

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10727
Project Name:	Managing Watersheds for Enhanced Resilience of Communities to Climate Change in Nepal (MaWRiN)
Countr(ies):	Nepal
Implementing Agency:	WWF-US

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Managing Watersheds for Enhanced Resilience of Communities to Climate Change in Nepal (MaWRiN)

Country

Nepal

GEF ID

10727

Implementing Agency

WWF-US

Executing Entity

Ministry of Forests and Environment

Trust Fund

LDCF

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/15/2026

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2026 , 1st PIR

Objective

The objective of the project is to enhance climate resilience of Indigenous people and local communities in the Marin watershed through nature-based solutions and livelihood diversification

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Moderately Satisfactory

Development Objective

Satisfactory

Overall risk

Low Risk

Project Financing

9,836,500.00

Cumulative Disbursement

1,464,783.00

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

6/17/2022

Agency Approval

6/17/2022

Implementation Start

8/15/2024

First Disbursement

6/30/2026

Expected MTR 3/15/2027	Actual MTR
Expected Completion 8/14/2030	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

Executive Summary

This first Project Implementation Report (PIR) covers the reporting period from project implementation start on 15 August 2024 through 30 June 2026. Annual ratings are based on the achievements of the second project year (July 2025 until August 2026).

The project successfully established the Project Coordination Committee (PCC) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) and a high-level coordination mechanism at the provincial level chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), Bagamati Province. The committee has played a key role in endorsing the project work plan and budget, procurement plan, and Project Implementation Guideline (PIG), while also providing strategic guidance and an enabling environment for effective implementation across all levels of government.

The project officially commenced on 15 August 2024, and field-level interventions began on 4 May 2025, following the release of funds to the cost center. This delay affected the timely execution of planned activities in the first six months, however, since then, the Project made substantial progress toward strengthening climate resilience of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the Marin Watershed through nature-based solutions and livelihood improvement. **The Development Objective is currently rated as “Satisfactory” with an achievement of 89% of the targets of the annual Results Framework. The Implementation rating is at “Moderately Satisfactory” since the project completed 70% of the planned activities for this reporting year. The overall risk of the project is low.**

The project has had a big impact on the number of direct beneficiaries - 23,266 direct beneficiaries, including 10,728 women (46%) and 12,538 men (54%). This total significantly exceeds the beneficiary target of 11,500. The project also exceeded the target area of land managed for climate resilience, achieving 10,320 hectares. In component 1, the project trained 539 participants in CCA mainstreaming. Furthermore, reviews of municipality plans have been completed to assess the integration of climate change needs and gender-sensitive guidelines to support integration of CCA in agriculture, livestock, forestry, and water sectors at the municipality level.

Under component 2, the project also supported the construction and rehabilitation of 10 irrigation systems, 6 sub-surface water harvesting systems, protected 4 water sources, established 6 fishery ponds and improved 164 livestock sheds while expanding climate-adaptive agriculture and livestock management practices to 591 households. Furthermore 38 check dams on priority streams were build and 30 riverbank protection structures were established through bio-engineering measures to protect vulnerable landscapes. These interventions improved ecosystem resilience while helping safeguard community livelihoods and assets. The project supported 2 multi-purpose nurseries, 6 afforestation sites, and supported 103 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and 69 Leasehold forest through forest fire management equipment support, sustainable forest management plans revision, forest watcher mobilization, conservation ponds and recharge pit construction, trainings and workshops.

Under Component 3, key activities included PSC and PCC meetings, orientation sessions for cost centers, documentation of Indigenous knowledge on climate-resilient practices, a supervision mission by the executing agency, and regular Project Management Unit (PMU) monitoring and coordination visits, engaging 262 individuals from

government agencies at the federal, provincial, and local levels. Communication and outreach materials, including a MaWRiN project promotional documentary, brochures, project diaries, hoarding boards, and other materials, were also developed. The expenditure rate during the reporting period was 57.32% of the total budget of USD 1,707,110.84.

Some of the challenges faced this calendar year included a misalignment between calendars of the government and WWF which resulted in some expenditures not accounted for by the end of the fiscal year. Furthermore, there was limited technical capacity in agriculture and livestock management within one cost center, however, the team plans to explore options to close this gap. Further challenges are described in Section C. The project is poised to continue making progress and sharing its results and lessons learned via the project website and other communication mediums.

Component 1: Enabling environment for mainstream climate change.

Outcome 1.1: Improved understanding, knowledge and capacity to mainstream climate change adaptation in local plans and policies

To strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), Bagamati Province; municipalities; the Soil and Watershed Management Office; Division and Sub-division Forest Offices; Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs); Community-Based Organizations (CBOs); and other stakeholders to mainstream climate change adaptation (CCA) into local plans and policies, several key activities were completed during the reporting period. The project conducted stakeholder consultations to validate project activities, sites, and strategies across six of ten priority sub-watersheds (Simle, Dhungajor, Ghaghar, Phulbari, Kyan, and Jalkeni-Sakhauri). It also assessed training needs and developed gender-sensitive training materials to support local stakeholders in assessing climate risks, evaluate adaptation options, and integrate climate adaptation into sectoral planning. These efforts led to the identification, validation of site-specific interventions, localized strategies aligned with policies and community needs, and tailored training needs and resources. A total of 844 participants, including 350 Female, 614 Indigenous, 91 Dalits, 319 Youths were involved in the process. Furthermore, activities included learning and exchange visits for local and provincial government officials; provincial conference of forest and environment experts; a leasehold forestry workshop; the review and assessment of municipal plans and policies; the development of gender-sensitive guidelines; the development of the operational modality, structure, and functions of the multi-stakeholder platform.

The learning and exchange visit (Activity 1.1.1.5) of the Province Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), Bagamati Province; the Chief of the Soil and Watershed Management Office, Ramechhap; and the MaWRiN Project Technical Team Leader was successfully completed through participation in COP30, the United Nations Climate Change Conference, held in Belém, Brazil, from 17 to 26 November 2025 (Fig.1 & 2 - see all figure in the attached PIR document). The visit strengthened participants' understanding of international climate commitments, adaptation finance, and climate governance, with a particular focus on mainstreaming CCA into watershed management, water security, and community resilience. Knowledge and lessons gained will support improved policy guidance, institutional coordination, and the implementation of climate-responsive interventions under the MaWRiN Project.

The project supported the Forest Research and Training Centre (FRTC), under the MoFE, Bagamati Province, in organizing the Provincial Conference of Forest and Environment Experts (Support activity 1.1.2.4). The conference brought together government agencies, technical experts, civil society, media, and development partners to review sectoral progress, strengthen coordination, and share knowledge on forestry, CCA, watershed management, and sustainable forest management (Fig. 3). Key outcomes included strengthened inter-institutional coordination, agreement to mainstream climate change adaptation into sectoral planning, commitment to annual sector review mechanisms and 14 strategic recommendations to enhance participatory planning, integrated watershed management, sustainable forest management (SFM), capacity development, policy revision, eco-tourism promotion, and multisectoral collaboration, that equally support to implement MaWRiN Project priorities.

The project supported the first Bagmati province leasehold forestry workshop (Support activity 1.1.2.4). It strengthened coordination among government agencies, technical experts, leasehold forest user groups, civil society organizations, and development partners, and helped identify future directions for the leasehold forestry program based on more than

three decades of implementation experience, achievements, challenges, and emerging opportunities under Nepal's federal system (Fig.4). The MaWRiN Project showcased its leasehold forestry initiatives jointly implemented with the Division Forest Offices (DFO) of Maru and Sindhuli, highlighting lessons and good practices. The workshop concluded with the endorsement of seven joint commitments to guide the future direction of the leasehold forestry program ([प्रथम बागमती कबुलियती वन गोष्ठी-२०८३ | Ministry of Forest and Environment Bagmati](#)). These commitments mainstreamed key MaWRiN priorities, including strengthening coordination with local governments, mainstreaming CCA integrated watershed management, biodiversity conservation, and environmental and social safeguards into leasehold forestry, promoting sustainable livelihoods through enterprise development and market linkages, and strengthening the pro-poor leasehold forestry program to enhance its effectiveness, sustainability, and long-term impact.

The project completed three strategic studies and assessments: (i) a review of municipal plans and policies in key sectors to assess the integration of CCA needs (Activity 1.1.2.1); (ii) the development of gender-sensitive guidelines to support the integration of CCA into the agriculture, livestock, forestry, and water sectors at the municipal level (Activity 1.1.2.2); and (iii) the development of the operational modality, structure, and functions of a watershed-level multi-stakeholder platform (Activity 1.1.3.1). The findings and recommendations of these studies and assessments will inform the upcoming AWP&B and guide the implementation of subsequent project activities. Under component 1, the project engaged 707 participants including 261 women, 438 Indigenous, and 40 Dalits, reflecting broad and inclusive stakeholder participation.

Component 2: Enhanced Resilience of Local Communities to Climate Change

Outcome 2.1: Increased adaptive capacity of vulnerable households in the Maru Watershed to climate-induced disasters such as landslides, floods, droughts, and forest fire.

The project implemented a range of interventions in livestock, agriculture, ecosystem restoration, water resource enhancement, awareness raising, and capacity building to strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable households to climate-induced hazards, including landslides, floods, droughts, and forest fires. Intervention sites and beneficiary households were selected through a participatory process based on environmental and social safeguard screening, Gender Action Plan (GAP) analysis, household well-being status, and climate vulnerability assessments. Priority was given to women, Indigenous, marginalized and vulnerable households, and communities most affected by climate and economic shocks. The selection process involved consultations with communities, Sub-watershed Coordination Committees, local governments, the Agriculture Development Office, Livestock Service Office, DFOs, the Soil and Watershed Management Office (SWMO), and the Project Management Unit (PMU).

To promote climate-resilient agriculture and the adoption off-season farming (Activity 2.1.1.2), the project supported six households, including 100% indigenous households (including 5 women-led and 1 male-led household) to establish commercial vegetable farming through a comprehensive package of assistance comprising plastic tunnel structures, silpaulin sheets, drip irrigation systems, insect nets, mulching plastic, mini-tillers, sprayers, climate-resilient vegetable seeds, and technical guidance. As a result, the beneficiary households established 13 plastic tunnel houses, contributing to improved food security and climate-resilient livelihoods. The project also coordinated closely with the Agriculture Sections of the respective municipalities to ensure the continued provision of technical assistance and extension services, supporting the expansion and long-term sustainability of commercial vegetable production.

In total, 164 households (including 138 indigenous and 15 Dalit) received support to construct new sheds or upgrade traditional sheds (Activity 2.1.1.6) in support of livestock and grazing management, promote stall feeding, and increase the production and use of farmyard manure for organic farming. This support included the construction of 125 improved cattle sheds and 39 goat pens (Fig. 5). Each improved cattle shed was supported with essential components, including separate feeding and watering areas, a livestock resting area, a urine collection canal and collection pit, a compost pit, fodder and forage cultivation support, and a chaff cutter to improve livestock management. These improvements increased the production of high-quality organic manure, simplified shed management and cleaning, improved livestock hygiene and health, reduced reliance on chemical fertilizers, and enhanced soil fertility through sustainable nutrient management. The intervention also promoted organic crop production and expected to reduce open grazing in forest

areas. The activity has also generated temporary job to 270 individuals, including 7 females, through labor opportunities created during construction phase.

The project supported development of six fishery ponds (Activity 2.1.1.9) for six households ((including 1 single woman-headed household and 4 indigenous and local community members) to diversifying livelihood and farmer-managed irrigation systems. The ponds have a combined water holding capacity of 5,726 cubic meters. The interventions site and households were selected based on technical feasibility assessments, social inclusion, well-being status and climate vulnerability, prioritizing marginalized and climate-affected groups, such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, single women, indigenous groups, and those most affected by climate and economic crises. The intervention included pond construction, surrounding greenery development, and the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures, such as mesh wire fencing and the installation of safety information boards. Mesh wire fencing reduced the risk of accidental entry by people and livestock. The intervention enhanced groundwater recharge and soil moisture retention, created livelihood opportunities through fish farming, improved food security, and strengthened climate resilience by providing supplemental irrigation water during dry periods. For the first four ponds, the activity generated temporary jobs for 90 individuals including 28 women. Community orientation focused on the proper handling for the fish farming and their management. As suggested, by the fishery section of Livestock Service Office, 2,670 fingerlings of *Labeo rohita* (Rohu), *Cyprilus Carpio* (Common Carp) were release in the pond for rearing.

In addition, the project restored and protected six water sources for domestic use and irrigation (Activity 2.1.1.12) through integrated interventions covering the source, catchment, and distribution system. The interventions included water source registration, water quality testing, catchment and source protection, intake improvement, construction of water harvesting dams, upgrading of water supply and distribution systems, and community capacity building. Bioengineering measures, including the construction of gabion toe wall over 45 meter and plantation of *Bambusa nutans* (Mal Baas), were implemented to stabilize the catchment area. In the water sources intake and water harvesting dam were constructed. To strengthen the distribution system, 3520 meters of HDPE pipe, suspension pipe 220 meter, water storage and distribution tank of 12000 Liters and 25 water taps were installed. These interventions secured a safe and sustainable water supply, improved access to water, reduced the time spent collecting water, particularly for women and children, improved health and sanitation, and supported supplemental irrigation for household kitchen gardens. This activity benefiting 180 households including 150 Indigenous and 14 Dalits. The activity has also generated temporary jobs for 62 individuals, including 10 females, through labor opportunities created during construction phase.

To improve water use efficiency, reduce seepage losses, mitigate flood and dry season water shortages, the project supported the construction and upgrading of ten irrigation (Activity 2.1.1.10) (Fig. 6) and four sub-surface water harvesting systems (Activity 2.1.1.13) (Fig. 7). This adds to the previous implementation year's sub-surface water harvesting and distribution system (totaling 105 meters in length), benefiting 45 indigenous households. The activity has also generated temporary jobs for 57 individuals, including 17 female. This system captures and elevates seepage water flowing underground, ensuring a reliable irrigation supply during dry periods. As a result, 10 hectares (~40 Bigha) of previously underutilized agricultural land now have year-round irrigation, enhancing crop production and productivity within the watershed.

Collectively, these systems developed and rehabilitated 2431.9 meters of irrigation canals and 119.1 meters of headworks and expected to provide reliable year-round irrigation to approximately 222.3 hectares of agricultural land, enabling farmers to increase cropping intensity, improve agricultural productivity, reduce climate risks, and strengthen climate resilient agriculture. This activity benefitted 346 households including 281 Indigenous and 26 Dalits. The activity has also generated temporary jobs for 236 individuals, including 38 females, through labor opportunities created during construction phase.

Similarly, to address localized water shortages for drinking and domestic use (Activity 2.1.1.14), the project constructed eight wells with a comprehensive support package that included well construction, dry platforms, and pipe and pumping systems. These interventions improved year-round access to safe drinking and domestic water, strengthened household water security, enhanced health and hygiene, supported food security, and increased the resilience of local communities. This activity benefiting 79 households including 70 Indigenous and 5 Dalits. The activity has also generated temporary job for 38 individuals, through labor opportunities created during construction phase.

To strengthen capacity for climate adaptive agriculture, 52 agriculture and livestock officials (including 27 Indigenous, 5 Dalit, 26 youth, and 13 women) from Kamalamai Municipality and Marin, Ghyanglekh, and Hariharpurgadhi Rural Municipalities participated in a Training of Trainers (ToT) (Activity 2.1.1.16) (Fig.8) on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and climate adaptive technologies. The training covered CSA principles, climate-adaptive technologies, and approaches for integrating CSA into local policies, plans, and budgets based on participatory climate vulnerability assessments and community priorities. It also strengthened participants' technical knowledge and facilitation skills, enabling them to serve as resource persons and provide effective technical support to project beneficiaries. Building on this, seven community level training sessions on climate smart and climate adaptive agriculture (Activity 2.1.1.15) were conducted for 185 farmers (including 157 Indigenous, 15 Dalit, 42 youth, and 98 women), equipping them with practical knowledge and skills to adopt climate resilient farming practices. Among participating officials, average knowledge assessment scores increased from 71% before the training to 90% after the training, demonstrating a substantial improvement in technical understanding and training effectiveness.

Outcome 2.2: Nature-based solutions (NbS) reduce climate-induced vulnerabilities of community livelihood resources and assets.

As part of promoting NbS to reduce climate-induced vulnerabilities affecting community livelihoods, resources, and assets, the project supported the establishment and strengthening of multipurpose and bio-engineering nurseries (Activity 2.2.1.1) to ensure a sustainable supply of quality seedlings for climate resilience interventions. Two nurseries established with project support in FY 2025, the Siddheswor Sub-Division Forest Office Nursery under the DFO Sindhuli and the Mahendrajhyadi Sub-Division Forest Office Nursery under DFO Marin (Fig. 9), were further upgraded to increase the production of fruit, fodder, and tree seedlings for plantation in degraded areas. At the Siddheswor Nursery, the project installed 63.9 m of fencing and supported the production of fruit, fodder, and tree saplings. The Mahendrajhyadi Nursery was further developed into a dedicated bio-engineering nursery through the construction of six shade houses and installation of green netting to produce seedlings of soil conservation species. To date, 38,258 seedlings have been raised for distribution through the upgraded nurseries. In addition, the DFOs distributed 3,195 seedlings of *Litchi chinensis* (Lychee), *Persea americana* (Avocado), and other species procured directly from the private sector to communities. The nursery activities also generated temporary employment for 257 individuals, including 68 women. The nursery upgrades have significantly enhanced the production capacity and quality of planting materials, supporting slope stabilization, soil erosion control, surface runoff reduction, improved soil cover, riverbank protection, restoration of degraded land, and increased fodder production.

The project contributed to ecological restoration and improved the biophysical condition of degraded land by supporting the seed sowing and plantation (Activity 2.2.1.2) of 6 kg seed of *Acacia catechu* (Khayer) and 42,518 seedlings across 10.69 hectares in Nawadurga (Kamalamai Municipality–4, Kalimati Rangasala) and Chure Deurali CFUGs (Kamalamai Municipality–4, Sangwale) under DFO Sindhuli, and Sanjiwani CFUG (Hariharpurgadhi–2, Mahendrajhyadi) and Dhankali CFUG (Hariharpurgadhi–8, Quarter) under DFO Marin (Fig. 10). A similar plantation of 13,203 seedlings was carried out across 1 hectare in Marin Rural Municipality-2, Shikhar Danda, benefiting 25 households, all Indigenous, and generating temporary jobs for 25 individuals including 11 females. The plantation sites were selected based on their high vulnerability to landslides, soil erosion, and sedimentation, which pose significant risks to nearby infrastructure, biodiversity, and community agricultural land. Native and multipurpose species, including *Dalbergia sissoo* (Sissoo), *Acacia catechu* (Khayer), *Cinnamomum verum* (Dalchini), *Bambusa nutans* (Mal bans), and *Tamarindus indica* (Imli), *Persea americana* (avocado), *Psidium guajava* (Amba) were planted to restore socio-ecological resilience of area. To enhance the survival and sustainability of the plantations, the project installed 1842 meter of protective fencing and strengthened the capacity of CFUGs through training on plantation management practices, including weeding, cleaning, maintenance, and protection measures.

The project supported 47 CFUGs and 69 leasehold forests groups To strengthen community-based forest fire management through extension materials, awareness, workshops, and material (Activity 2.2.1.3 & 2.2.1.4), through an integrated package of awareness, capacity building, and fire management interventions. A total of 61 awareness, workshops, on-site orientation sessions (Fig.14 & 15) and 20 forest fire management equipment support packages for CFUGs, and on the safe use of forest firefighting equipment were conducted for forest staff, community volunteers, and

CFUG members. In addition, 13 school orientation programs (Fig.13) were organized to raise awareness among students and teachers, 73 forest fire information boards were installed at strategic locations, and 15000 informational brochures were distributed through exhibitions, awareness campaigns, and other public outreach events. The project also strengthened the institutional capacity of the DFOs by providing equipment, including laptops, smart boards, and drones, to improve data management, information dissemination, and forest fire detection. To further enhance public awareness and promote forest fire prevention, radio jingles, television program, video documentaries, and newspaper articles were produced and disseminated, providing outreach to 36,000 people.

To strengthen coordination for collective actions, 3 networking events were organized among and within CFUGs and leasehold forest groups, resulting in the establishment of one inter-CFUG and four intra-CFUG ad hoc network for fire prevention and emergency response.

To reduce forest fire risk and enhance ecosystem resilience, the project constructed 66 recharge pits (Fig.12) and 12 recharge ponds (Fig. 11) within forest areas to increase soil moisture and provide water for forest fire response during the dry season. In addition, 8.3 km of fire lines were established and maintained to reduce the spread and intensity of forest fires. These interventions also promoted groundwater recharge, improved local ecosystem resilience, and enhanced water availability for wildlife including *Axis axis* (Spotted Deer), *Cervus unicolor* (Sambar deer), and *Panthera pardus* (Common leopard), rehabilitated/protected for resilience against climate disasters such as drought, soil erosion, forest fire covering an area of 887.2 hectares.

The project also initiated compost production from forest litter, a major source of fuel for forest fires, in Nawadurga CFUG of Kamalamai Municipality-4 and Bhagwatidevi CFUG of Marin-Kapilakot. The initiative aims to convert combustible forest biomass into valuable organic compost while reducing forest fire risk. These activities represent the initial phase of support in FY 2026, with further upgrading of compost production facilities planned for subsequent fiscal years. The initiative is expected to contribute to sustainable forest management while creating additional livelihood opportunities for CFUG members. Collectively, these interventions benefited 3164 individuals, including 2511 Indigenous, 1324 women and 221 Dalit households, across 103 CFUGs. The activities also generated temporary employment for 434 individuals, including 156 women, through labor opportunities created during construction phase.

To address the challenges of open and unmanaged grazing (Activity 2.2.1.5), the DFO Marin conducted a grazing management assessment and prepared four Grazing Control and Management Plans of Mahadevsthan, Kalpabriksha, Kapilakot, and Mahendrajhyadi Sub-Division Forest Offices, covering 101 CFUGs managing 28,468.8 hectares (Fig.16). The management plan showed that 69.3% of CFUGs have practiced open grazing, while 26.3% adopted partially controlled grazing and only 4.5% have implemented complete grazing control, indicating that open grazing remains the dominant practice. The management plans recommend a combination of improved livestock management and sustainable grazing measures, including livestock shed improvements, stall feeding, manure management, adoption of productive livestock breeds, expansion of fodder grasses and fodder tree plantations, grassland development, rotational grazing, and carrying capacity-based livestock management. The project will support the implementation of these recommendations in upcoming fiscal year.

During the reporting period, 38 forest watchers, including 26 Indigenous, 4 Dalit and 2 women were mobilized across 27 CFUGs and leasehold forest to regularly patrol forest areas, monitor grazing activities, and discourage uncontrolled grazing. To ensure their safety and effectiveness, the forest watchers were provided with protective equipment, including safety boots, high-visibility jackets, rain gear (raincoats and umbrellas), first-aid kits, communication materials where required, and accident insurance coverage. In addition, 2077 m of fencing was constructed to control open grazing, protecting approximately 62.1 hectares of forest area. Consultations with forest watchers and CFUG representatives during monitoring visits indicated that these interventions have been effective in reducing open grazing and helping to prevent forest fire incidents.

To strengthen sustainable community forest management (Activity 2.2.1.6), 14 CFUGs were supported in the preparation and revision of their Community Forest Operational Plans, including 1 new and 13 revised plans. The newly prepared and revised plans have mainstreamed climate change adaptation measures based on the climate vulnerability assessments of the respective CFUGs. The planning process involved 14 formal and informal consultations with CFUG

members and other relevant stakeholders to ensure participatory and inclusive decision-making. Collectively, these plans will contribute to improved management of 2,654.12 hectares of community forest. To promote sustainable forest management practices and enhance information sharing among multiple stakeholders, 20 hoarding boards were installed at strategic locations across the project area. In addition, Dhod Park was established within the premises of the DFO Marin using Dhod (the decayed central portion of a tree stem caused by heart rot) (Fig. 17). The park serves as a demonstration site to promote the timely implementation of forest management operations for sustainable forest management and forest product harvesting, while showcasing the multiple uses and value of *Dhod* timber.

The project supported the preparation of a thinning guideline for Raksanidanda CFUG to promote the sustainable management of its 29 hectares community forest. Building on this guideline, the DFO Marin subsequently developed six additional thinning guidelines for six community forests. Furthermore, the project provided thesis grants (Activity 2.2.1.7) to six students from the Agriculture and Forestry University, Nepal Open University, and Tribhuvan University. These studies generated evidence and practical recommendations to support informed decision-making and strengthen climate-resilient forest management by the project and other stakeholders across the project area.

Under Activity 2.2.1.8, 69 Leasehold Forest User Groups (LFUG), representing 688 members, received an integrated package of technical, institutional, and livelihood support to strengthen leasehold forest management. To promote natural resources-based enterprises, 135 LFUG members received skills development training in bamboo handicrafts, including the production of bamboo stools (*Muda*), baskets (*Doko*), and winnowing trays (*Nanglo*), along with the necessary tools and equipment (Fig.18). In addition, 2135 fruit and multipurpose seedlings, including *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Citrus), *Mangifera indica* (Mango), *Litchi chinensis* (Litchi), *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (Jackfruit), *Psidium guajava* (Ambak), *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut) and *Persea americana* (Avocado), were distributed with technical guidance to support plantation establishment. Institutional strengthening was further supported through training on record keeping and group management to enhance the governance and sustainability of LFUGs benefiting 323 members, including 244 Indigenous, 52 Dalit, and 218 women.

To prevent streambank erosion, stabilize and restore degraded riverbanks, and strengthen the long-term protection and sustainable management of livelihoods, natural resources, and community assets, 30 riverbank protection interventions (Activity 2.2.1.10) using bioengineering measures were completed (Fig. 19). A total of 1,678.5 meters of riverbank protection structures were constructed, restoring and protecting 281.5 hectares of degraded land through plantations of 353 *Bamboo rhizome* (Bamboo), 15 seedlings *Moringa oleifera* (Sajiwan) and 45 slips of *Thysanolaena latifolia* (Broom grass). The activity helped protect agricultural land, public land, and settlements, benefiting 477 households, including 404 Indigenous and 28 Dalit households. It also generated temporary employment for 524 individuals, including 63 women.

The project constructed 38 check dams at strategic locations (Activity 2.2.1.11) across 19 priority stream sites (Fig.20) to control run off, soil erosion and prevent watershed degradation. Together, these interventions restored and protected 380.56 hectares of land. The combined structural and vegetative measures are expected to enhance groundwater recharge, improve soil moisture retention, stabilize degraded slopes, protect agricultural land and settlements from erosion, and reduce runoff and downstream flood risks. The activity benefited 321 households, including 304 Indigenous and 12 Dalit households. It also created temporary employment opportunities for 332 individuals, including 40 women, through labor opportunities created during construction phase.

The project constructed nine conservation ponds (Activity 2.2.1.12) covering an area of 9969 m² in both public and private land to capture surface runoff during periods of excessive rainfall, reduce soil erosion, promote groundwater recharge, and increase water storage for multiple uses. Together, these ponds provide a total storage capacity of 22894.29 cubic meters. The ponds serve multiple functions, including supporting fish farming and irrigation while contributing to improved local biophysical conditions through enhanced water retention and ecosystem restoration (Fig. 21). This activity benefiting 658 peoples including 588 Indigenous and 70 Dalits. The activity has also generated temporary job to 76 individuals, through labor opportunities created during construction phase.

Component 3: Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management.

Outcome 3.1: Project monitoring, evaluation, and learning to enable adaptive management, replication and sustainability.

To introduce the project's objectives, scope, and institutional structure—and to strengthen collaboration and coordination among key stakeholders—five Project Inception and Stakeholder Engagement Workshops were organized (one at the district level and four at the municipal and rural municipal levels). In total, 226 individuals including 123 indigenous, 46 female, 8 Dalit participated in the events representing 19 different stakeholders.

The project hosted Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Coordination Committee (PCC) meetings; orientation sessions for cost centers on the FY 2026 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B); the assessment and documentation of Indigenous knowledge on climate-resilient methods and practices; the production of a MaWRiN Project promotional documentary; a supervision mission led by the project executing agency; and regular monitoring and coordination visits by the PMU. In addition, project information was regularly updated and shared through the MaWRiN Project website (<https://mawrin.bagamati.gov.np/>).

The PSC reviewed project progress for FY2026, approved the FY2027 AWP&B, and formed a task force to prepare the Program Implementation Guideline (PIG) for the approved activities and budget.

At the project implementation level, two PCC meetings were held to coordinate, review, and monitor field activities (Fig. 22). The meetings reviewed the implementation progress of the FY2026 AWP&B through field monitoring and interactions with primary beneficiaries, and discussed and endorsed the approved FY2027 AWP&B. The meetings reinforced stakeholder commitment to collaboration, effective coordination, and the successful implementation of the MaWRiN Project. Government officials and representatives from municipalities and rural municipalities, the DFO, the Agriculture Knowledge Centre, the Livestock Support Expert Service, the SWMO, and other relevant institutions participated in the meeting.

To promote integrated and sustainable natural resource management, the project facilitated the formation of six Sub-Watershed Coordination Committees in priority sub-watersheds. A total of 224 individuals participated in the workshops, including 165 indigenous, 93 youth, 55 female, and 22 Dalits. The priorities and activities identified during these workshops were incorporated into the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) for FY 025/26.

Three orientation events were conducted for the cost centers i.e., DFO Marin, DFO Sindhuli, and the SWMO Ramechhap (Fig. 23). The orientation sessions strengthened participants' understanding of project implementation requirements, including safeguard and gender provisions, and established clear expectations for compliance and delivery. At the conclusion of each orientation, the respective cost center committed for the timely implementation of approved activities and budgets delivering project priorities in compliance with project requirements.

The assessment and documentation of Indigenous knowledge on climate-resilient methods and practices were completed across the project area to support the integration of traditional knowledge into the design and implementation of climate-adaptive solutions. This assessment documented a rich diversity of indigenous practices, such as communities utilize sophisticated biological, botanical, and entomological indicators-including snake emergence for monsoon onset, ant behavior for rainfall prediction, Sal tree flowering for drought warnings, and bird calls for storm anticipation— for weather forecasting. The documented practices will inform annual planning and implementation in key sectors, including agriculture, livestock management, water resources management, community and leasehold forest management, and climate disaster risk reduction. The project developed a promotional video documentary and installed information boards at intervention sites and other strategic locations. These communication materials, together with print, broadcast, and digital media outreach, have enhanced stakeholders' understanding of the project's scope, priorities, key interventions, and collaborative implementation approach.

A supervision mission led by the project executing agency i.e. MoAFE reviewed the Project's progress through review and interaction meetings with the DFO Marin, DFO Sindhuli, and the SWMO Ramechhap (Fig. 24). Each cost center presented its implementation progress, key achievements, challenges, and future strategies. The mission team also visited project intervention sites to assess implementation progress and interact with beneficiaries and held an interaction meeting with PCC members to discuss implementation status, coordination mechanisms, and future priorities.

In addition, the PMU conducted regular monitoring and coordination visits to MaWRiN project sites, engaging multiple stakeholders to promote sustainability and local ownership. These visits found a high level of stakeholder ownership of activities implemented in FY 2026 and planned for FY 2027. Key actions identified during the visits included strengthening coordination with local governments and ward chairpersons; initiating nursery strengthening activities in a timely manner, with emphasis on bio-engineering species such as bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) and vetiver (*Chrysopogon zizanioides*); and improving nursery irrigation and fencing. Overall, the monitoring visits and coordination meetings strengthened partnerships and laid a strong foundation for effective and efficient project implementation. Under Component 3, the project engaged 262 individuals from government agencies across the federal, provincial, and local levels. The participants included 51 women, 75 Indigenous, 6 Dalits, and 74 youth, demonstrating broad and inclusive stakeholder participation.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Some budgetary challenges in the starting few months of implementation included, (i) a 48.63% reduction (equivalent to USD 296,784.50) in the Grant Assistance budget (on-budget, on-treasury) by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) because initially only the FY24 budget was reflected in the system, and (ii) The Federal Ministry and Bagmati Province submitted the budget breakdown after the mid-January deadline, so funds for some activities in the initial months got reduced. Also, the program and budget had to be entered into the Line Ministries Budget Information System (LMBIS) and the Provincial Line Ministries Budget Information System (PLMBIS), which took approximately 2.5 months. Only after this step did the Financial Comptroller General Office (FCGO) begun releasing funds to the cost center (Soil and Watershed Management Office, Ramechhap), which added another 1.5 months of delay.

Communication and coordination mechanisms among key stakeholders in some sub-watersheds, Simle and Kyan, require further strengthening to support timely information sharing and decision-making. To address this challenge, the PMU plans to organize dedicated planning and coordination meetings at the beginning of each fiscal year with the participation of all key stakeholders. In addition, joint monitoring visits with local government representatives will be conducted regularly to strengthen collaboration, improve information flow, and enhance oversight and accountability throughout project implementation.

The difference in fiscal year closing dates between WWF and the Government of Nepal creates challenges in financial management and reporting. WWF closes its fiscal year on 30 June, while the Government of Nepal's fiscal year ends on 16 July. As a result, many government-led activities and expenditures incurred between 1 and 16 July cannot be processed, verified, or booked within WWF's financial reporting deadline. This misalignment makes it difficult to accurately capture project expenditures and implementation progress by 30 June, resulting in reporting and financial reconciliation challenges. To address this challenge, the PMU will coordinate closely with the relevant cost centres to ensure timely completion of activities and booking of expenditures before 30 June. In addition, discussions will be held with the Government of Nepal to establish an internal mechanism for recording project expenditures by 30 June for jointly implemented projects.

Although safeguards support was provided through a part-time consultancy arrangement, the level of support proved insufficient to meet the project's growing implementation and monitoring needs. Consequently, without dedicated environmental and social safeguards expertise created challenges in coordinating regular field visits, completing safeguards screening on time, and maintaining implementation schedules, resulted in occasional delays in project interventions. To address this gap, the PMU requested WWF to recruit a full-time Inclusive Conservation Assistant.

A significant portion of the budget allocated for improved livestock breed management remained unspent due to limited availability of specialized technical expertise and human resources required for implementation. To address this challenge, provisions were included in the PIG to engage additional technical support.

Challenging terrain, fragile geology, rough unpaved roads, heavy monsoon rainfall, and limited transport services constrained field mobility and affected timely implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Local governments and communities often lack sufficient understanding of watershed management principles and climate adaptation strategies, affecting engagement and ownership.

Most hardware-related activities in the Marin watershed (Sindhuli) are implemented through agreements with user groups. However, reimbursement requires travel to the Soil and Watershed Management Office in Ramechhap—outside the project area—causing delays in timely payments.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

The progress and outcome made as per stakeholder engagement plan are mentioned below with details of stakeholders engaged across different tiers and their respective contributions to various project activities.

Coordinating the schedules of diverse stakeholders for PCC meetings, PSC meetings, and validation workshops was a major challenge, making it difficult to organize these events in a timely manner. Although Sub-watershed Coordination Committees were established to strengthen coordination among local governments, ward offices, and communities in identifying priority needs and selecting beneficiaries, coordination challenges persisted in some sub-watersheds. In addition, communication and information sharing among beneficiaries, ward representatives, and municipal authorities need to be further strengthened to improve coordination and ensure more effective project implementation.

Tiers/Level	Stakeholders Name	Role in Project Implementation/ Mode of Engagement	Year 2 Progress	
			Project Activity/ Stakeholder Engagement	Outcome
Federal	Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Environment, (MoAFE) Ministry of Finance (MoF), President Chure Terai-Madhes Conservation Development Board, REDD Implementation Centre, & National Federation of Leasehold Forestry Nepal, Agriculture and Forestry University, Nepal Open University, and Tribhuvan University.	Policy level, programmatic guidance and technical backstopping. Advisory role related to AWP&B and entry in LMBIS. Joint collaboration.	PSC meeting	Facilitated approval of the AWP&B and its entry into LMBIS.
			AWP&B finalization and entry in LMBIS	
			Field monitoring and technical supervision	Provided policy guidance, technical backstopping, and strategic oversight for project implementation
			Workshop & interaction.	
			Thesis grant to students	Review and interaction meetings with Cost centres. Assess implementation progress and interaction with

				community/PCC members. Strengthened inter-agency coordination through joint workshops, interaction programmes, and review meetings. Research and study.
Province	Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE) Bagmati, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) Bagmati, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning Bagmati, Provincial Treasury Office Bagmati, Institute of Forestry (IoF), Hetauda and Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU)	Strategic guidance and enabling environment for the effective implementation PSC oversees for PMU for the overall project implementation Approval of AWP&B, procurement plan and Program implementation guideline (PIG)	PSC Meeting Field Monitoring and Technical Supervision Workshop & interaction meeting.	Approved FY 2025/26 AWP&B and FY 2026 Programme Implementation Guidelines (PIG). Provided strategic guidance and created an enabling environment for effective project implementation. Reviewed implementation progress through PSC meetings, field monitoring, and coordination with cost centres. Facilitated timely planning, budgeting, and PLMBIS entry
District Level	District Coordination Committee (DCC), Division Forest	Coordinate, review, monitor field level activities	Project Coordination	PCC members at PCC meeting:

	Office Sindhuli, Division Forest Office Marin, District Forestry Sector Coordination Committee(DFSCC) , Agriculture Development Office (ADO), Livestock Service office, District Treasury Controller Office Sindhuli, Nepal Federation of indigenous Nationalities Sindhuli, Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN), Relief Nepal, Nepal Red Cross Society: (NRCS), National Federation of the Disabled Sindhuli, NGO Federation of Sindhuli, Building a Resilient Churia Region in Nepal (BRCRN), Heifer International Sindhuli, Hands Nepal, Private sectors (Agrovet, Agri-equipment suppliers, Hardware) etc.	and facilitate wider stakeholder engagement Technical backstopping and monitoring relevant to the affairs of their respective theme	Committee meeting Project intervention Monitoring. Validation workshop to validate assessment/stu dy findings. Feedback, suggestion and experience share.	Review FY 026 AWP&B, Reviewed project progress and provided strategic guidance through PCC meetings. Conducted joint field monitoring and provided implementation recommendation s. DFOs, ADO, and the Livestock Service Office provided technical support. DFCC facilitated integrated landscape planning and coordination. FECOFUN, NEFIN, the Nepal Red Cross Society, and other stakeholders contributed to project assessments. Private sector partners supplied inputs, machinery, and technical support.
R/Municipal ity Level	Kamalamai Municipality, Ghyanglekh RM, Marin RM, Hariharpurgadi RM, Ward Chairperson, Sub-	Facilitate training and engagement in validation of study.	PCC meeting and joint monitoring R/Municipality level training	Committed institutional support for local project implementation.

	division Forest Office Kapilakot, Sub-Division Forest office Hariharpurgadi, Sub-division Office Ghyanglekh, National Federation of the Disabled Marin Sector, NEIFIN Sindhuli, Avenues, Gorkhapatra Journalist, Agriculture Cooperative, School, Mother Group, Women Group, FECOFUN, Community Forest,	Palika Level planning, implementation and monitoring of activities Implementation and technical supervision.	and validation workshop. Sub-division level project interventions.	Palikas facilitated training, beneficiary selection, and validation of project studies. Sub-Division Forest Offices implemented interventions and provided technical guidance. Supported local planning, implementation, and monitoring. Journalists involve in dissemination information & visibility.
Local government ward office	Ward Office representative, Ward Chairpersons	Facilitation, coordination and monitoring	Planning & Monitoring ward level activities. Facilitation in implementation of FY 025/26 AWP&B	Facilitated beneficiary identification, coordination, monitoring, and implementation of FY 2025/26 activities. Supported ward-level planning and prioritization for FY 2026/27 interventions.
Community Based organization (CBOs) including sub-watershed level	Sub-watershed level committee, User committee, Political representative, CFUGs, LFUGs, NEIFIN, Women's Group, Farmer's Group, Teacher/School Management	Direct implementation community level activities Facilitation, coordination and monitoring Household and site	Sub-watershed level committee mobilization. Sub-watershed level planning Facilitation and implementation of FY 025/26	Led community-level planning, implementation, coordination, and monitoring of project activities. Supported household and site selection for

	Officials, differently able Group, Mothers Group,	identification to implement project activities	AWP&B activities	project interventions. Mobilized sub-watershed committees to facilitate implementation and strengthen upstream–downstream collaboration. Leveraged local resources and promoted sustainable management of project-supported assets.
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D. Gender Equality

In line with the Gender Action Plan (GAP), the project continued to promote the meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups across all interventions. Project provided opportunities to express their views, role in decision making, participate in implementation, and benefit from the project. During the reporting period, 21,731 individuals participated in trainings, workshops, institutional support activities, Community Forest Operational Plan revisions, new CFUG handovers, and the implementation of climate-adaptive water, agriculture, livestock, and forest management technologies. Of the total participants, 47% were women, 74% Indigenous Peoples, 7% Dalits, and 23% youth. The high number of beneficiaries is because of the support provided by the project in revising the CFUGs Operational Plans. The implementation of these plans will benefit all the members of the respective CFUGs.

The project also completed five studies and assessments and developed supporting guideline materials that incorporated gender provisions, needs assessments, and GESI considerations throughout the process. These activities engaged 672 participants, including 46% women, 82% Indigenous Peoples, 8% Dalits, and 9% youth. Women participation increased from 33.94% in FY2025 to 46% following the implementation of GAP strategies.

A total of 14 government-level activities were completed, including capacity-building for local forest officials, local government officials, and private agriculture and veterinary service providers on climate-adaptive technologies, extension services, and technical support for community and leasehold forest management. The project also organized PSC and PCC meetings, cost center planning meetings, district forestry sector coordination meetings, and orientation sessions for cost centers. These activities engaged 312 participants, including 33% Indigenous Peoples, 27% women, 3% Dalits, 4% Madhesis, and 62% youth. Although participation of women and marginalized groups has improved in line with the GAP, women's representation remained below the 33% target, largely due to the low proportion of women in government leadership positions.

At the community level, the project completed 207 events, reaching 5,832 participants, including 42% women, 78% Indigenous, 7% Dalits, and 19% youth. Although women's participation has steadily increased over time, it remains below the GAP target of 50%, indicating the need for continued efforts to promote more balanced representation. Despite efforts to ensure inclusive participation, deep-rooted sociocultural norms and gender stereotypes in some communities posed challenges to the active engagement of female, especially single women and marginalized female

groups in project activities and decision-making processes. Many women, particularly from mothers' groups and single-women households, faced challenges balancing their participation in project activities with their existing household and caregiving responsibilities. Government and non-government line agencies are typically represented by organizational heads, predominantly male, at events like PSC, PCC, and inception workshops.

In addition, 275 small-scale infrastructure interventions for sustainable agriculture, livestock, water, and forest management were implemented, providing benefits to both women and men. Women represented 70% of the 141 participants receiving skill-based training and equipment for commercial agriculture, of whom 78% were Indigenous. Furthermore, women were represented in 100% of CFUGs and Leasehold Forest Groups supported by the project. Project monitoring also incorporated gender-sensitive indicators to track progress on gender equality and social inclusion. These included ensuring that 100% of assessments, studies, and guidelines developed incorporated GESI dimensions and promoted women's economic empowerment; 50% participation of women and marginalized groups in workshops; 100% of selected technologies and newly introduced sustainable agriculture techniques were accessible to and benefited women; and women were represented in 100% of CFUGs and Leasehold Forest Groups. In addition, gender-sensitive indicators were incorporated into the Project Monitoring Matrix to track progress on gender equality and social inclusion.

The project further strengthened environmental and social safeguards by integrating safeguard provisions, including Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), into the Terms of Reference for consulting services. A formal Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Guideline was developed, establishing multi-tier grievance committees and multiple channels for receiving grievances, including the project website, telephone, and suggestion boxes. The finalized guideline is available on the project website. The project-level GRM includes several gender-responsive provisions to ensure that women and other vulnerable groups can raise concerns safely and comfortably. These include:

- Separate spaces or appropriate timings for women to report grievances where this would make them feel more comfortable.

- Availability of female staff to receive complaints or calls from women, where needed.

- Women-only consultation or grievance sessions in situations where cultural or social norms may limit women's participation in mixed meetings.

- Engagement of women's groups and community representatives to help women and other vulnerable groups understand the GRM and submit grievances safely.

Looking ahead, the FY2027 AWP&B includes targeted activities to further increase women's participation. Given the relatively low representation of women in government leadership positions, additional efforts will be made to improve their participation in government-focused activities.

A key challenge identified during implementation was time poverty, particularly among Indigenous women, whose domestic responsibilities often conflicted with the scheduling of daytime meetings and discussions. Future engagement activities should therefore be scheduled more flexibly to better accommodate women's availability and promote more inclusive participation.

E. Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management and Communications

In line with the Knowledge Management and Communications Plan approved at CEO endorsement, the project made the following progress during the reporting period:

Promotional documentary videos: The project produced documentary videos highlighting the MaWRiN Project's scope, priorities, key interventions, and stakeholder engagement across the Marin and Kyan River systems. The videos present the watershed approach, project objectives, expected outcomes, implementation areas, and the project's contribution

to strengthening climate resilience in an engaging and accessible format. The video is developed in the Nepali language with English subtitle.

Project website: The project website was regularly maintained and updated to disseminate project information and communication materials. Available in Nepali, Tamang (the primary language of Indigenous Peoples in the project area), and English, the website also includes an online grievance submission platform. As of the reporting period, the website recorded 55 users. Website: [MaWRiN Project - Managing Watersheds for Enhanced Resilience](#)

Project implementation guideline (PIG): The PSC established a five-member task force to finalize the PIG for implementation of the FY26 Annual Work Plan and Budget. The guideline was approved on 26 September 2025 and officially published. PIG: [नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनसँग समुदायको उत्थानशीलता वृद्धिको लागि जिलाधार व्यवस्थापन \(MaWRiN\) परियोजना कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन कार्यवधि-२०८२ | Ministry of Forest and Environment Bagmati](#)

Social media: The project maintained two Facebook pages to share project updates, engage stakeholders, and raise public awareness. The 'MaWRiN Project' page had over 289 followers, while the 'मरणि परियोजना' page had more than 1,500 followers.

Facebook page links: [मरणि परियोजना | Facebook](#)

[MaWRiN Project | Sindhuli | Facebook](#)

Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) guideline: A GRM Guideline was developed to establish transparent, accessible, and reliable grievance mechanisms at different levels. The guideline enables affected stakeholders, including local communities and Indigenous Peoples, to submit complaints and suggestions and ensures they are addressed in a timely and consistent manner. GRM guideline link: [1776249906-pGD6qJP0vWwuRiB2rTVAl8yft3dKcE.pdf](#)

Consent form: A standardized consent form was developed for use by PMU staff and consultants to obtain permission from individuals featured in project photographs, videos, and interviews.

Hoarding boards: A total of 125 hoarding boards were installed at strategic locations to disseminate information about the project and its activities, increasing project visibility and public awareness. [MaWRiN Project - Managing Watersheds for Enhanced Resilience](#)

Brochures: Approximately 25,000 full-color brochures on forest fire management, grazing management, and the MaWRiN Project were produced. The brochures highlighted the project's vision, objectives, key interventions, major achievements, and contributions to climate resilience through sustainable watershed management, nature-based solutions, and community-led initiatives. They were widely distributed during the Sindhuli Trade and Cultural Fair (Sindhuli Mahotsav), the Fourth National Biodiversity Day, and organic agriculture and traditional food exhibitions, helping to raise public awareness and strengthen stakeholder engagement.

Project diaries: Approximately 1,000 project diaries were produced and distributed during project activities. The diaries included information on the project's vision, objectives, key interventions, achievements, and guidance on submitting grievances and suggestions, serving as an effective communication and awareness-raising tool for stakeholders and the public.

Media mobilization: Local media outlets, including Bibisa Media Pvt. Ltd., Kamalamai Express Saptahik, Bijayakilla Television, Siddhababa Television, Radio Sindhuli, Sindhuli Update Saptahik, Radio Sindhuli Gadhi, Divya Sandesh, and Prashasanik Sarokar, supported dissemination of messages on forest fire management, grazing management, and sustainable forest management. Through notices, radio broadcasts, and television programs, they increased public awareness, promoted sustainable forest management practices, encouraged community participation, and enhanced the visibility of project activities. Bijayakilla Television program highlighting MaWRiN Project interventions: [Facebook](#)

Studies and assessments for knowledge management: the project completed five studies and assessments and six thesis grants to students across the project area. These studies generated evidence and recommendations for improved watershed resource management, documented Indigenous and local knowledge, community practices, and lessons learned, and provided practical guidance for future project planning and implementation by the project and other stakeholders.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	Part-time livestock technical experts introduced through the PIG. Enhanced coordination and joint monitoring mechanism for weak-performing sub-watersheds.
Financial Management	Financial management adjustments to address fiscal-year misalignment.
Implementation Schedule	
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	The budget allocated for part-time Safeguards and GESI experts has been repurposed to recruit a full-time Inclusive Conservation Assistant to support ESMS and Gender Action Plan implementation and monitoring.
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dhungajor sub-watershed	27.2564	85.8892	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Phulbari Sub-watershed	27.2472	85.7723	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Laghuram CF, Ghyanglekh-1	27.3195	85.8463	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ranibaas CF, Ghyanglekh-1	27.3104	85.8419	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tudikhel CFUG, Marin-1	27.2911	85.6809	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Majhenidamar	27.2504	85.8323	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Prasai Tole, Marin-4	27.2574	85.6998	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Triveni CF	27.1898	85.8007	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kalikadevi CF	27.2163	85.8835	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kamala CF	27.2057	85.9137	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mahendrajhyadi SDFO	27.2313	85.5009	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Harithakur CF	27.2106	85.9590	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dhara Bhanjhyang CF	27.2435	85.9089	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Saatpatre CF	27.2488	85.9027	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siddheswor Forest Nursery	27.2066	85.9129	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Barahi devi CF	27.2703	85.9015	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jaldevi CF	27.2490	85.8883	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dhungajor Sub Watershed-Jakhani, kanapa 1	27.2461	85.8098	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gaghar Sub Watershed-Ghagar khola Marin 5	27.2422	85.7929	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gaghar Sub Watershed-Sirutar , Kanapa 1	27.2099	85.8140	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalkeni Sakhauri Sub Watershed-Tamajor Khola, Hariharpurgadi 5	27.2832	85.5671	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kyan Sub Watershed-Dhoka khola Marin 3	27.2029	85.6520	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Phulbari Sub Watershed-Betini kholsi Marin 5	27.2494	85.7501	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Phulbari Sub Watershed-Lamidamar Marin 4 (Kaltan tole)	27.2240	85.7358	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Simle Sub Watershed-Bhimsintar Ghyanglekh 1	27.3041	85.8574	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Simle Sub Watershed-sulsule pakha Ghyanglekh 1	27.3040	85.8585	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gaghar Sub Watershed-Bhalu khola kamalamai 1	27.2325	85.8106	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dhungajor Sub Watershed-Kamalamai 1 Jakhani Naya basti	27.2460	85.8023	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kyan Sub Watershed-Wangel kholsi Hariharpurgadi 8	27.1760	85.5709	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Phulbari Sub Watershed-Taruni kholsa Marin 5	27.2424	85.7523	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gaghar Sub Watershed-Kasai danda kamalamai 1	27.2098	85.8111	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalkeni Sakhauri Sub Watershed-Samari kholsi Marin 2	27.2954	85.6209	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalkeni Sakhauri Sub Watershed-Sarpe khola Marin 2	27.2917	85.6263	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalkeni Sakhauri Sub Watershed-Lowaso Hariharpurgadi 4	27.2663	85.5466	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalkeni Sakhauri Sub Watershed-Mahadeb phat Hariharpurgadi 5	27.2833	85.5645	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kyan Sub Watershed-Damai Pakha Hariharpurgadi 8	27.1577	85.5858	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dhungajor Sub Watershed-Jalewa kanapa 1	27.2456	85.8463	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalkeni Sakhuri Sub Watershed-Dhanaman khola Hariharpurgadi 4	27.2565	85.5290	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jalkeni Sakhuri Sub Watershed-Simal damar, Marin 2	27.3133	85.6526	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kyan Sub Watershed-Rangidoban Hariharpurgadi 6	27.1789	85.5349	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Phulbari Sub Watershed-Paari Jute paani, Marin 4	27.2457	85.7198	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Himal CFUG	27.2833	85.5645	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tulsi Lagubitta Group	27.2874	85.5536	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category M and E Document	Title MaWRiN 1st PIR FY2026
Document Category M and E Document	Title MaWRiN 1st PIR Tracking Tool FY2026