

World Wildlife Fund GEF Project Document



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APPENDIX 12. GENDER EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION ANALYSIS (SUMMARY) AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in the project “Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal’s Protected Areas and Critical Corridors”

Bibhuti Bista and Pratima Sharma, 10 August 2018

Executive Summary⁸⁸

Introduction and Objective: The Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is committed to mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), to ensure that women and men have equal access to, and control over, resources for development, benefits, and decision-making at all stages of development processes, projects, programs or policy. The main objective of the GESI analysis is to develop and implement an integrated action plan to promote equitable management of benefits such as the use of natural resources among all citizens as described in the Constitution of Nepal to ensure GESI is fully mainstreamed. The five domains under the GESI assessment are Access to resources; Roles, responsibilities and utilization of time; Norms, beliefs and perceptions; Laws, policies, institutional practices; and Decision-making processes.

Design, Methodology and Field Work of GESI Assessment: The study followed a mixed (qualitative and quantitative) method approach for data collection and conducted a thorough analysis of policy documents, reports as well as primary and secondary data in order to provide credible, valid and useful information to produce a report and to further inform the GESI integrated action plan. For quantitative information, gender and ethnicity disaggregated data were obtained and for the qualitative information, checklists and participatory tool like access and control profile were used. The districts were selected based on suggestion provided by Project Planning Committee (PPC) and the study area were selected based on the five criteria (ethnicity, poverty, high natural resource dependency area, human wild life conflict prone area, disaster prone and low accessibility through roads). A total of 11 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 147 beneficiaries and four Key Informant Interview (KII) was carried out. The field visit was conducted from July 3 to 8, 2018 and visited Banke, Surkhet and Kailali.

Facts, Analysis and Findings of the GESI Assessment

Respondent gender: A total of 147 people (91 female and 56 male) participated in the FGD, an overwhelming majority were female (61.9%) whereas about 38.1% were male participants.

Household (HH) head: Out of the total respondents 18.4% of their HHs is headed by female compared with male headed HHs (81.6%). The female headed HHs were found to be 6.8% in Janajati, 6.8% in Others (*that included Brahmin, Chhetri and Thakuri*) and 4.8% in Dalits.

Caste and Ethnicity: Based on the classification of caste/ethnic group, approximately half of the respondents were from Janajati community (50.68%) followed by others (34.93%) and Dalits (14.38%). This exhibits that the proposed project area covers a majority of Janajati and a significant percentage of Dalits who are marginalized.

Sources of income: Five distinctive income sources were identified in the project proposed areas (See Table 5), where most of the respondents (68.7%) are involved in agriculture and

⁸⁸ Note – the full report is available from WWF Nepal

24.5% of the respondents are involved in wage-based labor. Similarly, other sources of income are business (3.4%), remittance through foreign employments (2.0%) each and for very few (1.4%) were involved in a full-time job. Agriculture and wage-based labour seems to be the prominent sources of income in the study areas. For those involved in wage-based labour, it is the only source of income as they do not possess any land for agriculture.

Family size: The number of members in a family of the respondent ranges from two members up to 16 members.

Findings on the Five Domains of GESI Assessment

Access to and control of resources: Overall findings suggest that in terms of the resources (forest based and non-forest based) men have higher access and control over the resources. The reason behind higher access and control of natural resources of a large number of women are: bias of chairperson of BZUC/Gs and providing more opportunity to their near ones (could be men or women); women themselves could not carry heavy load. In addition, pregnant women and lactating mothers, and female head of HHs whose husband has migrated for foreign labor have limited access to the resources and those who have higher access utilize the resources. Access and control to resources are more critical to the Dalits and other marginalized population (limited access and poor participation; unable to put their voice in the meetings; do not get equally benefitted). The executive members of BZ/CFUG mainly chairperson along with male members do decision because of male dominated society and practice.

Decision making process: Men do have the decision-making power in most of the valuable matter at HHs level (buying and selling proprieties like house, land, animal and ornaments). Similarly, women's decision- to attend the women's groups meetings was also determined by the males. However, this is gradually changing and women are allowed to make their own decisions to go to group meetings more frequently now. As per the rule of the government, groups and committees need to involve both men and women from different caste and ethnic groups. Accordingly, all decision-making bodies of Community Forest Coordination Committee/ Community Forest Users Groups (CFCC/UGs), Buffer Zone Users Committee/Buffer Zone Users Groups (BZUC/Gs) and their committees have engaged women, marginalized and disadvantaged groups for equitable representation. However, their role is limited as only participant and decisions are influenced and made by the males who exercise more power and are influential. Similarly, in context of decision making (planning, implementation, benefits sharing) current decision makers, especially male members need to develop a greater understanding of GESI and related issues.

Roles and responsibilities: Most of the time women are engaged in household chores (fetching water, cutting vegetables, feeding cows) and men are engaged in economic development activities, leadership development and other outdoor activities. This may limit women's economic empowerment, education and leadership opportunities. Thus, creating a vacuum because women are not able to fully participate in group meetings and take leadership roles at community level.

Policy, law and institutional practices: Few men and majority of the women representing Dalits, Janajati and other groups mentioned that they do not know about legal provisions, law, policy, functioning modality of BZUC/Gs and CFUC/Gs. It is important and necessary to make the committees and groups (which are the institutions) more accountable toward organizing awareness and orientation programs for those groups. A gap has been created where such

affected people are unaware of the design, strategies and planning that the committees are developing and executing. Such findings produce a strong feeling that the process (design, strategies, planning and decision making) without a transparent and participatory working modality seems to be often misinterpreted by the influential ones, to modify the possible result in their own favor.

Norms, values and perspectives: From a social and cultural perspective, a patriarchal mindset still underestimate women. Similarly, marginalized and disadvantaged social groups are not considered capable and normally their presence is not well-thought-out to be valued (during planning, implementing and distribution of the benefits). This typical mindset is acting as a barrier for women and other marginalized groups to access and have control over the resources.

Findings on the Economic Activities of Interest: Local people in both buffer zone and corridor areas are interested to undertake nature-based economic opportunities as well as other possible alternatives to improve their socio-economic aspects. Proposed activities of interest should be related to conservation, resource dependency and distributed in an equitable way to ensure the gender inclusion and equality while receiving the benefits. Local people are interested in: goat rearing; tomato, chilli and seasonal vegetable farming; grocery shops, tailoring; making plates from leaves; and collection, processing and selling of herbs and other forest products.

Conclusion: Meaningful involvement of all sex and ethnicity and understanding of the policy, rules and norms is required to benefit from the natural resources. It is important and necessary to make the committees and groups more accountable towards GESI by creating an enabling environment that is more inclusive, responsive and sensitive. It is important that the concerned stakeholders need to consider such aspects and make local people understand the policies and what practices are required to manage and utilize the resources. It is important that the selected or proposed activities of interest should be related to conservation, resource dependency and distributed in an equitable way to ensure gender inclusion and equity while receiving benefits.

Recommendations: Integration of gender, GESI sensitive activities must be carried out in the proposed project; The project should identify appropriate training, empowerment and knowledge enhancement opportunities for the men, women representing Dalit, Janajati and other caste and ethnic groups. The proposed project needs to develop indicators to address the number of issues related with conservation (decision making, policy and law) that has been identified and address and minimize such issues during the project period. People belonging to different community, following different social setting have dissimilar needs and aspiration. Therefore it is recommended to develop empowerment and engagement plans and approaches to mainstream the GESI perspectives and to promote full and meaningful participation of women and other excluded groups in decision making for natural resource management. The proposed project should also prioritize to support the vulnerable communities to overcome the problems that they are facing in their agriculture production. The BZUC/Gs and CFCC/UGs could establish and mobilize revolving funds to bring visible changes in their subsistence activities.

Recommended GESI mainstreaming process in-line with project activities

ACTIVITY CODE	OUTCOME/OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDATION OF GESI MAINSTREAMING PROCESS
1	COMPONENT 1: National capacity and enabling environment for cross-sectoral coordination to promote forest and landscape conservation	
1.1	Outcome: Improved inter-sectoral coordination from Federal, State to Local level for sustainable forest management and integrated landscape management to support the 2015-2025? TAL Strategy or Forestry Sector Policy?	
1.1.1	Output: Cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms established to support integrated landscape management for conservation outcomes at different levels	
1.1.1.1	NBCC meeting (Gender and inclusive team)	1. Review existing coordination mechanism <i>(While reviewing ensure that members in the mechanism (Gender and social inclusion) and practice of coordination and synergies across all level)</i>
1.1.1.2	Facilitate the State Biodiversity Conservation Committee in State 2,3,5,7 and Karnali (establishment of Gender and inclusive team composition)	2. Ensure 33% of the female participants in the coordination mechanism (<i>Representation of women, Dalits, ethnic and indigenous peoples (where applicable)</i>)
1.1.1.3	Operation of State Biodiversity conservation committee (Gender and inclusion sensitive committees)	3. Capacity development opportunities provided to the members of the coordination mechanism (<i>Leadership development, functioning of coordination mechanism, sessions on GESI...</i>)
1.1.1.4	Support to establish gender and inclusive NBCC subcommittee (forest, agriculture, infrastructure and development)	4. Coordination mechanism will listen and value the idea, perception and needs of women, Dalit, Janajati, poor and marginalized people of the community. (<i>Do No Harm and safe guard of women, Dalit, Janajati, poor and marginalized people will be ensured during the meeting of coordination mechanism at all three level.)</i>
1.2	Outcome: Capacity increased for multi-stakeholder and cross-sector landscape and forest planning and management	
1.2.1	Output: Conservation Leadership Training provided for ILM focal points and coordinators	
1.2.1.1	Conduct training to ILM focal points and coordinators for capturing international best practice and applying this to the local context (Training manual developed in line with national, WWF GEF strategy on GESI).	1. Review of the existing training module/manual 1.1 <i>The training manual/module will have GESI component related with the conservation.</i> 1.2 <i>It will necessarily cover a gender and inclusion sensitive curriculum/topics, positive change in social norms approach in conservation.</i> 1.3 <i>The training manuals and materials will be quite different for project staff, government staffs, Army of buffer zone</i>

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		<p>area, executive members of CFCCs/UGs and BZUCs/UGs.</p> <p>2 Gender and inclusion sensitive training manual/packages developed</p> <p>2.1 <i>Trainer's guide and reading materials for facilitators will be included in all manuals.</i></p> <p>2.2 <i>Participatory training methods will be used in sets of training manuals.</i></p> <p>2.3 <i>Pre-test, Post- test questionnaire will be developed and will be part of manual.</i></p>

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2	COMPONENT 2: Integrated Planning for Protected Area Buffer Zones and Critical Corridors in the Terai Arc Landscape	
2.1	Outcome: Improved conservation governance for targeted TAL corridors	
2.1.1	Output: Biodiversity surveys, socio-economic surveys, and local stakeholder consultation for Brahmadev, Karnali, and Kamdi corridors to determine feasibility of appropriate models for community-based natural resource management and strategic framework development	<p>1. Formation of the survey team (<i>Carried out by external consultant (inclusive team) including researcher with expertise in GESI</i>)</p> <p>2. Selection of sampling areas and respondents</p> <p>2.1 <i>determined in proportion to the total number of populations in the project area; simple random sampling;</i></p> <p>2.2 <i>At least half of the population of study will be women from all ethnic groups and one third of population will be from Dalit, Janajati, Tharu and Madhesi. ...</i></p> <p>3. Carry -out survey (<i>Using questionnaire and GESI related PRA tools ...developed by Harvard University; FGD and KII methods and related tools</i>)</p> <p>4. Analysis and establish data base</p> <p>4.1 <i>Develop baseline value;</i></p> <p>4.2 <i>Database (excel) on socio economic and gender and inclusion aspects in selected corridor areas established;</i></p> <p>4.3 <i>By the end of the project period end-line survey carried out.</i></p>
2.1.1.1	Carry out forest and biodiversity inventory and socio-economic survey (using GESI lens) in corridors (Database on socio economic and gender and inclusion aspects in selected Corridor areas established)	
2.1.1.2	Review existing forest encroachment status and response options with GESI lens.	<p>1. Review of forest encroachment status (<i>Involvement of Department of Forest Research and Training, external consultant, PMU and</i></p>

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		<p><i>identify areas where GESI seems to be lacking or not properly addressed)</i></p> <p>2. Response options developed (based on the findings from encroachment status)</p> <p>2.1 <i>Participatory methods will be followed while facilitating encroachment status and response options;</i></p> <p>2.2 <i>At least 50% of women, other marginalized and ethnicity group's active participation will be there during the response;</i></p> <p>2.3 <i>From GESI perspective (identify response options)</i></p>
2.2	Outcome: Improved participatory planning for sustainable management of targeted protected area buffer zones and corridors in TAL	
2.2.1	Output: Land uses, biodiversity values, forest carbon, and key threats assessed, mapped, reported and disseminated to identify priority villages and forest areas in the targeted PA buffer zones and corridors	
2.2.1.1	Prepare GESI responsive management/work-plans for the corridors (Print 3 management plans; Workshops at State level) with stakeholder consultations process to determine appropriate models for community-based management, GESI perspective in the appropriate models)	<p>1. Training to Project staff on Gender responsive annual workplan (Out Sourced TA; Gender mainstreaming intervention (gender audit, gender responsive budgeting, resource allocation in activities, monitoring and tracking...))</p> <p>2. Develop annual work-plan (gender responsive)</p> <p>2.1 <i>Each activity should ensure Gender and inclusion as a cross cutting issue;</i></p> <p>3. Review of work-plan/management plans (Recommendation from PMU, PPME Committee on the gender responsive annual work-plan; make necessary changes; assure gender mainstreaming progress and integration of gender sensitive activities)</p>
2.2.2	Output: Sustainable Forest Management Operational Plans developed or revised for priority forest areas, incorporating the assessment from 2.2.1	
2.2.2.2	Support CFUGs and BZ CFUGs to develop or revise Sustainable Forest Management Plans (GESI aspect is revised/incorporated) for priority community forest areas in consultation with related stakeholders.	<p>1. Review of FMO plan (Involvement of Department of Forest Research and Training, external consultant, PMU and identify areas where GESI seems to be lacking or not properly addressed)</p> <p>2. Revise/amend the FMO plan based on the review (GESI addressed in the FMO plan and amendment by GoN)</p> <p>3. FMO plan implemented</p>

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		<p>3.1 <i>Participatory methods will be followed while facilitating to make forest management operational plan;</i></p> <p>3.2 <i>At least 50% of women, other marginalized and ethnicity group's active participation will be there during the development of forest management and implementation of the operational plan.</i></p> <p>3.3 <i>From GESI perspective (identify areas which has received little in-puts)</i></p> <p>3.4 <i>Special support (equity) will be provided to women leader to manage demonstration site</i></p> <p>3.5 <i>Capacity building special support (equity) will be provided to women, Dalit, Janajati and Tharu led demonstration site Special support from GESI lens will be identified and provided i.e. planning, implementing, managing, recording... and reporting etc...</i></p>
2.2.3	Output: Strategic framework for corridor management developed and management plans prepared or revised for all seven TAL corridors / protected forests	
2.2.3.1	Develop a gender and inclusion responsive guideline (GIRD) to prepare management plans of Protected Forest / Corridor	<p>1. Develop gender and inclusion responsive guideline (GIRD) as part of guideline for management plans of Protected Forest / Corridor</p> <p>1.1 <i>The GRID addresses gender and inclusion related similarities and disparities;</i></p> <p>1.1.1 <i>No GESI elements (GESI is not reflected in existing management plans)</i></p> <p>1.1.2 <i>Limited GESI elements (GESI is reflected in a limited way in existing management plans)</i></p> <p>1.1.3 <i>Effective GESI elements (GESI is reflected effectively and has contributed significantly in existing forest/corridor management plans)</i></p> <p>1.2 <i>Similarities and disparities are recognized, understood and further systematically considered in the formulation of management plans for protected forest/corridor;</i></p>

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		<p>1.3 Ensure Women's empowerment (five components) based on GEF's (Gender Equality Action Plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3.1 Women's sense of self-worth; 1.3.2 Right to have and determine choices; 1.3.3 Right to have access to opportunities and resources; 1.3.4 Right to have power to control own lives both within and outside the home; 1.3.5 Ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order. <p>1.4 ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally.</p> <p>1.5 Build a culture of GESI across the project (Activities are designed to contribute significantly to gender equality and social inclusion);</p> <p>1.6 Enhance resources and prosperity for all in the TAL region.</p>

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3	COMPONENT 3. Forest and human-wildlife relations management for improved conservation of targeted protected area buffer zones and corridors in the Terai Arc Landscape	
3.1	Outcome: Sustainable forest management practices that strengthen livelihoods and biodiversity conservation	
3.1.1	Output: Technical training to build capacity of government, local communities and private landholders on the management and restoration of forest and associated habitats	
3.1.1.1	Support Forest Training and Extension Division under Forest Research and Training Center to develop a Gender and Inclusion friendly SFM training manual (general and advanced [1]) by consolidating existing resources (grant).	<p>1. Review of the existing training module/manual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 The training manual/module will have GESI component related with the conservation. 1.2 It will necessarily cover a gender and inclusion sensitive curriculum/topics, positive change in social norms approach in conservation. 1.3 The training manuals and materials will be quite different for project staff, government staffs, Army of buffer zone

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		<p>area, executive members of CFCCs/UGs and BZUCs/UGs.</p> <p>2. Gender and inclusion sensitive training manual/packages developed</p> <p>2.1 Trainer's guide and reading materials for facilitators will be included in all manuals.</p> <p>2.2 Participatory training methods will be used in sets of training manuals.</p> <p>2.3 Pre-test, Post- test questionnaire will be developed and will be part of manual.</p> <p>2.4 At least 2 days (14 hours) training on gender, social norms approach and GESI strategy will be done for government staffs including army personnel;</p>
3.1.1.4	Support CFUGs to implement their operational plans based on sustainable forest management through Gender and inclusive revolving fund	<p>1. Revolving Fund research team formed (<i>Inclusive team with experts from GESI, revolving fund, PMU</i>)</p> <p>2. Criteria set to undertake the research and research carried out in TAL area</p> <p>2.1 Beneficiaries (gender and social inclusive) of revolving fund;</p> <p>2.2 Management of revolving fund;</p> <p>2.3 Value of revolving fund;</p> <p>2.4 Project role in revolving fund;</p> <p>2.5 Government role in revolving fund; R</p> <p>2.6 Risk and challenges;</p> <p>2.7 External learnings (PAF, UMN, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor, NAREC Nepal, The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Community Managed Revolving Fund...)</p> <p>3. Analysis of the findings and developing revolving fund guidelines (<i>Must be gender and social inclusive; keep updated and separate financial records...</i>)</p> <p>4. Establishment and mobilization of the revolving fund (<i>Based on the models identified under the research</i>)</p>
3.2	Outcome: Improved management of the human-wildlife interface	
3.2.1	Output: Capacity and resources for participatory management of human wildlife relations	
3.2.1.12	Training to communities (counselling support to assist psychosocial counseling and Psychological First Aid (PFA)/front line staff: behavior of conflict creating wild animals.	<p>1. Training package developed (<i>An expert will develop the training package based on the field visit and interaction with the respondents</i>)</p> <p>2. Finalization of the project area for intervention (<i>Don't need intervention; May</i></p>

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		<p><i>need minimal intervention; High priority areas; and other criteria could be developed...)</i></p> <p>3. Training provided (<i>Two days training will be provided to women, children and adolescent girls and boys in the selected buffer zone and corridor area of TAL project</i>)</p>
3.2.1.7	Implement community-based reporting system of HWC incidents to monitor trends and build awareness (IEC/BCC materials developed)	<p>1. Develop IEC/BCC materials for awareness generation (<i>Gender and inclusion sensitive</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 develop IEC/BCC materials to promote positive behavior and build awareness that are appropriate to the local setting; 1.2 Community-based approaches 1.3 Gender differences in attitudes towards wildlife and wildlife conservation </p>
3.2.1.14	Support to develop business plan in collaboration with TAL Programme, Hariyo Ban, ERP and rural development programmes (e.g. to address gaps, replicate successful examples and target their investments in critical locations, focusing poor, marginalized, women and).	<p>1. Carry out market assessment (<i>By an inclusive team comprised of livelihood expert and value chain expert</i>)</p> <p>2. PMU invites individual and group application and prioritization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Recommendation from CFUGs/BZUGs; 2.2 IGA should be based on the market assessment and women, Dalit, Tharu, Janajati, and other poor and landless applicant </p> <p>3. PMU selects potential participants and facilitate in developing business plan (<i>women, Dalit, Tharu, Janajati, and other poor and landless applicant; support in developing business plan</i>)</p> <p>4. PMU provides technical and financial support (<i>To execute forest and non-forest-based products; training through qualified service providers; linking to revolving fund</i>)</p> <p>NOTE: special consideration and priority will be given to women, Dalit, Janajati, Tharu and poor community.</p>
3.2.2.3	Support revolving fund to initiate enterprise for CBAPUs member (GESI focused)	<p>1. Revolving Fund research team formed (<i>Inclusive team with experts from GESI, revolving fund, PMU</i>)</p> <p>2. Criteria set to undertake the research and research carried out in TAL area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Beneficiaries (gender and social inclusive) of revolving fund; 2.2 Management of revolving fund; 2.3 Value of revolving fund; 2.4 Project role in revolving fund; </p>

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		<p>2.5 Government role in revolving fund;</p> <p>2.6 Risk and challenges;</p> <p>2.7 External learnings (PAF, UMN, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor, NAREC Nepal, The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Community Managed Revolving Fund...)</p> <p>3. Analysis of the findings and developing revolving fund guidelines (Must be gender and social inclusive; keep updated and separate financial records...)</p> <p>4. Establishment and mobilization of the revolving fund (Based on the models identified under the research)</p>

ACTIVITY CODE	OUTCOME/OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDATION OF GESI MAINSTREAMING PROCESS
4	COMPONENT 4. Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation	
4.2	Outcome: Project monitoring system operates, systematically provides information on progress, and informs adaptive management to ensure results	
4.2.1	Output: Capacity for participatory and efficient monitoring and evaluation and adaptive management	
4.2.1.2	Carry out training sessions for PMU staff to ensure adequate capacity for project coordination, results-based management, monitoring and evaluation, gender mainstreaming and application of social and environmental safeguards during implementation of the project	<p>1. Training session includes GESI aspects (The training session will cover gender equality and social inclusion related contents as indicated in the manual)</p> <p>1.1 At least 2 days (14 hours) training on gender, social norms approach and GESI strategy will be done for PMU staffs;</p> <p>1.2 At least 6 sessions on gender, GBV, social norms approach in integrated landscape management to PMU staffs;</p>
4.2.1.8	Formation of Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PPME) team, gender and inclusive in nature, develop GESI sensitive PPME guideline and conduct periodic and joint monitoring events (Biannual and annual)	<p>1. Formation of PPME committee (One each in buffer zone and corridor area; Gender and inclusive team; A sharing learning, experience, and challenges during project interventions; effective role in quality assurance)</p> <p>1.1 Develop ToR and guideline (gender and inclusive) of the committee; In a democratic way elect member secretary; Should be gender and inclusive sensitive.</p> <p>2. Develop ToR and functionality (guidelines) of PPME Committee</p> <p>2.1 Planning (Follow PANEL principles)</p>

ACTIVITY CODE	OUTCOME/OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	RECOMMENDATION OF GESI MAINSTREAMING PROCESS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Participation: People (gender and inclusive sensitive) should be involved in decisions that affect their rights;</i> • <i>Accountability: There should be monitoring of how people's (women, Dalit, Janajati, poor and ethnic groups) rights are being affected and there must be remedies to solve things that go wrong.</i> • <i>Non-Discrimination and Equality: All forms of discrimination must be prohibited, prevented, and eliminated.</i> • <i>Empowerment: Everyone should understand their rights and should be fully supported to take part in developing users committee policy and practices which affect their lives.</i> • <i>Legality: Approaches should be grounded in the legal rights and set out in domestic and international laws.)</i> <p>2.2 Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>PROCESS (Field visit process observation and interaction with beneficiaries; Joint monitoring with stakeholders; DPAC/CPAC review meeting; PPME Committee meeting)</i> • <i>PROGRESS (Data collection based on planned activities; analysis of the data; PPME Committee meeting)</i> • <i>RESULT (Result based monitoring; PPME Committee monitoring and review meeting)</i> <p>2.3 Evaluation: Using the DAC criteria for the evaluation; PPME committee members involved in internal evaluation; out sourced for mid-term and final evaluation.</p>