

Annex 1 : M&E Plan Matrix

Annex 1 : Hariyo Ban Program Indicator Matrix - revised 25 May 2013

Indicator	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data (from baseline study)	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Related Indicators (USAID GCC Indicators)	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
Goal: To reduce adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity													
G1. Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator- 4.8-7)	GHG: Only CO ₂ e sequestered in the forests and emissions related to deforestation and degradation will be measured.	Forest Carbon Stock (Co ₂ equivalent) - Total: 1,645 million MT; 959.12 million MT in TAL and 686.08 million MT in CHAL.	3.30 million MT CO ₂ e	Amount of CO ₂ e sequestered in forest areas Amount of CO ₂ e reduced through emissions reductions	Carbon map, validation report, and references to standards such as verified carbon standard (VCS) and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA)	TAL, CHAL	Carbon map, statistical analysis; carbon accounting standards/tools; case studies and analytical reports	3rd and 5th year	WWF and GIS unit to all stakeholders	GoN, USAID, Stakeholders	4.8-7 Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance		
G2. Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including UNFCCC, greenhouse gas inventories, and adaptation analysis	The information for this indicator will be derived from indicator 3.1.2	0	9,000 people	Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex, caste and ethnicity)	Training database	TAL, CHAL	Training data analysis; training survey formats	Quarterly	Landscape Offices/Partner Organizations to WWF	HB Partners, GoN, USAID Stakeholders	4.8.2-6 Hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance		(information from baseline study for reference) LRPs Developed for Forest Carbon Measurement: TAL-144 (ICIMOD/ANSAB/F ECOFUN 81, WWF- 63); and CHAL- 131 (ICIMOD 97, NEFIN 34 (6F/28 M); ToT Graduates on Forest Carbon Measurement in TAL-23 (WWF)
G3. Number of people directly benefiting from IGAs and alternative energy in priority sites in TAL and CHAL	The figures for this indicator will be derived from the # of people getting economic benefits (Indicator-1.4.1) and # of people benefiting from alternative energy (Indicator-2.3.2) Alternative energy means: Biogas, Solar water heater, Solar panel for light Means for energy efficiency : improved cooking stove, metal stove	0	80,000 people (1,4.1-25000; 2.3.2-45,000 1.4.2-10000)	Number of people participating in IGAs; number of people benefiting from installed biogas, ICS and metal stoves; participants (disaggregated by poor, sex, caste and ethnicity)	Progress reports	TAL, CHAL	Participants survey; Data collection formats	Quarterly	Landscape Offices/ Partner Organizations to WWF	Core Partners, USAID, Stakeholders			(information from baseline study for reference) In total, 95.7% HH still use firewood for cooking (98.2 in CHAL and 66.4 in TAL. 18% HH have biogas (21.7% in CHAL and 17.2% in TAL); Number of Biogas: 60,505 in CHAL and 98,292 in TAL; ICS: 54,938 in CHAL (Tanahun, Lamjung, Dhading, Rasuwa, Kaski, Syangja and 19,865 in TAL (Nawalparasi, Dang, Bardia)
G4. Number of people participating in USG supported REDD and climate adaptation activities	The figures for this indicator will be derived from indicators 2.2.2 and 3.1.3. Participation in REDD and adaptation activities include awareness, orientation, exposure visits, attending meetings, and community consultations	0	141,000 people (2.2.2- 41,000; 3.1.3-100,000)	Number of people participating in REDD and adaptation activities (disaggregated by sex, age, caste and ethnicity)	Event reports, progress reports	TAL, CHAL	Analysis of progress reports	Quarterly	Landscape Offices/ Partner organizations to WWF	Core Partners, USAID, Stakeholders			
G5. Number of ha of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator- 4.8.1-26)	The information for this indicator will be derived from indicator 1.1 Areas of biological significance: See indicator reference sheet	Total area: 1,788,614 hectares (1,121,280 ha. in CHAL and 667,334 ha. TAL)	500,000 ha	Area (ha) of PA, BZ/CF, National Forest, corridors and bottlenecks	DFO, National Database, Forest Operation/Management Plan, periodic reports, periodic database (HBP and GLA)	TAL, CHAL	Review progress reports	Annually	Landscape Offices/ Partner organizations to WWF	HB Partners, GoN, USAID, Stakeholders		Assumption: Improved forest management practices will be continued in the existing TAL areas and will further support cumulative impacts.	

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1.2.2 Number of people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	Number of poor, women, Dalit, marginalized people who receive training in NRM and BDC	TAL: Number of events 901, Total number of participants 19,984, Women 7,126, Dalit 1,405 and MJJs 10,042; CHAL: Information Not Available About 27% (585 HHs) have received some kind of forestry or NRM related trainings.	7,000 people	Number of training events; number of participants (disaggregated by sex, caste, age and ethnicity)	Training reports	CHAL, TAL	Review training reports	Quarterly, Annually	Field office to central office	Core partners, Donors, Community, GLAs			
USAID Standard indicator 4.8.1-29 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Number of poor, women, Dalit, marginalized people who receive training in NRM and BDC measured in person hours of training	1196632 person hours	250000 person hours	# of people trained # of days of training conducted in each training	Database	CHAL, TAL	Person hours of training is calculated from hours of USG supported training course X number of people completing that training	Quarterly	Partner organizations	Consortium partners; donor	4.8.1-29		
1.2.3 Number of sub-watershed management plans developed and implemented	Plan for prioritized sub-watershed	45 sub-watershed mgmt. plans developed and 32 are implemented (Gorkha, Lamjung, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi and Mustang)	8 plans	Number of sub-watershed management plans prepared; number of sub-watershed management plans implemented; number of people involved in sub-watershed management activities	Sub-watershed management plans	CHAL	Review reports and management plans	Annually	Field office to central office	Core partners, Donors, Community, GLAs			
Sub IR 1.3 Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened													
1.3.1 Number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices	Strengthened good governance means NRM groups are practicing PGA, PWBR, PHPA and equitable benefit sharing	SAGUN area: PGA Conducted by 1,381 FUGs; PHPA by 2,114 FUGs and PWBR by 1,381 FUGs;	75% of all (800) NRM groups supported by Hariyo Ban program	# of CFUGs/BZUCs/CAMCs and women, Dalit only NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices (PGA, PHPA, PWBR and equitable benefit sharing); # of people (disaggregated by sex, caste, age and ethnicity) involved in good governance practices in CFUGs/BZUCs/CAMCs	Governance assessment report of CFUGs/BZUCs/CAMCs; PHPA reports; well-being ranking reports	CHAL, TAL	Review governance assessment report	Quarterly, Annually	Field office to central office	Core partners, Donors, Community, GLAs			Knowledge on PGA: 47% (CHAL: 28% and TAL 58%), Practice of PGA: 70% (CHAL - 72%, TAL -70%), Knowledge on PWBR: 39% (CHAL -25% and TAL 46%), Practice of PWBR: 33% (CHAL - 23% and TAL - 38 %), Knowledge on PHPA: 61% (CHAL - 58% and TAL - 63%), Practice of PHPA: 66% (CHAL - 73% and TAL- 62%)
Sub IR 1.4 Income from sustainable sources of livelihoods of forest dependent communities increased													
1.4.1 Number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation (USAID standard indicator- 4.8.1-6)	Number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management	Total 46,440 persons; Individuals receiving skill based training: 8% (HH survey), No of people received skill based training: CHAL: 40 TAL: 130	25,000 people	Number of people who received skill based training (disaggregated by poor, sex, caste and ethnicity); number of people who benefitted from on and off farm IGAs (disaggregated by poor, sex, caste and ethnicity); -list of sustainable forest based enterprises # of people benefitted from ecotourism	Livelihoods Improvement Plans (LIP) and reports, training database	CHAL, TAL	LIP and report review, training database analysis	Quarterly, Annually	Field office to central office	Core partners, Donors, Community, GLAs			

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1.4.2 Number of people benefiting from revenue generated through green enterprises increased	Green enterprise has been defined as sustainable forest and agro-based enterprise that has no negative impact on the local environment, community, society and economy. Broom Grass plantation, ecotourism, bamboo handicrafts, tea plantation, NTFP (chiraito, etc.)	Total 104; CHAL: 32, TAL: 72.	10000	Number of people who received skill based training (disaggregated by sex, caste and ethnicity); number of people who benefitted from on and off farm IGAs (disaggregated by poor, sex, caste and ethnicity); number of operational green enterprises;	Livelihoods Improvement Plans (LIP) and reports; green enterprise effectiveness assessment report	CHAL, TAL	LIP and effective assessment report review	Quarterly, Annually	Field office to central office	Central Office, Donors, Community, GLAs			
Sub IR 1.5 Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies													
1.5.1 Number of policy documents related to biodiversity supported (proposed, revised, formulated, approved and/or implemented)	Number of policy documents supported (proposed, revised, formulated, approved) and implemented related to biodiversity	Existing: Act (1), Regulation (11) Policies and Strategies (6) Guidelines (2), Action Plan (3), In Process (1) and Proposed 1.	Support to review and analyze 1 policy/ strategy and to formulate 2 new policies / strategies	# of proposed policies; # of revised policies; # of new policies formulated; # of endorsed policies # of policies implemented # of biodiversity policy supported/influenced for GESI sensitivity (CHAL strategy; conservation area regulation; biodiversity strategy and national conservation strategy)	National consultation workshop reports, policy analysis reports	Central level	Policy analysis, consultation; stakeholder analysis	Annually	Central Office	Government, Core partners, Donors			
1.5.2 Number of issue based campaigns supported		Advocacy Campaigns supported 1,102; Participants: total 1.342 million (0.802 million Male and 0.54 million female), Dalit 56393 and MJJ 317,015.	50	# of issue based campaigns; # of policy changes; # of people participating in issue based campaigns (disaggregated by sex, caste and ethnicity) # of GESI issue based campaigns # of campaigns coordinated by women, Dalit, youth, marginalized group led networks	Report of issue based campaigns, media reporting	Local, National	Review campaign reports, case reports	Quarterly, Annually	Field office to central office	Government, Core Partners, Stakeholders, Donor			
Component 2 Sustainable Landscape Management													
Objective: To build the structures, capacity and operations necessary for effective sustainable landscapes management, especially reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) readiness													
IR-2 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced and sequestration enhanced													
2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical conditions	Deforestation: forest canopy cover <10% or change of forest into other land use practices "Improved biophysical conditions" are demonstrated where there is biophysical monitoring data showing improvement, stability if previously declining, or a slower rate of decline in one or more natural resources over time.	Total forest under improved management: 605,217 hectares; CHAL- 208,008 hectare and TAL 397,209 hectare	25000 ha	Ha of forests under improved management under different management modalities - Community forest, Collaborative forest, leasehold forest, Buffer zone community forest Changes in canopy class will be measured.	DFO reports, GIS Maps, CFOPs	TAL, CHAL	GIS tools, forest inventory data, and ground truthing	3rd and 5th year	CFUG/DFO to field offices, field offices to WWF GIS Unit	GoN, USAID, Stakeholders		Risks: Conversion of forest into other land uses such as for resettlement when there is climate hazard. Political refugees or people seeking asylum might be resettled in the forest and given registered land in the forest. There could be encroachment in the national forest areas under political decisions. Infrastructure development could be a key agenda of the government that might result in clearing of forest area.	

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2.2 Rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape reduced		Total Forest Area in CHAL- 1,106,842 hectares out of which 22,896 hectares degraded. Total Forest Area in TAL 1,110,996 hectares out of which 8,696 hectare degraded. Rate of Deforestation: CHAL-0.97% and TAL 0.19% (The figure for TAL does not include <10% canopy class; however, it has been included in CHAL figure)	Deforestation TAL - 0.15% CHAL - 0.75%	Area of total forest (ha) Area of degraded forest (ha)	DFO reports, GIS Maps, CFOPs, Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) project reports	TAL, CHAL	GIS tools, forest inventory data and ground truthing	3rd and 5th year	GIS Unit, WWF	GoN, Stakeholders		Assumptions: Number of climate or political refugees will not increase significantly. Forest land will not be converted to other land uses including infrastructure development, human settlement.	
2.3 Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator- 4.8-7)	Only CO2e sequestered in the forests and emissions related to deforestation and degradation will be measured.	Forest Carbon Stock (Co2 equivalent)- Total: 1,645 Million Metric Tons; 959.12 Million Metric Tons in TAL and 686.08 Million Metric Tons in CHAL	3.30 million MT CO2e	Amount of CO2e sequestered in forest areas Amount of CO2e reduced through emissions reductions	Carbon map, validation report, and references to standards such as VCS and CCBA	TAL, CHAL	Carbon map, statistical analysis; carbon accounting standards/tools; case studies and analytical reports	Annually	WWF and GIS unit to all stakeholders	GoN, USAID, Stakeholders	4.8-7 Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance		
2.1 Analysis formulation and execution of REDD+ policies & strategies supported													
2.1.1 Number of REDD+ related policies and strategies proposed, approved and/or implemented	REDD related policies: climate change policy, low carbon development policy, national land use policy	Existing: Climate Change Policy, Interim REED strategy, RPP, In Process and proposed : National Land Use Policy, National REDD Strategy, Social and Environmental Standards, REL and MRV; Policy for National Carbon Trust Fund	Contribute to development of 3 national policies/ strategies	Number of policies proposed; number of policies approved; number of policies implemented Number of polices supported for increasing GESi sensitivity	Reports from different Ministries including MoE, MOFSC and Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM)	Kathmandu	Visit websites of different ministries, ministerial consultation	2nd, 3rd and 4th year	GoN to all stakeholders	GoN, USAID, Stakeholders	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation that are officially proposed, adopted or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Risks: Political instability. Weak interministerial coordination for policy formulation and implementation.	
2.2. Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed;													
2.2.1 Number of people (government and civil society) received capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues	Define equitable benefit sharing	LRPs Developed for Forest Carbon Measurement: TAL- 144 (ICIMOD 81, WWF- 63); and CHAL- 131 (ICIMOD/FECOFUN/ANSA B 97 , NEFIN 34 (6F/28 M); ToT Graduates on Forest Carbon Measurement in TAL-23 (WWF)	6,500 people	Number of people capacitated in different areas (disaggregated by sex, caste, ethnicity)	Training reports, Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports	TAL, CHAL, Kathmandu	Database, workshop training reports	Annually	WWF to all stakeholders	GoN, USAID, Stakeholders		Assumption: The trainees will utilize the skills related to GHG monitoring and equitable benefit sharing in their communities. Risk: Institutions may send more male participants for capacity building activities which might affect the issue of social inclusion. Level of risk: Medium	
2.2.2 Number of people participating in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities	Equitable benefit sharing mechanism/modalities: could be based on performance and take into account existing ideas of other benefit sharing mechanisms, but further discussion will be required at a wider stakeholder level to develop the appropriate mechanism.	0	41,000 people	Number of people who participated in various activities (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and caste)	Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports; workshop and participation database	TAL, CHAL, Kathmandu	Database, workshop training reports	Annually	WWF to all stakeholders	GoN, Stakeholders			
2.3: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed													
2.3.1 Number of community forest operational plans revised/prepared in line with REDD+ guidelines		116 FoPs in TAL and 85 FoPs in CHAL	1,49000 FOPs	Number of FOPs	Technical Reports, Database, Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports	TAL, CHAL	Database , Technical Reports, annual reports, quarterly reports	Annually (starting the 2nd year)	CFUGs to DFOs, DFOs to HB team	GoN, Stakeholders			

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3.3 Number of organizations (government and civil society) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implementing them	Mainstreaming: denotes the process of incorporating climate change related provisions into organizational policies and plans Civil society: includes CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups and NGOs	CHAL: Govt-District Development Committees, District Forest Offices, District Soil Conservation Offices, Village Development Offices; Civil Society- CFUGs, BZCFUGs; 54 CFUGs in Rasuwa and Dhading incorporated CC Adaptation activities in their FoPS. Other record not available.	150 organizations	# of organizations # of DDCs , CFUGs, DFOs , DSCOs and other relevant government and CSOs mainstreaming CCA in their plans.	Partners Report, PIMS, Annual Project Reports	Community, Landscapes and National level	PIMS, Policies Review , VDC/DDC Reports, Organizational Assessment Reports	Annual	Partner, CBOs, GLAs, Project staff	Community, Organizations, Consortium partners, CSOs	4.8.2-14 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance		
4.8.2-26 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	Adaptive capacity is the ability to adjust to climate change, to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. USG support to increase adaptive capacity should aim beyond only the near term, to also have benefits in the middle and longer term. *		15,000 individuals	# of CAPAs implemented # of LAPAs implemented # of people in which community where CAPAs/LAPAs are implemented # of people Implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change • # of people using climate information in decision making	Community/Group records, Community Register, VDC report, Field Monitoring Reports, Project Reports, Activity Completion Report	Communities Landscapes National level	Records, Observations, Program Information Management System (PIMS), Photos, PM&E report, Case studies, Documentation, Survey	Annual	Community, Partners, FO, FC, Project Staff	Community, VDC, DLAs, GOs, HB Consortium Partners, Donors	4.8.2-26 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change increases as a result of USG assistance		
IR 3.1 Government and civil society understanding on vulnerabilities of climate change and adaptation options increased													
3.1.1 Number of organizations (government, civil society and academia) undertaking capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation	Capacity Building: includes orientation, awareness raising, training, sharing, exposure visits related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation	0	1,500	# of organizations # of women, Dalit, youth and minority represented civil society # of people reached	Partners Report, PIMS, Annual Project Reports	Community, Landscapes and National level	PIMS, Policies Review, Reports, Organizational Assessment, Capacity Assessment Reports	Annual	Partner, CBOs, GLAs, Project staff	Community organizations , HB consortium partners, CSOs	4.8.2-14 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues increases as a result of USG assistance		
3.1.2 Number of people (government and civil society) who receive capacity building training in climate change adaptation		0	9,665,000 people	Number of participants (disaggregated by sex, caste and ethnicity) Number of women, Dalit, youth and minority represented civil society participated in training	Training reports, registers, partners' Reports, PIMS	Community, Landscapes and National level	PIMS	Quarterly	Partners, LRP, FO, FC, TL, CC, DCOP	Community organizations , consortium partners, Gos	4.8.2-6 Hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance		
USAID standard indicator: 4.8.2-6 Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance		0	171,000 person hours	# of people trained # of days of training conducted in each training	Database	CHAL, TAL	Person hours of training is calculated from hours of USG supported training course X number of people completing that training	Quarterly	Partner organizations	Consortium partners; donor	4.8.2-6 Hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance		
3.1.3 Number of people participating in climate change adaptation related activities and events		TAL: 19% HH aware of CC plan but 59% (56 M & 44 F) of them participated ; CHAL 19% aware of CC plan but 85% (52M & 48F) of them participated	100,000	Number of participants (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and caste)	Training reports, registers, partners' reports, PIMS	Community, Landscapes and National level	PIMS	Quarterly	Partners, LRP, CFUGs, FO, FC, TL, CC, DCOP	Community organizations , HB consortium partners, Gos	N/A		
IR. 3.2 Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded													
3.2.1 Number of vulnerable people benefiting from the implementation of Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs)	Vulnerable people/households: identified by community through vulnerability assessment (VA) mapping CAP: plan prepared by community fed into Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) to address the adverse effects of the community	TAL: 19% HH aware of CC plan but 59% (56% male & 44% female) of them participated from which 20.6% benefited ; CHAL 19% aware of CC plan but 85% (52% male and 48% female) of them participated and 48.8% of participated were benefitted.	12, A79,000	Number of vulnerable people/HHs (disaggregated by sex caste and ethnicity) Number of poor, women, Dalit and marginalized Janajatis # of people benefitted from implementation of CAPA	Community/Group records, community registers, VDC reports, field monitoring reports, projects reports, activity completion report	Community	Records, observations, PIMS, photos, documentary, VA reports	Quarterly	Community, FO, FC, CCAS, TL, DCOP, COP	Community, VDC, DLAs, HB consortium partners	4.8.2-26 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	Assumption: Local level stakeholders cooperate for piloting and testing	

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3.2.2 Number of vulnerable sites showing improved biophysical condition after implementing CAPs	"Improved biophysical conditions" are demonstrated where there is biophysical monitoring data showing improvement, stability if previously declining, or a slower rate of decline in one or more natural resources over time.	0	80	# of sites, hectares, kilometers # of people involved in implementation of CAPs; Data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and caste	Field office Reports, PIMS, CFUGs Record, related DLA reports	Communities, VDC, Landscapes	Records, Observations, PIMS, Photos, Documentary, VA report	Quarterly	Community, FO, FC, CCAS, CCAC, TL, DCOP, COP	Community, VDC, DLAs, HB Consortium Partners	N/A		
USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-20 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	Vulnerability assessment will be conducted in selected areas using Underlying causes of poverty and vulnerability analysis (UCPVA). The vulnerability analysis is a prerequisite for Community Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) preparation.	700	# of vulnerability assessments conducted #of vulnerable household with caste/ethnic disaggregation	Periodic progress reports; Hariyo Ban Program database	TAL, CHAL	Gathering information from community/vulnerability assessment formats	Quarterly	Partner organizations	Consortium partners; donor		4.8.1-20		
IR 3.3 Participatory and simplified systems for vulnerability monitoring established													
3.3.1 Number of organizations (government and civil society) using standard participatory vulnerability monitoring system and tools	Vulnerable sites are identified through Underlying causes of poverty and vulnerability analysis. Civil Society: includes CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups, and NGOs	MoE, WWF, Practical Action, CECI, IUCN, Rupantran Nepal	120 organizations	Number of organizations Type of systems and tools used	Community/group records, community registers, VDC reports, field monitoring reports, projects reports, activity completion report	Community, Landscapes, National	Records, observations, PIMS, photos, PM&E report	Annual	Community, FO, FC, CCAS, CCAC, TL, DCOP, COP	Community, VDC, DLAs, HB consortium partners	4.8.2-14: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Assumption: Local level stakeholders cooperate for piloting and testing.	
IR 3.4 Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported													
3.4.1 Number of new or existing policies and strategies on climate change adaptation supported	Policies and strategies: denotes any laws, plan, acts and regulation of Government.	Existing: Environmental Protection Act, 2053 (1997 AD); Nepal Environment and Policy Action Plan 1993; Rural Energy Policy 2063 (2007AD); Environmental Protection Regulations 2055 (1999); Subsidy Policy for Renewable (Rural) Energy 2066 (2010); Climate Change National Policy 2011; and National Adaptation Program of Action 2010. In Process: Low Carbon Emission Strategy	3 policies	# of policies proposed; # of policies approved and # of policies implemented # of GESI policies and strategies related to CC supported # of influenced policies and strategies for increase GESI sensitivity in CC # of policies mainstreaming CCA	Policy documents, annual progress reports of GoN and HB	National level	Government records	Annually	relevant ministries	Community, DLAs, ministries, organizations, donors	4.8.2-28 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Assumption: Government agencies (MoE, MoFSC) are willing to amend and formulate policies	
3.4.2 Number of advocacy campaigns of civil society organizations supported	Civil Society: includes CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups and NGOs,	Not available	255 organizations	Number of organizations Number of women, Dalit, youth and marginalized group represented civil society organizations and networks	Training reports, registers, partners' reports, FECOFUN reports, PIMS	Community, Landscapes and National level	PIMS	Quarterly	Partner, FECOFUN, FO, FC, TL, CC, DCOP, COP	Community organizations, consortium partners, GOs	4.8.2-14 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance		
3.4.3 Number of local level plans integrating climate change adaptation	Local level plan: FOP, LAPA, VDC annual development plan, watershed management plan	Total CAPs 1,031 (CHAL-639 & TAL-392), Total LAPAs 89 (CHAL-10 & TAL-79) and 54 FOPs incorporated CC adaptation activities in CHAL.	700	# of plans	VDC/DDC plans, CFOPs, field monitoring reports, project reports	Community/VDC/DDC, Landscape, National	Records, observations, PIMS, VA reports	Quarterly	Community, FO, FC, CCAS, CCAC, TL, DCOP, COP	Community, VDC, DLAs, HB Consortium Partners	4.8.2-28: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance		
Component: Gender and social inclusion													
Objective: To mainstream gender and social inclusion in Hariyo Ban Program initiatives													
Strengthened role of women and marginalized communities in NRM and biodiversity conservation													
percentage representation of women in NRM groups' executive committees, in 50% of the 800 NRM groups supported by Hariyo Ban	Natural Resource Management (NRM) groups include Community Forest User Group (CFUG), Collaborative Forest Management Committee, Leasehold Forestry Group (LFG), Conservation Area, Water Users Group/Association (WUG/A). Representation means holding positions in the executive committees.	<u>Representation in membership</u> Women - 33% Janajati - 49% Dalits - 18%	Proportionate representation i.e. women - 50% at least in 50% of all (800) NRM groups supported by Hariyo Ban program	# of women and men represented in NRM groups # of women in key positions Disaggregated by sex, age, caste and ethnicity by landscape	NRM Group records	Communities, Landscapes and National level	Representation analysis from project database Analysis of trends of women's representation and case studies	Annual	Community, Partners, FO, FC, Project Staff	Community, DLAs, GOs, HB Consortium Partners, Donors		Increasing commitment of partners for increased representation of women and marginalized groups.	

Indicator	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data (from baseline study)	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Related Indicators (USAID GCC Indicators)	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
percentages of men and women reporting gender based violence at household and community in relation to NRM and bio-diversity conservation	Gender based violence is defined as violence that is directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to socially defined norms of masculinity and femininity	TBD	Breaking silence on violence. Reduced gender based violence.	# of men and women reporting gender based violence at the household and community level # of men and women associated in CLAC	Perception analysis, case study and Research.	Communities Landscapes National level	Records, observations, PIMS, photos, PM&E report, baseline studies.	Once in 2 years	Community, Partners, FO, FC, Project Staff	Community, VDC, DLAs, GOs, HB Consortium Partners, Donors		Assumption: Communities are honest in sharing their experiences and committed to reduce gender based violence. Risk: People may not be open in sharing gender based violence information so breaking the silence may be a challenging task.	
GESI provisions are mainstreamed in policies/ guidelines and implemented													
Gender equality and social inclusion mainstreamed in national government policies related to bio-diversity conservation, REDD+ and climate change adaptation	Policies and strategies: denotes any laws, plan, acts and regulation of Government. Implementation of Community forestry development guideline 2065 will be more emphasized.	TBD	social and environmental standards (SES), Climate change adaptation policy, Biodiversity strategy, Forest sector strategy	# of policies influenced # of interactions on policy and guideline together with support visits # of policy promotion and advocacy activities on ground to promote policies	Meeting Reports, Monitoring Reports, Project Reports	Communities Landscapes National level	Policy review and analysis, advocacy event or intervention reports	Annually	Community, Partners, FO, FC, Project Staff	Community, VDC, DLAs, GOs, HB Consortium Partners, Donors		Assumption: Decision makers and communities are committed to incorporate GESI sensitive policy provisions.	