity 10.3: Every three years (starting in Year 1), conduct inventory of invasive species in PAs/BCs, and every year (starting in Year 2) control their spread	Control of invasive species	NBC	
Activity 10.5: Every two years, based on climate change impacts information, implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands (next in Year 2) and alpine meadows (next in Year 1)	Implement restoration to enhance quality and resilience of lowland grasslands and alpine meadows	PWS, RMNP, BC4, BC5, WCNP	PWS – received BWS, JDNP, JSWNP, JWS, PWS, RMNP, WCNP, Sarpang, Zhemgang, Pemagatshel, Trashigang, Bumthang, Tsirang, Thimphu (RBP)
Activity 10.6: Every year (starting in Year 1), manage salt licks, snags and waterholes, and manage and enhance climate-resilience of wetlands and Ramsar Sites, including enrichment planting (using climate information wherever relevant)	Improvement of salt licks, snags and waterholes, and wetlands enrichment planting	JSWNP, JWS, PWS, PNP, RMNP, SWS, BC2, BC5, BC7, BC8, BWS, JDNP, JKSNR	JDNP, JSWNP, Paro DFO, Wangdue – BWS, JKSNR, JWS, PNP, PWS, RMNP, SWS, WCNP, RBP, Bumthang, Mongar, Pemagatshel, Samdrupjongkhar, Sarpang, Trashigang, Tsirang, Zhemgang
	Management of RAMSAR sites	WMD, BC2 and BWS	WMD - BWS Wangdue DFO

Activity 10.7: Every year for smaller rivers (starting in Year 1), and every five years for big rivers (starting in Year 1), manage riverbanks, 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	Annual riverbank protection (smaller rivers)	JKSNR, JSWNP, RMNP, WCNP, SWS	PWS - received
			JDNP, JSWNP, PWS, Thimphu (RBP) BWS, JWS, PNP, RMNP, SWS, WCNP, Pemagatshel, Samdrupjongkhar
Activity 12.1: By Year 3, identify and prioritize ten critical watersheds within PAs for drinking water, irrigation, and contribution to hydropower generation using the national river basin and climate change assessments, and other tools (focusing on quality, quantity, and timing of flows)	Weather stations, and their replacement	NCHM	
Activity 14.2: By Year 6, physically demarcate all PAs/BCs, and provide ongoing maintenance	Pillar fixing	NCD (Individual PAs/BCs)	JDNP, JSWNP, Thimphu (RBP)
			RMNP, BC 2 (Mongar) BWS, PNP, PWS, WCNP, BC 8 (Bumthang)
Activity 15.4: Every year (starting in Year 1), implement infrastructure plan (including maintenance) in all PAs/BCs (and achieve full infrastructure in all PAs/BCs by Year 10)	Build HQ buildings, range office compounds, staff quarters, guard posts, guest houses, and visitor information centers	Carried over from Year 3: 1 Range Office at PWS 1 Staff Quarter at SWS 1 RTC at WCNP 1 BC Range Office at Bumthang 1 BC Range Office at Trashigang 1 BC Range Office at Zhemgang New Activity in Year 4: 1 Office Caretaker Residence at JWS	JKSNR, JSWNP, PWS, SWS, Paro DFO, Bumthang DFO, Wangdue DFO 1 Range Office at PNP 1 Staff Quarter at PNP 2 Staff Quarters at RMNP
			Maintenance for existing and new infrastructure
			PNP, PWS, RMNP, Bumthang, JDNP

During the reporting period, the implementation of the Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) process and procedures has demonstrated efficiency and effectiveness. A total of 58 activities, covering 10 PAs, 8 BCs, and an OGOP project, have prepared ESMPs. Only 3 activities were deferred. Among the PAs, out of 31 activities, 2 activities under BWS got deferred due to COVID related implications, such as restriction of movements, lockdowns, and restriction on gathering of people. Under the BCs, out of 26 activities, the only activity for BC3 got deferred to 2023. The ESMP is prepared through involvement of numerous stakeholders, including the community, field officers, BFL focal at IA, PCU, and the AE-WWF ESS specialist. The ESS implementation is being carried out as a teamwork in most of the PAs and BCs, and as a result, no major issues have been reported. All ESS mitigation measures adhered to the national laws and regulations concerning environmental and social safeguards.

The majority of BFL focal individuals in PAs and BCs have gained valuable experience in managing ESS mitigation measures. However, it is important to provide them with regular updates on new skills and techniques to effectively address ESS issues. In addition, there is a need to enhance monitoring of BFL activities and the implementation of mitigation measures identified in the ESMPs to ensure proper implementation of ESMPs. There is a need to intensify efforts from both PCU and BFLFS to gather all essential data and information pertaining to ESS. Establishing a database would facilitate the storage and management of this data. Photographic evidences as a part of the report are essential.

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

Gender Mainstreaming Activities	Sub-activities	Deliverables	Process	Monitoring schedule
Activity 1.2 Promote women/girl led Eco-tourism	# Homestays established and managed by women/girls	By 2025 50 homestays established and managed by women/girls	1 homestay at Buli was provided support to enhance their toilet and kitchen facilities.	Year 5
Activity 1.3 Establish Women's groups	Train 25% of women on group formation	5% of the total target of 25% of women trained on group formation basing on the formation of 10 women's savings group formation.	Training provided for formation of women's group in the identified PA for formation of savings group. Could not visit field because of lockdown and restrictions	Year 5
(2 already achieved in 2019- with WCNP & JWS) (10 women's savings group to be established by 2023)	At least 10 women's savings groups established)	Establishment of two women's savings groups in 2020. Which would be 5% of the total 25% targeted in two PA.	-Discussion and deliberation on the formation for savings group -Governance structure -Business structure -Operation structure -Development of by-laws for the savings groups	Year 5
Activity 2.1 Ensure active participation of women in consultation and decision-making during project planning and implementation	Commence developing community consultation and participation plan Representation of at least 40% women in project related consultations	Assessment of the consultation documents such as minutes and gender disaggregate data of attendance and participation.	-Report and information gathering from the 10 PA -Generation of report based on the information gathered on community consultations	Continued in Year 5
Activity 2.2 Conduct training on women's leadership and empowerment	80% of women/girls in project area trained in conservation leadership	N/A	N/A	
	50% of women's groups participate in study tours on community based natural resource management	N/A	N/A	
Activity 3.1 Conduct Gender Training/Awareness	% of community members within PA provided with gender training/awareness	35 members (14 female and 21 male)	Training on awareness and sensitization on gender mainstreaming was given to 35 members (14 female and 21 male) of 8 CFMGs in JDNP	Year 5
Activity 3.2 Build awareness and capacity of the women/girls on climate change adaptation (CCA) that includes differential vulnerability of different groups in the community	Representation of 50% women/girls in awareness program	N/A	N/A	
	Representation of 50% women in CCA	N/A	N/A	
Activity 4.1 Conduct training on gender mainstreaming for Protected Area (PA) staff	60% of forestry officials in PA receive gender training	Two-day training on gender mainstreaming provided to the 10 PA staff	-Development of a training module -Review of the training module -Training delivery at the 10 PA -Generating training completion report	Year 5
	80% female staff participate in the gender trainings	Total staff profile listed based on gender disaggregate data and 80% female staff participate in the training.	-Total staff profile listed based on sex and designation -Total of female staff aggregated from all the PA	Year 5

			-Participation of female staff derived in the overall context of having being trained on gender training.	
Activity 4.2 Mainstream gender in PA management plans	100% integration of gender in project cycle - planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	Review and assessment of all the Management plans featuring gender components	-Review of all the Management plans -Identify the gender gaps -Suggest and make recommendations in mainstreaming gender.	Year 5
	Gender mainstreamed in all PA management plans			
Activity 4.3 Conduct awareness on relevant conservation laws and policies	At least 50% women in project areas participate in awareness programs	Assessment of the awareness completion reports with gender disaggregate data of the participation in such programs implemented by the PAs.	-Gathering of information on awareness completion report from all the PA -Aggregate the participation data -Disaggregate the participation data -Identify the participation gap or achievement of the target	Year 5

SECTION 5: ANNEXES

Annex 1. Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity.

Annex 2. Accredited Entity compliance reports (self-assessment reports¹⁶, report on actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable¹⁷).

Annex 3. List of inventories.

SECTION 6: ATTACHMENTS

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

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

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

¹⁶ In accordance with the AMA requirement in Clause 13.01 of the Accreditation Master Agreement, with the Fiduciary Principles and Standards, ESS and Gender Policy.

¹⁷ Only applicable to International Accredited Entities. In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a report on its actions carried out or planned to be carried out pursuant to Clause 18.02 of the Accreditation Master Agreement.



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

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