

HARIYO BAN PROGRAM

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

25 November 2011 – 25 August 2016

(Cooperative Agreement No: AID-367-A-11-00003)

Submitted to:

**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
NEPAL MISSION**

Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal

Submitted by:

WWF in partnership with CARE, FECOFUN and NTNC

P.O. Box 7660, Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal

First approved on April 18, 2013

Updated and approved on January 5, 2015

Updated and approved on July 31, 2015

Updated and approved on August 31, 2015

Updated and approved on January 19, 2016





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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

January 19, 2016

Ms. Judy Oglethorpe
Chief of Party, Hariyo Ban Program
WWF Nepal
Baluwatar, Kathmandu

Subject: Approval for revised M&E Plan for the Hariyo Ban Program
Reference: Cooperative Agreement # 367-A-11-00003

Dear Judy,

This letter is in response to the updated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E Plan) for the Hariyo Program that you submitted to me on January 14, 2016.

I would like to thank WWF and all consortium partners (CARE, NTNC, and FECOFUN) for submitting the updated M&E Plan. The revised M&E Plan is consistent with the approved Annual Work Plan and the Program Description of the Cooperative Agreement (CA). This updated M&E has added/revised/updated targets to systematically align additional earthquake recovery funding added into the award through 8th modification of Hariyo Ban award to WWF to address very unexpected and burning issues, primarily in four Hariyo Ban program districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa and Nuwakot) and partly in other districts, due to recent earthquake and associated climatic/environmental challenges.

This updated M&E Plan, including its added/revised/updated indicators and targets, will have very good programmatic meaning for the program's overall performance monitoring process in the future. Hence, as AOR, and in accordance with the Schedule A.9.iii of the CA, I hereby approve the updated M&E Plan that you submitted to me on August 23, 2015. Please share two hard copy of the final edited and updated M&E Plan with a separate note in a separate annex specifying targets that were added/revised/updated because of additional earthquake recovery funding.

As usual, essential adjustments in this updated M&E Plan can be made through Annual Work plan(s) or separate communications, as appropriate. If you have any specific questions, please feel free to contact me through e-mail at: nsharma@usaid.gov or by phone at: 977-1-4234000 X 4526.

I look forward to working closely with you all for the success of the program.

Sincerely,

Netra Narayan Sharma (Sapkota)
USAID Agreement Officer's Representative for Hariyo Ban Program
Social, Environmental and Economic Development Office
USAID/Nepal

Copy to: Agreement Officer, USAID/Nepal

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACA	Annapurna Conservation Area
ANSAB	Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bio-resources
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZCFUG	Buffer Zone Community Forest Users Group
BZUC	Buffer Zone Users Committee
CA	Conservation Area
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee
CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan of Action
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBA	Community-based Adaptation
CBAPU	Community-based Anti-Poaching Unit
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CECI	Center for International Studies and Cooperation
CFOP	Community Forest Operational Plan
CFUG	Community Forestry Users Group
CHAL	Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape
CLAC	Community Learning and Action Center
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DNPWC	Department of National Parks & Wildlife Conservation
DoF	Department of Forests
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
FY	Financial Year
GCC	Global Climate Change
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas

GIS	Geographical Information System
GLA	Government Line Agency
GoN	Government of Nepal
HA	Hectare
HBP	Hariyo Ban Program
HH	Household
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IR	Intermediate Result
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LFG	Leasehold Forestry Group
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Plan
LRP	Local Resource Person
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MJJ	Marginalized Janajati
MoAD	Ministry of Agriculture Development
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
MT	Metric Ton
MTR	Mid-term Review
N/A	Not Applicable
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PHPA	Public Hearing and Public Auditing
PIMS	Program Information Management System
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan

PVSE	Poor, Vulnerable and Socially Excluded
PWBR	Participatory Well-being Ranking
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emission Level
RPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SAGUN	Strengthened Action for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources
SCAPES	Sustainable Conservation Approaches in Priority Ecosystems
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SWC	Social Welfare Council
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
TBD	To Be Determined
TL	Team Leader
TOT	Training of Trainers
TRA	Threat Reduction Assessment
UCPVA	Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VDC	Village Development Committee
WUG/A	Water Users Group/Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Hariyo Ban Program

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

1. Introduction

The Hariyo Ban Program is an ambitious initiative designed to benefit nature and people in Nepal, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Program period is five years, from August 2011 to August 2016. The program is implemented by four core partners: World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Nepal as prime recipient; the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE); National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC); and the Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN). It works on three core interwoven components – biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes and climate change adaptation – with livelihoods, gender and social inclusion being important cross-cutting themes. Hariyo Ban works in two overlapping landscapes in Nepal: the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) covering the central and western parts of the low-lying Terai in southern Nepal, and the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL), comprising all of the Gandaki river basin in Nepal.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is an overarching priority of the Hariyo Ban Program. Objectives of M&E in Hariyo Ban are:

- to ensure that program interventions are directed towards attaining intended results
- to provide evidence of the effectiveness of program interventions, enabling managers and partners to make more informed decisions on any needed adjustments to maximize program success in a cyclical process of adaptive management
- to demonstrate accountability to stakeholders including Hariyo Ban Program core partners, communities, government agencies and donors
- to generate learning and integrate it in the program cycle.

The M&E plan presents an overall description of Hariyo Ban, the results framework on which it is based, and a conceptual model of the program. This is followed by a description of the three program thematic components (Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Landscapes and Climate Change Adaptation) and their major indicators, results and outcomes. A section has been added on earthquake recovery with the realignment of existing funds.

Results chains illustrate program activities in each thematic component, and the assumptions made that the activities will result in the desired outcomes, to achieve the anticipated impacts. Cross-cutting components are integrated in these results chains, and are also described in their own sections. This is followed by a description of the indicator matrix, which summarizes the indicators, baseline data, desired results, plan for how the monitoring will be done, and risks and assumptions. Definitions of indicators are also provided. The M&E plan then goes into operational details on implementation.

The Hariyo Ban Program broadly follows the WWF Standards for Program and Project Management (www.panda.org/standards). However, it has modified some of the Standards processes to ensure the integration of development aspects with conservation. The project/program cycle used in the Standards is a general one appropriate for any program or project; it is shown in Figure 1.

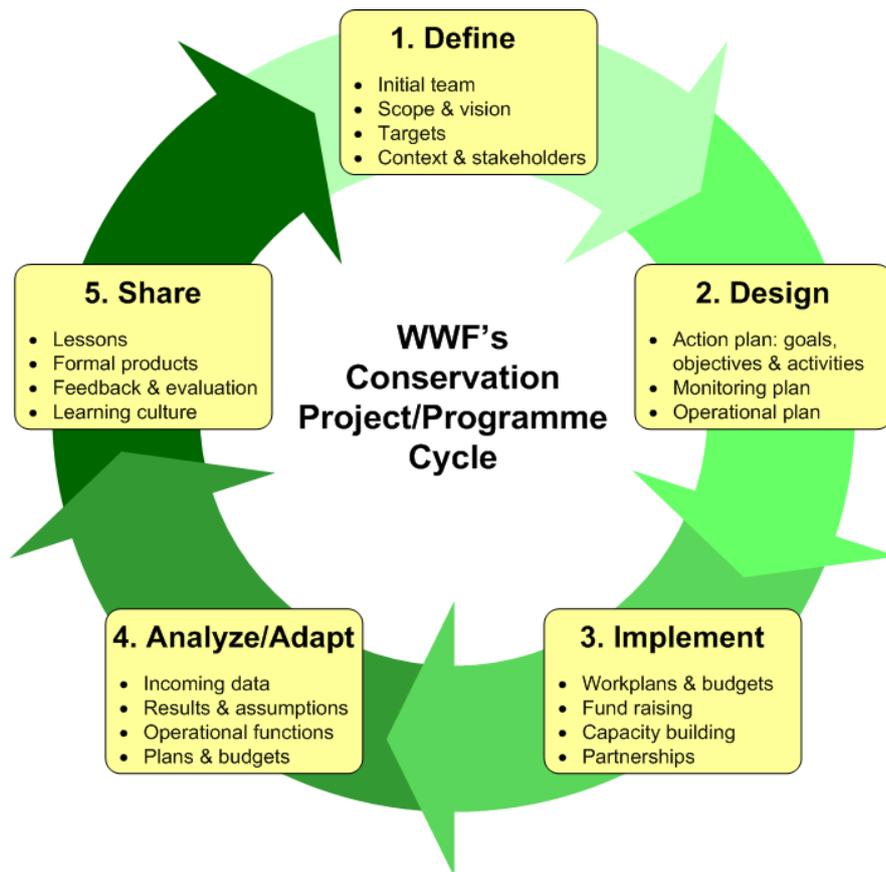


Figure 1 : Project/Program Cycle

2. Hariyo Ban Program overview

The overall goal of the Hariyo Ban Program is *to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal*. The objectives of the program are:

- to reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes
- to build the structures, capacity and operations necessary for an effective sustainable landscapes management, especially reducing emissions from deforestation & forest degradation (REDD+) readiness
- to increase the ability of target human & ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The program has three cross-cutting themes:

- Livelihoods
- Gender equality and social inclusion
- Internal governance of natural resource **management groups**

The Hariyo Ban Program aims to achieve the following overall outcomes/results during the five year period:

- Over 500,000 hectares of biodiverse area (forest, wetlands, grasslands) brought under improved management
- Over 3.3 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions, measured as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), reduced or sequestered in the program area
- Over 230,000 Nepalese benefitting from alternative sources of livelihoods/energy
- Over \$500,000 revenue generated from payments for environmental services (PES) schemes in TAL and CHAL
- 155,000 stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance

While Hariyo Ban has ambitious targets, we fully recognize and appreciate the dedicated work of the Government of Nepal and other stakeholders in previous years that have contributed to establishing long-term, ongoing programs such as the Terai Arc Landscape Strategic Plan, to which Hariyo Ban is now contributing. We also appreciate all the work currently being undertaken in parallel with Hariyo Ban with other funding sources including Government of Nepal (GoN), which is also resulting in major achievements in both landscapes.

Windows of Opportunity

The Hariyo Ban Program has a Windows of Opportunity (WOO) fund which aims to promote innovation^[1], flexibility and responsiveness to the dynamic policy environment and political and socio-economic transition in Nepal, in line with Hariyo Ban’s overall goal and objectives. After some initial awards in the early stages of Hariyo Ban, USAID reconfigured WOO into two separate funds for government and civil society, and the definition of WOO was refined. WOO funds are now used for activities that:

- i) Are not specified in the regular Hariyo Ban work plan;
- ii) Arise during the program implementation;
- iii) Are for the purpose of:
 - Research, testing and/or promoting innovative science and technology,
 - Piloting new approaches, concepts or tools,
 - Capacity building and/or innovative approaches on emerging issues with strong learning opportunities,
 - Capacity enhancement of GoN agencies, NGOs, community based organizations and/or groups to leverage funds (cash or in-kind) from other government or non-government sources to scale up Hariyo Ban Program results,
 - Urgent or otherwise unplanned activities to include such things as observation tours, capacity building training/workshops on emerging issues relevant to Hariyo Ban Program, including critically essential equipment/tools and field gear. This condition will be

^[1] Defined as *the process of making changes, large and small, radical and incremental, to products, processes, and services that result in the introduction of something new that adds value for the society.*

applicable on ‘case by case basis’ for non-competitive but ‘essential and relevant requests’ that come from the GON authorities.

iv) In many cases actively support government’s policies, plans and priorities.

The GoN fund is non-competitive and operates on a rolling, first come, first served basis when applications meet requirements. The other fund is for civil society, which is competed through periodic calls for proposals. Guidelines specify the operation of each fund¹.

The targets of the performance monitoring plan (PMP) apply to the regular activities of the Hariyo Ban consortium; they do not cover the Windows of Opportunity grants which are given for innovative opportunities in the rapidly evolving social, political, economic, institutional and ecological environment. Hence it is not possible to plan targets in advance for Windows of Opportunity, which would stifle its innovation. However, targets are now being set for individual Windows of Opportunity grants for relevant Hariyo Ban PMP indicators, and results are reported by the grantees. (Note that grantees do not receive rigorous training in Hariyo Ban monitoring, and while the Program makes spot checks on a sample of grants, it does not comprehensively monitor the quality of grantee indicator reporting.) Results for Windows of Opportunity are reported separately from the results of the regular consortium activities (see Annex 5 for results to the end of June 2014, for completed WOO activities).

Hariyo Ban conceptual model and results framework

The conceptual model developed for Hariyo Ban early in the life of the program is shown in Figure 2. The model illustrates the threats to biodiversity, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, vulnerability to climate change, and the ultimate human and ecosystem results intended to be achieved through the efforts of the Hariyo Ban Program. It provides a broad framework showing intrinsic linkages among these elements. It has been updated in August 2015 to cover earthquake relief, recovery and reconstruction work.

¹ Windows of Opportunity guidelines for Government of Nepal line agencies. Hariyo Ban Program, 30 October 2013; Windows of Opportunity application guideline for CSOs and private sector. Hariyo Ban Program, 30 October 2013

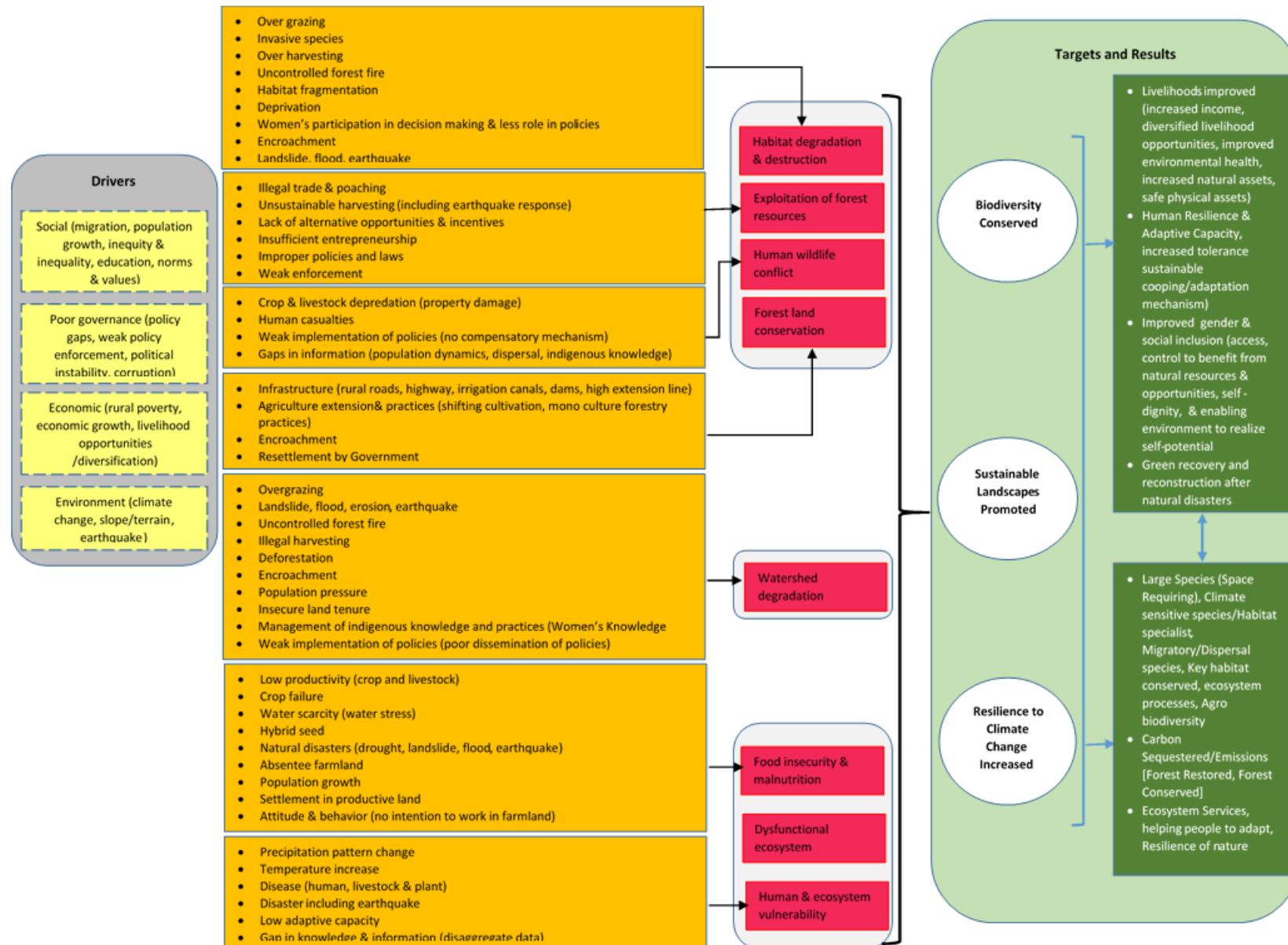


Figure 2: Hariyo Ban conceptual model revised in August 2015

HARIYO BAN NEPALKO DHAN (“Hariyo Ban”) PROGRAM

- Ind 1: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance
- Ind 2: Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including UNFCCC, greenhouse gas inventories, and adaptation analysis
- Ind 3: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result on USG assistance
- Ind 4: Number of people with economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance
- Ind 5: % of women, marginalized and socially excluded communities represented in NRM groups
- Ind 6: Number of natural resources groups with strengthened governance

Development Context:

- Nepal is rich in natural resources (forest, water and biodiversity)
- Nepal Himalayas have largest concentration of glaciers outside the poles
- These resources are critical to the human development of Nepal
- These resources are under threat and vulnerable to adverse impacts of GCC
- FUG and other CBOs are excellent vehicle for development assistance

Critical Assumptions:

- Security situation does not deteriorate further
- New federal structures will not interfere with activity implementation at local, landscape and national levels
- No large scale natural disasters that significantly impede progress
- Political will among political parties for conservation does not diminishes
- UNFCCC recognizes CFs in Nepal for easy carbon credit inflows

Intermediate Results

IR 1: Biodiversity conserved
 Ind. 1: Hectares of biodiverse forest area under improved biophysical condition
 Ind.2: Level of threat to biodiversity in the target landscape

IR 2: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced and sequestration enhanced
 Ind.1: # Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved management
 Ind.2: Rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape

IR 3: Capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change improved
 Ind.1: # of people with improved adaptive capacity to cope with adverse impacts of climate change
 Ind. 2: % of prioritized vulnerabilities in the target landscape

Sub-Intermediate Results

- Sub-IR 1.1 Threat to targeted species and/or landscapes reduced
- Sub-IR 1.2 Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened
- Sub-IR 1.3 Income from sustainable sources of livelihood for forest dependent communities increased
- Sub-IR 1.4 Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies supported

- Sub-IR 2.1 Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies & strategies supported
- Sub-IR 2.2 Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed
- Sub-IR 2.3 Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation Analyzed and addressed
- Sub-IR 2.4 Payment schemes for carbon credit including other ecosystem services tested and expanded

- Sub-IR 3.1 Government and civil society understanding on vulnerabilities of climate change and adaptation options increased
- Sub-IR 3.2 Participatory and simplified systems for vulnerability monitoring established
- Sub-IR 3.3 Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded
- Sub-IR 3.4 Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported

Illustrative Activities

- Participatory biodiversity threats assessment in the target landscape, identification of target species and their habitats, assess the condition of habitat of targeted species – tiger, rhino, elephants, etc., identification of targeted groups and core areas for interventions, participatory governance capacity assessment of the target groups/institutions, participatory formulation/review and amendment of operational plans, conservation education, record keeping, public hearings and auditing, well-being ranking, support for livelihoods improvement, piloting/expansion of payment for ecosystem services, bio-fuels and essential oils, improved cooking stoves, biogas plant, forming/activating/networking anti-poaching units and patrols, conservation and development training, rehabilitation of warden posts, biodiversity registration, hi-tech resources mapping, equitable sharing of benefits/resources, networking and issue based advocacy for policy creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies, etc.

- Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies and strategies, participatory assessment of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape, identification of deforestation and forest degradation sites, assessment of condition of forests in the target area, identification of targeted groups and core areas for interventions, development of sustainable landscape management guidelines/specifications, participatory formulation/renew/amendment of forest operational plans in line with REDD+, conducting various trainings, establishing participatory system for carbon monitoring, reporting, and verification, establishing participatory and equitable system for benefit sharing, testing and expanding payment for environmental services schemes, networking and issue based advocacy for policy creation and execution of REDD+ policies, strategies, and guidelines.

- Participatory assessment of vulnerabilities of climate change in the target landscape, identification of existing/potential risk levels to ecosystems and communities, identification of target groups and appropriate measures for risk reduction, participatory formulation/renew/amendment of plans, conducting various trainings, establishing system for periodic vulnerability monitoring, reporting and updating coping strategies, testing/expanding actions for vulnerability reduction, establishment of early warning systems, identification/review/analysis of existing indigenous knowledge and strategies, conducting climate change awareness TOT/classes/campaigns, integration of adaptation strategies into the local planning processes, networking and issue based advocacy for policy creation, amendment and execution of appropriate climate change adaptation policies and strategies.

Figure 3 : Results framework (From USAID Request for Applications)

2.1 Biodiversity Conservation

Objective: to reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes

Intermediate result (IR)-1 Biodiversity conserved

The Biodiversity Conservation Component focuses on reducing threats to species and ecosystems at landscape level. Focal species include tiger, rhino, elephant, grey wolf, snow leopard, common leopard, black buck, gharial, musk deer, red panda, swamp deer, giant hornbill, vulture and Gangetic dolphin. Three tree species have also been added. The landscape conservation approach will continue to link protected areas through biological corridors to meet the ecological requirements of focal species. Land and water corridors, sound river basin management and climate refugia are being incorporated into landscape conservation design, and strategies developed to facilitate species movement, hydrological flows and continuation of other ecosystem functions, taking into account the effects of climate change.

The results chains for the Biodiversity component are illustrated in Figure 5. Enhanced conservation of biodiversity will be attained by the efforts of the Hariyo Ban Program through improving understanding of the ecology and behavior of the focal species and applying it in management; and addressing site specific high-priority threats to species and habitats. A major focus involves working with local groups to improve natural resource management through strengthening governance and improving livelihoods of forest dependent communities. Policy support helps to create a more enabling environment for biodiversity conservation.

In the third revision of this plan the results chains for biodiversity conservation were reviewed thoroughly to address missing links along the chains and update the chains with the latest information based on Hariyo Ban experience. The revision process focused on establishing logical linkages with strategies, outcomes and targets, and ensuring connections between the results levels. Specifically, we incorporated climate change adaptation into IR1 and also reviewed human wellbeing targets for the results chains. A new indicator on human wildlife conflict was added and some indicators such as issue-based campaigns were made more explicit to address the biodiversity related campaigns focusing on policy influence. As the impact of infrastructure on biodiversity conservation is increasing, this has also been reflected in the results chains.

This component is very closely linked with the REDD+ and climate adaptation IRs. The overall Hariyo Ban strategy is to ensure climate-resilient conservation landscapes for biodiversity conservation, functioning ecosystem services, strengthened governance of natural resource management (NRM) institutions, safe communities, sustainable livelihoods and economic development, and a policy framework conducive for conservation.

Strategy IR1. Participatory community-based forest management with participation of women and marginalized groups, creating economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and building capacity for sound governance

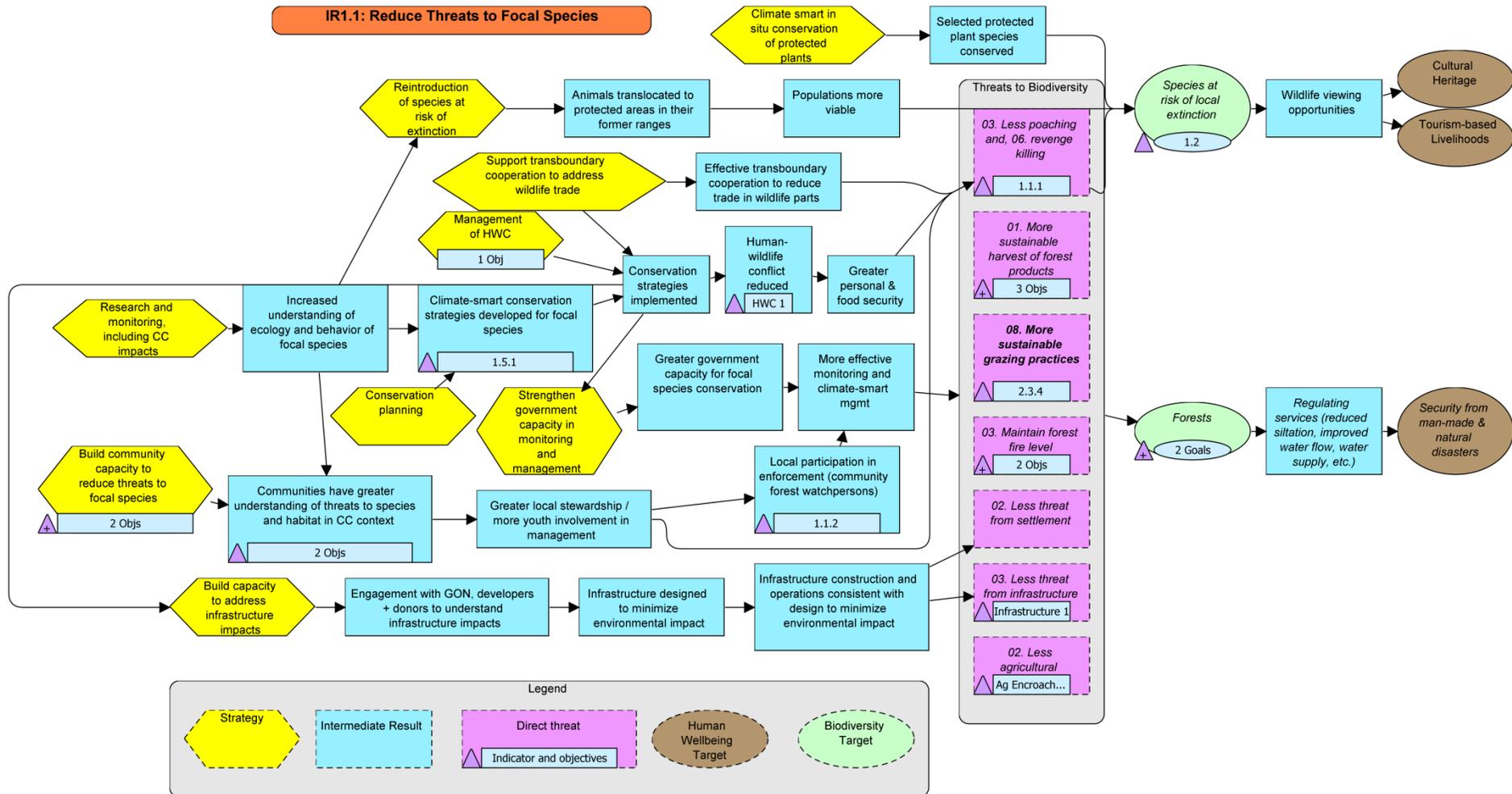


Figure 4 : Results chain Biodiversity Conservation Sub IR 1.1 (revised in third year)

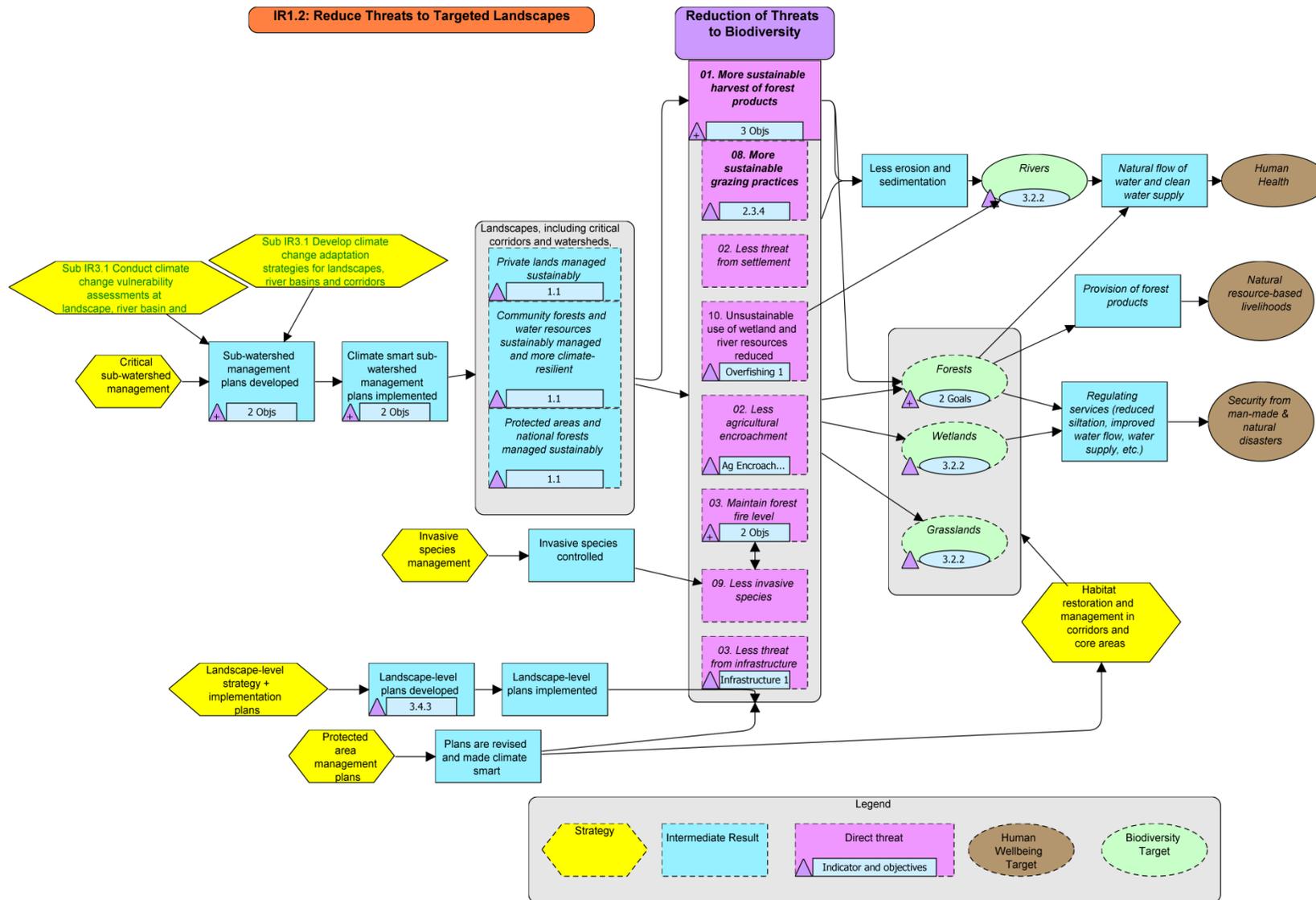


Figure 5 : Results chain Biodiversity Conservation Sub IR 1.2 (revised in third year)

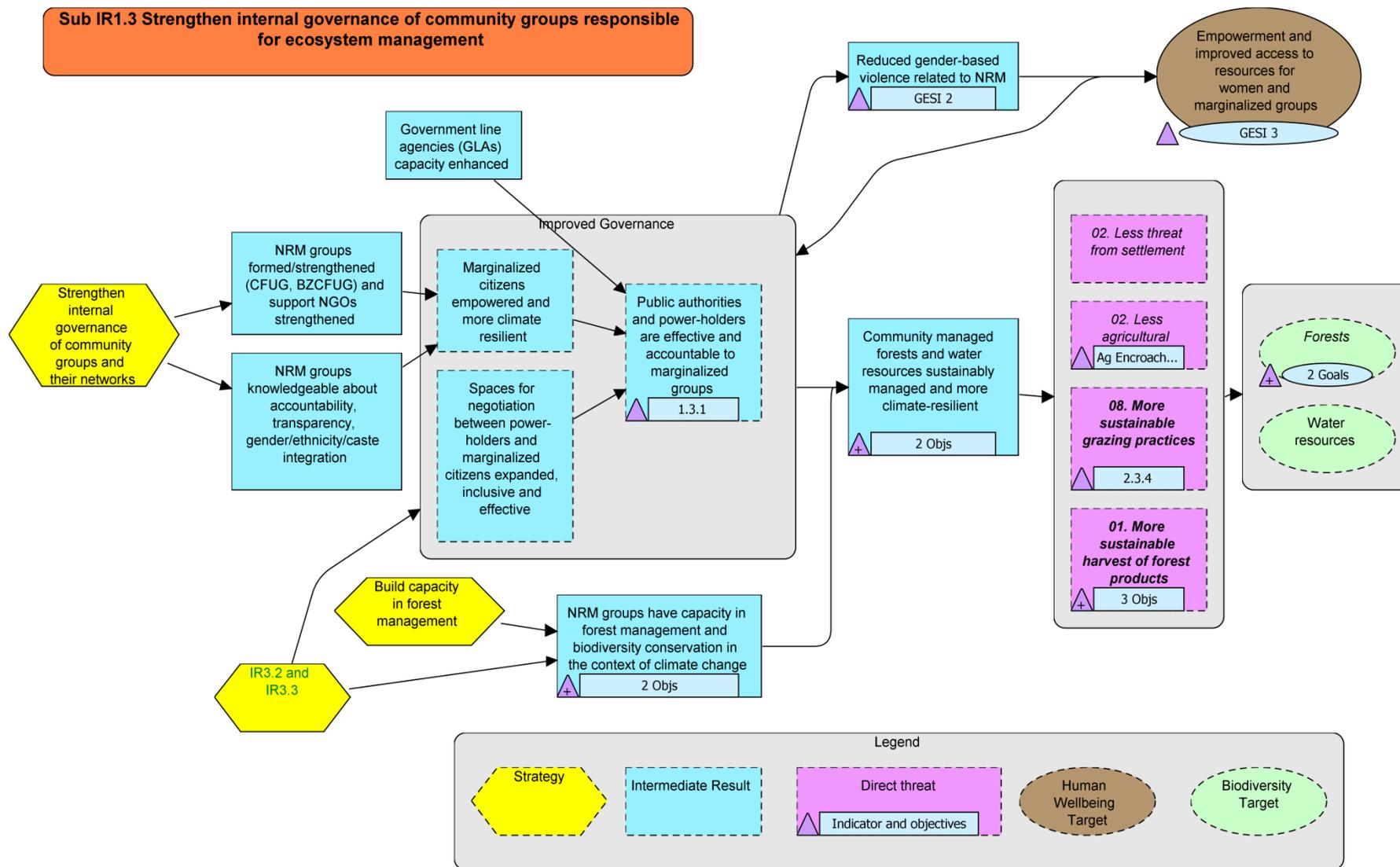


Figure 6 : Results chain Biodiversity Conservation Sub IR 1.3 (revised in third year)

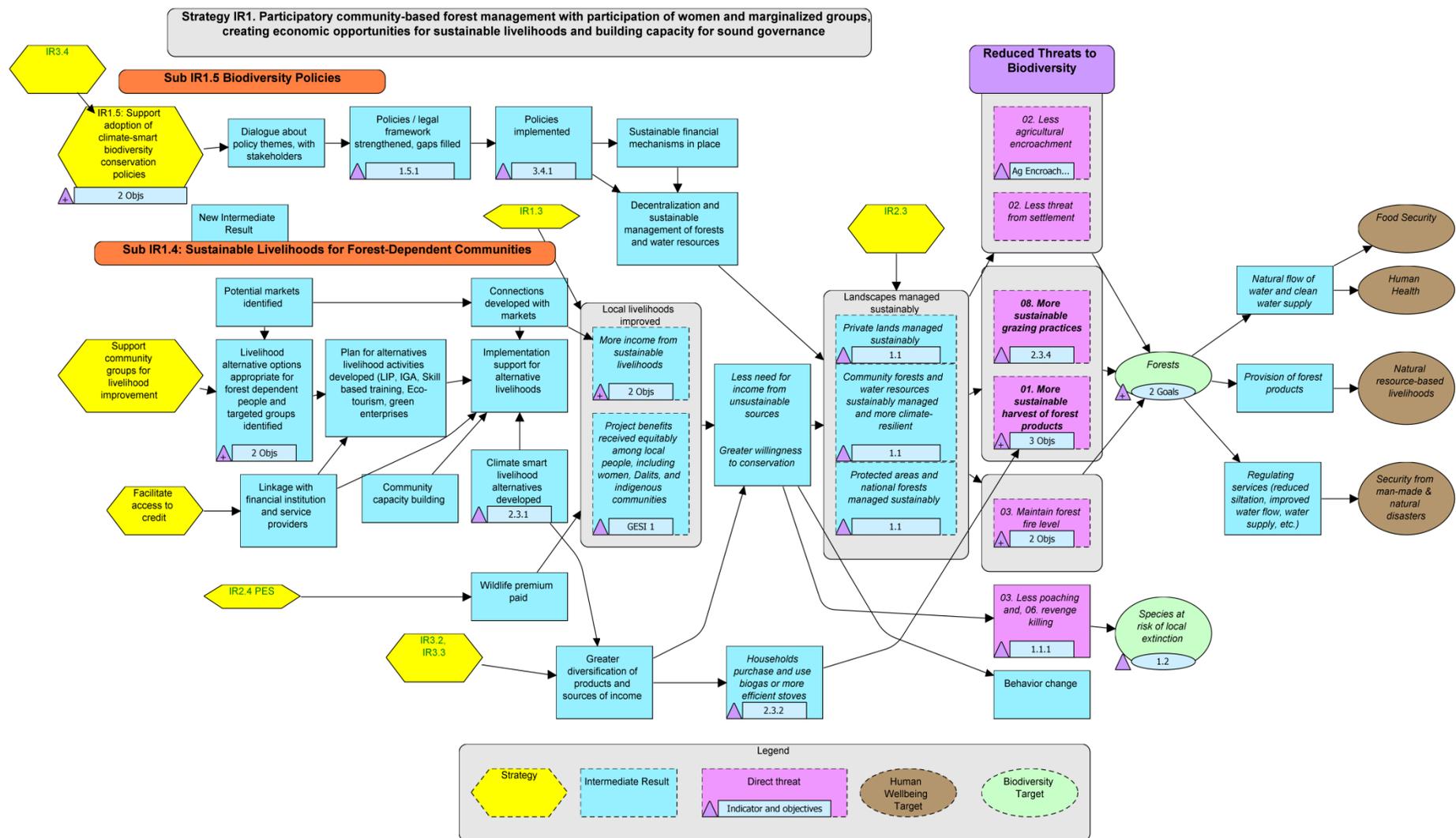


Figure 7 : Results chain Biodiversity Conservation Sub IR 1.4 and 1.5 (revised in third year)

2.1.1 Major activities

Key activities under this component include: biodiversity assessment and prioritizing critical corridors and ecosystems (CHAL only); threat assessment at species and ecosystem level, including likely impacts of climate change; applied research for management inputs on ecology, behavior and habitat use of focal species; strengthening of community natural resource management; support to government for management and monitoring of forests and protected areas; governance assessment, well-being ranking and public hearing and auditing in natural resource management (NRM) groups to strengthen their internal governance; support to communities to improve livelihoods from forests, agriculture and other means; and support to government to review and reform existing conservation related policies. In addition, new activities have been added in response to the earthquake (see the section on earthquake recovery below, for more details).

2.1.2 Key results and outcomes

- Threats to focal species from loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitats reduced; youth engaged to reduce risk of poaching and illegal trade of wildlife and important flora; human-wildlife conflict significantly reduced; habitat connectivity restored; climate refugia and corridors for climate sensitive species under conservation management; transboundary cooperation on species strengthened; capacity of key stakeholders including GoN line agencies strengthened; and climate smart infrastructure promoted.
- Critical ecosystems including critical sub-watersheds, forests and river corridors, and wetlands in CHAL and TAL restored to state where they will support threatened focal species, provide ecological services and sustainable forest resources
- Governance for forest management improved
- Livelihoods improved and community stewardship for biodiversity conservation strengthened
- Policy enabling environment improved through review and reform of existing conservation related policies to make them biodiversity friendly, inclusive and pro-poor

2.1.3 Key Indicators:

This section shows key indicators and their targets. In cases where targets have been revised following realignment of funds for earthquake work, these changes are indicated below. Some targets for previously planned work were reduced to enable redirection of funding to earthquake affected areas and to earthquake activities. Other targets that cover earthquake activities have increased.

- **1.1 / 4.8.1-26 USAID Standard Indicator:** By August 2016, the number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management will increase from 1,788,614 hectares (ha) to 2,321,593 ha (Narrow indicator definition target: 532,979 ha; broad indicator definition target: 5,919,923 ha)

- **1.2:** By August 2016, populations of focal species will increase/be maintained as follows. Tiger: increase from 155 to 198 (Target: 43 increase); Rhino: increase from 534 to 650 (Target: 116 increase); Gharial: maintain at 2011 level (Target: maintain at 102).

2.1.4 Sub IRs, key indicators and interventions

Sub- IR 1.1: Threats to targeted species reduced

Indicators

1.1.1: Poaching rate of focal species reduced: by August 2016, the annual rate of rhino poaching will be reduced by 80% from the baseline (12 rhino poached in 2010)

1.1.2: Level of community capacity for anti-poaching increased²

Revised target approved in January 2015: 155 CBAPUs formed; 411 CBAPUs mobilized

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 155 CBAPUs formed; 412 CBAPUs mobilized

Revised target after realignment: 205 CBAPUs formed and 412 CBAPUs mobilized

1.1.3: Level of human-wildlife conflict reduced

Hariyo Ban Program will conduct threat reduction assessment monitoring to understand the impact of Hariyo Ban interventions on the level of threats to targeted species; and will sample selected sites with the target of reducing economic damage by 50%.

Key Interventions

- *Undertake research and monitoring of focal species*
- *Undertake species conservation and reintroduction, taking into account climate change impacts*
- *Build local capacity to reduce threats to focal species*
- *Minimize human-wildlife conflict (HWC)*
- *Develop capacity of key stakeholders including government line agencies developed*
- *Strengthen transboundary cooperation*
- *Promote climate smart infrastructure*

Sub-IR 1.2: Threats to targeted landscapes reduced

Indicators

1.2.1 (4.8.1-26 USAID standard indicator): By August 2016, 500,000 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources will be under improved natural resource management

² Original indicator: 1.1.2: Level of threats to target species reduced. By August 2016, 30 new CBAPUs will be formed and 411 CBAPUs will be strengthened and mobilized.

(Refer to 1.1/G5)

1.2.2: By August 2016, 7,000 people will receive training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.

Revised target approved in January 2015: 16,318 people

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 18,585 people

Revised target after realignment: 18,453 people

Revised target with new recovery fund: 19,153 people

Revised target in January 2016: 27,595

4.8.1-29 USAID standard indicator: 250,000 person hours of training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by United States Government (USG) assistance

Revised target approved in January 2015: 300,000 person hours of training

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 328,944 person hours of training

Revised target after realignment: 327,360 person hours of training

Revised target after new recovery fund: 335,760 person hours of training

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 536,975 person hours of training

1.2.3: By August 2016, a total of 8 sub-watershed management plans will be developed and implemented (baseline: 45 sub-watershed management plans developed and 32 implemented (in Gorkha, Lamjung, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi and Mustang districts)

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 18 sub-watershed management plan

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 12

Note that Hariyo Ban Program will use the threat reduction assessment monitoring tool to understand the impact of Hariyo Ban interventions on the level of threats to the targeted ecosystems.

Key Interventions

- *Promote grassland and forest restoration and management*
- *Improve wetland ecosystem management*
- *Restore/maintain corridors and ecosystem functions, building resilience to climate change*
- *Prepare and implement management plans for critical sub-watersheds*

Sub-IR 1.3: Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened

Indicator

1.3.1: By August 2016, 600 NRM groups will have strengthened good governance practices

Revised target approved in January 2015: 300 NRM groups

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 400 NRM groups

Revised target after realignment: 300 NRM groups

Key Interventions

- *Build capacity and support community learning and action centers (CLACs)*
- *Support governance activities such as participatory governance assessment (PGA), participatory well-being ranking (PWBR), public hearing public auditing (PHPA), and equitable benefit sharing, to promote inclusive leadership in decision making level, and governance capacity building among NRM groups to improve natural resource governance*

Sub-IR 1.4: Income from sustainable sources of livelihood for forest dependent communities increased

Indicators

1.4.1/4.8.1-6 USAID Standard Indicator: By August 2016, 25,000 (5,210 HHs) forest dependent people will have increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 35,370 (7,335 HHs) people

Revised target after realignment: 78,163 people (15,633 HHs)

Revised target after new recovery fund: 92,913 (18,583 HHs)

1.4.2: By August 2016, 10,000 people will benefit from revenue generated through green enterprises

Revised target approved in January 2015: 2,500 people

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 5,794 people

Revised target after realignment: 5,247 people

G6. Percentage of men and women who consider the ecosystem status has improved in the last five years, and their livelihood has improved from improved ecosystem services

Target: 10% increase over baseline value.

Key Interventions

- *Prepare and Support community groups for livelihood improvement plans(LIP)*
- *Identify opportunities and support promotion of green enterprises (new and value addition), eco-tourism and skill based vocational training for self-employment*
- *Support capacity building program including skill development training (technical training) for small scale income generation activities promotion and entrepreneur development training for enterprise promotion*
- *Increase access to business services and microfinance as needed*
- *Support wildlife premium scheme*

Sub-IR 1.5: Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies supported

Indicators

1.5.1: By August 2016, one existing and two new policy/strategy documents related to biodiversity will be supported (proposed, revised, formulated, approved and/or implemented).

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 1 existing and 3 new

Revised target with new recovery fund in January, 2016: 1 existing and 4 new

1.5.2: By August 2016, 50 biodiversity issue-based campaigns will be supported

Revised target approved in January 2015: 25 biodiversity issue-based campaigns

Key Interventions

- *Work closely with key GoN ministries and departments to prioritize existing policies and policy gaps that are influencing biodiversity loss or provide new opportunities for biodiversity conservation*
- *Provide technical support to analyzing/reviewing/formulating policies and strategies and as appropriate, support their implementation*
- *Provide support in Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) handover process*
- *Provide support to biodiversity issue-based campaigns*

2.2 Sustainable Landscapes (REDD+ Readiness)

Objective: to build the structures, capacity and operations necessary for an effective sustainable landscapes management, especially reducing emissions from deforestation & forest degradation (REDD+) readiness

IR: 2 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, reduced and sequestration enhanced

Deforestation and forest degradation are the major sources of GHG emission in Nepal. Nepal ranks eleventh in the world for GHG emissions from deforestation and other land uses. REDD+

presents an opportunity to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through sustainable landscape management, at the same time enhancing the wellbeing of forest-dependent communities including minority and socially excluded groups. This component supports development of national policies and strategies for REDD+; builds awareness of REDD+ and capacity for its implementation, monitoring and reporting; tackles priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in CHAL and TAL; and promotes payments for ecosystem services.

2.2.1 Major activities

Key activities under this component include: support to formulation and strengthening of REDD related policies including National REDD+ strategy; support to implementation of the National Land Use Policy that includes enabling provisions for REDD+; support for strengthening the institutional framework including the National REDD Cell to implement REDD+ strategy and readiness preparation proposal (RPP); support to development and implementation of REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards; and enhancing the capacity of government staff, networks, federations, individuals and local resource persons related to monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), forest carbon literacy, benefit sharing mechanism etc. The component also tackles the priority drivers of deforestation, such as overuse of forests, uncontrolled fire, and reducing the impacts of infrastructure development. Finally, it promotes carbon and non-carbon related payments for ecosystem services, including biogas and improved river basin management. Many of these activities are interlinked. Sustainable Landscapes activities are also closely linked with the other components, and the cross-cutting components are intrinsic elements of it. Activities with realigned earthquake funds are described separately below.

The results chains for the Sustainable Landscapes component are illustrated in Figures 7 and 8. Hariyo Ban will contribute to sustainable landscapes making efforts to achieve interlinked results through supporting creation of enabling REDD+ policies including National REDD+ Strategy, Social and Environmental Standards, and Low Carbon Strategy, and their initial implementation; implementation of the new national land-use policy; identifying and addressing priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; enhancing capacity of GHG monitoring; and testing and expanding payments for carbon credits and other ecosystem services.

The results chains were reviewed during Hariyo Ban's third year. We realized that there was a need to formulate some new indicators; and modify or clarify the definition and methodologies for measurement of some of the existing indicators. Indicator 2.3.4 (a general indicator on drivers) has been removed and separate indicators have been formulated for individual drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. These are: restoration of previously encroached areas; level of unsustainable harvest of forest products; environment friendly infrastructure designed and/or implementation promoted; incidents of uncontrolled forest fire reduced; and level of overgrazing in forest land reduced. Methodologies such as threat reduction assessment and perception mapping have been included for measuring some of these indicators.

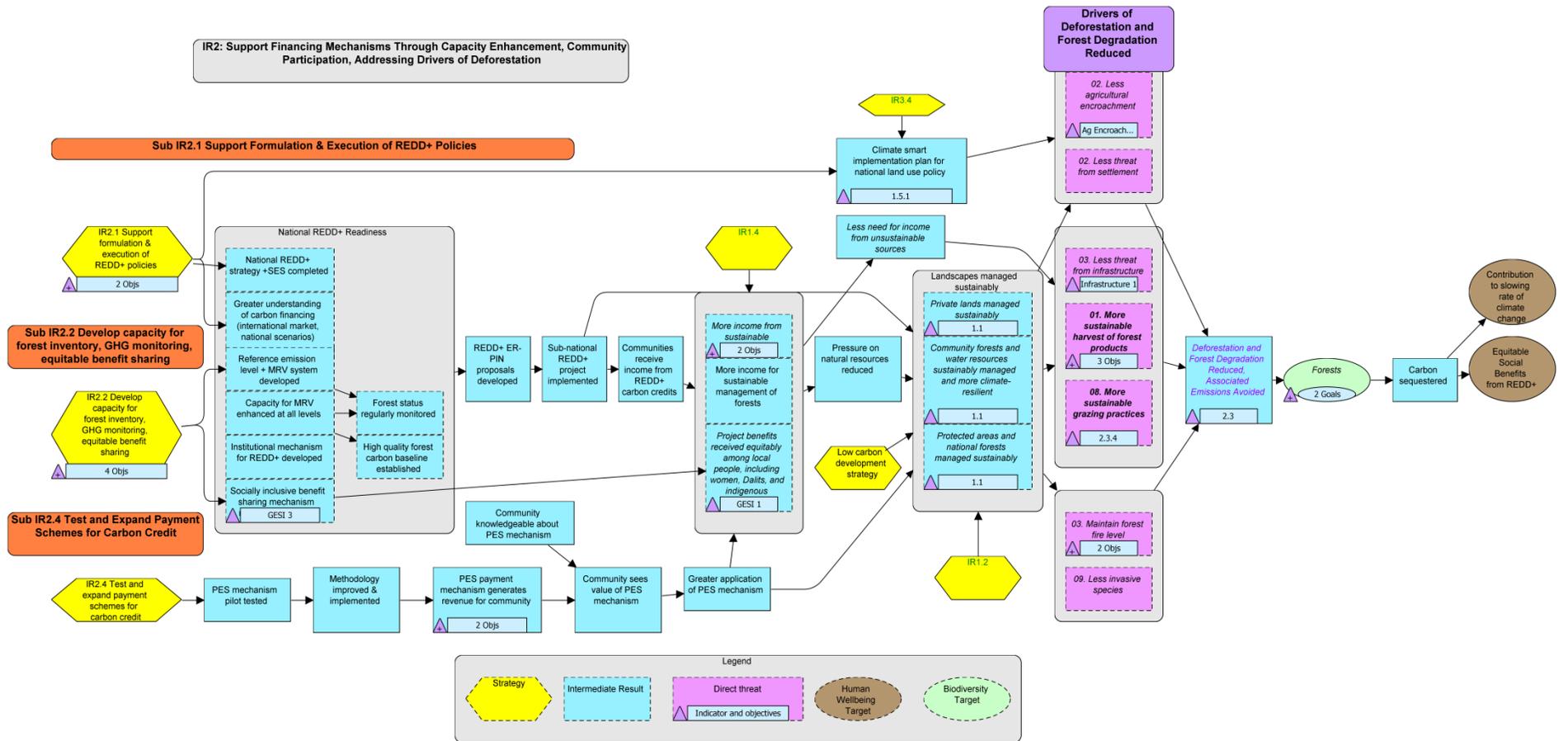


Figure 8 : Results Chain Sustainable Landscapes Sub-IRs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 (revised in third year)

IR2: Support Financing Mechanisms Through Capacity Enhancement, Community Participation, Addressing Drivers of Deforestation (cont.)

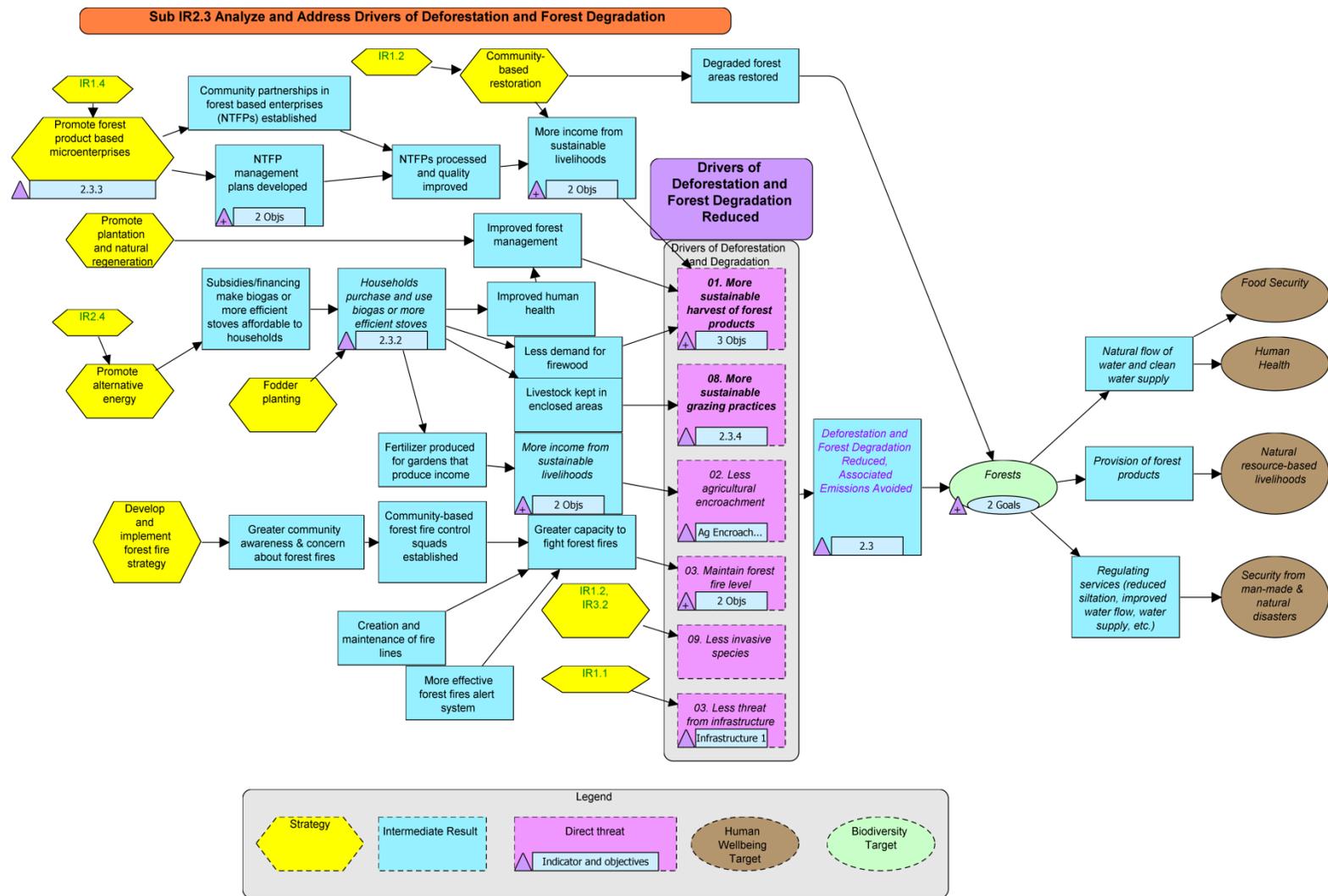


Figure 9 : Results Chain Sustainable Landscapes Sub-IR 2.3 (revised in third year)

2.2.2 Key results and outcomes

- Policies/strategies for REDD+ and other forest policies strengthened, formulated, endorsed and executed.
- Capacity for REDD+ implementation including monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) enhanced at local and national levels.
- Use of cutting edge technologies piloted and results and lessons documented and shared within Nepal and globally.
- Reference scenarios (baselines) on carbon stock established for CHAL and quantity of sequestered carbon in CHAL and TAL monitored.
- Early signs of reversal of forest loss and degradation visible in project area including evidence of project-related forest restoration in the Seti and Marsyangdi sub-basins, Churia range and TAL.
- Incidence of uncontrolled forest fire reduced
- Benefit sharing mechanisms evaluated and initial pilot mechanism developed and tested.
- Payment schemes for carbon credit and river basin management pilots developed and tested.

2.2.3. Key Indicators:

In cases where targets have been revised following realignment of funds for earthquake work, these changes are indicated below. Some targets for previously planned work were reduced to enable realignment of funding to earthquake affected areas and to earthquake activities. Other targets that cover earthquake activities have increased.

- 2.1:** By August 2016, 25,000 hectares of deforested and degraded forest area will be under improved biophysical condition (increased from 605,217 ha to 630,217 ha)

Revised target approved in January 2015: 53,000 ha

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 58,059 ha

Revised target after realignment: 58,018 ha

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 60,000 ha

- 2.2:** By August 2016, the annual rate of deforestation in the target landscape will be reduced, from 0.19% to 0.15% in TAL and from 0.97% to 0.75% in CHAL during the period of Hariyo Ban. (Target: 0.04% in TAL and 0.22% in CHAL)

2.3/4.8-7 USAID Standard Indicator: By August 2016, 3.3 million metric tons (MT) of GHG emissions (measured in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent) will be reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance.

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 3.339 million metric tons (MT)

Revised target with new recovery fund: 3.354 million metric tons (MT)

Revised target after new recovery and indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 3.727 million metric tons (MT)

2.2.4 Sub IRs, key indicators and interventions

Sub-IR 2.1: Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies and strategies supported.

Indicator

2.1.1: By August 2016, three national REDD+ related policies and strategies will be proposed, approved and/or implemented with support from Hariyo Ban Program.

Revised target approved in January 2015: 10 policies/strategies

Key Interventions

- *Support formulation, amendment and implementation of policies, strategies, standards and guidelines related to national REDD+ program*
- *Support capacity building and institutional strengthening to implement the REDD+ strategy and RPP*
- *Support the development of protocols/tools, awareness raising, and issue based advocacy for REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines*

Sub-IR 2.2: Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring and equitable benefit sharing developed

Indicators

2.2.1: By August 2016, a total of 6,500 persons from government and civil society will receive capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues.

Revised target after realignment: 6,075 persons

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 7,814persons

2.2.2: By August 2016, a total of 41,000 persons will participate in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities.

Revised target approved in January 2015: 164,657

Revised target after realignment: 163,882 persons

Revised target with new recovery fund: 173,632 persons

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 281,819persons

Key Interventions

- *Build capacity at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG monitoring*

- *Support establishment and maintenance of forest carbon accounting system*
- *Support design and implementation of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ program*

Sub-IR 2.3: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed

Indicators

2.3.1: By August 2016, 1,000 community forest operation plans will be revised/prepared in line with REDD+ guidelines

Revised target approved in January 2015: 400

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 434

2.3.2: By August 2016, a total of 45,000 people will directly benefit from alternative energy (biogas, improved cooking stoves (ICSs), metal stoves) reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

Revised target approved in January 2015: 60,285 people

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 128,947 people

Revised target after realignment: 130,727 people

Revised target after new recovery fund: 140,477 people

2.3.3: By August 2016, a total of 750 poor, vulnerable and socially excluded (PVSE) and marginal farmers will receive skill based training

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 1,200 people

Revised target after realignment: 1,360 people

2.3.4: Level of unsustainable harvest of forest resources reduced³ (new indicator in third year)

2.3.5: Hectares of previously encroached forest land restored (new indicator in third year)

2.3.6: Infrastructure designed, constructed and /or operated in ways to reduce adverse environmental impacts. (Target: good practices promoted in two infrastructure types) (new indicator in third year)

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 9

Revised target after realignment: 8

2.3.7 Incidents of uncontrolled forest fire reduced (new indicator in third year)

³ The original indicator was 2.3.4: By August 2016, level of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will be reduced in priority sites: forest fires from high to medium; grazing from high to medium; illegal timber felling in TAL from high to medium. This indicator has been deleted as separate indicators have been formulated for various drivers.

2.3.8 Level of overgrazing in forest land reduced (new indicator in third year)

Key Interventions

- *Address priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through appropriate strategies*
- *Promote community based sustainable resource management and good governance*
- *Promote forest product based microenterprises*

Sub-IR 2.4: Payment schemes for carbon credits and other ecosystem services tested and expanded

Indicator

2.4.1: By August 2016, revenue generated from successfully piloted PES schemes e.g. biogas, forest carbon, ecotourism, hydropower in CHAL and TAL will increase from United States dollars (US\$) 1,156,942 to US\$ 1,686,207 (Target: US\$ 529,265)

Key Interventions

- *Conduct feasibility studies and identify opportunities for REDD+ and other PES mechanisms*
- *Support formulation of enabling policies, guidelines and advocacy for PES mechanisms*
- *Develop and implement a carbon financing project*

2.3 Climate Change Adaptation

Objective: to increase the ability of target human & ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

IR 3: Capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change improved

Climate change poses one of the greatest threats to sustainable development in Nepal, as climate hazards are increasingly posing adverse impacts on vulnerable human as well as ecological communities. Human vulnerability to climate change is linked with poverty rates, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, lack of basic services and limited livelihoods alternatives as well as gender inequality and social exclusion. Climate change is projected to reduce the livelihoods assets of vulnerable people, especially those who are dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services (access to food, water and shelter), as well as increasing disasters.

Hariyo Ban will enable better understanding of the nature of adaptation priorities for people and ecosystems, develop processes for community led adaptation that are rooted in local institutions and linked with ecosystem services, identify equitable, inclusive and cost effective actions for integrated ecosystem-people adaptation approaches, and explore how best to link with bottom up and top down adaptation efforts in Nepal.

The results chains for the Climate Change Adaptation component are illustrated in Figure 9. This component will strive to build resilience to climate change in both ecosystems and human communities through: enhancing understanding of human and ecosystem vulnerability to climate change across different levels; strengthening communities' capacity for vulnerability assessment and preparing and implementing community adaptation plans of action (CAPAs); building ecosystem resilience; establishing participatory and simplified systems for vulnerability and adaptation monitoring; and creating a more favorable policy environment to support adaptation and help scale it up.

During the review of the results chains in the third year of the program, we saw major gaps where we need new indicators on organizations supporting the implementation of adaptation plans; and the amount of resources leveraged by community groups for adaptation activities. We also realized the need to document the number of review and reflection meetings conducted by the communities where adaptation plans are implemented, as a way of seeing whether communities are monitoring and evaluating their plans.

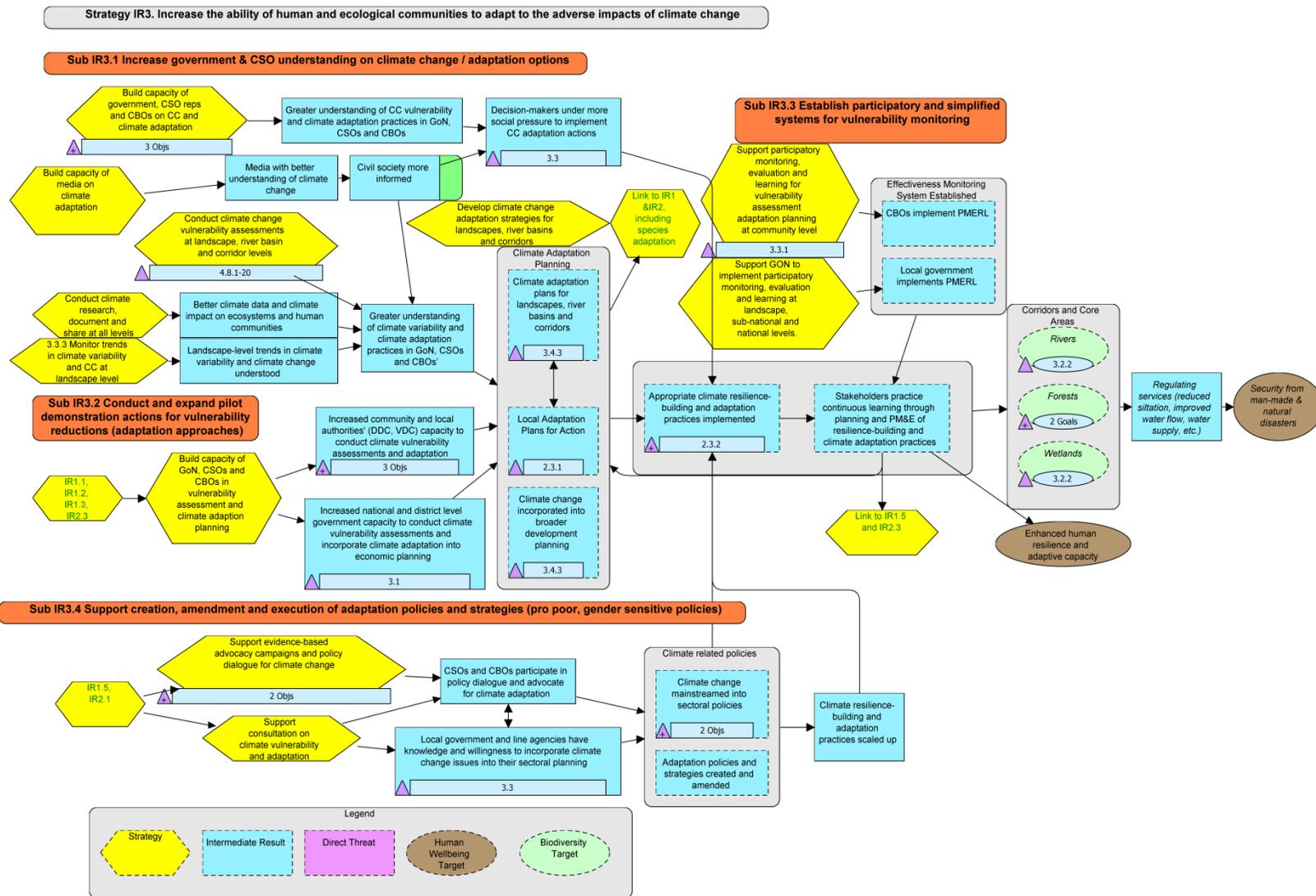


Figure 10 : Climate Change Adaptation Component Results Chains Sub-IRs 3.1-3.4 (revised in third year)

2.3.1 Major activities

Major activities under this component include capacity building of government officials, local authorities, media personnel, and civil society groups on climate change related issues including mainstreaming of local adaptation plans of action (LAPA) into broader economic planning; testing, piloting and refining participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) tools and methodologies for vulnerability monitoring; conducting vulnerability assessments, preparing climate adaptation plans and supporting their implementation; supporting climate change adaptation policy feedback and reform processes; and supporting local authorities at district level in program landscapes to integrate climate change adaptation into existing development planning and disaster risk management processes through the LAPA process. Activities related to realigned funding for earthquake recovery are described in a separate section below.

2.3.2 Key results and outcomes

- GoN, community and non-government organization (NGO) understanding of climate change, climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options increased in the project areas and at national level
- Adaptation approaches at household, community and landscapes/sub-river basin levels piloted, refined and documented, and successful approaches expanded
- Participatory and simplified systems for vulnerability monitoring and learning tested, implemented and expanded.
- Support provided to GoN and civil society for improved policies, strategies, plans and guidelines that promote integrated, gender responsive and inclusive sound climate adaptation practices
- Increased number of Government, civil society, media and community groups receiving and undertaking capacity building activities related to climate change adaptation.
- Resources for the implementation of community adaptation plans leveraged from GoN, community and non-government organizations

2.3.3 Key Indicators:

In cases where targets have been revised following realignment of funds for earthquake work, these changes are indicated below. Some targets for previously planned work were reduced to enable realignment of funding to earthquake affected areas and to earthquake activities. Other targets that cover earthquake activities have increased.

3.1: By August 2016, a total of 12,000 persons will have improved adaptive capacity to address the adverse impacts of climate change.

Revised target approved in January 2015: 153,056 persons

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 225,276 persons

4.8.2-26 USAID Standard Indicator: 52,383 stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change (11,400 implementing risk reducing practices)

or actions to improve resilience to climate change, and 3,600 using climate information in decision making)

Revised target approved in January 2015: 119,005 stakeholders

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 158,988 stakeholders

4.8.2-14 USAID Standard Indicator: 2,000 institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 2,050

3.2: By August 2016, rate of deforestation and forest degradation from non-climate stresses will be reduced.

This indicator is similar to 2.2, and so will be measured accordingly.

3.3: By August 2016, a total of 150 organizations (government and civil society) will mainstream climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implement them.

Revised target approved in January 2015: 400 organizations

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 434 organizations

2.3.4 Sub IRs, key indicators and interventions

Sub-IR 3.1: Government and civil society understanding of vulnerabilities to climate change and adaptation options increased

Indicators

3.1.1: By August 2016, 1,500 organizations (government, civil society and academia) will undertake capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation.

Revised target approved in January 2015: 825

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 920

3.1.2: By August 2016, 9,000 persons (government and civil society) will receive capacity building training in climate change adaptation. **(4.8.2-6: USAID Standard Indicator)**

Revised target approved in January 2015: 14,782 people

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 17,532 people

4.8.2-6: USAID Standard Indicator: 171,000 person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance

Person hours in this indicator has been changed since November 2015, to # of persons, which is same as 3.1.2.

3.1.3: By August 2016, 100,000 persons will participate in climate change adaptation related activities.

Revised target approved in January 2015: 309,436 persons

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 352,098 persons

Key Interventions

- *Train government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices*
- *Support campaigns for communities and students*
- *Build the capacity of media to document and share learning on adaptation*
- *Carry out needs assessment on how climate change education can be better integrated into existing curricula of major universities*
- *Conduct climate research/studies at national level and for TAL and CHAL, and disseminate results to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impacts on biodiversity, water, food security, disaster risk, energy and infrastructure.*
- *Promote public private partnerships for climate resilient community based adaptation practices*

Sub-IR 3.2: Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded

Indicators

3.2.1: By August 2016, 12,000 vulnerable people will benefit from the implementation of community adaptation plans

Revised target approved in January 2015: 153,056 vulnerable people

Revised target after realignment: 178,906 vulnerable people

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 226,176 people

3.2.2: By August 2016, 80 vulnerable sites will be showing improved biophysical condition after implementing community adaptation plans

Revised target approved in January 2015: 50 vulnerable sites

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 64 vulnerable sites

3.2.3: Number of organizations (communities with community adaptation plans of action (CAPAs), village development committees (VDCs)) leveraging resources for implementing adaptation plans (number of organizations and amount)

4.8.1-20 USAID Standard Indicator: 700 climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 527

Key Interventions

- *Design and field test integrated vulnerability assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystems*
- *Build capacity at all levels and conduct vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning*
- *Develop and support implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive Community Adaptation Plans of Action (CAPAs)*
- *Build the capacity of key government agencies at all levels to mainstream climate change into broader economic planning*

Sub-IR 3.3: Participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring established

Indicator

3.3.1: By August 2016, 120 organizations (government and civil society) will be using standard participatory vulnerability monitoring systems and tools.

Key Interventions

- *Design and field test a participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring.*
- *Implement the PM&E for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of local authorities and community based organizations (CBOs), and institutionalizing the monitoring system*
- *Monitor trends in climate variability and change at the landscape level*

Sub-IR 3.4: Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported

Indicators

3.4.1: By August 2016, support will be provided for three new or existing policies/strategies on climate change adaptation.

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 4 new or existing policy

3.4.2: By August 2016, 255 issued based campaigns on climate change adaptation supported

Revised target approved in January 2015: 25 issue based campaigns

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 0

3.4.3: By August 2016, 700 local level plans will integrate climate change adaptation (e.g. watershed management plans, Forest Operational Plans, local disaster risk management plans, village development committee (VDC) Annual Plans)

Revised target approved in January 2015: 405

Revised target after indicator progress adjustment in January 2016: 441

Key Interventions

- *Support community forest user groups (CFUGs), FECOFUN and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues, and disseminate climate and adaptation information to their constituencies.*
- *Support consultation on climate vulnerability and adaptation issues with women's groups, ethnic minority groups, religious leaders and others.*
- *Support local authorities at the district level in CHAL and TAL to integrate climate change adaptation into existing development planning and disaster risk management processes*

2.4 Gender equality and social inclusion

Hariyo Ban has adopted gender equality and social inclusion as a key cross-cutting approach to make its processes and outcomes more inclusive across all levels. The key outputs and results from gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) include strengthened leadership of women, youth, Dalit and marginalized Janajatis; increased access to benefits and services by women, poor, Dalit and marginalized Janajatis; changed attitudes and behavior of men and women; and more gender sensitive and inclusive policies, strategies and enabling environment. Hariyo Ban outputs and results will be disaggregated to monitor the level of participation, equitable benefit sharing and changes observed in women, poor, Dalit and marginalized Janajatis.

Key indicators

- GESI 1:** By August 2016, 60% of the 800 NRM groups working with Hariyo Ban Program will have representation of women as Chairperson or Secretary; and 60% representation of Dalit and/or marginalized Janajatis in at least two key decision making positions
- GESI 2:** By August 2016, gender-based violence at household and community level in relation to NRM and biodiversity conservation is reduced
- GESI 3:** By August 2016, gender and social inclusion will be mainstreamed in four national government policies on biodiversity conservation, REDD+ and climate change adaptation

Key interventions

- *Develop and implement a GESI mainstreaming strategy for Hariyo Ban*
- *Promote capacity building and empowerment of women and marginalized groups in NRM groups that Hariyo Ban is partnering with*
- *Analyze and raise awareness about GESI issues in relation to biodiversity and climate change*
- *Provide GESI inputs to relevant GoN policies to support GESI mainstreaming*

2.5 Livelihood Improvement

Hariyo Ban's livelihoods approach is intrinsic to all three components as an essential cross-cutting element. The Hariyo Ban Program adopts five broad approaches to increase income of forest dependent people and reduce forest dependency. These are:

- Participatory well-being ranking followed by livelihood improvement plans (LIP) for pro-poor livelihood improvement
- Vocational skill training for youth and marginalized communities
- Promotion of alternative energy and alternative income generating activities for forest dependent people
- Green enterprises promotion focusing on both individual entrepreneurs and group enterprises
- Eco-tourism promotion.

The economic empowerment of poor and excluded people is vital for increasing their meaningful participation in local governance institutions that manage forests and natural resources, in order to improve forest management while better meeting people's needs. This helps to reduce threats to biodiversity and drivers of deforestation/forest degradation. Economic empowerment also helps to enhance resilience of the poor and excluded to climate variability and climate change, and builds their capital and capacity to better withstand shocks.

Key indicators

- **1.4.1** By August 2016, 25,000 (5,210 HHs) forest dependent people will have increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation
Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 35,370 people (7,335 HHs)
Revised target after realignment: 78,163 people (15,633 HHs)
Revised target after new recovery funding in January 2016: 92,913 people (18,583 HHs)
- **1.4.2** By August 2016, 10,000 people will benefit from green enterprises.
Revised target approved in January 2015: 2,500 people
Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 5,794 people
Revised target after realignment: 5,247 people
- **2.3.3** By August 2016, 750 PVSE and marginal farmers receive skilled based training
Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 1,200
Revised target after realignment: 1,360

Key interventions

- *Identify and promote climate-smart livelihood opportunities for local communities, with a particular focus on women, poor, marginalized and vulnerable people, including forest-based, farm-based, off-farm opportunities and skill training*
- *Identify opportunities and promote alternative energy for forest dependent people and link with income generation activities.*

- *Undertake market and value chain analysis and apply results to optimize opportunities*
- *Identify opportunities and promote community based eco-tourism*
- *Promote microfinance in support of livelihoods*

2.6 Governance

Hariyo Ban considers the following “domains of change” should be achieved for equitable and sustainable development:

- marginalized citizens including women, Dalits, marginalized *Janajatis* and other socially excluded groups are empowered
- public authorities and other power-holders are effective and accountable to marginalized citizens
- spaces for negotiation between power-holders and marginalized citizens are expanded, inclusive and effective.

Hariyo Ban builds on the foundational work of the Strengthened Action for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources (SAGUN) project and its own governance initiatives such as PGA, PHPA and PWBR of NRM groups. These processes are focused on strengthening the four pillars of governance: transparency, accountability, participation and predictability to promote the internal governance of NRM groups and networks to increase effectiveness as custodians of natural resources. CLACs are used as a platform to promote sound governance. Strengthened governance will make a positive contribution to biodiversity conservation and to addressing drivers of deforestation and degradation. Enforcement of the existing guidelines such as the Community Forestry Development Guidelines will leverage resources for poor and marginalized communities who will be better equipped to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Key indicators

- By August 2016, 600 (75%) NRM groups working with Hariyo Ban Program will have strengthened governance (1.3.1)

Revised target approved in January 2015: 300 NRM groups

Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 400 NRM groups

Revised target after realignment: 300 NRM groups

Key interventions

- *Support CLACS in order to promote empowerment of women, poor and marginalized people to participate actively in forest governance*
- *Improve governance of NRM groups through effective application of governance tools such as PGA, PHPA and PWBR, enforcement of the Community Forestry Development Guidelines, and support to CBAPUs*
- *Catalyze dialogue between NRM groups and GoN agencies*

2.7 Earthquake recovery

The earthquake in April 2015 and its aftershocks had significant impacts on many of Hariyo Ban's partners, their ecosystems, and the work undertaken together. In the following months, community partners were struggling to survive and rebuild their lives, GoN capacity in these districts was severely affected, some ecosystem services are disrupted, and many of the remote areas where we work were still inaccessible and dangerous because of landslides and destruction of roads and trails, particularly during the monsoon. Many Hariyo Ban investments in CHAL were damaged or destroyed. There is a risk of unsustainable pressure on natural systems as people struggle to survive and rebuild, and as the humanitarian effort moves through relief to recovery and reconstruction (risks are documented in the post disaster needs assessment (PDNA)⁴ and the post-earthquake rapid environmental assessment (REA)⁵). Hence Hariyo Ban realigned a proportion of its remaining funds for support to relief and recovery, to help partners and ecosystems in earthquake affected areas in CHAL. It also participated in the PDNA and supported the REA. Targets for this work that fall under existing indicators are listed in the above sections under the three thematic components, and also in the table below. In addition, we have developed two new indicators for the realigned funding work (see Annex 2 for the detailed indicator reference sheets):

Key indicators

New Recovery indicator 1: By August 2016, 82,900 people will have increased capacity to recover from disaster and/or for disaster risk reduction

New Recovery indicator 2: By August 2016, 22 km of trail will be repaired/built

New Recovery indicator 3: By August 2016, 105,000 person days of employment will be generated through cash for work

New Recovery indicator 4: By August 2016, 1200 women headed households will be benefitted from new recovery work

New Recovery indicator 5: By August 2016, 500 women and adolescent girls will be benefitted from new recovery work

Key interventions

IR I-Biodiversity

Sub-IR1.1 Threats to focal species reduced

- Community based anti-poaching unit mobilization

Sub-IR1.2 Threats to focal landscapes reduced

- Support to green recovery and reconstruction
- Rehabilitation of micro irrigation schemes and water source protection
- Integrated watershed conservation
- Support to national parks and conservation areas (including WOO)
- Support to landslide assessment (WOO)

Sub-IR 1.3 Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened

⁴ Nepal Earthquake Post Disaster Needs Assessment. 2015. National Planning Commission, Kathmandu, Nepal. <http://www.npc.gov.np/web/new/uploadedFiles/allFiles/PDNA-executiveSummary.pdf>

⁵ Rapid Environmental Assessment. In prep. MoSTE.

- Conservation area management committee strengthening on equitable distribution of timber for reconstruction of damaged houses
- Sign posting
- GESI sensitive disaster preparedness, recovery and rebuilding

Sub-IR 1.4 Income from sustainable sources of livelihoods for forest dependent communities increased

- Support for emergency relief
- Non-timber forest product (NTFP) and Medicinal Aromatic Plant (MAP) cultivation
- Skill based training and equipment support
- Livelihood support for poor, forest dependent households
- Support for agriculture tools and equipment

2.2.2 IR II- Sustainable Landscapes

Sub IR 2.3 Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed

- Community forest users group mobilization/revitalization
- Support to Department of Forests for temporary offices (WOO)
- Bioengineering and plantation to control soil erosion
- Promotion of green recovery and reconstruction practices

1.2.3 IR III-Climate change

Sub-IR 3.2 Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded

- Power tiller support to community cooperatives
- Food and seed storage, and seed distribution
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Enhancing institutional capacity including equipment supply to farmers/women/CFUG Groups
- Landslide prone area identification and community sensitization

Targets for realigned activities

	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Target
Non-WOO activities			
	G 1: Amount of GHG emissions (MT of CO ₂ equivalent) will be reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator- 4.8-7)	MT of GHG (CO ₂ e)	0.001
	1.1: Hectares of biological significance (forest, wetlands, and grasslands) under improved management (USAID standard indicator - 4.8.1-26)	Ha	861,368
	1.1.2 Level of community capacity for anti-poaching increased	Groups	50

	Indicator	Unit	Indicator Target
	1.2.3 Number of sub-watershed management plans developed and implemented	No.	6
	1.4.1 Number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation	persons	43,790
	1.4.2 Number of people benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprise	persons	450
	2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical conditions	Ha	10
	2.3.2 People directly benefitted from alternative energy (biogas, ICS, metal stoves) reducing threats to deforestation and degradation	persons	2,080
	2.3.3 Number of PVSE and marginal farmers (traditionally including marginalized ethnic minority/religious minority groups) receiving skill based training	persons	160
	3.2.1 Number of vulnerable people benefitting from the implementation of community adaptation plan	persons	25,850
	New indicator: Number of people with increased capacity to recover from earthquake and/or DRR	persons	22,500
	Length of trail	Km	2
	WOO activities		
	1.1: Hectares of biological significance (forest, wetlands, and grasslands) under improved management (USAID standard indicator - 4.8.1-26)	Ha	333,351

Targets for new recovery funding

Indicators	Unit	Total Target	Target (Y5)	Target (Y6)
New indicators				
# of people with increased capacity to recover from earthquake and/or DRR	persons	60,400	53,750	6,650
# of person days of employment generated through cash for work	person days	105,000	80,000	25,000
Length of trail improved/built	km	20	20	-
Number of women headed households benefitting from recovery work	Households	1,200	1,200	-
Number of women and adolescent girls benefitting from recovery work	Women	500	500	-
1.1 Hectares of biological significance (forest, wetlands, and grasslands) under improved management will increase (USAID standard indicator - 4.8.1-26)	Hectare	402,460	402,418	42
1.2.2: # of people in TAL and CHAL area will receive training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.	persons	700	700	-

Indicators	Unit	Total Target	Target (Y5)	Target (Y6)
1.4.1 Number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation will increase	persons	14,750	14,750	-
1.5.1 Number of policy documents related to biodiversity supported	Policy documents	1	1	-
G1/2.3 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID Standard Indicator 4.8-7)	Million metric tons CO2e	0.014	0.010	0.004
2.2.2: # of people participating in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities	persons	9,750	5,850	3,900
2.3.2 # of persons benefitting from alternative energy	persons	9,750	5,850	3,900

2.8 Organizational sustainability

This section responds to USAID's requirement of December 2014 to include benchmarks of organizational sustainability for the implementing partners in the performance monitoring plan. The plan already contains some indicators that contribute to organizational sustainability, especially 1.3.1 (number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices), which measures four attributes of governance of NRM groups; and 3.1.1 (number of organizations (government, civil society and academia) undertaking capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation). Since Hariyo Ban is already in its fourth year and we cannot easily go back and monitor several organizations over the previous years, we have decided to add benchmarks for the two Nepali consortium partners: FECOFUN and NTNC. These two national organizations will be critical in continuing Hariyo Ban's work after the program finishes, and carrying it forward in the next decade.

Benchmarks of organizational sustainability are as follows:

FECOFUN

- Organizational strategy finalized (as evidenced by strategy document)
- Organizational strategy implemented (as evidenced by implementation of major actions in strategy)
- Capacity on promoting governance of local groups enhanced (measured through achievements in 1.3.1 in FECOFUN-supported NRM groups).

NTNC

- Capacity on climate change enhanced, as evidenced by NTNC-facilitated LAPAs developed in Manaslu and Annapurna Conservation Areas
- Capacity on climate change enhanced, as evidenced by NTNC-facilitated LAPAs implemented in Manaslu and Annapurna Conservation Areas
- Capacity on promoting governance of local groups enhanced (measured through achievements in 1.3.1 in NTNC-supported NRM groups)
- Capacity in wildlife research enhanced (evidenced by research reports on Hariyo Ban-funded snow leopard and swamp deer surveys by NTNC staff)

Achievements against these benchmarks will be reported in Hariyo Ban's semi-annual and annual reports.

3. Plan for M&E implementation in Hariyo Ban Program

Hariyo Ban's monitoring and evaluation is led and overseen by an M&E Unit which forms part of the Hariyo Ban core team. The Unit has staff in Kathmandu and in the two landscapes. The main responsibilities of the Hariyo Ban Program's M&E Unit include:

- Establishing the M&E system including preparation of the M&E plan
- Database management
- Facilitation of critical review and reflection on progress, issues and challenges of program implementation
- Collaborating in periodic evaluations (including mid-term/final by external evaluators); research/studies, outcome monitoring
- Regular monitoring by M&E unit
- Joint monitoring by Hariyo Ban program core partners
- High level monitoring visits to the program area
- Capturing and applying learning and ensuring knowledge management
- M&E capacity development of Hariyo Ban Program team, core partner staff and relevant stakeholders
- Leadership and oversight of Hariyo Ban's learning strategy implementation.

3.1 Hariyo Ban Program M&E Approach

The Hariyo Ban Program adopts a *three-tiered monitoring system* – participatory monitoring of activities by program beneficiaries; monitoring of progress, effectiveness and results by field offices; and output and outcome level monitoring by country offices. We consider participatory M&E to be part of good governance, a feedback mechanism integrated at all levels of decision making.

At the level of program beneficiaries, communities will undertake regular participatory monitoring with support from program staff. For example, monitoring sub-committees formed in the Community Forest Coordination Committees (CFCCs) in TAL, and Buffer Zone Users' Committees level, will monitor the activities conducted by community groups. Other beneficiaries including GoN agencies will also undertake monitoring of their Hariyo Ban supported activities. This will mostly be related to input, process and output monitoring. Monitoring of field activities is also conducted by the Program Steering Committee (PSC)'s Working Group to get updated on the status of field implementation and provide feedback for strategic program guidance.

The second level of monitoring at the site level will be done by program staff. Extension and technical staff will be responsible for collecting information from community groups and other beneficiaries. The technical staff will maintain a regularly updated database system for the purpose. New data formats will be developed based on the activities of the three IRs and the M&E Plan. Program level monitoring will include periodic progress review and reflection, field visits, sample surveys, joint monitoring with partner agencies, program records and results chain monitoring.

Central program monitoring and other technical staff will maintain records, and collect, collate and analyze information from the program site offices. This will provide output and outcome level monitoring results.

3.2 M&E Plan preparation

The Hariyo Ban M&E Plan builds on the initiatives, achievements, learning and experiences from the SAGUN Program, Global Conservation Program, Sustainable Conservation Approaches in Priority Ecosystems (SCAPES) Program, on-going TAL Program, WWF's Standards of Conservation Project and Programme Management, and USAID's M&E guidelines and indicators. The M&E Plan preparation process adopted a participatory and interactive approach as far as time allowed, so as to address diverse views of key stakeholders. This included a participatory and interactive three-day M&E workshop in Kathmandu. The M&E Plan preparation process was enriched through cross-fertilization of the rich experiences of the core partners.

Since REDD+ and climate adaptation are relatively new fields for Nepal we needed to expand the initial M&E framework submitted in the original proposal to USAID and design additional indicators, as needed. We adopted relevant USAID global climate change (GCC) indicators including the mandatory indicators for the respective components. GESI indicators were added. The M&E Unit consulted with USAID Nepal in the indicator selection, and rigorously scrutinized indicators to select those that would best measure the respective results. Duplications were screened out.

M&E plan revisions

The following process was followed during the first revision (September 2012) of the M&E plan:

- Review of SAGUN M&E plan
- Review of existing M&E planning process of WWF
- Review of Annual Work Plan
- Incorporation of suggestions provided by the partner organizations
- Incorporation of comments from USAID

The second revision (March 2013) was made to bring consistency in certain sections of the M&E plan, without major changes.

The third revision (June 2014) was undertaken after Hariyo Ban's second year, based on the realization that:

- some important assumptions and areas of operation were not being adequately monitored
- we needed to focus more on key emerging biodiversity threats and drivers of deforestation/forest degradation that were becoming much more important
- we needed a greater focus on measuring impact.

The revision was undertaken by revising the results chains in light of our new knowledge of the landscapes and operating environment; mapping the existing indicators on the results chains; identifying indicator gaps; and revising or developing new indicators. In all this we tried to

minimize the impact that the revisions would have on consortium partners' workloads. Foundations of Success provided valuable inputs to the revision process, for which support we are very grateful.

The PMP revision was strongly influenced by assessments of threats and drivers at various scales in the two Hariyo Ban landscapes in the early years of Hariyo Ban, which resulted in the following prioritization (in descending order of severity):

1. Unsustainable harvest of natural resources
2. Encroachment
3. Wildlife poaching and trade
4. Infrastructure development
5. Forest fire
6. Human-wildlife conflict
7. Illegal harvest of forests
8. Uncontrolled/over-grazing
9. Invasive species
10. Poisoning

In particular, new indicators were added for higher ranking threats and drivers, and there is a greater focus on measuring the program's impact to reduce them.

During this and the following revision we also revised some of the indicator targets in light of our progress towards the end of the third year. Some targets were revised upward because we had already achieved or surpassed them, generally due to increased priority for those activities that was not foreseen at the time of program design. In a few cases we revised targets downward when it became apparent that we would not be able to achieve them for various reasons. Revised targets are listed in Annex 7, along with the rationale for the revisions.

In the fourth revision (December 2014) we incorporated Windows of Opportunity achievements, revised some targets in light of current progress and working environment, and refined methodologies for a few targets.

In the fifth revision (May 2015), we revised relevant existing targets by adding the contributions from the additional biodiversity funding.

The sixth revision (August 2015) was made to respond to the changes in the targets due to realignment of the funds in years 4 and 5 to respond to the 2015 earthquake. We have recalculated the targets resulting from realignment of activities and also devised 2 new indicators to include new result areas. Detailed indicator reference sheets have been developed for new indicators and incorporated in the Plan.

This seventh revision (January, 2016) has been made to incorporate targets for new earthquake recovery funds; to make indicator progress adjustments in light of achievements up to year 4; and to set targets for year 6, since the Program has now been extended to December 2016 (see Annex 9 for more details)

3.3 Hariyo Ban M&E Plan approach

The M&E plan is instrumental to operationalize the results framework (Figure 3) of the Hariyo Ban Program. It is a dynamic and living document which will be continue to be revised and updated based on periodic review of the effectiveness of the M&E system in monitoring activities and results, the validity of the underlying assumptions, and the usefulness of the indicators to test those assumptions and monitor both outputs and program impacts. In this respect the program's conceptual model and results chains are a key part of the monitoring plan, tying the indicators to the activities, assumptions and anticipated results. We expect to make revisions to the results chains during the course of Hariyo Ban, as our understanding grows of the linkages between drivers, threats and opportunities, and we make adjustments to our approach through a process of adaptive management.

Annex 1 provides a summary of the performance measures, showing the indicators and intended results at a glance with set targets and time frames to achieve them. Annex 2 contains the indicator reference sheets for all the indicators, including the USAID standard indicators used by Hariyo Ban. Annex 3 lists the planned working areas for Hariyo Ban in the two landscapes in the first three years, and Annex 4 lists the program's beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Level of data disaggregation: Where possible, all relevant data will be disaggregated based on sex, caste, and ethnicity. From a caste/ethnicity perspective, Dalits and non-Dalits will be disaggregated and marginalized Janajatis will be recorded from an ethnicity point of view. Youth (15-24 years) will also be monitored and disaggregated. For the new recovery work, we will endeavor to make further disaggregation by adolescent girls, single and women headed households. Geographical disaggregation will be made according to landscape (TAL and CHAL), critical sites such as corridors, bottlenecks, etc.; and by district. In order to visualize the interventions and the outputs, a geographical information system (GIS) is being used wherever relevant. The Hariyo Ban M&E unit works closely with the WWF Nepal GIS unit to input GIS data and create relevant maps and other information. We endeavor to produce maps in a form that is useful to USAID.

The outputs are disaggregated by program components: Biodiversity Conservation; Sustainable Landscape and Climate Change Adaptation.

Links with the Annual Work Plan: the M&E unit is engaged and has contributed to ensuring that the annual work plans are results oriented through revisiting the results chains, conceptual models and M&E matrix. The goal=level indicators have been coded as G1, G2... G6. IR level indicators have been coded as 1.1..., 2.1... and 3.1 ... respectively for biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape and climate change adaptation components. Similarly, the sub-IR level indicators for three components have been coded as 1.1.1 ..., 2.1.1 ... and 3.1.1 respectively.

Baseline values: Hariyo Ban Program is being implemented in two important landscapes. Many activities were already being implemented in TAL by GoN, CARE, WWF, FECOFUN, NTNC and others, and baseline values for several indicators in TAL have been drawn from secondary sources from the TAL area. CHAL being a new landscape, there is much less information at landscape level, making it difficult to establish a comprehensive baseline in this large area. However, a baseline survey was undertaken in both landscapes, and baseline values are now

available for most of the indicators. Hariyo Ban activities will provide results that are in addition to these baseline values.

There are a few exceptions, for indicators that were formulated after commissioning the baseline study. These include the three GESI related indicators; their baselines have been incorporated in the respective indicators in the M&E Plan. In addition, the new indicators for biodiversity threats/deforestation and forest degradation drivers using threat reduction assessment methodology that were formulated in the third year draw their baselines from threat/driver assessments that were carried out for corridors and river basins. These assessments are annexed in Hariyo Ban's first and second year annual reports.

3.4 M&E Plan implementation strategy and processes

Hariyo Ban has adopted a number of strategies and processes to ensure that its M&E is as effective as possible, including measuring results as stipulated in the M&E plan.

Developing data collection and processing mechanisms: Data collection and recording instruments in appropriate formats have been developed, field tested and refined. In order to have efficient data processing systems, the program is purchasing appropriate software. M&E Unit staff are mobilized in data collection, recording and processing in coordination with landscape unit teams and M&E personnel from the core partners.

M&E capacity building of partner organizations: Capacity strengthening is being carried out in partner organizations, based on the Hariyo Ban training needs assessment and training strategy.

Tracking progress of M&E indicators: The indicators in the M&E plan will be tracked periodically as per the frequency in the plan. There will be specific activities to review the progress of the M&E plan implementation on a six-monthly basis. Progress on each indicator will be reviewed on an appropriate time frame for that indicator.

Field visits for monitoring of progress on the ground: Frequent field visits will be made in order to monitor the activity implementation status and processes followed in the field. This will involve members of the core Hariyo Ban team including staff of the M&E Unit, and staff of partner organizations. Joint monitoring visits will be undertaken with policy makers including political leaders, Government of Nepal officials, and senior management team members from the core partners, in order to show field level activities and results and also to receive feedback for further improvements.

Internalization and institutionalization of M&E processes: All interventions and efforts of the Hariyo Ban Program are directed towards achieving program goal and objectives. Therefore, clear understanding of program strategies and the processes through which the results will be achieved is essential across all levels of the Hariyo Ban team and in the core partners. The M&E team will facilitate the process of strengthening linkages between achieving results and effective program implementation, making M&E information available in a timely and reliable fashion. The M&E team will also ensure that there are periodic review and reflection meetings with in-depth discussion to understand if program interventions are heading in the right direction. There will be a major emphasis on learning from failure as well as success, and we will endeavor as much as possible to create a safe environment to explore and learn from these lessons. Key learning will

be documented and shared. We will encourage a strong adaptive management process, regularly adjusting our approaches as we learn the best recipes for success.

At the same time, we are conscious that we are operating in a rapidly changing environment – politically, demographically, economically, socially, and not least, climatically. As our climate adaptation component constantly reminds us, we will never get things completely right because of ongoing change – climate adaptation is a continuous process, as is adaptive management in general. The M&E program will play a key role in helping Hariyo Ban to monitor, reflect, share and adapt.

Synthesis of M&E information and dissemination to wider audience: The data collected by the Hariyo Ban Program will be processed and synthesized into meaningful information to be used for improved decision making, and enhanced understanding of the situation and outcomes of the program. As part of demonstrating its accountability, the Hariyo Ban Program will share the information generated to wider audiences including donors, Government of Nepal, relevant stakeholders and the communities by using different forums such as the Program Steering Committee, community forums, national level forums etc. The Program will systematically document and disseminate learning and best practices. The M&E unit will work closely with the Communications Officer to produce appropriate materials for dissemination to wider audiences.

Revisiting the results framework and refining the Performance Measurement Plan: We will regularly assess the value and relevance of indicators in this plan to see how effectively they measure results, and how effectively they test the assumptions between activities, outputs and results in the results chains. As needed the indicators will be further refined.

Mid-term and final evaluations: External evaluators will conduct a mid-term and final evaluation of the program. They will scrutinize the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainability of the program. Meanwhile, the Social Welfare Council (SWC) of GoN will do monitoring and evaluation of the program in the landscapes. SWC is mandated with monitoring, mid-term and final evaluation of projects in Nepal.

Sustainability monitoring: Hariyo Ban Program will make deliberate efforts and strategies from the beginning so that the processes and outcomes of the Program have sustainable impacts in the ecosystems and communities beyond the life of the program. M&E will monitor the sustainability aspects as stipulated in the work plans and exit strategies. Active participation and ownership of key stakeholders including Government and the communities are key aspects for strengthening sustainability aspects.

3.5 Learning strategy

The Hariyo Ban Program is an ambitious and innovative initiative which provides excellent learning opportunities. These include programmatic learning opportunities both within the individual program components, and more broadly (for example around landscape conservation, scaling up, and integrating conservation and development approaches). It also offers learning around process elements of Hariyo Ban, including the effectiveness of partnerships, capacity building and sustainability. Hariyo Ban developed a learning strategy which it finalized in the second year.

In some cases learning is being drawn from the monitoring results, and in others, a more proactive learning approach is being taken through a set of cutting-edge learning questions based on priority issues, challenges and gaps in knowledge around Hariyo Ban's sphere of operation. In practice the learning questions are providing a strong complement to the reflective learning made possible through the monitoring results. This includes learning about impacts of certain Hariyo Ban activities, where meaningful targets cannot be set but where learning about the effectiveness of interventions will be applied in a process of adaptive management in later years of the program. Two new learning questions have been added as a result of the earthquake work. The learning strategy is being implemented by the core team and consortium partners.

3.6 M&E Unit

Hariyo Ban Program has an M&E unit led by a full-time M&E specialist. The unit has six M&E Associates at present deployed in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and Dhangadhi. The M&E Specialist is responsible for designing and putting into practice the M&E framework, which will provide both quantitative and qualitative performance and impact indicators for program implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. Following the WWF Standards, the M&E framework is based on adaptive management principles, ensuring feedback mechanisms at the different implementation levels – community/CFUGs; landscape; and national level. The M&E unit works closely with Hariyo Ban's thematic and cross-cutting components. It is backstopped by WWF's Design, Monitoring and Planning Unit.

3.7 M&E Budget

Five per cent of the Hariyo Ban budget is dedicated to M&E.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Hariyo Ban Program Indicator Matrix

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	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 CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator-4.8-7)	The amount of emissions, in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) that are reduced or sequestered as a result of USG programs in natural resources management. Only CO2 sequestered in forests and emissions related to deforestation and degradation will be estimated.	Forest Carbon Stock (Co2 equivalent)- Total: 1,645 million MT; 959.12 million MT in TAL and 686.08 million MT in CHAL	3.3 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 verified carbon standard (VCS) and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA)	TAL, CHAL	• Combined calculation of carbon saved from biogas and ICS installation, and carbon stock enhanced due to plantation and natural regeneration activities. • Satellite image analysis with field verification	Annual	All consortium partners	GoN, USAID, Stakeholders		
	Additional Target		0.039									
	Total		3.339									
	Target reduced for realigned activities for Y4		0.001									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		0.001									
	Revised target after realignment		3.339									
	New recovery funding target		0.014									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		0.373									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		3.727									
G2. Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including UNFCCC, greenhouse gas inventories, and adaptation analysis	Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives to impart knowledge and information to staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation or mitigation. Sessions that could be informative or educational such as meetings which do not have defined curricula or learning objectives are not counted as training. Only people who complete the entire training courses are counted for this indicator.	0	9,000	Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex, caste and ethnicity)	HBP Database	TAL, CHAL, Center	Training data analysis	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partners	HBP Partners, GoN, USAID, Stakeholders		(information from baseline study for reference) LRPs Developed for Forest Carbon Measurement: TAL- 144 (ICIMOD/Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB)/FECOFUN - 81, WWF- 63); and CHAL- 131 (ICIMOD - 97, NEFIN - 34 (6F/28 M); ToT Graduates in Forest Carbon Measurement in TAL- 23 (WWF)
	Revised target approved in January 2015		14,782									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		2,750									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		17,532									

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
G3. Number of people directly benefitting 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 benefitting from alternative energy (Indicator-2.3.2) Alternative energy means: Biogas, solar water heater, solar panel for light Means of energy efficiency : improved cooking stoves, metal stoves	0	72,500 people (1.4.1-25000; 2.3.2-45,000 1.4.2-2500)	Number of people benefitting from LIP, IGA, Green enterprise, eco-tourism, skill based training; Number of people benefitting from installed biogas, ICSs and metal stoves; participants (disaggregated by poor, sex, caste and ethnicity)	HBP Database	TAL, CHAL, Center	Data collection formats	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partners	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)
	Revised target approved in January 2015		85,285 people (1.4.1-25000; 2.3.2-60285)									
	Additional target		79,032									
	Total target		164,317 people									
	Target reduced for realigned activities for Y4		1,297									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		45,870									
	Revised target after realignment		208,890 people;									
	New recovery funding target		24,500									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		233,390									
G4. Number of people participating in USG supported REDD and climate adaptation activities	This indicator counts all people participated in REDD and climate adaptation activities including training and workshop	0	235,000 people (2.2.2- 135,000; 3.1.3-100,000)	Number of people participating in REDD and adaptation activities (disaggregated by sex, age, caste and ethnicity)	HBP Database	TAL, CHAL, Center	Analysis of data	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium Partners	Consortium Partners, USAID, Stakeholders		
	Revised target approved in January 2015		473,148 people (2.2.2-162,712; 3.1.3-309,436)									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		150,849									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		633,917									
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)	"Improved natural resource management" includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture. An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning;	Total area: 1,788,614 hectares (1,121,280 ha. in CHAL and 667,334 ha. TAL)	Narrow indicator definition target: 500,000 ha; broad indicator definition target : 3,438,723 ha	narrow definition: • Ha under invasive species removed• Ha under wetland/grassland managed• Ha protected through trenching and fencing• Ha covered by revised CFOPs• Ha under plantation and natural regeneration • Ha under regular patrolling by CBAPUs and forest watchmen• Ha protected	HBP database, study reports, sub-watershed management plans	TAL, CHAL	Review database and study reports	Annual	Consortium partners	HBP partners, GoN, USAID, Stakeholders	Assumption: Improved forest management practices will be continued in the existing TAL areas and will further support cumulative impacts.This indicator, as interpreted in light of the broad definition, is not	

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
	management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).			by fire lines • Ha in managed biological corridors and river basins• Ha under sub watershed management plan• Ha of protected areas and conservation areas with management support {proportion of total area counted: 15% for conservation areas (CAs) } broad definition: in addition to the above, also includes hectares covered by studies that contribute to management							very meaningful. For example, one study can result in a whole landscape being counted.	
	Revised target approved in January 2015		Narrow indicator definition target: 500,000 ha; broad indicator definition target : 5,919,923 ha									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		Narrow indicator definition target: 532,979 ha; broad indicator definition target : 5,919,923 ha									
G6. % of men and women who consider the ecosystem status has improved in the last five years, and their livelihood has improved from improved ecosystem services	Improvements in the status of local ecosystems can include: increased forest cover; forest restoration; improved status of water catchments; improved status of pasture/grassland.	Perception on benefit of ecosystem: 81.1% (51.5% Male and 48.5% Female) in CHAL; 83.3% (51.2% Male and 48.8% Female) in TAL	10% increase in the baseline values	% of people who think that the ecosystem status has improved over the last five years (data disaggregated by sex, age, caste and ethnicity) % of people who think that their livelihood has improved from improved ecosystem services (data disaggregated by poor, sex, age, caste and ethnicity)	Baseline and end line reports	CHAL, TAL	Household Survey; Focus Group Discussion	5th Year	Baseline study team	Consortium partners, USAID, Stakeholders	Assumption: Enabling environment for women to express their perspectives.	(information from baseline study for reference) People who received benefit: 7% timber, 14% firewood, 10% fodder, 3% non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and 7% other in CHAL; 32% Timber, 67% firewood, 53% fodder, 3% NTFPs and 21% from other in TAL; Status of ecosystem: 51.8% improving, 28.8% similar and 19.4% declining in CHAL; and 50.5% improving, 26.0% similar and 23.7% declining in TAL.
Component 1 Biodiversity Conservation												
Objective: Reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes												
IR 1 Biodiversity conserved												
I.1 Number of hectares of biological	"Improved natural resource management" includes activities that promote enhanced	Total area: 1,788,614 hectares (1,121,280	Narrow indicator	narrow definition: • Ha under invasive species	HBP Database,	TAL, CHAL	Review database and study reports	Annual	Consortium partners	HBP Partners,	Assumption: Improved forest	

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator - 4.8.1-26)	management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture. An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning; management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).	ha. in CHAL and 667,334 ha. TAL)	definition target: 500,000 ha; broad indicator definition target : 3,438,723 ha	removed• Ha under wetland/grassland managed• Ha protected through trenching and fencing• Ha covered by revised CFOPs• Ha under plantation and natural regeneration • Ha under regular patrolling by CBAPUs and forest watchmen• Ha protected by fire lines • Ha in managed biological corridors and river basins• Ha under sub watershed management plan• Ha of protected areas and conservation areas with management support {prop+E33ortion of total area counted: 15% for conservation areas (CAs) } broad definition: in addition to the above, also includes hectares covered by studies that contribute to management	Study reports, Sub-watershed management plans					GoN, USAID, Stakeholders	management practices will be continued in the existing TAL areas and will further support cumulative impacts.This indicator, as interpreted in light of the broad definition, is not very meaningful. For example, one study can result in a whole landscape being counted.	
	Revised target approved in January 2015		Narrow indicator definition target: 500,000 ha; broad indicator definition target : 5,919,923 ha									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		Narrow indicator definition target: 532,979 ha; broad indicator definition target : 5,919,923 ha									
1.2 Populations of focal species maintained/increased	Focal species include tiger, rhino, snow leopard, elephant and gharial. Increase in population size of some focal species (e.g. gharial and elephant) may not always be possible due to limited space and habitat quality. For those species, efforts will be made to at least maintain the size of the current population.	Tiger - 155 (Census - 2009); Rhino- 534 (Census - 2011); Gharial 102	Tiger: 43 increase Rhino:116 increase Gharial: maintain current population of 102 individuals	Population size of focal species	Census reports/monitoring reports	CHAL, TAL	Survey, research and review of census/monitoring report	Tiger - financial year (FY) 2013 Rhino - FY 2015 Gharial - FY 2012	GoN, NTNC & WWF	Government, NTNC, WWF, USAID and stakeholders	Assumptions: Government support. Permission is granted to conduct the studies. Poaching of targeted species is controlled.	All information including target and status from government sources. HBP activities include community antipoaching support
Sub IR 1.1 Threats to target species reduced												
1.1.1 Poaching rate of focal species reduced	Poaching is the illegal killing of wild animals. It i. Poaching is one of the highest threats to focal species conservation. Hariyo Ban will focus more on tiger and rhino poaching. Poaching is curbed with integrated efforts of strengthening security systems, mobilization of community based anti-poaching units, and involvement of police in wildlife crime control activities. Bilateral agreements with China and India has have also contributed to reducing	Number of poaching incidents (2011/12): Rhino 12	Rhino poaching reduced by 80%	Number of rhino poached	GoN reports (DoF, DNPWC)	Throughout the country	GoN report review	Annual	GoN (DNPWC, DoF)	NTNC, WWF, GoN, USAID and stakeholders	Assumptions: Effective policy enforcement. Present conditions remain constant.	

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
	poaching activities. Hariyo Ban program will focus on community based anti-poaching activities, and identifying wildlife trade routes.											
1.1.2 Level of community capacity for antipoaching increased	Community engaged to reduce threats to target species. Level of threats to species reduced by forming/mobilizing CBAPUs in coordination with GLAs, NGOs and CBOs.	CBAPU Total - 411 (38 in buffer zones and 340 in bottlenecks and corridors in TAL; and 33 in CHAL)	162 CBAPUs formed	Number of CBAPUs formed and mobilized	HBP database	CHAL, TAL	Data collection formats	Semi-annual and Annual	WWF, NTNC	WWF, GoN, USAID and stakeholders	Assumption: Current conditions remain constant.	
			200 CBAPUs Mobilized								Assumption: CAMC institutionalizes CBAPUs.	
	Revised target approved in January 2015		155 CBAPUs formed									
			411 CBAPUs Mobilized									
	Additional Target		1 CBAPU mobilized									
	Total		412 CBAPUs Mobilized									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		0									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		50 CBAPUs formed									
	Revised target after realignment		205 CBAPUs formed									
1.1.3 Level of human-wildlife conflict reduced	Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) refers to the interaction between wild animals and people and the resultant negative impact on people or their resources, or wild animals or their habitat. It occurs when growing human populations overlap with wildlife territory, causing loss of wildlife habitat and/or animals, and/or adversely affecting resources, crops and property for people and in some cases causing loss of human life.	Not available	Reduce economic loss due to HWC by 50% in selected areas in both landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total length of power fence Amount of economic loss due to crop, livestock and property damage 	HBP database, Field assessment reports	TAL, CHAL	Data collection formats and field assessment	Semi-annual and Annual	NTNC & WWF	NTNC, WWF, GoN, USAID and stakeholders		
Sub IR 1.2 Threats to target landscape reduced												
1.2.1 Ha of biodiverse area (forest, wetlands, grasslands) under improved management Refer to Indicator IR 1.1/G5												
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 biodiversity conservation	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.	20,000 people	Number of training participants (disaggregated by sex, caste, age and ethnicity)	HBP database	CHAL, TAL, Center	Review database; data collection formats	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, USAID		
	Revised target approved in January 2015		16,318 people									

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
	Additional Target		2,412									
	Total		18,585									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		(132)									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		0									
	Revised target after realignment		18,453 people									
	New recovery funding target		700									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		8,442									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		27,595									
USAID Standard indicator 4.8.1-29	Person hours of training is calculated by : Hours of USG supported training course x Number of people completing that training course in NRM and biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	1,196,632 person hours	250,000 person hours	# of people trained # of days in each training	HBP database	CHAL, TAL, Center	Person hours of training is calculated from # of days*# of participants*effective training hours	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, USAID		
	Revised target approved in January 2015		300,000 person hours									
	Additional Target		28,944 person hours									
	Total		328,944 person hours									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		(1,584) person hours									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		0									
	Revised target after realignment		327,360 person hours									
	New recovery funding target		8,400									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		201,215									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		536,975 person hours									
1.2.3	Number of sub-watershed management plans developed and implemented	45 sub-watershed 50management 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;	Sub-watershed management plans	CHAL	Review reports and management plans	Annual	CARE and WWF	Consortium partner, USAID		
	Additional Target		10									
	Total		18									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		0									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		6									
	Revised target after realignment		18									The target for realigned activities will be done in existing earthquake affected sub-watersheds, hence the total target remains 18.
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		(6)									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		12									
Sub IR 1.3 Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened												

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
1.3.1 Number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices	From the third year this indicator counts only those CFUGs that have undertaken all four governance activities: participatory governance assessment (PGA), participatory well-being ranking (PWBR), public hearing and public auditing (PHPA) and equitable resource allocation (particularly allocation of 35% of the revenue of the CFUGs to poor and marginalized communities).	SAGUN area: PGA Conducted by 1,381 CFUGs; PHPA by 2,114 FUGs and PWBR by 1,381 FUGs;	600 NRM groups with strengthened good governance	# of CFUGs conducting PGA, PHPA, PWBR; and equitable resource allocation	HBP database and CFUG assessment reports	CHAL, TAL	Review of HBP database for good governance activities (PGA, PHPA, PWBR) and analysis of CFUG assessment report for equitable resource allocation	Annual	FECOFUN, CARE and NTNC	Consortium partner, USAID		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%)
	Revised target approved in January 2015		300 NRM groups									
	Additional Target		100									
	Total		400									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		(100)									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		0									
	Revised target after realignment		300									
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)	Increased economic benefits may be from forest based, on-farm or off-farm activities including: LIP development; income generation activities including on farm and off farm activities; biogas with vegetable farming; green enterprises including on-farm and off-farm activities; eco-tourism; vocational skill based training; and other training that capacitates the participants to establish IGAs, enterprises, gain employment etc.	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 (5,210 HHs)	Number of people benefitting from LIP, IGA, green enterprise, eco-tourism, skill based training;	HBP database	CHAL, TAL	Data collection formats; analysis of HBP database	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partners	Consortium Partners, USAID, Stakeholders		
	Additional Target		10,370									
	Total		35,370									
	Target reduced for realigned activities		(997)									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		43,790									
	Revised target after realignment		78,163 people									
	New recovery funding target		14,750									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		92,913 people									
1.4.2 Number of people benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprises increased	Green enterprise has been defined as sustainable forest and agro-based enterprise in terms of production and/or processing, and marketing that has no negative impact on the local environment, community, society and economy. Benefits from operational green enterprises include cash income, employment and/or training as part of the business plan. Green enterprise can be at group or individual level.	Total 104; CHAL: 32, TAL: 72.	10000 people	# of people benefitting from green enterprises	HBP database	CHAL, TAL	Analysis of HBP database	Annual	Consortium Partners	Consortium Partners, USAID, Stakeholders		

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
	Revised target approved in January 2015		2,500 people									
	Additional Target		3,294									
	Total		5,794									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		(997)									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		450									
	Revised target after realignment		5,247 people									
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 implemented	Policy influence includes undertaking studies to support new policy or policy revision; support to formulation of new policies where there is policy gap; revision of inappropriate policies; implementation of new policies; and enforcement of existing policies where policy implementation is weak.	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 existing policy/ strategy and to formulate 2 new policies / strategies related to biodiversity conservation	# of proposed policies; # of revised policies; # of new policies formulated; # of endorsed policies; # of policies implemented; # of biodiversity policies supported/influenced for GESI sensitivity	National consultation workshop reports, policy analysis reports	Central level	Policy analysis, consultation; stakeholder analysis	Annual	WWF	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
	Additional Target		1									
	Total		Support to review and analyze 1 existing policy/ strategy and to formulate 3 new policies / strategies related to biodiversity conservation									
	New recovery funding target		1									
	Total		Support to review and analyze 1 existing policy/ strategy and to formulate 4 new policies / strategies related to biodiversity conservation									
1.5.2 Number of biodiversity issue based campaigns supported	Issue based campaign denotes activities around specific environmental and social issues contributing to policy discourse (development, amendment and effective implementation). Note that definition was tightened up in third year, to exclude awareness campaigns.	Advocacy Campaigns supported 1,102; Participants: total 1.342 million (0.802 million Male and 0.54 million female), Dalit 56393 and marginalized Janajatis (MJJ) 317,015.	50 issue based campaigns	# of issue based campaigns;	HBP database	TAL, CHAL & Center	Data collection format, Database analysis	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium Partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		In year 1 and 2 awareness campaigns were also included in the issue based campaigns, and consequently the progress was high. However, from year three only those campaigns linked to policy issues are being included and does not include general awareness events on biodiversity

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
												conservation or natural resource management. Issue based campaigns can include rallies, negotiation meetings, and memorandum submission.
	Revised target approved in January 2015		25 issue based campaigns									
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												
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	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 hectares and TAL 397,209 hectares+A59	25000 ha	Data on improved biophysical condition including habitat improvement, plantation and people's perception on changing in biophysical condition	Perception mapping report, inventory report, habitat improvement reports	TAL, CHAL	Perception mapping, review of inventory data, habitat improvement reports	Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, 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.	
	Revised target approved in January 2015		53,000 ha									
	Additional Target		5,059									
	Total		58,059									
	Target reduced for realigned activities for Y4		(51)									
	Target increased for realigned activities for Y4		10									
	Revised target after realignment		58,018									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		1,982									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		60,000									
2.2 Annual rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape reduced	Deforestation is the conversion of forest land to other land uses, generally resulting in permanent loss of forest land. Forest land is considered to be degraded when the forest canopy is less than 10%. Deforestation and degradation both contribute to carbon emissions. In Nepal, deforestation and forest degradation are the major contributors (80%) of the country's total emissions.	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 which 8,696 hectare degraded.	0.15% in TAL and 0.75% in CHAL	Data on forest carbon assessment, changes in canopy class, area of forest land converted into other land uses	Forest carbon assessment report, satellite images analysis report	TAL, CHAL	Forest carbon assessment, satellite imagery analysis through GIS	3rd and 5th year	WWF	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, 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.	

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
		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).										
2.3	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)	The amount of emissions, in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) that is reduced or sequestered as a result of USG programs in natural resources management. Relevant greenhouse gases are: CO ₂ , methane, and nitrous oxide. Only CO ₂ sequestered in the forests and emissions related to deforestation and degradation will be estimated.	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	• Combined calculation of carbon saved from biogas and ICS installation, and carbon stock enhanced due to plantation and natural regeneration activities. • Satellite image analysis with field verifications	Annual	All consortium partner	GoN, USAID, Stakeholders	
	Additional Target		0.039									
	Total		3.339									
	Target reduced for realigned activities for Y4		0.01									
	Target increased for realigned activities for Y4		0.01									
	Revised target after realignment		3.339									
	New recovery funding target		0.014									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		0.373									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		3.727									
2.1 Analysis formulation and execution of REDD+ policies & strategies supported												
2.1.1	Number of REDD+ related policies and strategies proposed/approved/implemented	Policy influence includes undertaking studies to support new policy or policy revision; support to formulation of new policies where there is policy gap; revision of inappropriate policies; implementation of new policies; and enforcement of existing policies where policy implementation is weak.	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	3 policies	Number of policies proposed; number of policies approved; number of policies implemented; Number of policies supported to increase GESI sensitivity	Reports from different Ministries including MoSTE, MoFSC and Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM)	Central level	Review of policy reports from different ministries	Annual	Consortium Partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	Risks: Political instability. Weak interministerial coordination for policy formulation and implementation.
	Revised target approved in January 2015		10 policies									
2.2. Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed;												
2.2.1	Number of people(government and civilsociety) receiving capacitybuilding training in forestinventory and GHGmonitoring, equitablebenefit	Capacity is defined as increased ability for: • Interpretation of satellite imagery• Field based inventory work and analysis of results• Equitable benefit sharing and REDD+ issues including drivers	LRPs Developed for Forest Carbon Measurement: TAL-144 (ICIMOD 81, WWF- 63); and CHAL- 131 (ICIMOD/FECOFUN /ANSAB 97, Nepal	6,500 people	Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex, caste, ethnicity)	HBP database	TAL, CHAL, Center	Data collection format, Database analysis	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partners	Consortium partners; GoN, USAID, Stakeholders	Assumption: The trainees will utilize the skills related to GHG monitoring and equitable benefit sharing in their communities. Risk: Institutions

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
sharing, andREDD+ issues		Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) 34 (6F/28 M); ToT Graduates on Forest Carbon Measurement in TAL-23 (WWF)									may send more male participants for capacity building activities which might affect the issue of social inclusion. Level of risk: Medium	
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		(425)									
	Target increased for realigned activities for Y4		0									
	Revised target after realignment		6,075 people									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		1,739									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		7,814									
2.2.2 Number of people participating in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities	This indicator measures all participants who are involved in REDD + related awareness campaigns, including MRV, policy, strategies and guidelines development; participation in developing REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism; participants consulted in PDD development process for carbon and non-carbon projects; and individuals involved in REDD+ income generating activities.	0	41,000 people	Number of people participating in various activities under Sustainable Landscape (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and caste)	HBP database	TAL, CHAL, Center	Database analysis	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partners	Consortium partners, USAID		
	Revised target approved in January 2015		164,657 people									
	Additional target		2,500									
	Total		167,157 people									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		(3,275)									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		0									
	Revised target after realignment		163,882 people									
	New recovery funding target		9,750									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		108,187									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		281,819									
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	Drivers: direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation This indicator involves mainstreaming REDD+ in community forest management which will help CFUGs to get involved in REDD+ carbon credit projects and generate benefits from carbon financing for local communities.	116 CFOPs in TAL and 85 CFOPs in CHAL	400 plans	Number of CFOPs revised	Revised CFOPs	TAL, CHAL	Review of revised CFOPs	Semi-annual and Annual	CARE and FECOFUN	Consortium partners, USAID		Multi-stakeholder Forestry Project has targeted to revise all backlogged CFOPs incorporating climate change adaptation and mitigation issues. Therefore, HBP target has been reduced to 400
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		34									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		434									
2.3.2 Number of people directly benefiting from alternative energy (biogas, ICS, metal stoves) reducing drivers of deforestation and degradation	Alternative energy includes: Biogas, Solar water heater, Solar panel for lighting Means for energy efficiency : improved cooking stove, metal stove	In total, 95.7% 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);	45,000 people	Number of people benefiting from biogas, ICS and metal stoves; number of biogas plants established; number of ICS and metal stoves distributed	HBP database	TAL, CHAL	Data collection formats, Database analysis	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	Assumption: The community members will properly utilize the biogas plants, metal stoves and ICS. Risk: Poor farmers may not be able to	

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
		Number of Bio-gas: 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)		(disaggregated by poor, sex, ethnicity and caste)							take advantage of alternative energy schemes, particularly biogas. Risk level: Medium	
	Revised target approved in January 2015		60,285 people									
	Additional Target		68,662									
	Total		128,947									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		(300)									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		2,080									
	Revised target after realignment		130,727 people									
	New recovery funding target		9,750									
	Revised target		140,477									
2.3.3 Number of PVSE and marginal farmers received skill based training	Skills for employment promotion for forest dependent PVSEs and marginal farmers exerting adverse impact in the forests, for employment opportunities in order to shift their livelihoods dependency from forests to service sector. PVSE: Poor, vulnerable and socially excluded Marginal farmers: traditionally marginalized, ethnic minority/religious groups	TAL: Number of events-2370, participants- total 46,440; women 22,826; Dalits 3071, MJJs 23394 CHAL: NA (WWF Nepal) Information from HH survey: 6.4 % of the total respondents (618) in CHAL and 8.4% of the total respondents (1532) in TAL have received skilled training out of them 80% in CHAL and 55% in TAL used the skills.	750 people	Number of people received skill based training; type of skill based training provided (disaggregated by sex, caste, ethnicity)	HBP database	TAL, CHAL	Survey/Database Technical reports, annual reports, quarterly reports	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, USAID		
	Additional Target		450									
	Total		1,200									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		0									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		160									
	Revised target after realignment		1,360									
2.3.4 Level of unsustainable harvest of forest resources reduced	Unsustainable harvest is the harvesting of forest products faster than the current rate of increment. Forest products are over harvested due to the lack of appropriate forest management plans and/or their implementation; high demand for forest products; and illegal harvest.	No baseline (new indicator)	Level of unsustainable harvest reduced as shown through perception mapping and/or TRA	Areas of threats	Threat Reduction Assessment Reports; Perception mapping reports	TAL, CHAL	Threat Reduction Assessment; Perception mapping	TRA in Year 5; Perception mapping in Year 3 and 5	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, USAID	Assumption: GON will not introduce resettlement programs in the forest area, or conversion of forest area to other land uses. Risk: Weak law enforcement to curb illegal felling and forest encroachment. Risk level: High	Original indicator 2.3.4 Level of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in priority sites reduced

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
2.3.5 Hectares of previously encroached forest land restored	Encroached lands are forest areas which have been illegally converted to other land use practices (agriculture, settlement, and infrastructure).	No baseline (new indicator)	Area restored will depend on the availability of evacuated encroached area so targets are not being set for this indicator since it is outside Hariyo Ban's control.	Ha of encroached areas restored	HBP database	TAL, CHAL	HBP database analysis	Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, USAID		
2.3.6 Infrastructure designed, constructed and/or operated in ways to reduce adverse environmental impacts	Infrastructure (hydropower, rural/district/national roads, airports, transmission lines, irrigation canals etc.), particularly when poorly designed e.g. rural roads, dams that interrupt movement of aquatic organisms, are having severe adverse impacts on forest resources across both landscapes.	No baseline (new indicator)	Good practices promoted in two infrastructure types.	# of activities supported	Annual report	TAL, CHAL, Center	Analysis of annual report	Annual	WWF	WWF, USAID, GoN, Stakeholders		
	Additional Target		7									
	Total		9									
	Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		(1)									
	Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		0									
	Revised target after realignment		8									
2.3.7 Incidents of uncontrolled forest fire reduced	Uncontrolled forest fires, which may occur at inappropriate times of year or day, with inappropriate frequency and temperature, and with inadequate control of their extent, often contribute to loss of forest carbon and natural resources, and adversely impact biodiversity.	No of forest fire incidents in 2011; TRA baseline		Incidents uncontrolled of forest fire	ICIMOD annual fire data report, TRA reports, Perception mapping reports	TAL, CHAL	Review of ICIMOD annual fire data report; Threat reduction assessments in corridors/river basins; perception mapping	Annual (ICIMOD data); TRA in Year 5 and Perception Mapping in Year 3 and 5	WWF	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
2.3.8 Level of overgrazing in forest land reduced	Overgrazing occurs when plants are exposed to intensive grazing and in some cases trampling for extended periods of time, or without sufficient recovery periods. It can be caused by either livestock or by overpopulations of native or non-native wild animals.	TRA baseline		Level of grazing in forest land	TRA and perception mapping reports	TAL, CHAL	Review of TRA and perception mapping reports	TRA in Year 5 and Perception Mapping in Year 3 and 5	WWF	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
2.4: Generate revenue from pilot PES schemes in TAL and CHAL												
2.4.1 Revenue generated from successfully piloted PES schemes such as biogas, forest carbon, ecotourism and hydropower in CHAL and TAL increased	Payments for ecosystem services (PES), also known as payments for environmental services (or benefits), is the practice of offering incentives to farmers or landowners in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service. They have been defined as "a transparent system for the additional provision of environmental services through conditional payments to voluntary providers.	Total generated under carbon trading (biogas)- 1,156,942 US\$ (255,152 in CHAL and 901,790 in TAL)	US\$ 529,265	Amount generated from carbon credits	Project document, Project audit report	Central level	Review audit report	4 th and 5 th Year	WWF	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	Risk: Global recession may affect voluntary carbon market. Risk level: Medium	
Component 3: Climate Change Adaptation												
Objectives: To increase the ability of target human and ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change												
IR 3 Capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change improved												
3.1 Number of people with improved adaptive capacity to cope with adverse impacts of climate change	Adaptive capacity denotes capacity of people in any one of the four areas viz. resilient livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, addressing underlying causes of vulnerability and local organizational capacity. Livelihood resilience includes	0	12,000	1. Number of people receiving support to implement adaptation plans2. Number of people who have enhanced adaptation capacity	1. Community /group records, community register, VDC reports, field	TAL, CHAL	HBP database, perception mapping, PMERL	1. Annual2. Year 4 and 5	Consortium partners	Consortium Partners, Donors, USAID, stakeholders, GoN	Assumptions: Government policies are supportive. Risk: Communities are responsive to	<i>Information from baseline study from reference: Adaptive Capacity of Khairentar (mid Seti) is very low</i>

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
	improvement in one or more of the five livelihoods assets. Adaptive capacity also includes resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services to climate change and climate variability. Ecosystem services can build people's resilience to climate change, and/or help them to adapt. Adverse impacts denote adverse effects of climate change in six different sectors: forestry, agriculture, energy, water, health and infrastructure identified by the NAPA. Differential impact denotes greater impact of climate change and climate variability on some people and ecosystem than others. This indicator measures 1. Number of people receiving support to implement adaptation plans; 2. Number of people who have enhanced adaptation capacity				monitoring reports, projects reports, activity completion reports; database.2. participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection and learning (PMERL) and/or perception mapping report						project interventions. Risk level: Low	and Kamdi Corridor is low. Others to be estimated.
	Revised target approved in January 2015		1. 153,056 2. No targets									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		72,220									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		225,276									
4.8.2-14 : Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	Institutions with improved capacity will be better able to govern, coordinate, analyze, advise, or make decisions related to adaptation, clean energy, or sustainable landscapes (e.g., REDD+). "Improvement" can be ascertained using an assessment of capabilities compared with a baseline assessment. Relevant institutions might include public sector entities (ministries, departments, working groups, etc.), private sector entities, community groups (women's groups, CBOs or NGOs, farmers' or fishing groups), trade unions, or others.	Baseline is start year of project, An initial assessment can be conducted or other sources used to evaluate institutions' capacities to deal with climate change.	2000 institutions	Number of institutions with improved capacity	Assessment report	CHAL and TAL	Assessment of institutions who have improved capacity to address climate change issues	Annual	Consortium Partners	HBP Consortium Partners, Donors, stakeholders, GON		
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)	50										
	Revised total target (January, 2016)	2,050										
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			52383 individuals	# of CAPAs and 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/G roup records, Community Register, VDC report, Field Monitoring Reports, Project Reports, Activity Completion Report	TAL, CHAL	Outcome monitoring, Observations, HBP database,	Annual	Consortium Partners	HBP Consortium Partners, Donors, stakeholders, GON		
	Revised target approved in January 2015		119,005 individuals									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		39,983									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		158,988									
3.2 Rate of deforestation and forest	Relevant institutions might include public sector entities (ministries, departments,											

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
degradation reduced (Please refer to indicator 2.2)	working groups, etc.), private sector entities, community groups (women's groups, CBOs or NGOs, farmers' or fishing groups), trade unions, or others.											
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. The policies and plans include watershed management plans, Protected area management plans, community forest operational plans, VDC and DDC plans etc. Civil Society: includes CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups, NGOs and academia.	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 CFOPs. Other record not available.	150 organizations	# of DDCs, CFUGs, DFOs and DSCOs mainstreaming climate adaptation in their plans	Periodic progress reports Organizational Assessment Reports VDC/DDC Reports	TAL, CHAL	Policies Review, Organizational Assessment	Year 4 and 5	Consortium partners	Consortium partners, stakeholders, USAID, donors, CSOs		
	Revised target approved in January 2015		400 organizations									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		34									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		434									
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 and exposure visits. Organizations include government line agencies, CFUGs, CBOs, BZCFUGs etc. who received capacity building training and later conducted training.	0	1500	# of organizations undertaking capacity building activities	Outcome monitoring reports	TAL, CHAL	Organizational Assessment, Capacity Assessment	Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		This indicator has been revised downward because the # of organizations who undertake training in climate change adaptation is limited.
	Revised target approved in January 2015		825									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		95									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		920									
3.1.2 Number of people (government and civil society) receiving capacity building training in climate change adaptation	Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives to impart knowledge and information to staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation or mitigation. Sessions that could be informative or educational such as meetings which do not have defined curricula or learning objectives are not counted as training.	0	9,000 people	# of people trained	HBP database	TAL, CHAL, Center	Data collection format, Database analysis	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
	Revised target approved in January 2015		14,782 people									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		2,750									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		17,532									
USAID standard indicator: 4.8.2-6 Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance	Person hours in this indicator has been changed since November 2015, to # of persons, which is same as 3.1.2.											

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
3.1.3	Number of people participating in climate change adaptation related activities	This indicator counts all people participating in climate adaptation activities including training and workshops	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.	1,00,000 people	Number of people participating in climate adaptation activities (disaggregated by sex, age, caste and ethnicity)	HBP Database	TAL, CHAL, Center	Analysis of database	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium Partners	Consortium Partners, USAID, Stakeholders	Does not measure whether activity leads to increased resilience/climate adaptation
		Revised target approved in January 2015		309,436 people								
		Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		42,662								
		Revised total target (January, 2016)		352,098								
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	Vulnerable people/households: People identified as vulnerable in CAPA/LAPAs Community adaptation plan of action (CAPA): is the plan prepared by the community and fed into local adaptation plan of action (LAPA) to address the adverse effects of the climate at local (e.g. VDC, district) level.	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 benefited.	12,000 people	Number of people benefitting from CAPA and/or LAPA implementation	Community/Group records, community registers, VDC reports, field monitoring reports, projects reports, activity completion report	TAL, CHAL	Counting HHs received support for CAPA and/or LAPA implementation.	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	Assumption: Local level stakeholders cooperate for piloting and testing
		Revised target approved in January 2015		153,056 people								
		Target reduced for realigned activities of Y4		0								
		Target increased for realigned activities of Y4		25,850								
		Revised target after realignment		178,906 people								
		Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		47,270								
		Revised total target (January, 2016)		226,176								
3.2.2	Number of vulnerable sites showing improved biophysical condition after implementing community adaptation plans	Improved biophysical condition denotes watershed area with, for example, improved soil fertility, decreased erosion & landslides, land afforested, flood plain vegetation restored, ecosystem restored etc. Only those sites having ecosystem improvement components will be considered for this indicator. If measured in significant areas, this contributes to indicator 2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition.	0	80 sites	Status of bio-physical condition in selected sites.	Field assessment reports, CFUG inventory reports, watershed management reports, reports on habitat improvement in Pas, reports on plantation establishment and survival from partners	TAL, CHAL	Field observation and assessment; review of CFUG inventory reports, watershed management reports, report on habitat improvement in Pas, reports on plantation establishment and survival from partners	Year 4 and 5	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	
		Revised target approved in January 2015		50 sites								
		Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		14								
		Revised total target (January, 2016)		64								
3.2.3	Number of organizations (CAPA/LAPA communities, VDCs)	Leveraging resources means accessing and efficiently using additional funds from government and non-government organizations outside of Hariyo Ban	0 (New indicator)	No target. Will be reported based on actual data recorded	Amount leveraged by types of organizations received resource from GON, CSO, Local bodies,	Community/groups records, community registers, VDC	TAL, CHAL	Analysis of records, Format for resource leverage	Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN,	

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
leveraging resources for implementing adaptation plans (number of organizations and amount)	program for implementation of community adaptation plans			CBOs and private organizations	reports, progress reports.					USAID, stakeholders		
	Amount leveraged		NRs 20,000,000									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		1,453,761									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		21,453,761									
	Organizations providing support		300									
USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-20 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	Vulnerability assessment is 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. A climate vulnerability assessment should be conducted using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders.	0	700	# of vulnerability assessments conducted	HBP database	TAL, CHAL	Data collection format, Database analysis	Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
	New recovery funding target		25									
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		(198)									
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		527									
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	Standard participatory vulnerability monitoring system and tools: denotes PMERL and LAPA framework methodologies, including variation that communities may develop and adapt themselves.		120 organizations	Number of organizations	Meeting minutes, general assembly reports, revised CAPAs, Organizational assessment reports	TAL, CHAL	Verification of general assembly reports and meeting minutes, organizational assessment	Annual	CFUG, Consortium partners	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	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 law, plan, act and regulation of Government with its due process initiated. They include the MOSTE, MOFSC, MOFALD, policies at national and district levels	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	National consultation workshop reports, policy analysis reports	Central level	Policy analysis, consultation; stakeholder analysis	Annual	WWF	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	Assumption: Government agencies (MoSTE, MoFSC) are willing to amend and formulate policies	

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks	
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		1										
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		4										
3.4.2	Number of issue based campaigns on climate change adaptation supported	Issues based campaign denotes activities around specific environmental and social issues contributing to policy discourse (development, amendment and effective implementation) and does not include general awareness events on sanitizing climate change issues. Such campaigns could be rallies, negotiation meetings, memorandum submission, etc.	Not available	255 issue based campaigns	# of issue based campaigns conducted	HBP database	TAL, CHAL, Center	Data collection format, Database analysis	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		The target has been reduced because general awareness campaigns were excluded from year 3. There are relatively few policy campaigns as Hariyo Ban does not have a large climate adaptation policy activity.
	Revised target approved in January 2015		25 issue based campaigns										
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		(25)										
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		0										
3.4.3	Number of local level plans integrating climate change adaptation	Local level plan denotes: CFOPs, scientific forest management plans, DDC/VDC annual development plans, watershed management plans and protected area management plans that integrate climate change adaptation.	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 plans	# of plans	Review reports	TAL, CHAL, Center	Review of organizational plans	Semi-annual and Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		CAPA/LAPAs are automatically climate smart documents. Hence, only revised CFOPs have been counted as climate change mainstreamed documents.
	Revised target approved in January 2015		405 plans										
	Change in Target after indicator progress adjustment (January 2016)		36										
	Revised total target (January, 2016)		441										
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													
% representation of women, marginalized and socially excluded people on NRM groups' decision making bodies	Reported as percentage representation of women, Dalits and Janajatis in decision making bodies, which provides a reference for changes in percentage representation in subsequent years as a result of USG assistance. In terms of women, representation on CFUG Executive Committees as Chairperson or Secretary will also be measured as it is in line with Community Forestry Development Guideline 2065.	47% of the NRM groups have women either as Chairperson or Secretary (Hariyo Ban Rapid Assessment, 2013) 52% of NRM groups have representation of Janajatis and Dalits in at least two key decision making positions (Hariyo Ban Rapid Assessment, 2013)	At least 60% of the NRM groups will have women either as Chairperson or Secretary. At least 60% of NRM groups will have representation of Janajatis and Dalits in at least two key decision making positions	# of women and men represented in NRM groups' decision making positions # of women in key positions Disaggregated by sex, age, caste and ethnicity by landscape	NRM Group records, Representation analysis report	TAL, CHAL	Representation analysis Analysis of trends of women's representation and case studies	Year 4	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	Increasing commitment of partners for increased representation of women and marginalized groups.		
% gender based violence reduced at household and community level in relation to NRM and biodiversity conservation.	Gender-based violence: 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. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; threats; coercion; arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and economic deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life.	60% of women engaged in conservation sector experienced some forms (economic, sexual, physical and psychological) of gender based violence based on study conducted in four	No target. Hariyo Ban will strive to reduce gender-based violence at household and community level in relation to NRM and biodiversity	# of men and women reporting gender based violence at the household and community level	Perception mapping report, case study	TAL, CHAL	Perception mapping, case study	Year 5	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	Assumption: Communities are honest in sharing their experiences and committed to reduce gender based violence. Risk: People may not be open in		

	Operational Definition of Indicator	Baseline Data	Desired Result	Data Needed	Means of verification	Location	Data Collection Methodology / Tools	When	Provided By	Who Uses the Information	Risks and Assumptions	Remarks
		sample districts namely Chitwan/ Nawalparasi, Gorkha and Kanchanpur. (Hariyo Ban GBV Study, 2013)	conservation as much as possible.								sharing gender based violence information so breaking the silence may be a challenging task.	
GESI provisions are mainstreamed in policies/ guidelines and implemented												
Gender and social inclusion mainstreamed in national government policies on biodiversity conservation, REDD+ and climate change adaptation	Policies and strategies: denote any policies, strategies, plans, acts and regulations of government. This indicator also incorporates international commitment ratified by relevant government agencies.	0	At least 4 policies and guidelines during the project period.	# 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, Revised policies, list of draft GESI provisions	Center	Policy review and analysis, advocacy event or intervention reports	Annual	CARE	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders	Assumption: Decision makers and communities are committed to incorporate GESI sensitive policy provisions.	
New earthquake recovery work indicators												
Number of people with increased capacity to recover from disaster and/or for disaster risk reduction	The number of people with increased capacity to recover from existing disasters, and/or Increased capacity to avoid or reduce the impacts of future disasters.	Not applicable	22,500 persons	# of people trained; headcounts of beneficiaries from community and watershed activities	Training records, Meeting reports, monitoring reports	CHAL	Analysis of HBP database	Semi-annual, Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
	New recovery funding target		60,400									
	Total		82,900									
Length of trail	Length of trail actually restored; not necessarily whole length of a trail, if only parts of it is restored.	0	2 km	Length of trail restored	Hariyo Ban database	CHAL	Analysis of HBP database	Semi-annual, Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
	New recovery funding target		20									
	Total		22 km									
Number of person days of employment generated through cash for work	Cash-for-work indicator is measured in person days & normally it will be based on a 7-hour work day	0	105,000	# of persons involved in cash for work	Hariyo Ban database	CHAL	Analysis of HBP database	Semi-annual, Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
Number of women headed households benefitting from recovery work	Women headed households are households with a woman head. In Nepal, in women-headed households the husband may be absent because he has migrated; or the woman may be unmarried or a widow.	0	500	# of HHs with women head supported during recovery work	Hariyo Ban database	CHAL	Analysis of HBP database	Semi-annual, Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		
Number of women and adolescent girls benefitting from recovery work	Women refers to all women directly participating in Hariyo Ban earthquake recovery work, mat be divorcee, separate single, unmarried or widow & adolescent girls aged 10 to 19.	0	1,200	# of women and adolescent girls supported during recovery work	Hariyo Ban database	CHAL	Analysis of HBP database	Semi-annual, Annual	Consortium partner	Consortium partner, GoN, USAID, stakeholders		

Annex 2: Hariyo Ban Program Indicator Reference Sheets

This annex provides reference sheets for key indicators and regular indicators, including those indicators that are USAID standard indicators. Key indicators for a component are given first (these are numbered 1.1; 1.2 etc.), followed by all the regular indicators by sub-IR, for each component (these are numbered 1.1.1; 1.1.2, etc.).

Note that results for year 3 were generated only during 9 months (October 2013-June 2014), as the reporting year was changed mid-way in the Program from October-September to July-June, to be in line with GoN's annual cycle. All other years are 12 months.

Component 1: Biodiversity Conservation

Objective: Reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes

IR 1: Biodiversity conserved

Key indicators for Component 1

Indicator	1.1 Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator- 4.8.1-26)
Definition	<p>“Improved natural resource management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices.</p> <p>An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning; management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed).</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.</p>

	<p>A subset of this indicator is also be reported as “Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance”; double counting is allowed between these two indicators.</p> <p>Biologically significant areas = areas identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes.</p> <p>All other areas = areas with forest and/or natural resources which are outside of biologically significant areas and targeted for management interventions with non-biodiversity funds. These may include areas characterized by forest production, watersheds, sustainable agriculture/ aquaculture areas, areas with tree crops or agroforestry systems, etc.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of biodiversity conservation and/or NRM interventions. Good management of natural resources is a prerequisite for achieving improved biophysical condition of natural resources.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Hectares
Use of Indicator	<p>Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation and other natural resource sectors.</p> <p>Within a project, the broad definition of this indicator informs progress building capacity, and when aggregated, it shows scale of investment across USAID. Informs project planning and adaptive management, and may be reported to US Congress and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Number of hectares is specific to each year, and is not cumulative. Note that it will not be valid to attempt to calculate a final figure over five years for the narrow definition of this indicator (see below), since we do not map areas where all the interventions occur annually. Hence we do not record where the geographical overlaps are between years.</p>
Data source	Forest operation/management plans, periodic reports, periodic database (Hariyo Ban and government line agency (GLA))
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	<p>This indicator, as interpreted in light of the broad definition below, is not very meaningful. For example, one study can result in a whole landscape being counted.</p> <p>For the narrow definition, there is a risk of small areas being double-counted (e.g. if CFOPs are prepared in the same community forests that also have governance interventions). This is because we do not map specific areas where</p>

	interventions occur each year. However, since Hariyo Ban is now reducing its involvement in CFOPs, possible double counting is on a small scale.
Baseline	Total 1,788,614 ha. (CHAL : 1,121,280 ha and TAL: 667,334 ha)
How to measure it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The method of calculating this indicator was changed in the third year. Now it is measured in two ways: broadly, based on the USAID definition, including studies and assessments covering large areas • more narrowly based on areas with specific management planning and interventions such as forest, watershed and protected area management plans and revised community forest operational plans, plantation establishment, protection by fencing and trenching, fire management, removal of invasive species, grassland and wetland management, and community-level governance interventions (but excluding studies and assessments).
HBP Target value	500,000 ha (narrow definition); 5,919,923 ha (broad definition) Revised target on January 2016 (narrow definition): 532,979 ha
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Habitat improvement including plantation and natural regeneration, CFOP renewal, areas covered by sub-watershed, protected area and forest management plans, invasive species management, grazing and fire control, areas with activities to increase ecosystem resilience to climate change, areas under assessment and studies, implementation areas within PAs and sub- river basins, forest areas where biogas installation reduces pressure, areas with community governance interventions, etc.

*adapted from SCAPES

Annual breakdown of targets

Narrow indicator definition⁶

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
TAL		671		340,692		31,789								340,692
CHAL		40.25		192,287		473,563								192,287
Total (ha)	1,000	711.25	150,289	532,979	150,000	505,352	462,013	-	403,329				500,000	532,979 ⁷
Revised total target							500,000		150,000				500,000 ⁸	
Target reduced for realigned activities													0	
Target increased for realigned activities (Non-WOO)													861,368	
Target increased for realigned													333,351	

⁶ In the second year we realized we needed to split this indicator into narrow and broad measures, as explained above. In the third year, we tightened our methodology in calculating the narrow ha indicator.

⁷ This figure is the maximum achievement in any one year

⁸ This figure is the maximum target in any one year

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
activities (WOO)														
Revised target after realignment								505,352					532,979	532,979
TAL								31,789	281,840					340,692
CHAL								473,563	121,489					192,287
New recovery funding target									402,418				402,460	
Revised total target													532,979	
Change in target (January 2016)									0		20,000			
TAL											0			
CHAL											20,000			
Revised target in January 2016									532,979		20,000		532,979 ⁹	

Broad indicator definition

⁹Though the total area contributed from this action is 955,397 (532,979+402,418+20,000) ha total revised target has been set as 532,979 ha, as this is the maximum possible area from the two landscapes, particularly, corridors, Protected Areas, Conservation Areas, and river basins, (TAL & CHAL) where Hariyo Ban has focused its activities.

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
TAL				337,192		2,818,392		2,818,392						2,818,392
CHAL				3,101,531		3,101,531		3,101,531						3,101,531
Total (ha)			150,289	3,438,723	3,438,723	5,919,923	5,919,923	5,919,923	5,919,923				5,919,923	5,919,923

Indicator	1.2 Population of focal species maintained/increased
Definition	Focal species include tiger, rhino, snow leopard, elephant and gharial. Increase in population size of some focal species (e.g. gharial and elephant) may not always be possible due to limited space and habitat quality. For those species, efforts will be made to at least maintain the size of the current population.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Focal species are a key part of biodiversity; maintaining/increasing focal species populations done through biodiversity threat reduction which is part of Hariyo Ban's overall goal
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number
Use of Indicator	Better understand the population trends of focal species, apply in species management, anti-poaching activities and human wildlife conflict management. It will also help to understand the distribution of species and increase in range use.
Data source	Census reports
Reporting Frequency	Tiger – FY 2013 Rhino and gharial – FY 2014

Known Data Limitations	Usual challenges of measuring wildlife populations
Baseline	Tiger: 155 Rhino: 534 Gharial: 102
How to measure it	Periodic census (tiger 2012/13; rhino 2014; gharial 2014)
HBP Target value	Tiger: 43 increase Rhino: 116 increase Gharial: maintain current population of 102 individuals
Disaggregate (s)	Species
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat management • Poaching control • CBAPU strengthening and mobilization

Annual breakdown of targets*

Disaggre gates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Tiger				198		198		198			198	198
Rhino								645			650	645

Disaggre gates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Gharial											Maintain current population of 102 individuals	
<p>*This is an outcome level indicator and is based on official censuses: in 2013 for tiger, and in 2015 for rhino. Gharial population will be maintained.</p>												

Regular indicators for Component 1

Sub IR 1.1 Threat to target species reduced

Indicator	1.1.1 Poaching rate of focal species reduced
Definition	Poaching is the illegal killing of wild animals. It is one of the highest threats to focal species. Hariyo Ban will focus more on tiger and rhino poaching. Poaching is curbed with integrated efforts of strengthening security systems, mobilization of community based anti-poaching units, and involvement of police in wildlife crime control activities. Bilateral agreements with China and India have also contributed to reducing poaching activities. Hariyo Ban will focus on community based anti-poaching activities, and identifying wildlife trade routes.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Poaching is a major threat to biodiversity, so reduction of poaching directly helps to achieve Hariyo Ban's goal
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Rate of poaching from base year
Use of Indicator	Identifying areas where anti-poaching work needs to be enhanced, and overall success of operations
Data source	GoN reports (Department of Forests (DoF), Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC))
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	non-linear relationship between rate of poaching and increased level of anti-poaching effort
Baseline	Rhino – 12 poached per annum (2010)
How to measure it	Using data from reports
HBP Target value	80% rhino poaching reduction from the baseline
Disaggregate (s)	Not applicable (N/A)
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBAPU strengthening and mobilization

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Rhino		0 poached		1 poached		0 poached		0 poached	80%			
Poaching incidence will be reduced and monitored accordingly. Zero poaching in 2011 to 2012, and, 2013 to 2014. This is also related with indicator 1.1.2.												

Indicator	1.1.2 Level of community capacity for anti-poaching increased
Definition	<p>Community engaged to reduce threats to target species. Level of threats to species reduced by mobilizing CBAPUs in coordination with GLAs, NGOs and CBOs.</p> <p>It is evident from experience that the successful management of protected areas and corridors depends on the cooperation and support of local people. To address poaching of tigers, rhinos and other wildlife, the community based anti-poaching program has been found to be effective outside protected areas. Thus, the concept of CBAPUs involving local youths evolved and CBAPUs started implementation. To make them more effective, capacity building and institutional development is necessary.</p> <p>Formation is creation of new CBAPUs.</p> <p>Mobilization is activating/supporting existing CBAPUs to fulfill their roles (information provision about illegal activities/overuse; patrolling; restoration; reduction of human-wildlife conflict; and/or rescue of orphan animals).</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Helps break the poaching cycle. Better information and updates, better patrolling visibility and/or better patrolling frequency of CBAPUs in area management. Restoration and management of habitats, rescue of orphan/stray animals. Support in human wildlife conflict mitigation. Strong community ownership of conservation activities. Livelihood improvement support to CBAPU members to reduce their pressure on the forests.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	No. of CBAPUs formed/strengthened and mobilized
Use of Indicator	Identify areas where further interventions needed to increase monitoring coverage
Data source	Hariyo Ban progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Does not measure effectiveness of CBAPUs
Baseline	411 CBAPUs (TAL: 378 and CHAL: 33)
How to measure it	Data collection through regular monitoring. Only CBAPUs which are supported financially by Hariyo Ban are counted. All new CBAPUs that are formed are also mobilized.
HBP Target value	Original target: Total 30 new CBAPUs formed (20 in TAL and 10 in CHAL) and 411 mobilized

	<p>Revised target approved in January 2015– CBAPU formation: 155 (209 in TAL and 12 in CHAL) Target changed in third year because there was a greater need than expected for new CBAPUs. At the same time, most of the existing CBAPUs were being supported by other funding of WWF and NTNC, and Hariyo Ban funds were not needed for mobilization of so many groups.</p> <p>Revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 155 CBAPU formed and 412 mobilized; Revised target after realignment: 205 CBAPU formed</p>
Disaggregate (s)	Landscapes
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of CBAPUs • Strengthening of existing and new CBAPUs • Mobilization of CBAPUs

Annual breakdown of targets ¹⁰

New CBAPUs formed

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
CHAL	-	-	8	10	2	10					10	20
TAL	4	4	14	87	2	44					20	135
Total	4	4	22	97	4	54	0		0		30	155
Revised target							0		0		155	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0		0	
Target increased for realigned activities							50		0		50	

¹⁰ Target changed in third year because there was a greater need than expected for new CBAPUs. At the same time, most of the existing CBAPUs were being supported by other funding of WWF and NTNC, and Hariyo Ban funds were not needed for mobilization of so many groups.

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Revised target after realignment							50	41	0		205	196
CHAL								17				37
TAL								24				159
Change in target (January 2016)									9		0	
Revised target in January 2016									9		205	196

of CBAPUs Mobilized

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
CHAL						12		29				41
TAL				38		171		50				259
Additional Target ¹¹											1	
Total				38		183	150	79	40		412	300

¹¹ Target revision is due to additional funding.

Indicator	1.1.3 Level of human-wildlife conflict reduced
Definition	<p>Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) refers to the interaction between wild animals and people and the resultant negative impact on people or their resources, or wild animals or their habitat. It occurs when growing human populations overlap with wildlife territory, causing loss of wildlife habitat and/or animals, and/or adversely affecting resources, crops or property and in some cases causing loss of human life.</p> <p>Human-wildlife conflict has emerged as a serious threat in conserving key globally significant wildlife species including rhino, tiger and elephant. The extent of conflict is increasing with the increase in number of these species and is more acute in the peripheral areas of protected areas. Hariyo Ban undertook a TAL wide study and will support national strategy development on HWC. Community awareness, solar powered fences, and deep trenches combined with hedges have been found to be the most effective methods to combat HWC, but regular maintenance of these physical barriers is imperative. Level of human-wildlife conflict is reduced by mobilizing local communities and CBOs in close coordination with GLAs.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Helps to minimize the risk of retaliatory killing and build local stewardship in conserving important wildlife species and their habitats including critical corridors and wetlands.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	<p>Length (Km) of solar power fence repaired and/or newly constructed</p> <p>Reduction in economic loss (NRs) due to crop damage in selected sites of HWC hot spots</p> <p>Reduction in economic loss due to property damage (from PA/BZ and VDC data)</p>
Use of Indicator	Assess the effectiveness of HWC activities, and identify areas where further interventions needed to minimize human wildlife conflict
Data source	Hariyo Ban progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	The loss calculation is based on tentative estimates by the communities; hence may vary from place to place and sometimes risks being inflated.

Baseline	No overall baseline – new indicator. Only results will be reported.
How to measure it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total length of solar fence physically measured • Economic loss due to crop damage measured by undertaking field assessment in selected sites • Property damage trends assessed from selected sites from PA/BZ and VDC data
HBP Target value	<p>Reduce economic loss due to HWC by 50% in selected areas in both landscapes. Selected areas are in places with major Hariyo Ban HWC interventions.</p> <p>No target for length of fence; will depend on need.</p>
Disaggregate (s)	By landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community awareness • Power fence establishment • Community mobilization for power fence maintenance and habitat management • Assessment to measure economic loss

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
CHAL					n/a					Reduce economic loss ¹² due to HWC by 50% in selected areas in CHAL		
TAL					n/a					Reduce economic loss due to HWC by 50% in selected areas in TAL		
Total												

Power fencing (km)¹³

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
CHAL		-		1.6		-		3.35				4.95
TAL		52.4		67.52		63.02						182.94
Additional Target											20	
Total		52.4		69.12		63.02	0		0		207.89	187.89

Sub IR 1.2 Threats to target landscapes reduced

¹² Economic loss includes crop and property damage

¹³ New indicator in 2014 so no targets set for previous years

Indicator	1.2.1 Hectares of biodiverse area (forest, wetlands, grasslands) under improved management
	Note that this indicator has been deleted from this section as it is identical to indicator 1.1. Please refer to 1.1.

Indicator	1.2.2 Number of people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation
Definition	<p>This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training hours that were completed by training participants.</p> <p>Hours of USG supported training course x number of people completing that training course.</p> <p>Support from the USG: The indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.</p> <p>People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.</p> <p>Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives to impart knowledge and information. Sessions that could be informative and educational such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training. Training in biodiversity conservation; community forest management; governance; forest fire management etc.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>Tracking the number of person hours of training provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts. Training activities strengthened agency and in country capacity as well as promote strategic partnerships. They improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant projects after USG support has ended.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of people trained in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.
Use of Indicator	To convey the coverage and capacity building contribution of USG program
Data source	HBP training database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	As the same person may take part in different events, there is possibility of double counting.

Baseline	Baseline is the start year of the project. The baseline value will be zero to measure the incremental change in the number of people trained resulting from HBP
How to measure it	Number of person hours of training will be calculated by hours of supported training course x number of people completing that training course. Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.
HBP Target value	7,000 people; Revised target approved in January 2015: 16,318 people; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 18,875 people; Revised target after realignment: 18,743 people; Revised target with new recovery funding: 19,443 people; Revised target in January 2016: 27,595
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Various types of training

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress												
Male		56		4,138		3,617								
Female		72		4,005		2,785								6,862
Total Regular ¹⁴	1,500	128	2,000	8,143	2,000	6,402	1,000		500				7,000	14,673
WOO					145	289							145	289
Grand Total	1,500	128	2,000	8,143	2,145	6,691	1,000		500				7,145	14,962
Revised target													16,173	
Total													16,318	
Additional Target													2,412	
Total													18,730	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0				132	
Target increased for realigned activities							0		0				0	
Total after realignment (regular)							1,000	8,722	500				18,453	23,395
Male								3,876						
Female								4,846						
WOO							428	24,740					573	25,029

¹⁴ Regular = activities funded under the work plan and implemented through the consortium; they exclude WOO funded activities

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress												
Total													19,026	48,424
New recovery funding target									700				700	
Change in target (January 2016)									2,550		450		8,442	
Revised Target Total (January 2016)									3,750		450		27,595	48,424

Indicator	4.8.1-29 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance
Definition	<p>This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG- supported training hours that were completed by training participants:</p> <p>Hours of USG supported training course x Number of people completing that training course</p> <p>Support from the USG: This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.</p> <p>People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.</p> <p>Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training.</p> <p>Natural resources and biodiversity is defined as conserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations. Activities include combating illegal and corrupt exploitation of natural resources and the control of invasive species. Programs in this element should be integrated with the Agriculture Area under Economic Growth and Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Area under the Peace and Security Objective, when applicable and appropriate.</p>
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Tracking the number of person hours of training provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts. Training activities strengthened agency and in country capacity as well as promote strategic partnerships. They improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant projects after USG support has ended.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number (of person hours)
Use of Indicator	Training indicators account for the expenditure of USG funds to build country capacity.
Data Source	Attendance records of implementing partners that conduct training.
Reporting Frequency	Annual

Known Data Limitations	Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data.
Baseline	The universe of countries contributing to this indicator varies from year to year based on mission goals and budget; thus, the baseline is established by each country when this type of training begins.
How to measure it	Number of person hours of training will be calculated by hours of supported training course x number of people completing that training course. Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.
HBP Target value	250,000 person hours; Revised target approved in January 2015 : 300,000 person hours; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 328,944 person hours; Revised target after realignment: 327,360 person hours; Revised target with new recovery funding: 335,760 person hours; Revised target in January 2016: 536,975 person hours
Disaggregate(s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Various types of training

Annual breakdown of target

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Overall		Remarks
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress											
# of person hours	2,432	5,592	75,000	130,502	80,000	106,236	70,000		8,568				250,000	242,330	
Number of men		3,213		66,556		60,021	24,102		6,786					129,790	
Number of women		2,379		63,946		46,215	20,898		5,884					112,540	
Revised Target							45,000		12,670				300,000		

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Overall		Remarks
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress											
Additional Target													28,944		
Total													328,944		
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0				1,584		1584 reduced from additional target
Target increased for realigned activities							0		0				0		
Total after realignment							45,000	237,725	12,670				327,360	480,055	
Number of men								105,643						235,433	
Number of women								132,082						244,622	
New recovery funding target									8,400				8,400		
Revised total target									21,070				335,760		
Change in target (January 2016)									30,450		5,400		201,215		

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Overall		Remarks
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress											
Revised target in January 2016									51,520		5,400		536,975	480,055	

Indicator	1.2.3 Number of sub-watershed management plans developed and implemented
Definition	HBP has a river basin approach for landscape management for CHAL. Critical watersheds are identified at the landscape level, recommended by the CHAL rapid assessment. Watershed approach should consider slope, land use, water resource management, soil erosion, land cover, community participation in watershed management
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Linked to improved biophysical condition and water resource management, addressing critical sites such as landslides, river cutting etc. Restoration of degraded lands.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of plans developed and implemented
Use of Indicator	Natural resource management Biodiversity conservation Participatory resource management
Data source	HBP database; periodic reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Quality of implementation not measured
Baseline	45 sub-watershed management plans developed and 32 implemented (Gorkha, Lamjung, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi and Mustang)
How to measure it	Number of sub watershed management plans developed and implemented
HBP Target value	8 sub-watershed management plans; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 18 sub-watershed management plans; Revised target after realignment: 18 sub-watershed management plans; Revised target on January 2016: 12 sub-watershed management plans
Disaggregate (s)	Landscapes

Key activities contributing to this indicator	Sub watershed plan preparation
	Plan implementation through community mobilization
	E.g. Forest plantation and restoration, river bank protection, landslide and gully treatment, community engagement, conservation pond construction, household (HH) level conservation farming, livestock management (stall feeding, grass/fodder plantation) etc., activities related to biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience building/adaptation

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
# of watershed plans	-	-	6	0	2	5	1		0		8	5
Additional Target											10	
Total											18	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0		0	
Target increased for realigned activities							6		0		6	
Target after realignment							7	1	0		18 ¹⁵	6
Change in target (January 2016)									6		-6	
Revised target in January 2016									6		12	6

¹⁵ The target for realigned activities will be done in existing earthquake affected sub-watersheds, hence the total target remains 18.

Sub IR 1.3 Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened

Indicator	1.3.1 Number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices
<p>Definition</p>	<p>There are several good governance practices which are crucial for strengthening internal governance of the NRM groups. Transparency, participation, accountability and predictability are four pillars of good governance being used since the SAGUN program period.</p> <p>From the third year, this indicator counts only those CFUGs that have undertaken all four governance activities: participatory governance assessment (PGA), participatory well-being ranking (PWBR), public hearing and public auditing (PHPA) and equitable resource allocation (particularly allocation of 35% of the revenue of the CFUGs to poor and marginalized communities). This is because the full suite of tools is needed for meaningful and comprehensive governance improvement.</p> <p>In case of other groups such as conservation area management committees (CAMCs) and buffer zone community forest user groups (BZCFUGs), Hariyo Ban is also providing support in governance activities. However, they are not included in this indicator, but will be included in the progress reports.</p> <p>For CFUGs, this indicator is linked to compliance with existing policy frameworks including Community Forest Development Guidelines and other legal instruments. Inclusive executive committees, participatory decision making processes, reduced gender based violence and complying with the Community Forest Operational Plan are other aspects which reflect strengthened internal governance of the NRM groups.</p>
<p>Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact</p>	<p>Good governance is important for effective community management of forests, including participation of poorer and formerly excluded members. They are often most dependent on forests, and may be forced to use forests in unsustainable ways if they are not empowered to participate in community forest management decisions</p>
<p>Indicator Type</p>	<p>Outcome</p>
<p>Unit of Measure</p>	<p>Number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance</p>
<p>Use of Indicator</p>	<p>Provides information on progress of the governance cross-cutting component, including geographical areas where governance has been improved, and areas where greater focus is needed</p>
<p>Data source</p>	<p>Survey/assessment reports; periodic progress reports</p>
<p>Reporting Frequency</p>	<p>Annual</p>

Known Data Limitations	Does not describe level of governance strengthened.
Baseline	PGA Conducted by 1,381 FUGs; PHPA by 2,114 FUGs and PWBR by 1,381 FUGs (Hariyo Ban Program, General Baseline, 2012). However, the baseline survey did not include equitable resource allocation which Hariyo Ban has included as part of this indicator; nor did it indicate what proportion of groups had done all three parameters. Hence, Hariyo Ban undertook an additional assessment covering all four parameters to measure # of CFUGs conducting PHPA, PGA and PWBR; and, having equitable resource allocation (in FY 2011/2012). The assessment revealed that 3.6% i.e.33 out of 913 CFUGs had undertaken all four steps (Hariyo Ban Program Rapid Governance Assessment, September 2013)
How to measure it	This indicator was changed in year 3, from measuring any of the governance activities, to completing all 4 in any one CFUG. The database will be maintained to measure the governance status of all CFUGs working with Hariyo Ban Program and analysis of the database will give the information about the # of groups which have completed all four steps. Three parameters viz. PHPA, PGA and PWBR are reported when undertaken. However, the equitable allocation of resources will be monitored in the same manner as was done for the rapid assessment of CFUGs mentioned above.
HBP Target value	600 CFUGs; Revised target approved in January 2015: 300 CFUGs; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 400 CFUGs; Revised target after realignment:300 CFUGs
Disaggregate (s)	
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHPA • PWBR • PGA • LIP support with matching funds from CFUGs (complying with 35% mandatory provision) • Community Forest Development Guideline Orientation • Establishment of Community Learning and Action Centers • Governance and GESI training and workshops

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Total	-	PGA: 136; PHPA: 118 and PWBR: 99 CFUGs	-	13 PGA, 154 PHPA and 108 PWBR	160	17 ¹⁶	240		200		600	17
Revised Target							180		103		300 ¹⁷	
Additional Target											100	
Total											400	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0		100	100 reduced from additional target
Target increased for realigned activities							0		0		0	
Total after realignment							180	79	103		300	96
Change in target (January 2016)									101		0	
Revised target in January 2016									204		300	96

¹⁶ As per revised indicator definition (revised during 2014)

¹⁷ January 2015: While Hariyo Ban aims to reach out to over 600 NRM groups with governance activities that cover at least one of the four parameters, our experience by the end of the third year shows that it would be difficult to reach the target of 600 NRM groups meeting all four parameters as defined in the indicator reference sheet. The main reason is that not all four of the parameters are legally binding for NRM groups. Improving governance of NRM groups is a participatory approach that follows the Community Forestry Development Guideline 2009 and it will succeed and be sustainable only when the demand for improved governance comes from the general users and the government monitoring body has capacity to push for it. Some groups are reluctant to go for public hearing and public auditing for fear of backlash; some groups have very limited income and do not have adequate resources for distribution to poor and marginalized people. For all these reasons, we have revised this target to 300 NRM groups meeting all four parameters by the end of Hariyo Ban.

Sub IR 1.4 Income from sustainable sources of livelihoods of forest dependent communities increased

Indicator	1.4.1 Number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation (USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6)
Definition	<p>Increased economic benefits are increases in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, and economic benefits from ecosystem services. Increased economic benefits may be from forest based, on-farm or off-farm activities including: LIP development; income generation activities including on farm and off farm activities; biogas with vegetable farming; green enterprises including on-farm and off-farm activities; eco-tourism; and vocational skill based training, and other trainings that capacitate the participants to establish income generating activities (IGAs), enterprises, gain employment etc.</p> <p>Number of people may be a direct count, or it may be determined by multiplying number of households with increased economic benefits by the number of people per household</p> <p>Higher = Better</p> <p>Number is specific to each year, not cumulative.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>This indicator links sustainable natural resource management to economic growth and social development objectives. When people receive tangible economic benefits from natural resource management or conservation, they are more likely to value and support these activities well after the project ends, stewarding the resources and creating a sustainable impact. In situations where people are using natural resources unsustainably, if they are provided with alternatives including on-farm and off-farm opportunities, the people can gain greater economic benefits and the new activities can help relieve unsustainable pressure on natural resources. This indicator is closely linked to the learning strategy which further explores these relationships.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	This measure demonstrates project reach and may be reported in aggregate to US Congress or other stakeholders.
Data source	<p>LIP preparation and support from Project and Community forest fund. Trainings: technical and entrepreneurship development, IGA support from cooperatives, exposure visits for linkage and capacity building</p> <p>Enterprise business plans; training data for vocational skill based training</p>
Reporting Frequency	Annual

Known Data Limitations	Attending a training or producing an LIP does not automatically lead to improved economic benefits though this assumption is being made. Number of people with economic benefits does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit; nor does it take into account opportunity costs of foregone activities. Validity is good, integrity is high, reliability and timeliness are reasonable. Precision is variable across projects but should be consistent within projects. Double counting is possible: for example, if someone is trained and also assisted to do an LIP.
Baseline	Total 46,440 persons Individuals who received skill based training: 8% (HH survey). No of people received skill based training: CHAL – 40 and TAL- 130
How to measure it	Regular monitoring, impact assessment of LIP, outcome monitoring
HBP Target value	25,000 people (5,210 HHs); revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 35,370 people (7,335 HHs); Revised target after realignment: 78,163 people (15,633 HHs); Revised target with new recovery funding: 92,913 people (18,583 HHs)
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	LIP; microcredit; skill based training; agro-forestry; eco-tourism; green enterprises; vocational and on and off-farm income generation activities

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male		110		2,243		4,727						7,072
Female		114		2,212		4,713						7,047
Total	224	224 (LIPs prepared for 45 HHs); 4 ecotourism sites identified	6,551	4,455	7,000	9,440	7,000		4,225		25,000	14,119
Additional Target											10,370	
Total											35,370	

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Target reduced for realigned activities							875		0		997	122 reduced from additional target
Target increased for realigned activities							43,590		200		43,790	
Revised target after realignment							49,715	13,853	4,225		78,163	27,972
Male								6,100				13,172
Female								7,753				14,800
New recovery funding target									14,750		14,750	
Revised total target									18,975		92,913	
Change in target (January 2016)									45,766		0	
Revised target in January 2016									60,516		92,913	27,972

Indicator	1.4.2 Number of people benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprises increased
Definition	<p>Green enterprise has been defined as sustainable forest and agro-based enterprise in terms of production and/or processing, and marketing that has no negative impact on the local environment, community, society and economy.</p> <p>Benefits from operational green enterprises include cash income, employment and/or training as part of the business plan. Green enterprise can be at group or individual level.</p> <p>More specifically a green enterprise must be operational, and as relevant, observe the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects and restores biodiversity and ecosystems • Any harvesting of natural resources is sustainable • Minimizes energy use and improves efficiency of raw material use • Promotes integrated pest management, with extremely limited and preferably no use of chemical fertilizers or pesticides (No USAID funds will be used to purchase chemical fertilizers and pesticides) • Reduces greenhouse gas emissions • Minimizes waste and pollution • Supports adaptation to climate change • Has a written business plan <p>This indicator is a subset of indicator 1.4.1</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	When people benefit from green enterprises pressure may be reduced on forests/natural resources from previous unsustainable livelihood practices; people have more incentive to conserve their environment if their livelihood depends on it
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of people
Use of Indicator	This indicator measures project reach; lessons from monitoring green enterprises may be applied in other parts of the landscapes
Data source	Green enterprise effectiveness assessment report, Livelihoods Improvement Plans (LIP) and reports, training database, enterprises' business plans
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Validity is good, integrity is high, reliability and timeliness is reasonable. Precision is variable across projects but should be consistent within projects. However, this indicator does not measure how much people are benefiting (e.g. change in income).

Baseline	Total 104; CHAL: 32 and TAL: 72
How to measure it	Review M&E database, assessment reports, achievement of livelihoods improvement plans, effectiveness assessment reports, enterprises' business plans
HBP Target value	10,000 people; Revised target approved in January 2015: 2,500; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 5,794 people; Revised target after realignment: 5,247 people
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Training, group enterprises, market studies, microfinance seed funding, value-added activities, ecotourism

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Male				231		61						292
Female				208		62						270
Total	0	-	1,000	439	4,000	123	3,000		2,000		10,000	562
Revised target							1,500		438		2,500 ¹⁸	
Additional Target											3,294	
Total											5,794	
Target reduced for realigned activities							875		0		997	122 reduced from additional target
Target increased for realigned activities							250		200		450	

¹⁸ Target revised down in third year due to limited scope for green enterprises within Hariyo Ban working area. It will not affect the overall target in 1.4.1.

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Revised target after realignment							875	1,411	638		5,247	1,973
Male								728				1,020
Female								683				953
Change in target (January 2016)									2,636		0	
Revised target in January 2016									3,274		5,247	1,973

Indicator	G6. Percentage of men and women who consider their livelihoods have improved in the last five years as a result of improved ecosystem services
Definition	<p>This indicator measures people’s perceptions of whether there have been improvements in the status of local ecosystems, and whether their livelihoods have improved as a result of improved ecosystem services.</p> <p>Improvements in the status of local ecosystems can include: increased forest cover; forest restoration; improved status of water catchments; improved status of pasture/grassland.</p> <p>Ecosystem services include:</p> <p>Provisioning services: supply of goods such as timber, firewood, fodder, medicinal plants, and fish (whether for subsistence or traded).</p> <p>regulating services: including prevention of soil erosion and siltation, provision of good quality water supplies, and protection from disasters such as landslides and floods;</p> <p>cultural services: in this case, includes improved livelihoods through tourism/recreation to natural sites (which may also be sacred)</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>Positive perception of communities on the benefits of conservation is important.</p> <p>Improve livelihoods from enhanced ecosystem services will contribute to increased stewardship of local resources and ecosystems by local people.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	% of men and women
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to assess people’s perceptions toward conservation and how their livelihoods have been impacted by changes in ecosystem services.
Data source	Survey report
Reporting Frequency	End of 2016

Known Data Limitations	This indicator alone will not give quantitative information on ecosystem status and improved ecosystem services as it is based on people's opinions only. Results may be influenced by the selection of sites to survey.
Baseline	Perception on benefits from ecosystem services: 81.1% (51.5% Male and 48.5% Female) in CHAL; 83.3% (51.2% Male and 48.8% Female) in TAL
How to measure it	Perception mapping
HBP Target value	10% increase in the baseline values
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, Landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest based livelihood activities. • Awareness activities • Livelihood improvement activities. • Habitat restoration activities • Ecosystem climate resilience building activities

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
									10% increase			

Sub IR 1.5 Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies

Indicator	1.5.1 Number of policy documents related to biodiversity supported (proposed, revised, formulated, approved) and implemented
Definition	<p>Enabling policy environment is important for larger impact. Policy influence includes undertaking studies to support new policy or policy revision; support to formulation of new policies where there is policy gap; revision of inappropriate policies; implementation of new policies; and enforcement of existing policies where policy implementation is weak.</p> <p>Policy Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy preparation and presentation: undertake studies; draft bill, policy or regulation; vet through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduce for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body. 2. Adoption: Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc. 3. Implementation and enforcement: Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency. <p>Examples of policies that may be supported include: Biodiversity Strategy; policy on wildlife premiums; policy on human-wildlife conflict; species conservation plans; wildlife farming and elephant management guidelines, invasive alien species strategy.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Creates enabling environment and helps to scale up results to achieve HBP goal and objectives
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of policies, strategies, action plans, guidelines and regulations
Use of Indicator	Track program progress
Data source	National consultation workshop reports, Policy analysis reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual

Known Data Limitations	Effectiveness of policy and/or its implementation not measured
Baseline	Existing: Act (1), Regulation (11) Policies and Strategies (6) Guidelines (2), Action Plan (3), In Process (1) and Proposed (1).
How to measure it	Review of reports
HBP Target value	Review and analyze 1 policy/ strategy and formulate 2 new policies/strategies related to bio-diversity conservation; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 1 policy/ strategy and formulate 3 new policies/strategies related to bio-diversity conservation; Revised target with new recovery funding: Review and analyze 1 policy/ strategy and formulate 4 new policies/strategies related to bio-diversity conservation
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Policy dialogue Support in policy formulation and revision Policy influence through CLAC

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Policy	-	Supporting the process of ACA management handover to CAMC	1	1	1	2	1	1	0		3 new 1 existing	2
Additional Target											1	
Total								1			4	2

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
New recovery funding target									1			
Revised total target									1		5	
Change in target (January 2016)									2		0	
Revised target in January 2016									3		5	2

Indicator	1.5.2 Number of biodiversity issue-based campaigns supported
Definition	Issues based campaign denotes activities around specific environmental and social issues contributing to policy discourse (development, amendment and effective implementation). Note that from the third year, this indicator does not include general awareness events on biodiversity conservation or natural resources management ¹⁹ . Issue based campaigns can include rallies, negotiation meetings, memorandum submission, etc.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Campaigns contribute to policy formulation/decision making, and hence reducing threats to biodiversity
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of campaigns
Use of Indicator	This information will be used to track how the policy process is advancing.
Data source	Report of issue based campaigns; Media reporting
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Effectiveness of campaigns not measured
Baseline	Advocacy campaigns supported: 1,102
How to measure it	Partner reports, HBP annual reports
HBP Target value	50 issue based campaigns Revised target: 25
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLAC, adaptation plan and CBAPU support • Strengthening governance activities in NRM groups • Training and awareness activities on biodiversity conservation, REDD+ and climate change adaptation (CCA)

¹⁹ In years 1 and 2 awareness campaigns were also included in the issue based campaigns, consequently the progress were high. However, from year three only those campaigns linked to policy issues are being included.

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Campaigns	10	85	15	88	15		10		-		50	173
As per revised definition (only issue based campaigns)		5		2		8	6		4			15
Revised target							6	0			25 ²⁰	15
Change in target (January 2016)									6			
Revised target in January 2016									10		25	

²⁰ The target has been revised to reflect the tighter indicator definition

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

Key indicators for Component 2

Indicator	2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition*
Definition	<p>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.</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.</p> <p>This indicator should be a subset of the indicator ‘Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance’; double counting is allowed.</p> <p>Operationally, this will include areas with change in canopy class from low density to higher density, and decreased rate of deforestation and forest degradation.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of biodiversity conservation and/or NRM interventions. Improving biophysical condition is a goal of most site-based conservation and natural resource management programs.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Hectare
Use of Indicator	Measures of this indicator demonstrate the highest level of conservation effectiveness and can inform adaptive management of programs.
Data source	CFUG records on community forestry management plan implementation; district forest office (DFO) records; PABZ records; community forest operation plan (CFOP) revisions and comparison with previous inventory. Components 1 and 3 may also contribute to this indicator.

Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	
Baseline	605,217 ha (CHAL: 208,008 ha and TAL: 397,209 ha)
How to measure it	CFOP inventory data from representative sample of CFUGs; watershed management reports; reports on habitat improvement in Pas; reports on plantation establishment and survival from partners; sample verification from perception mapping. At a larger scale, HB will monitor land use/land cover change from satellite imagery in years 3 and 5; but the data are coarse scale and will not be used for this indicator.
HBP target value	25,000 ha; Revised target approved in January 2015:53,000 ha; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 58,059 ha, Revised target after realignment: 58,018 ha; Revised target on January 2016: 60,000 ha
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFOP renewal and implementation • Habitat improvement • Watershed management plan preparation and implementation • Community based conservation activities • Plantation • Regeneration promotion • Alternative energy program

*adapted from SCAPES

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL		40.25		4,388.16		0						4,428.41
TAL		61		9,110.42		26,249.33						35,420.75
Total	-	101.25 ha plantation	10,000	13,498.58	15,000	26,249.33	20,000		25,000		25,000	39,849.16
Revised Target							48,000		53,000		53,000	
Additional Target									5,059		5,059	
Total									58,059		58,059	
Target reduced for realigned activities							51		51		51	
Target increased for realigned activities							0		10		10	
Total after realignment							47,949	58,797	58,018		58,018	58,797.38
CHAL								13,466				13,466.37
TAL								45,331				45,331.01
Change in target (January 2016)									1,982		1,982	
Revised target in January 2016									60,000		60,000	58,797.38

Indicator	2.2 Annual rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape reduced
Definition	Deforestation is the conversion of forest land to other land uses generally resulting in permanent loss of forest land. Forest land is considered to be degraded when the forest canopy is less than 10%. Deforestation and degradation both contribute to carbon emissions. In Nepal, deforestation and forest degradation are the major contributors (80%) of the country's total emissions.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	GHG emissions from the forestry sector reduced; atmospheric carbon sequestered; improved social and environmental conditions; enhanced livelihoods of local communities; land conserved and soil erosion minimized; increased agricultural productivity.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	% change in annual rate of deforestation
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to understand the trend of conversion of forest land to other uses and trend of forest degradation.
Data source	Satellite images; GIS Maps; DFRS/Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) data; project reports
Reporting Frequency	2014 and 2016
Known data limitations	National level forest inventory was conducted in 1999. As of early 2014, FRA was conducting the forest resource assessment of Nepal but its report was not yet available
Baseline	Rate of deforestation per annum – 0.19% in TAL and 0.97% in CHAL (between 2000-2010)
How to measure it	Analysis of time series satellite imagery; forest carbon assessment reports
HBP Target value	Reduction in annual rate of deforestation from 0.19% to 0.15% in TAL; and from 0.97% to 0.75% in CHAL during the period of Hariyo Ban
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in policy formulation, amendment and enforcement • Identifying and tackling the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including forest fire management training, biogas and alternative energy promotion • Plantation for forest restoration /afforestation

Annual breakdown of targets (reduction in rate of deforestation (%))

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
TAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.15% ²¹	n/a	n/a	0.15%		0.15%	0.15%
CHAL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a ²²	n/a	n/a	0.75%		0.75%	

²¹ From TAL ER-PIN report

²² CHAL forest carbon inventory report not yet received (October 2014)

Indicator	2.3 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID Standard Indicator 4.8-7)
Definition	<p>The amount of emissions, in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) that is reduced or sequestered as a result of USG programs in natural resources management.</p> <p>Relevant greenhouse gases for this USAID indicator are: CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide. However, in Hariyo Ban only CO₂ sequestered in forests, and CO₂ emissions related to deforestation and forest degradation will be estimated. Carbon sequestration refers to removing CO₂ from the atmosphere either by enhancing natural sequestration (through carbon sinks such as oceans and plants) or artificially capturing and storing carbon. Activities in the land use sector which can result in reduced emissions of carbon sequestration include: forest conservation, forest fire prevention, improved forest management, tree planting and natural regeneration; agroforestry, soil conservation and activities which increase soil organic content, improved cattle and pasture management, etc.</p> <p>Further explanation is given in Annex-6.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	GHG emissions from the forestry sector reduced; atmospheric carbon sequestered; improved social and environmental conditions; enhanced livelihoods of local communities; land conserved and soil erosion minimized; increased agricultural productivity.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Metric tons CO ₂ e (annual)
Use of Indicator	CO ₂ e is now the world-wide standard measure of carbon emissions reductions or sequestration. The land use sector, particularly deforestation, is estimated to contribute 20% of annual global greenhouse gas emissions.
Data source	Carbon calculator; validation report and references to standards like but not limited to Voluntary Carbon; and Climate, Community, Biodiversity (CCB) standards
Reporting Frequency	Annual

Known Data Limitations	Satellite imagery endorsed by government is two years out of date. So very difficult to pick up results in a five year project. For plantations, growth curves are not available for planted tree species. So we have used the straight proportion rather than the growth curve which will initially overestimate plantation contribution to carbon stock.
Baseline	Forest Carbon Stock (CO ₂ e): total: 1,645 million MT 959.12 million MT in TAL 686.08 million MT in CHAL (Hariyo Ban baseline report, 2012)
How to measure it	We tried to use the USAID carbon calculator to measure carbon stock, but we could not get it to work. We are using two other methods: Combined calculation of carbon saved from biogas and ICS installation, and carbon stock enhanced due to plantation and natural regeneration activities. Enhanced carbon stock from Hariyo Ban supported plantation is calculated annually by total average carbon stock per hectare in mature forests divided by the number of rotation years for each major forest type. Enhanced carbon stock from natural regeneration is calculated as 1% of the average carbon stock of degraded forest (10-20% canopy) for each forest type. satellite image analysis with field verifications (2014 value uses 2012 imagery and 2016 value will use 2014 data)
HBP Target value	3.3 million metric tons CO ₂ e; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 3.339 million metric tons CO ₂ e; Revised target with new recovery funding: 3.354 million metric tons CO ₂ e; Revised target on January 2016: 3.727 million metric tons CO ₂ e
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in policy formulation, amendment and enforcement • Identifying and tackling the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation: e.g. forest fire management training, biogas and alternative energy promotion • Plantation establishment • Forest carbon baseline

Annual breakdown of targets²³

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress												
Total biogas, ICS, plantation, natural regeneration	0.086	0.063	0.414	0.667	0.7	0.839	0.9		1.1				3.3	1.569
Total from satellite imagery results ²⁴	-	-	-	-	0.7		-	-	1.2				3.3	
Additional Target													0.039	
Total													3.339	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0.001		0				0.001	
Target increased for realigned activities							0.001		0				0.001	
Revised target after realignment							0.9	1.029	1.1				3.339	2.598
New recovery funding target									0.010		0.004		0.014	
Revised total target									1.110		0.004		3.354	
Change in target (January 2016)									0		0		0.373	
Revised target in January 2016									1.110		0.004		3.727	

²³ Note that these two methodologies have the same targets. Progress and targets are not added across two methodologies.

²⁴ Forest carbon inventory data for CHAL not available in June 2014; this will be calculated in year 4.

Regular indicators for Component 2

2.1 Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies & strategies supported

Indicator	2.1.1 Number of REDD+ related policies and strategies proposed/approved/implemented
Definition	<p>A sound enabling policy environment is important for larger impact of Hariyo Ban work, and for the success of the forestry sector in Nepal. Policy influence includes undertaking studies to support new policy or policy revision; support to formulation of new policies where there is policy gap; revision of inappropriate policies; implementation of new policies; and enforcement of existing policies where policy implementation is weak.</p> <p>Policy Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy preparation and presentation: undertake studies; draft bill, policy or regulation; vet through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduce for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body. 2. Adoption: Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc. 3. Implementation and enforcement: Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency. <p>A policy is counted if one major activity is supported.</p> <p>Examples of policies that may be supported include: developing and amending national policies and strategies for addressing the drivers of deforestation and degradation, i.e. REDD Strategy; Land Use Policy Implementation; Forestry Sector Strategy and Low Carbon Development Strategy</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>Creates enabling policy environment for REDD plus implementation and developing REDD+ carbon credit project in Nepal</p>
Indicator Type	<p>Outcome</p>
Unit of Measure	<p># of policies and strategies, action plans, guidelines and directives</p>
Use of Indicator	<p>For better understanding of the enabling policy environment for REDD+</p>

Data source	Reports from different Ministries including Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE), MoFSC and Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM)
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	Policy effectiveness not measured
Baseline	Existing: Climate Change Policy, Interim REDD strategy, RPP. In process and proposed: National Land Use Policy, National REDD Strategy, Social and Environmental Standards, reference emission level (REL) and MRV; Policy for National Carbon Trust Fund
How to measure it	A policy is counted if at least one major activity is supported. Each policy will be counted only once.
HBP Target value	3 policies; Revised target on January 2015: 10;
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Support to prepare REDD related policies, Low Carbon Development Strategy, amendment of forestry sector related national strategies, laws and bylaws

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
REDD Strategy		Developed a framework structure for guiding the national REDD strategy		3								4 (Framework structure finalized for REDD+ strategy; Ongoing REDD+ SES indicator and monitoring plan; Completed REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism and REDD+ ER-PIN for TAL
Land Use Policy Implementation				1								1
Forestry Sector Strategy				1								1 Draft strategy developed
Low Carbon Development Strategy												
Working guidelines and directives ²⁵				2								2 Community forests product sale and distribution guidelines developed; CF financial directives;
Progress				7								8

²⁵ Though there is no separate target for directives and guidelines, they will be reported as the government endorses and makes them public.

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Revised target							1	8	1		10 ²⁶	8 Forestry sector strategy, REDD+ strategy, REDD+ SES Indicator and monitoring plan, REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism, CF forest product sell and distribution, CF financial directives, National land use policy implementation plan, REDD+ ER-PIN for TAL

²⁶ Target revised in 2014 to cover major activities contributing to policies and strategies, rather than the number of policies per sector

2.2. Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed

Indicator	2.2.1 Number of people (government and civil society) receiving capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues
Definition	Capacity is defined as increased ability for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation of satellite images • Field based inventory work and analysis of results • Equitable benefit sharing and REDD+ issues including drivers
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator will help to measure the amount of capacity built and capacity still needed to implement REDD+ in the program landscapes
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	To measure progress in training programs
Data source	Hariyo Ban database, training reports, progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	Counting number of people trained does not measure the effectiveness or appropriateness of the training
Baseline	Local resource persons (LRPs) trained in forest carbon measurement: TAL: 144; and CHAL: 131
How to measure it	Head counts from training
HBP Target value	6,500 persons; Revised target after realignment: 6,075 persons; Revised target on January 2016: 7,814 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest carbon inventory training • Safeguards and free prior informed consent (FPIC) training of trainers (ToT) and subsequent training

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress												
Male		23		812		1,382								2,217
Female		12		597		1,198								1,807
Total	35	35	2,000	1,409	1,500	2,580	1,500		976				6,500	4,024
Target reduced for realigned activities							425		0				425	
Target increased for realigned activities							0		0				0	
Revised target after realignment							1,075	2,664	976				6,075	6,688
Male								1,257						3,474
Female								1,407						3,214
WOO							10	10					10	10
Total							1,085	2,674					6,085	6,698
Change in target (January 2016)									0		150		1,739	
Revised target in January 2016									976		150		7,814	6,698

Indicator	2.2.2 Number of people participating in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities
Definition	This indicator measures all participants who are: involved in REDD + related awareness campaigns, including MRV, policy, strategies and guidelines development; participating in developing REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism; consulted in PDD development process for carbon and non-carbon projects; and/or involved in REDD+ income generating activities.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	National level capacity building on GHG monitoring that enhances cost effective reporting of GHG emissions, and increased incomes of local people, will contribute to operationalizing REDD + carbon credit projects.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	Reporting GHG emissions (capacity of people)
Data source	Progress reports and workshop databases
Reporting Frequency	Semi-annual and Annual
Known data limitations	The indicator does not measure the effectiveness of participation
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Head counts from workshops and other activities under Component two.
HBP Target value	41,000 persons, Revised target : 164,657 persons; Revised target with additional biodiversity fund: 167,157 persons, Revised target after realignment: 163,882 persons; Revised target with new recovery funding: 173,632 persons; Revised target in January 2016: 281,819 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on REDD+ including MRV at landscape level policy • Awareness on REDD+ (benefit sharing mechanism at regional level) • Review of existing benefit sharing mechanisms • Second Gold Standard Biogas activities • Income generating activities in CFUGs and Leasehold Forestry User Groups

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
Male		1,025		43,521		32,560								77,106
Female		1,099		42,490		31,017								74,606
Total Regular	2,000	2,124	12,000	86,011	15,000	63,577	8,000		4,000				41,000	151,712
WOO					250	945							250	945
Grand total	2,000	2,124	12,000	86,011	15,250	64,522	8,000		4,000				41,250	152,657
Revised target													164,657 ²⁷	
Additional target													2,500	
Total													167,157	
Target reduced for realigned activities							775		0				3,275	2500 target reduced from additional funding target
Target increased for realigned activities							0		0				0	
Total after realignment (regular)							7,225	116,207	4,000				163,882	267,919
Male								59,266						136,372

²⁷ There was a much greater need than first realized for CFUG level awareness raising, so the target was exceeded. It has been revised because awareness activities in REDD+ need to be continued in year 4 and 5 to educate stakeholders in newly developed REDD+ strategy and REDD+ project

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
Female								56,941						131,547
New recovery funding target									5,850		3,900		9,750	
Revised total target									9,850		3,900		173,632	
Change in target (January 2016)									0		150		108,187	
Revised target in January 2016									9,850		4,050		281,819	269,809

2.3: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed

Indicator	2.3.1 Number of community forest operational plans revised/prepared in line with REDD+ guidelines
Definition	<p>Community Forest Operation Plans (CFOPs) are the plans prepared by registered community forestry user groups for the management and utilization of the forests handed over to local communities. Nepal is preparing to sell carbon credits from REDD+ activities. Community forestry is an important forest management regime in Nepal and involvement of local communities in managing forest resources can result in significant enhancement of carbon stocks. So, community forests of Nepal have high potential for REDD+ carbon credit. Therefore, CFOPs need to be prepared/amended incorporating mechanisms for controlling deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing forest carbon stocks.</p> <p>This indicator involves mainstreaming REDD+ in community forest management which will help CFUGs to get involved in REDD+ carbon credit projects and generate benefits from carbon financing for local communities.</p> <p>Hariyo Ban works with the DFOs and CFUGs to amend and develop CFOPs in line with requirements for REDD+. The CFUGs implement the prepared/amended plans after approval from the respective DFOs.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Help reduce GHG emissions and increase carbon sequestration.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of CFOPs prepared/revised in line with REDD+ guidelines
Use of Indicator	Used in designing carbon credit projects
Data source	Technical reports, database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	Measures the number of CFOPs revised with provisions for REDD+, climate adaptation and biodiversity, but does not assess their quality or the effectiveness of their implementation.
Baseline	201 CFOPs (116 in TAL and 85 in CHAL)
How to measure it	From technical reports and database
HBP Target value	1,000 CFOPs; Revised target : 400 CFOPs; Revised target in January 2016: 434

Disaggregate (s)	Landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	CFOP renewal Forest inventory

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
CHAL				94		59		83				236
TAL				47		16		47				110
Total	-		325	141	300	75	125		59		1,000	346
Revised target ²⁸								130			400	
Change in target (January 2016)									29		34	
Revised target in January 2016									88		434	346

²⁸ The Multi-stakeholder Forestry Project (MSFP) is planning to revise all backlogged CFOPs, incorporating climate change adaptation and mitigation issues. Hence Hariyo Ban is reducing its target number of CFOPs, and instead will provide support to MSFP in integrating biodiversity and climate issues as appropriate.

Indicator	2.3.2 Number of people directly benefiting from alternative energy (biogas, ICS, metal stoves) reducing drivers of deforestation and degradation
Definition	<p>Hariyo Ban program promotes alternative energy to reduce the use of fuelwood which is still the major source of energy in the two landscapes. Reducing consumption of fuelwood decreases pressure on forests which will ultimately help in carbon sequestration and reducing emissions. In addition, biogas can help to reduce grazing pressure in the forest as it requires stall feeding of livestock to produce sufficient dung for biogas plants. Since overgrazing is also a driver of deforestation/forest degradation, biogas is an important way of reducing pressure. Additionally, it can provide alternative income from milk and from vegetable farming using slurry from biogas plants, which can further reduce pressure on forests for people whose income previously depended on forest products. Biogas and ICSs with chimneys also have human health benefits.</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of people benefiting from alternative energy e.g. biogas, improved cooking stoves and metal stoves.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>To reduce pressure on forests and enable forest regeneration.</p> <p>To promote carbon sequestration and minimize carbon emissions.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of people
Use of Indicator	Contributes to the calculation of total beneficiaries in Hariyo Ban. Geographically, helps to identify areas where further alternative energy implementation may be needed.
Data source	Technical reports, database, progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	Indicator does not permit calculation of carbon emissions saved, since different forms of alternative energy are lumped in this indicator. It also lumps people across different climatic zones. This indicator should therefore be interpreted in conjunction with 2.3.
Baseline	Number of HHs using biogas & ICS is 223,600 in CHAL & TAL from which 1,118,000 people benefit
How to measure it	From routine reports

HBP Target value	45,000 people; Revised target approved in January 2015: 60,285 people; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 128,947 people; Revised target after realignment: 130,727 people; Revised target with new recovery funding: 140,477 people
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogas installation • Improved cooking stove installation • Metal stove distribution and installation

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
Male		964		10,293		12,722								23,979
Female		933		10,097		12,276								23,306
Total	1,900	1,897	12,000	20,390	12,000	24,998	12,000		7,100				45,000	47,285
Revised Target							9,000		4,000				60,285	
Additional Target													68,662	
Total													128,947	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0				300	300 reduced from additional funding target
Target increased for realigned activities							2,080		0				2,080	
Revised target after realignment							11,080	37,776	4,000				130,727	85,061

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
Male								18,961						42,940
Female								18,815						42,121
New recovery funding target									5,850		3,900		9,750	
Revised total target									9,850		3,900		140,477	
Change in target (January 2016)									41,666		0		0	
Revised target in January 2016									51,516		3,900		140,477	85,061

Indicator	2.3.3 Number of PVSE and marginal farmers receiving skill based trainings
Definition	<p>Training is provided in various skills to promote employment of forest dependent PVSE and marginal farmers who are exerting unsustainable pressure on forests, in order to shift their livelihood dependency from forests to the service sector. This includes training to become ICS promoters; training in vocations such as electrical installation, plumbing, sanitation, mechanics, tailoring, and electronics; and training in the tourism sector such as housekeeping, cooking, and nature guiding.</p> <p>PVSE: Poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people</p> <p>Marginal farmers: Forest dependent, land-poor, traditionally marginalized, and/or ethnic or religious minority groups</p> <p>Note: the original reporting on this indicator also included entrepreneurship awareness training, which was short in length. The indicator definition was firmed up in the third year and excluded the entrepreneur group because the skill based training requires more in-depth training; the progress figure was revised accordingly.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>To engage PVSE and marginal farmers in skill based employment opportunities</p> <p>To increase incomes of PVSE and marginal farmers from skill based employment</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	This will be linked with the livelihoods improvement program. Increased skills acquired by these groups will increase their opportunities to earn additional income from the service sector.
Data source	Training reports, database, quarterly/annual progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	Indicator does not measure the effectiveness of training, or whether people actually take up a new vocation and this relieves pressure on forests.
Baseline	6.4 % of the total respondents (618) in CHAL and 8.4% of the total respondents (1,532) in TAL have received skills training; out of them 80% in CHAL and 55% in TAL used the skills.
How to measure it	Progress reports and databases from partners
HBP Target value	750 persons; revised target with additional biodiversity funds: 1,200 persons; Revised target after realignment: 1,360 persons

Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Various skill based training

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male				117		95						212
Female				56		48						104
Total	-	-	200	173 ²⁹	200	143	300		134		750	316
Additional Target											450	
Total											1,200	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0		0	
Target increased for realigned activities							160		0		160	
Revised target after realignment							460	367	134		1,360	683
Male								275				487
Female								92				196
Change in target (January 2016)									533		0	
Revised target in January 2016									677		1,360	683

²⁹ The progress has been revised based on new definition of skill based training in indicator reference sheet. Hence, no training related to entrepreneurship development has been counted under skill based training.

Indicator	2.3.4 Level of unsustainable harvest of forest resources reduced³⁰
Definition	Unsustainable harvest is the harvesting of forest products faster than the current rate of increment, and is the top priority threat/driver in the Hariyo Ban landscapes. Forest products are over harvested due to the lack of appropriate forest management plans and/or their implementation; high demand for forest products; and illegal harvest. Forest operational plan preparation and implementation, reduced demand for forest products through the use of alternative sources, and establishment of plantations in private land and community forests help to increase forest biomass through better management. Community mobilization to control illegal activities can also help to address the problem of unsustainable harvest.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Reducing unsustainable use of forest products helps restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest land through natural regeneration, stops loss of species diversity, and helps conservation of soil and water.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Level of unsustainable harvest
Use of Indicator	Identify successful approaches to reduce unsustainable pressure, and the areas where further interventions are needed
Data source	Threat reduction assessment ³¹ (TRA) reports; perception mapping reports
Reporting Frequency	TRA in 2016; perception mapping in 2015 and 2016 ³²
Known Data Limitations	Comparative and qualitative, not quantitative
Baseline	Baselines previously established through prioritization of biodiversity threats/drivers of deforestation and forest degradation at sub-landscape level, and presented in Hariyo Ban progress reports
How to measure it	TRA at corridor and sub-river basin level; perception mapping in selected sites with HBP program activities; TRA and perception mapping results will be compared in year 5.
HBP target value	Level of unsustainable harvest reduced as demonstrated through perception mapping and/or TRA. No targets have been set at program level.

³⁰ In the third year the original indicator 2.3.4 on drivers of deforestation/forest degradation was split into several indicators, each covering a major driver/biodiversity threat, resulting in new indicators 2.3.4 – 2.3.8.

³¹ Methodology will broadly follow that outlined in Margoluis R. and Salafsky N. 2001. *Is Our Project Succeeding? A guide to threat reduction assessment for conservation*. Biodiversity Support Program, WWF US, Washington, DC, USA.

³² Refer to Hariyo Ban Annual Progress Reports of Year 1&2 for corridor and sub-river basin level threat/driver assessments, for this and subsequent indicators using TRA.

Disaggregate (s)	By corridor and sub-river basin for TRA; in selected sites for perception mapping
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration through regeneration • CBAPU formation and mobilization • CFOP preparation and implementation • Alternative livelihoods • Biogas and ICS promotion • Plantation in private land

Annual breakdown of targets: TRA

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Barandabhar corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basanta corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brahmadev corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnali corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laljhadi-Mohana bottlenecks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parsa-Bagmati corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seti sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshyangdi sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daraundi sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annual breakdown of targets: perception mapping

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Site 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site 3 etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator	2.3.5 Hectares of previously encroached forest land restored³³
Definition	Encroachment is the second highest priority driver of deforestation/forest degradation, after unsustainable use of forests (as per Hariyo Ban's third year work plan). Encroached lands are forest areas which have been illegally converted to other land uses (e.g. agriculture, settlement or infrastructure). In all of Nepal, about 100,000 ha of forest land is encroached ³⁴ . GoN is working to reduce encroachment as a high priority. It is evident from past experience that encroachment of forest land can only be managed by mobilizing communities and other concerned stakeholders. Once encroached land is reclaimed by GoN, Hariyo Ban will work with GoN and local communities to restore it to forest land.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Helps restoration and management of forests, critical watersheds and corridors; promotes soil and water conservation; promotes carbon sequestration; and increases community access to forest resources.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Ha of encroached areas restored
Use of Indicator	Track restoration progress. This indicator is a subset of indicator 2.1 'Hectares under improved biophysical condition'; 2.3 'Quantity of GHG emissions (measured in tons of CO2 equivalent) reduced/sequestered'; and 1.1 'Hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resources management'
Data source	Hariyo Ban database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	Zero

³³ New indicator in 2015

³⁴ MoFSC 2012. Encroachment Control Strategy. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal.

How to measure it	Formerly encroached areas under plantation or natural regeneration as a result of Hariyo Ban interventions
HBP Target value	Area restored will depend on the availability of evacuated encroached area so targets are not being set for the indicator since this determined by Government and is outside Hariyo Ban's control.
Disaggregate (s)	By landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation or natural regeneration in encroached forest land that has subsequently been evacuated • Strengthening and mobilization of existing and new CBAPUS and CFUGs

Annual breakdown of targets (ha restored)

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
CHAL	-NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA		NA		NA	
TAL	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA		NA		NA	
Total	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA		NA		NA	

Indicator	2.3.6 Infrastructure designed, constructed and/or operated in ways to reduce adverse environmental impacts³⁵
Definition	<p>Infrastructure is a high priority threat and driver due to new economic growth prospects in Nepal. Rapid and often poorly designed and implemented infrastructure development is having severe adverse direct and indirect impacts on species, forest resources and ecosystems in both landscapes. This includes development of rural/district/national roads, airports, hydropower and transmission lines, and irrigation canals³⁶. New sand and gravel mines, brick factories and cement factories are required to provide materials for this development. Challenges to ensuring good environmental and social standards in this development include: weak coordination between and within sectors; weak mechanisms for design and planning, including challenges in undertaking good quality environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and initial environmental examinations (IEEs); challenges in enforcing environmental and social standards and compensation; undervaluation of forest land and ecosystem services; failure to consider cumulative effects of multiple infrastructure developments; and lack of attention to likely future impacts of climate change on infrastructure.</p> <p>Adverse environmental impacts are reduced when sound environmental and social practices are applied at all stages of infrastructure design, development and operation, with genuine sensitivity towards human/social considerations, natural ecosystems and the broader landscape.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Minimize the adverse impact of infrastructure development on the forests and their ecosystem services
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of policy interventions and/or number of infrastructure projects supported to integrate sound practices
Use of Indicator	To measure progress on reducing the negative impacts of infrastructure development on forests and their ecosystem services
Data source	Annual report
Reporting Frequency	Annual

³⁵ New indicator in 2015

³⁶ Scott Wilson Nepal 2014. Overview of Existing and Planned Key Infrastructure in the Terai Arc Landscape and Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape, and its Environmental and Social Impacts. Hariyo Ban Program, WWF Nepal, Kathmandu.

Known Data Limitations	Not measuring effectiveness of support
Baseline	0
How to measure it	Number of activities supported (can include support for new or improved national or subnational policy to promote sound infrastructure practices, broadly or in a specific sector; production of guidance about good infrastructure practices for stakeholders; training in good infrastructure practices; and/or support to mitigate the adverse impacts of a specific development, at design or implementation stage)
HBP Target value	Good practices promoted in two infrastructure types through at least one of the following activities: support for new or improved national or subnational policy to promote sound infrastructure practices; provision of guidance about good infrastructure practices for stakeholders; training in good infrastructure practices; support to mitigate the adverse impacts of a specific development, at design or implementation stage. Revised target with additional funding: 9; Revised target after realignment: 8
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy development support • Guidance production and/or training • Support to mitigate adverse impacts at design or implementation (including plantation to restore degraded site)

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
CHAL	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TAL	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		1		2	0
Additional Target											7	
Total											9	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0		1	1 reduced from additional target
Target increased for realigned activities							0		0		0	
Revised target after realignment							1	0	1		8	

Indicator	2.3.7 Incidents of uncontrolled forest fire reduced³⁷
Definition	Controlled forest fire is a tool of forest management. However, uncontrolled forest fires, which may occur at inappropriate times of year or day, with inappropriate frequency and temperature, and with inadequate control of their extent, often contribute to loss of forest carbon and natural resources, and adversely impact biodiversity. Almost all forest fires in Nepal are anthropogenic, mainly due to the lack of awareness and carelessness.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Control of forest fires helps conservation of forest carbon stocks, natural resources and wildlife habitat
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Degree to which threat is reduced (TRA) Reduction in forest fires in sample sites (perception mapping)
Use of Indicator	Assessment of degree of success of Hariyo Ban interventions
Data source	TRA report; perception mapping reports
Reporting Frequency	TRA in year 5 and perception mapping in year 4 and 5
Known Data Limitations	Does not measure severity or extent of fire, or degree of damage it causes. Does not take into account controlled burning, for example in protected areas. Confidence level in fire occurrence sometimes low.
Baseline	No of forest fire incidents in 2011; TRA baseline
How to measure it	Threat reduction assessments in corridors/river basins; perception mapping interviews in selected intervention sites where fire activities have taken place. This work will be undertaken in years 4 and 5.
HBP Target value	No target
Disaggregate (s)	By landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Fire control training/induction; awareness campaigns through community groups

³⁷ New indicator in 2015

Annual breakdown of targets: TRA

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Barandabhar corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basanta corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brahmadev corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnali corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laljhadi-Mohana bottlenecks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parsa-Bagmati corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seti sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshyangdi sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daraundi sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annual breakdown of targets: perception mapping

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Site 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site 3 etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator	2.3.8 Level of overgrazing in forest land reduced³⁸
Definition	Overgrazing occurs when plants are exposed to intensive grazing and in some cases trampling for extended periods of time, or without sufficient recovery periods. It can be caused by either livestock or by overpopulations of native or non-native wild animals. Overgrazing reduces the usefulness, productivity, and biodiversity of the land and is one cause of desertification and erosion. Overgrazing is also seen as a cause of the spread of invasive species of non-native plants and of weeds.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Reducing overgrazing helps restore/rehabilitate degraded forest and increase productivity of forests; helps to minimize risk of invasive species.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Change in level of grazing on forest land
Use of Indicator	Measuring success in approaches to reducing overgrazing, and adaptive management
Data source	TRA and perception mapping reports
Reporting Frequency	TRA in year 5 and perception mapping in years 4 and 5
Known Data Limitations	Comparative and qualitative, not quantitative
Baseline	TRA baseline
How to measure it	TRA in corridors and sub-river basins; perception mapping in representative sample sites
HBP Target value	No target
Disaggregate (s)	By corridors/river basins
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biogas development • support for stall feeding • Community awareness and mobilization • CBAPU mobilization • Production and distribution of fodder seedlings for plantation in private land • Production/revision of CFOPs

³⁸ New indicator in 2015

Annual breakdown of targets: TRA

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Barandabhar corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basanta corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brahmadev corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnali corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laljhadi-Mohana bottlenecks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parsa-Bagmati corridor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seti sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshyangdi sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daraundi sub-basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annual breakdown of targets: perception mapping

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Site 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site 3 etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.4 Generate revenue from pilot PES schemes in TAL and CHAL

Indicator	2.4.1 Revenue generated from successfully piloted PES schemes such as biogas, forest carbon, ecotourism, hydropower in CHAL and TAL increased
Definition	Payments for ecosystem services (PES) , also known as payments for environmental services (or benefits) , is the practice of offering incentives to farmers or landowners in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service. They have been defined as “a transparent system for the additional provision of environmental services through conditional payments to voluntary providers.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Improved livelihoods of the local communities and ecosystem services maintained or restored GHG emissions from forestry sector reduced
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	US\$
Use of Indicator	Total revenue generation from PES/Carbon credit projects
Data source	Technical reports, database, progress reports, registry
Reporting Frequency	2015 and 2016
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	US\$ 1,156,942 (CHAL: 255,152 and TAL 901,790)
How to measure it	From agreements between service providers and users, and other information from them
HBP Target value	US\$ 529,265
Disaggregate (s)	PES pilots
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of biogas plants under Gold Standard Project • Ecotourism projects • Other PES activities likely to be developed depending on potential identified

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Revenue (US\$)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	0	329,265		529,265	0
Change in target (January 2016)									200,000		0	
Revised target in January 2016									529,265		529,265	0

Component 3: Climate Change Adaptation

Objective: To increase the ability of target human and ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change

IR 3 Capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change improved

Key indicators for Component 3

Indicator	3.1 Number of people with improved adaptive capacity to address the adverse impacts of climate change
Definition	<p>Adaptive capacity denotes capacity of people in any one of the four areas viz. resilient livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, addressing underlying causes of vulnerability and local organizational capacity (CARE 2009)³⁹. Livelihood resilience includes improvement in one or more of the five livelihoods assets.</p> <p>Adaptive capacity also includes resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services to climate change and climate variability. Ecosystem services can build people’s resilience to climate change, and/or help them to adapt.</p> <p>Adverse impacts denote adverse effects of climate change in six different sectors: forestry, agriculture, energy, water, health and infrastructure identified by the National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA), 2010.</p> <p>Differential impact denotes greater impact of climate change and climate variability on some people and ecosystem than others.</p> <p>The preparation of adaptation plans includes vulnerability assessments which identify both community and ecosystem vulnerability, and preparation of adaptation plans based on vulnerability. Hariyo Ban will support the preparation of adaptation plans at various levels, and also their implementation. An assessment will be conducted on how people are benefitting from adaptation implementation.</p> <p>Community Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) denotes community level adaptation plan. Local adaptation plans of action (LAPAs) include VDC, district, municipality, ecosystem, river basin, landscape etc. All these are guided by the National Framework for Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA, 2011) and National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA, 2010).</p> <p>Increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change may result from, for example, communication of weather and climate forecasts, increased availability of weather and climate information including long-term climate</p>

³⁹ CARE International, 2009. Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook. CARE International. <http://www.careclimatechange.org>

	<p>projections, better understanding of potential impacts of climate variability and change, creation and dissemination of tools to incorporate climate variability and change in decision-making, consideration of future climate change in project planning and implementation.</p> <p>As far as possible adaptation is done in a sound way that does not result in maladaptation for people or ecosystems.</p> <p>CARE (2009)'s four major areas for adaptive capacity are:</p> <p>Livelihood strategies that are resilient to climate change should be appropriate in existing conditions in order to address current challenges, while at the same time developing capacity to adapt to future changes (based on available climate projections). These strategies should build on existing knowledge and capacities, and also be innovative to address evolving future challenges.</p> <p>DRR related activities which increase community preparedness and address adverse impacts of climate related hazards such as intense rainfall, storms, increased temperature and changes in seasonality.</p> <p>Underlying causes of vulnerability: adaptive capacity that includes knowledge on underlying causes of vulnerability (such as poverty) and skills to address and implement activities to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience.</p> <p>Capacity development: activities that aim to enhance capacity of households and communities for resilience planning, implementation and monitoring.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>The ultimate goal of climate change adaptation is to create more resilient human communities and ecosystems and/or facilitate their adaptation to climate change so that the consequences of climate change will have less adverse impact on them.</p> <p>The number of people benefiting from improved adaptive capacity in the different sectors is an appropriate measure because the purpose of the program is to improve lives by increasing resilience to climate change.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of people receiving support to implement adaptation plans; 2. Number of people who have enhanced adaptation capacity
Use of Indicator	For the Hariyo Ban Program, this will be used to identify the proportion of people who have improved adaptive capacity.
Data source	<p>Community /group records, community register, VDC reports, field monitoring reports, projects reports, activity completion reports; database.</p> <p>participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection and learning (PMERL) and/or perception mapping report</p>

Reporting Frequency	1. Annual 2. 2015 and 2016 for perception mapping
Known Data Limitations	Unit of measure 1 does not reflect quality of outcome; hence unit of measure 2 is added, though it is only comparative.
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	1. Households x number of people per household benefitting from CAPA and/or LAPA implementation, In addition number of sites with CAPA/LAPA implementation will be recorded 2. Perception mapping to assess whether adaptation capacity is enhanced. Perception mapping will also assess changes in ecosystem resilience where applicable.
HBP Target value	1. 12,000 people; Revised target : 153,056; Revised target in January 2016: 225,276
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessment and preparation of community adaptation plans • Implementation of climate adaptation plans • Training on monitoring, review and reflection

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Male				9,993		41,399		50,088				101,480
Female				10,401		43,088		52,132				105,621
Total	0	-	3,000	20,394	5,000	84,487					12,000	104,881
Revised target							30,000	102,220	18,175		153,056 ⁴⁰	207,101
Change in target (January 2016)									0		72,220	
Revised target in January 2016									18,175		225,276	

⁴⁰ Original target was achieved early (in year 2) as we had more communities interested in preparing and implementing adaptation plans than anticipated. In year 3 we revised the target.

Indicator	3.2 Rate of deforestation and forest degradation reduced
Definition	<i>This indicator is similar to 2.2. So the information will be used accordingly.</i>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	
Indicator Type	
Unit of Measure	
Use of Indicator	
Data source	
Reporting Frequency	
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline Timeframe	
How to measure it	
HBP Target value	
Disaggregate (s)	
Key activities contributing to this indicator	

Indicator	3.3 Number of organizations (government and civil society) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implementing them
Definition	Mainstreaming: denotes the process of incorporating climate change related provisions into organizational policies and plans. The policies and plans include watershed management plans; protected area management plans; community forest operational plans; and VDC and district development (DDC) plans. Civil Society: includes CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups, NGOs and academia.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Climate smart policies and plans contribute to increased community and ecosystem resilience.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of plans mainstreaming climate change adaptation
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to gauge changes in the number of organizations taking climate change into account when drafting new plans and policies and/or revising old ones.
Data source	Partners' reports, project information management system (PIMS), annual project reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Does not measure the effectiveness of mainstreaming, just the number of organizations doing it
Baseline	54 CFUGs in Rasuwa and Dhading incorporated climate change adaptation provisions.
How to measure it	# of DDCs, CFUGs, DFOs and district soil conservation offices (DSCOs) mainstreaming climate adaptation in their plans
HBP Target value	150 organizations; Revised target : 400 organizations; Revised target on January 2016: 434
Disaggregate (s)	
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on climate change adaptation • Sensitization on climate change issues

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Total	-	-	32	141	50	75	40		28		150	216
Revised Target							125	130	59		400	346
Change in target (January 2016)									29		34	
Revised target in January 2016									88		434	

Indicator	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
Definition	<p>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.</p> <p>An increase in adaptive capacity can be shown with the use of surveys or assessments of capacities. Having the “ability to adjust” to climate change impacts will measure an objective of the project to deal with climate stresses (in the context of other stresses).</p> <p>Stakeholders with improved adaptive capacity may be:</p> <p>Implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing water-saving strategies to deal with increasing water stress • Making index-based micro-insurance available to assist farmers in dealing with increasing weather variability • Adjusting farming practices like soil management, crop choice, or seeds, to better cope with climate stress • Implementing education campaigns to promote the use of risk reducing practices, like use of storm shelters and bed nets that help people cope with climate stress <p>Using climate information in decision making, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing short term weather forecasts to inform decision-making, for example, by farmer cooperatives, disaster or water managers • Utilizing climate projections or scenarios to inform planning over medium to longer term timescales, for example, for infrastructure or land use planning • Conducting climate vulnerability assessment to inform infrastructure design or planning as “due diligence” <p>This indicator relates most closely to two of the three main categories under the adaptation pillar: support for improved information and analysis, and implementation of climate change strategies. The narrative accompanying this indicator should describe adaptive capacity in the project context and indicate the stakeholders involved.</p> <p>For Hariyo Ban Program, individuals will be counted. Individuals are the people involved in CAPA implementation. Organizations are the CFUGs who implement CAPA, VDCs, Government line agencies involved in CAPA planning process and CFUGs implementing revised CFOPs having climate change adaptation provisions.</p>

Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator is a measure of stakeholders' abilities to understand, plan, and act as climate stresses evolve. The ability to deal with climate change will depend on awareness, information, tools, technical knowledge, organization, and financial resources, which are partly captured by this indicator.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Stakeholders, as defined by the project (e.g., individuals, decision-makers, or organizations).
Use of Indicator	These results will help to estimate the coverage and effectiveness of USAID's portfolio.
Data Source and	Data for this indicator should come from project documentation about activities and stakeholders engaged, ideally validated by surveys or interviews to ensure the use, retention, and continuation of risk-reducing measures, information use, or other forms of adaptive capacity. Project implementers should gather data about stakeholder's capacities through standard M&E procedures, such as semi-annual quarterly and annual reports. A baseline survey or assessment of capabilities should be updated over the course of the project at regular intervals. Provide separate format for monitoring of CAPA & CFOP implementation to capture disaggregated information related to disaster risk reduction and adaptation activities.
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	<i>Reliability:</i> Consistent methods should be used from year to year to capture this indicator. <i>Timeliness:</i> Projects may not be able to report on this indicator in terms of actual use of information or implementation of risk reducing practices in initial years.
How to measure it	# of CAPAs and 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
HBP Target value	15000 persons; Revised target : 119,005; Revised target in January 2016: 158,988persons
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is the start year of the project
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change • Using climate information in decision making

Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and capacity building activities in climate change issues • Preparation and implementation of adaptation plans
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Annual breakdown of target:

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
# of individuals	0	0	4,000	17,677	5,000	56,325	34,160		9,223				52,383	74,860
# of people implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change			3,000	16,465	3,800	56,325	34,160		9,223				50,183	72,790
# of people using climate information in decision making	0	0	1,000	1,212	1,200	858	600		162				2,962	2,070
Revised target														
Total # of individuals							34,760	55,271	9,385				119,005	130,131
# of people implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change							34,160	54,905	9,223				116,173	127,695
# of people using climate							600	366	162				2,832	2,436

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
information in decision making														
Change in target (January 2016)									18,647		825		39,983	
Revised target in January 2016									28,032		825		158,988	130,131
# of people implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change									18,688		800			
# of people using climate information in decision making									292		25			

Indicator	4.8.2-14 : Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance
Definition	<p>Institutions with improved capacity will be better able to govern, coordinate, analyze, advise, or make decisions related to adaptation, clean energy, or sustainable landscapes (e.g., REDD+). “Improvement” can be ascertained using an assessment of capabilities compared with a baseline assessment.</p> <p>Relevant institutions might include public sector entities (ministries, departments, working groups, etc.), private sector entities, community groups (women’s groups, CBOs or NGOs, farmers’ or fishing groups), trade unions, or others.</p> <p>For assessing capabilities, some proxies of institutional capacity to engage with climate change adaptation, clean energy, or sustainable landscapes (including REDD+) could include, but would not be limited to:</p> <p>Providing input to relevant assessment or planning exercises,</p>

	<p>Having certified or technically trained staff,</p> <p>Engaging with stakeholders to ensure that policies, plans, budgets and investments reflect local realities and ensure that local communities benefit from climate change efforts and investments,</p> <p>Having access to equipment or other inputs necessary for planning, assessment and management of climate change topics, or</p> <p>Collaborating with scientists and policymakers, or hosting workshops involving relevant sectors or themes (e.g., agriculture, environment, forestry, energy, and water) to engage with climate change assessments, plans, or activities.</p> <p>The narrative accompanying this indicator should describe the nature and extent of capacity built, and the institution(s) involved. If a project builds capacity of the same two institutions from one year to the next, the same number should be reported each year.</p>
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	Capable institutions are critical for coordinating, planning and engaging with climate change issues. Improved governance is an element of all three pillars of the climate change initiative. It is the second area of emphasis out of three under the adaptation pillar.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of institutions
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to track to what extent institutional capacity building enables successful climate change programs, and to indicate the coverage GCCI efforts.
Data Source	Project implementers will gather data about institutions with improved climate change capacity through standard M&E procedures, such as quarterly and annual reports. A baseline assessment of institutions' capabilities should be considered, which can be updated over the course of the project at regular intervals.
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Precision: This indicator does not indicate effectiveness, only engagement and coverage, Narrative description is important.
How to measure it	Counting number of institutions who have improved capacity to address climate change issues
HBP Target value	2,000; Revised target on January 2016: 2,050
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is start year of project, An initial assessment can be conducted or other sources used to evaluate institutions' capacities to deal with climate change.

Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation capabilities • Sustainable landscapes, e.g., REDD+ capabilities • General climate change capabilities
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and capacity building activities in climate change issues • Preparation and implementation of adaptation plans

Annual breakdown of target:

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
Sustainable Landscapes (e.g. REDD+ capabilities)				141		75		130						346
Adaptation capabilities				200		143		61						404
General climate change capabilities		197		112		392		315						819
Total	200	197	300	453	400	610	500	506	600				2,000	1,766
Change in target (January 2016)									- 316		50		0	
Revised target in January 2016									284		50		2,050	

Regular indicators for Component 3

IR 3.1 Government and civil society understanding on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation options increased

Indicator	3.1.1 Number of organizations (government, civil society and academia) undertaking capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation
Definition	<p>Capacity Building: includes orientation, awareness raising, training, sharing and exposure visits. Number of organizations receiving capacity building training in CCA with support from USG assistance. Number of organizations undertaking capacity building activities on their own.</p> <p>Organizations include government line agencies, CFUGs, CBOs, BZCFUGs etc. who received capacity building training and later conducted training.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	It will contribute to increasing the number of organizations engaged in climate change activities, resulting in greater understanding of climate change and adaptation issues, and involvement in adaptation
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of organizations
Use of Indicator	It will be used to measure attainment of a critical mass of organizations aware of climate change issues
Data source	Partners reports, PIMS, annual progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Does not measure the effectiveness of the capacity building or how it is applied
Baseline	0
How to measure it	Counting number of organizations implementing climate adaptation capacity building activities
HBP Target value	1,500 organizations; Revised target: 825; Revised target on January 2016: 920
Disaggregate (s)	Government and civil society
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Train government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices using training of trainer (TOT) approach

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Gov.	0	-	2	0	20	0	20	0	8		50	0
Civil society	0	-	700	408	500	233	125	209	125		1,450	832
Total	0	-	702	408	520	233	145	0	133		1,500	832
Revised target							125	209	59		825 ⁴¹	832
WOO							1500	1500			1500	1500
Total							1625	1709			2,325	2,332
Change in target (January 2016)									29		95	
Revised target in January 2016 (Regular)									88		920	2,332

⁴¹ The target has been revised downward because the # of organizations who undertake training in climate change adaptation is limited.

Indicator	3.1.2 Number of people (government and civil society) receiving capacity building training in climate change adaptation
Definition	Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives to impart knowledge and information to staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation or mitigation. Sessions that could be informative or educational such as meetings which do not have defined curricula or learning objectives are not counted as training. Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Contributes to increasing the number of people engaged in climate change activities, resulting in greater understanding of climate change and adaptation issues and involvement in adaptation
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	It will be used to measure the number of people with enhanced capacity to understand CC issues. This will help indicate achievements, and gaps in capacity enhancement for future action
Data source	Hariyo Ban training database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Baseline	Zero
Known Data Limitations	Does not measure the effectiveness of the capacity building or how it is applied
How to measure it	Head counting
HBP Target value	9,000 persons: Revised target approved in January 2015: 14,782; revised target on January 2016: 17,532
Disaggregate (s)	Government and civil society

Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices (TOT) • Climate sensitization workshops • TOT on ICVCA • Training on PMERL • Training on adaptation plan preparation
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Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress												
Gov.	50	53	10	137	10	385								575
Civil society	224	256	3,480	4748	3,000	4,501								9,505
Total Regular	274	309	3,490	4,885	3,010	4,886	3,246		1,456				9,000	10,080
WOO					25	27		0					25	27
Grand Total	274	309	3,490	4,885	3,035	4,913	3,246		1,456				9,025	10,107
Revised target Regular							3,246	5,596	1,456				14,782	15,676
Gov.								266						
Civil society								5,330						
Change in target (January 2016)									0		400		2,750	

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress												
Revised target in January 2016									1,456		400		17,532	15,703

Indicator	4.8.2-6 Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance
Definition	<i>Person hours in this indicator has been changed since November 2015, to # of persons, which is same as 3.1.2.</i>
Linkage to Long- Term Outcome or Impact	
Indicator Type	
Unit of Measure	
Use of Indicator	
Data Source	
Reporting Frequency	
Known Data Limitations Validity	
Baseline Timeframe	
How to measure it	
HBP Target value	
Disaggregate(s)	
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Indicator	3.1.3 Number of people participating in climate change adaptation related activities
Definition	Climate change adaptation related activities include a range of activities such as awareness activities, campaigns etc. Training activities are separately measured under indicator 3.1.2
Linkage to long term outcome or impact	This indicator measures the number of people who participate in awareness raising, campaigns etc. This will impart additional knowledge and information on the part of stakeholders and eventually lead to strengthened capacity to address the consequences of climate change.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of this indicator	This indicator will be used to calculate total number of people in the project area benefitting from the climate change adaptation activities.
Data source	Hariyo Ban database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Does not measure whether activity leads to increased resilience/climate adaptation
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Head count/sign in sheets at events
HBP Target value	100,000 persons; Revised target : 309,436 persons; Revised target on January 2016: 352,098 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Integrate climate change issues in existing academic curricula Conduct research/studies and disseminate results to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impacts on biodiversity, water, food security, disaster risk, energy and infrastructure

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
Male		1,566		39,096		86,706		27,930						155,298
Female		1,698		49,245		94,389		33,957						179,289
Total Regular	3,264	3,264	30,000	88,341	30,000	181,095	20,000		16,736				100,000	334,587
Revised target							20,000	61,887	16,736				309,436	334,587
WOO					10,100	10,300	100	76					10,200	10,376
Grand Total	3,264	3,264	30,000	88,341	40,100	191,395	20,100	61,963	16,736				319,636	344,887
Change in target (January 2016)									0		775		42,662	
Revised target in January 2016									16,736		775		352,098	344,887

IR 3.2 Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded

Indicator	3.2.1 Number of vulnerable people benefiting from the implementation of community adaptation plans
Definition	<p>Vulnerable people/households: People identified as vulnerable in CAPA/LAPAs</p> <p>Community adaptation plan of action (CAPA): is the plan prepared by the community and fed into local adaptation plan of action (LAPA) to address the adverse effects of the climate at local (e.g. VDC, district) level.</p> <p>The preparation of community adaptation plans includes vulnerability assessment which identifies both community and ecosystem vulnerability. Hariyo Ban will support preparation of CAPA/LAPAs and also their implementation. An assessment will be made on how people benefit from the implementation of the adaptation plans and how equipped they are to address the disaster risks in their community.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This will be used to measure community and ecosystem resilience
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	Assess progress on the reach of Hariyo Ban's community adaptation work
Data source	Community/group records, community register, VDC reports, field monitoring reports, project reports, activity completion reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Does not indicate to what degree vulnerability is reduced
Baseline	Zero (number of people documented as benefiting); CAPAs prepared: 1,031 (CHAL: 639 & TAL: 392), total LAPAs: 89 (CHAL: 10 & TAL: 79)

How to measure it	<p>1. Households x number of people per household receiving support from CAPA and/or LAPA implementation. In addition number of sites with CAPA/LAPA implementation will be recorded</p> <p>2. Perception mapping to assess whether people have benefitted from CAPA/LAPA implementation.</p>
HBP Target value	<p>1. 12,000 persons; Revised target : 153,056; 300 CAPAs/LAPAs implemented; Revised target after realignment: 178,906 people; Revised target on January 2016: 226,176 persons</p> <p>2. No target</p>
Disaggregate (s)	Sex
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and field test integrated vulnerability assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystems • Build capacity at all levels and conduct vulnerability assessments • Provide inputs on ecosystem vulnerability from other levels (e.g. river basin) • Develop and support implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive community adaptation plans

Annual breakdown of targets (same as 3.1)

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Male				9,993		41,399						51,392
Female				10,401		43,088						53,489
Total ⁴²	-	-	3,000	20,394	5,000	84,487	2,500		1,500		12,000	104,881
# of CAPA/LAPA implemented for the first time				85		101	100		14		300	329
Revised target							30,000		18,175		153,056 ⁴³	
Target reduced for realigned activities							0		0		0	
Target increased for realigned activities							24,950		900		25,850	
Total revised target after realignment							54,950	102,220	19,075		178,906	207,101
Male								50,088				101,480
Female								52,132				105,621
Change in target (January 2016)									0		47,270	
Revised target in January 2016									19,075		226,176	207,101

⁴² These figures are based on number of people per CAPA/LAPA activity; where multiple activities have been implemented, some people may be counted multiple times

⁴³ This target has been revised as it was already exceeded, in light of the strong demand from communities and VDC officials to support adaptation plans.

Indicator	3.2.2 No. of vulnerable sites showing improved biophysical condition after implementing community adaptation plans
Definition	<p>Improved biophysical condition denotes watershed area with, for example, improved soil fertility, decreased erosion & landslides, land afforested, flood plain vegetation restored, ecosystem restored etc.</p> <p>Only those sites having ecosystem improvement components will be considered for this indicator. Improved biophysical condition should make areas less vulnerable to climate, and should enable them to provide greater ecosystem services. If measured in significant areas, this contributes to indicator 2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Link to ecosystem resilience and environmental sustainability
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of sites
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to better understand ecosystem resilience to the consequences of climate change. Improved biophysical condition is linked with better ecosystem condition and improved livelihoods as well through the increased availability of various ecosystem services.
Data source	Field office reports, PIMS, CFUG records, related district line agency reports
Reporting Frequency	2015 and 2016
Known Data Limitations	In a changing world, 'improved biophysical condition' becomes a moving target as climate change affects ecosystem function and modifies habitat types.
How to measure it	Observation and assessment of vulnerable sites; CFUG FOP inventory data from representative sample CFUGs ; watershed management reports, Report on habitat improvement in PAs, reports on plantation establishment and survival from partners, sample verification from perception mapping
Baseline	0

HBP Target value	80 vulnerable sites; revised target approved in January 2015: 50; Revised target on January 2016: 64
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Develop and support implementation of community adaptation plans and PA/watershed climate smart adaptation plans

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
CHAL								17				17
TAL								27				27
Total	0	-	10	0	20		30		20		80	
Revised target							30	44	20		50	44
Change in target (January 2016)									0		14	
Revised target in January 2016									20		64	44

Indicator	3.2.3 Number of organizations providing funds for implementation of CAPAs/LAPAs and resources leveraged⁴⁴
Definition	Adaptation plans prepared by communities in many cases require substantial resources to implement planned activities for a period of five years and beyond. Community engagement and support of all stakeholders are essential to make the plan successful. For this, Hariyo Ban Program will provide seed funding and limited technical assistance to implement activities; however, further financial and technical support may be needed from other agencies. Leveraging resources means accessing and efficiently using additional funds from government and non-government organizations outside of Hariyo Ban program. It does not include in-kind contributions.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	It will contribute to implementation of adaptation, and learning from adaptation practices.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of organizations providing leveraged funds for CAPA/LAPA implementation, and amount leveraged
Use of Indicator	The higher the number of organizations leveraging the human and financial resources, the better. Application of leveraging approach is more sustainable as communities will have more resources and increased ownership of the processes and results.
Data source	Community/groups records, community registers, VDC reports, project reports.
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Measures resources leveraged but does not indicate how they are used
Baseline	No baseline
How to measure it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counting number of organizations providing funds (CAPA and LAPA) • amount leveraged (NRs)
HBP Target value	# of organizations providing support: 300; Amount leveraged NRs. 20 million; Revised target on January 2016: NRs. 21,453,761

⁴⁴ New indicator in 2015

Disaggregate (s)	
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate sensitization and awareness campaigns • Participatory assessments and adaptation planning by building capacity of the local authorities and CBOs in resource leveraging • Monitoring trends in adaptation planning and resource leveraging

Annual breakdown of targets⁴⁵

Amount of funds leveraged by Adaptation Communities (NRs)

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Funds leveraged						6,240,940	8,000,000	9,453,761	5,759,060		20,000,000	15,694,701
Change in target (January 2016)									0		1,453,761	
Revised target in January 2016									5,759,060		21,453,761	

and type of organizations providing funds for Adaptation Plan implementation

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Total # organizations						n/a	200	111	100		300	111
Change in target (January 2016)									89		0	
Revised target in January 2016									189		300	

⁴⁵ Information will be collected officially once revised PMP is approved

Indicator	4.8.1-20 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance
Definition	Where existing vulnerability assessments carried out under national or donor processes are not sufficient for developing and implementing an adaptation program, a climate vulnerability assessment should be conducted using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders. Best practices include the participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems; identification of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimates of potential impacts; and assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system to climate stresses.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Vulnerability assessments that take climate and non-climate stressors into account form the basis for adaptation programming by presenting an integrated problem analysis. A vulnerability assessment should inform, and will help to justify, an adaptation program by indicating why certain strategies or activities are necessary to minimize exposure to climate stress, reduce sensitivity, or strengthen adaptive capacity. A range of methods may be used, depending on the decision context, including participatory workshops, community-based PRA-type assessments, economic assessments, risk and vulnerability mapping, etc.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of assessments
Use of Indicator	Will be used in adaptation plan preparation
Data source	HBP database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	0
How to measure it	Counting numbers of vulnerability assessment conducted
HBP Target value	700; Revised target in January 2016: 527
Disaggregate by	None

Key activities contributing to this indicator	Underlying causes of poverty and vulnerability analysis (UCPVA)
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Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
# of sites	10	14	233	209	200	218	200	61	57		700	502
Recovery target									25		25	
Change in target (January 2016)									-57		-198	
Revised target in January 2016									25		527	

IR 3.3 Participatory and simplified systems for vulnerability monitoring established

Indicator	3.3.1 Number of organizations (government and civil society) using standard participatory vulnerability monitoring system and tools
Definition	<p>Standard participatory vulnerability monitoring system and tools: denotes PMERL and LAPA framework methodologies, including variation that communities may develop and adapt themselves.</p> <p>Civil society organizations include CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups and NGOs.</p> <p>Government organizations include line agencies at district level implementing climate change adaptation program (DFOs and DSCOs).</p> <p>Hariyo Ban Program will provide a number of training sessions on PMERL and LAPA tools to different organizations. Those organizations that have actually used the PMERL and LAPA systems will be monitored.</p> <p>‘Using’ means substantially applying monitoring methodologies and tools, including adapted tools developed by communities. There must be documented evidence (meeting minutes, general assembly reports, revised CAPAs etc.)</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	It will contribute to learning from adaptation plan implementation
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of organizations
Use of Indicator	The higher the number of organizations using the participatory approach, the better. Application of participatory approaches is more sustainable as communities will have better ownership of the processes.
Data source	Meeting minutes, general assembly reports, revised CAPAs etc.)
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	No measure of how effectively the tools are used, or how the results are applied
Baseline	MoSTE, WWF, Practical Action, Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Rupantaran Nepal
How to measure it	Counting number of Hariyo Ban supported organizations using adaptation monitoring tools, through review of documented evidence (meeting minutes, general assembly reports, revised CAPAs etc.)

HBP Target value	120 organizations
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and field test a participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring • Implement the PM&E for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of the local authorities and CBOs and institutionalization of monitoring system • Monitor trends in climate variability and change at landscape level

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Total	0	-	30	0	50	90	30	30	0		120	120

IR 3.4 Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported

Indicator	3.4.1 Number of new or existing policies and strategies on climate change adaptation supported (proposed, adopted and/or implemented)
Definition	<p>Policies and strategies: denotes any law, plan, act and regulation of Government with its due process initiated. They include the MOSTE, MOFSC, MOFALD, policies at national and district levels</p> <p>Supported: proposed, adopted, disseminated and/or implemented</p> <p>Policy awareness of stakeholders and the general public is crucial. Hence, Hariyo Ban will support wide dissemination of policy documents and conduct awareness activities for wider understanding.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator will reflect the greater level of linkage with micro and macro level issues on climate change policies.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of policies supported
Use of Indicator	Results from this indicator will be used to review progress on policy support
Data source	Policy documents, annual progress reports of Government and Hariyo Ban
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	The effectiveness of the policies is not measured
Baseline	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 Development Strategy
How to measure it	Policy document review

HBP Target	Three policies and/or strategies on climate change adaptation will be supported (proposed, adopted, disseminated and/or implemented); Revised target on January 2016: Four policies and/or strategies
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Support CFUGs, FECOFUN and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues Disseminate climate and adaptation information to their constituencies

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Policy	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	3	1		3	4
Change in target (January 2016)									-1		1	
Revised target in January 2016									0		4	

Indicator	3.4.2 Number of issue based campaigns on climate change adaptation supported
Definition	Issues based campaign denotes activities around specific environmental and social issues contributing to policy discourse (development, amendment and effective implementation) and does not include general awareness events on sensitization about climate change issues. Such campaigns could be rallies, negotiation meetings, memorandum submission, etc. It was previously interpreted more broadly; from third year on, will be more narrowly defined, as the definition above.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This will contribute to policy development, amendment and effective implementations
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of issue based campaigns. In addition, # of issues will be recorded but this is not a target.
Use of Indicator	This will be used to understand the scale of advocacy campaigns covering various issues.
Data source	Training reports, registers, partners' reports including FECOFUN, PIMS
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Effectiveness of campaigns is not measured
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	# of issue based campaigns, In addition, # of issues and # of policies targeted are also recorded for deeper analysis and progress reporting
HBP Target value	255 issue based campaigns (target revised based on year 1 progress); Revised target in January 2016: 0
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish, follow and strengthen Hariyo Ban community learning action centers (CLACs) in priority communities to implement issue-based advocacy • Support to CFUGs and other CBOs to conduct issue-based campaigns on climate change

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Total	55	85	50	142	50		50		50		255	227
As per revised definition						1						1
Revised target ⁴⁶							0		0		25	
Change in target (January 2016)											-25	
Revised target in January 2016											0	

⁴⁶ The target has been deleted because general awareness campaigns were excluded from year 3 as explained above. There are no policy campaigns as Hariyo Ban is focusing on implementing the new climate policy; advocacy is not a priority at this stage.

Indicator	3.4.3 Number of local level plans integrating climate change adaptation
Definition	Local level plan denotes: CFOPs, scientific forest management plans, DDC/ VDC annual development plans, watershed management plans and protected area management plans that integrate climate change adaptation.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Will contribute to mainstreaming climate change issues in forest and biodiversity management
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of plans
Use of Indicator	To understand better the local policy environment, and to see the extent to which climate change is being mainstreamed
Data source	VDC/DDC plans, CFUGs' CFOPs, field monitoring reports, projects reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Only counts the number of plans; does not measure the effectiveness of the adaptation integration
Baseline	Total 54 CFOPs incorporating adaptation activities in CHAL
How to measure it	From Hariyo Ban reports
HBP Target value	400 plans: CFOPs, scientific management plans, DDC/ VDC annual development plans, watershed management plans and protected area management plans that mainstream climate adaptation. Revised plan : 405; Revised target in January 2016: 441 Note that if MSFP undertakes CFOP revision as advised by MoFSC and Hariyo Ban consequently reduces its activity in this area, we will reduce the target.
Disaggregate (s)	

Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local authorities to integrate CC into existing development planning • Support local authorities to develop skill and knowledge to make regular development plans with vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning incorporated
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Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Total	4	0	300	141	200	80	100		96		700	221
Revised target							125	132	59		405 ⁴⁷	353
Change in target (January 2016)									29		36	
Revised target in January 2016									88		441	

⁴⁷ CAPA/LAPAs are climate smart documents. Hence, only revised CFOPs have been included in the climate change mainstreamed documents.

Component: Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)

Objective for cross-cutting theme: To mainstream gender and social inclusion in Hariyo Ban Program initiatives

Strengthened roles of women and marginalized communities in NRM, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.

Indicator	GESI 1: % representation of women, marginalized and socially excluded people on NRM groups' decision making bodies
Definition	<p>Hariyo Ban will work through NRM groups to support improvement of natural resource governance. Groups include: CFUGs, collaborative forest management committees (CFMCs), leasehold forestry groups (LFGs), buffer-zone user committees (BZUCs), conservation area management committees and water users groups/associations (WUG/As). These groups are facing challenges of elite capture, and of improving accountability, transparency and equitable resource management. The indicator will contribute in analyzing representation of women and other excluded people in these NRM groups' decision-making bodies.</p> <p>Reported as percentage representation of women, Dalits and Janajatis in decision making bodies, which provides a reference for changes in percentage representation in subsequent years as a result of USG assistance.</p> <p>In terms of women, representation on CFUG Executive Committees as Chairperson or Secretary will also be measured as it is in line with Community Forestry Development Guideline 2065.</p> <p>Dalit and Janajatis representation in two out of four key positions, namely Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer, will be measured.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Representation of women and marginalized communities in decision-making positions in NRM groups is crucial for equitable benefit sharing and active roles in forest management. This can contribute to more sustainable forest management through wider participation and benefit sharing, taking into account the needs of those who are often most dependent on forests but have not hitherto had a voice.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Use of Indicator	<p>Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resource governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs.</p> <p>It also contributes to achieve following overarching outcomes outlined in USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, 2012:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services economic, social, political, and cultural; • Increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision making in households, communities, and societies.
Data source	Project database; study reports; case studies.
Reporting Frequency	2015 and 2016
Known Data Limitations	Baseline survey has collected information only in sampled areas, so further information will be collected from other areas Hariyo Ban is working in, for additional baseline information. Also, membership of committees does not necessarily lead to strong participation in leadership.
Baseline	47% of the NRM groups have women either as Chairperson or Secretary (Hariyo Ban Rapid Assessment, 2013) 52% of NRM groups have representation of Janajatis and Dalits in at least two key decision making positions (2013)
How to measure it	Analysis of representation of women and socially excluded groups will be conducted in selected Hariyo Ban sites
HBP Target value	At least 60% of the NRM groups will have women either as Chairperson or Secretary. At least 60% of NRM groups will have representation of Janajatis and Dalits in at least two key decision making positions
Disaggregate (s)	
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and social accountability capacity building. • NRM governance promotion and capacity building initiatives. • Formation and mobilization of Community Learning and Action Centers

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
% of NRM groups having women either as Chairperson or Secretary							50%		60%			
% of NRM groups having Janajatis and Dalits in at least 2 key decision making positions							50%		60%			

Indicator	GESI 2: % gender based violence reduced at household and community level in relation to NRM and biodiversity conservation.
Definition	<p>Gender-based violence: 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. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; threats; coercion; arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and economic deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life. Women and girls are the most at risk and most affected by gender-based violence. Consequently, the terms “violence against women” and “gender-based violence” are often used interchangeably. Regardless of the target, gender-based violence is rooted in structural inequalities between men and women and is characterized by the use and abuse of physical, emotional, or financial power and control.⁴⁸</p> <p>Reported as increased understanding of gender based violence and its management before and after attending selected GESI sensitive events. Percentages of men and women reporting gender based violence in households engaged in NRM and biodiversity conservation in program areas will be recorded. In addition, community level violence faced and managed by emerging leaders will also be documented.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	The indicator will contribute in ensuring meaningful and effective participation of women in the leadership and decision making positions of NRM and biodiversity conservation.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Perception mapping, case study and research.
Use of Indicator	<p>Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards leadership development of women and excluded groups in NRM and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>The indicator contributes in achieving the following outcome outlined in USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services economic, social, political, and cultural; • Reduce gender based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities.
Data source	GESI related study reports
Reporting Frequency	2016

⁴⁸ United States Strategy to prevent and respond to the Gender based violence globally, USAID, 2012

Known Data Limitations	To the best of our knowledge there has been no previous analysis of the prevalence of gender based violence in NRM and forest management, so we will be learning about data limitations as we go along
Baseline	60% of women engaged in conservation sector experienced some forms (economic, sexual, physical and psychological) of gender based violence based on study conducted in four sample districts namely Chitwan/Nawalparasi, Gorkha and Kanchanpur. (GBV study report, Hariyo Ban, 2014)
How to measure it	Study to analyze status of gender based violence in NRM sector at the end of the project to track the changes in the same sample districts.
HBP Target value	No target. Hariyo Ban will strive to reduce gender-based violence at household and community level in relation to NRM and biodiversity conservation as much as possible.
Disaggregate (s)	Sample districts
Key activities contributing to this indicator	GESI sensitization events together with leadership training. Supporting activities include initiatives of NRM governance including CLAC and other social accountability capacity building initiatives.

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Chitwan/Nawalparasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanchanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gorkha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GESI provisions mainstreamed in policies/guidelines and implemented.

Indicator	GESI 3: Gender and social inclusion mainstreamed in national government policies on biodiversity conservation, REDD+ and climate change adaptation
Definition	<p>Policies and strategies denote any policies, strategies, plans, acts and regulations of government. This indicator also incorporates international commitment ratified by relevant government agencies.</p> <p>The Gender and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming Strategy, 2008 adopted by Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation is a key document. The strategy clearly identifies four focus areas: gender sensitive policies, norms and guidelines; gender and governance sensitive organizational development; gender sensitive budget, program and monitoring; and equitable access to resources, decision-making and benefits.</p> <p>Hariyo Ban will provide policy support to government agencies to promote GESI related policy provisions as well as providing policy inputs to make new or revised policies more sensitive to gender and social inclusion.</p> <p>Community Forest Development Program Guideline 2065 outlines gender equality and social inclusion provisions. Some of the key provisions on representation are:</p> <p>User committee should ensure 50% representation of women. Remaining 50% should ensure proportional representation of poor, Dalits, Indigenous and Janajatis.</p> <p>In the User Committee, either the chairperson or the secretary’s position should be held by a woman.</p> <p>Information on head of household should contain names of both men and women household heads. Both of them should be encouraged to participate in decision making processes.</p> <p>Similarly, provisions related to fund management are:</p> <p>At least 35% of community forest group income should be invested in livelihood improvement programs targeted to poor women, Dalit, indigenous and Janajatis based on the results of poverty ranking</p> <p>Funds should be handled with joint signature of chairperson, and secretary or treasurer. One of the signatories should be a woman.</p> <p>Ministry of Environment is developing a plan of action for mainstreaming gender in climate change work in Nepal.</p>

	Implementation status of these gender equality and social inclusion provisions should be tracked to ensure effective implementation. Therefore, the indicator will be based on measuring changes made in implementation of policy as well as providing policy inputs in reviewing and revising the existing policies.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure in creating a favorable policy environment from the gender equality and social inclusion perspective.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of provisions mainstreamed
Use of Indicator	<p>Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards meaningful and effective participation of women and socially excluded groups by creating favorable policy environment.</p> <p>It contributes in achieving three overarching outcomes outlined in USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services – economic, social, political, and cultural • Reduce gender based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities • Increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision making in households, communities, and societies. <p>Within a project, this indicator informs progress on influencing gender equality and social inclusion sensitive policy environment, and when aggregated it shows scale of investment across the Agency. Informs gender equality and social inclusion sensitive project planning and management, and may be reported to Congress and other stakeholders.</p>
Data source	Forest operational plans/management plans, climate change mitigation/adaptation plans, periodic reports, periodic database (Hariyo Ban Program and GLA)
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Does not measure the effectiveness of implementation of the mainstreamed GESI provisions

Baseline	Zero value
How to measure it	Policy review and analysis will be conducted. Besides, there will be review of policy inputs provided to government agencies and civil society sector.
HBP Target value	At least 4 policies and guidelines during the project period.
Disaggregate (s)	N/A
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Activities related to policy advocacy and research

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress										
Policy	-	-	-	-	0	2	2	2	2		4	2

New earthquake recovery work indicators

Indicator	Number of people with increased capacity to recover from disaster and/or for disaster risk reduction
Definition	<p>This indicator measures the number of people with increased capacity to recover from existing disasters, and/or with increased capacity to avoid or reduce the impacts of future disasters. Types of activity that increase capacity are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building at community/water catchment level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of early warning systems • Establishment or improvement of flood, earthquake and landslide protection (e.g. through hard infrastructure and/or bioengineering; or DRR planning (excluding regular DRR planning in Component 3) • Re-establishment of community infrastructure (e.g. water systems); and community institutions and/or their functions (e.g. CFUGs, water users groups, women's groups) • Restoration of physical access to services, resources, markets, etc. • Reduction of human-wildlife conflict risk related to disaster • GESI capacity building activities that build capacity to recover from existing disasters or withstand future disasters better. <p>Note that this indicator excludes livelihoods and cash-for-work beneficiaries who will be monitored separately through other indicators. It also excludes DRR work in CAPA and LAPA implementation, to avoid double-counting.</p> 2. Capacity building for facilitators of green recovery, reconstruction and DRR <p>Building on the results of the REA and PDNA, and previous GRRT work, Hariyo Ban will build further capacity for green recovery and reconstruction through a cascading approach. This will include an expanded training of trainers workshop at central level, followed by field level training for staff of DDRCs, district line agencies, local NGOs and selected VDC representatives. There may also be specialized training, e.g. for donors, and for training institutions. Participants who attend a formal course/workshop with a curriculum will be counted.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened capacities will help communities recover more rapidly from disasters, restoring security, well-being, and forest management. This will help to reduce post-disaster pressure on forests which is resulting, for example, from temporary loss of control by CFUGs, and displacement. Communities with increased capacity to withstand future disasters are less likely to place sudden additional pressure on forests. 2. Capacity building for those promoting the integration of green recovery and reconstruction policy and practice will help reduce adverse environmental impacts of: recovery and reconstruction following the 2015 earthquake;
Indicator Type	Output

Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to estimate the outreach of the recovery work particularly on increased capacity.
Data source	Hariyo Ban database; training records; headcounts from community and watershed activities
Reporting Frequency	Six monthly, annual
Known Data Limitations	Double counting of participants who take part in multiple activities is possible. Also the community itself, receiving recovery support from multiple agencies for same activity. Similarly, the coverage of early warning systems is difficult to establish.
Baseline	Not applicable, as it is difficult to establish baseline for new indicators.
How to measure it	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community/watershed activities: headcount 2. Facilitators of green recovery, reconstruction and DRR: sign-up sheets to training courses/workshops (note that there could be double counting if one person attends more than one course as a trainee)
HBP Target value	22,500; Revised target with new recovery funding: 82,900
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, landscapes, district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRRT training • School capacity building with DRM and WASH, with water source protection in pilot sites and leveraging • Flood early warning and risk awareness

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
# of people: realigned funds	-	-	-	-	-	-			22,500				22,500	
New recovery funding target									53,750		6,650		60,400	
Revised total target									76,250		6,650		82,900	

Indicator	Length of trail repaired/built
Definition	<p>A large number of trails have been damaged by the earthquake and this has severely disrupted mobility of local people and tourists, and transportation of goods in the Hariyo Ban working areas, particularly in Manaslu and Langtang. As a result, thousands of people engaged in tourism have lost their jobs and goods are not coming in and out, badly affecting the local economy and causing hardship to local people. Hence, Hariyo Ban is supporting renovation or rebuilding of foot trails to ease safe and smooth mobility.</p> <p>This indicator measures only the length of trail actually restored. It does not measure the whole length of a trail, if only parts of it require restoration.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	If local access is restored, local people can gain access to social services and markets, and tourism can recover. Essential supplies will reach remote areas. This will help to restart local economies, and reduce post-earthquake dependence of local people on forests for subsistence and some reconstruction needs, hence reducing unsustainable pressure on forests.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Km
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to measure the progress of Hariyo Ban Program on helping restore rural access through trail improvement.
Data source	Hariyo Ban database
Reporting Frequency	Semi-annual, Annual
Known Data Limitations	The level of effort to restore a section of trail varies greatly with the nature of trail damage, the terrain, substrate, availability of building materials, level of traffic the trail receives, etc. Hence a large amount of effort and funds could be invested in a few meters of trail to cross a difficult section, whereas in another place a relatively small effort/investment might restore a greater length of trail. In addition, the indicator does not measure the number of people benefiting from the restored trail, or the increase in economic activity as a result of the restoration.
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Measurement of length of trail rebuilt (km)
HBP Target value	2; Revised target with new recovery funding: 22 km
Disaggregate (s)	Districts

Key activities contributing to this indicator	Foot trail improvement Landslide treatment Construction of new trails in areas where old trails are not viable
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Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
Length of trail (km): realigned funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		2		2	
New recovery funding target	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20		20	
Revised total target									22		22	

Indicator	Number of person days of employment generated through cash-for-work
Definition	The cash-for-work indicator is measured in person days. Normally it will be based on a 7-hour work day. This indicator has been added to Hariyo Ban's PMP because it would be very difficult to track the number of individuals benefiting from cash-for-work, and there could be double counting with livelihoods indicator 1.4.1.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Cash-for-work is a mechanism to help poor, disaster-impacted households earn cash to help with early recovery: for example, for rebuilding shelters; buying seeds, tools or livestock to restart agriculture; or paying school costs so that children can stay in school. It helps them jump-start the recovery process to rebuild their lives, and reduces dependency on local forests as a result of the earthquake.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of person days
Use of Indicator	The indicator will be used to understand the extent of employment supported for earthquake affected communities.
Data source	Hariyo Ban database
Reporting Frequency	Semi-annual, annual
Known Data Limitations	The indicator does not measure how effective the cash is in rebuilding people's lives
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Daily attendance sheets for cash-for-work programs
HBP Target value	105,000
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, geographic
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Rebuilding/rehabilitating community assets such as community buildings, roads, trails, irrigation systems, water supply systems, schools, playgrounds and other infrastructure that has been damaged in the earthquake

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress										
# of person days: realigned funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
New recovery funding target	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000		25,000		105,000	
Revised total target									80,000		25,000		105,000	

Indicator	Number of women-headed households benefitting from recovery work
Definition	The head of the household is the member (man or woman) in the household acknowledged as head by the other members. The head usually has primary authority and responsibility in managing household affairs and knows the most about other members of the household. (source: http://cbs.gov.np/?p=717 . Women headed households are households with a woman head. In Nepal, in women-headed households the husband may be absent because he has migrated; or the woman may be unmarried or a widow.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	In Hariyo Ban's GESI component there is a strong focus on benefiting forest-dependent women, especially marginalized and poor women. Women who are heads of households carry additional responsibilities on top of heavy workloads. Women-headed households are sometimes poorer than men-headed households, especially if there is no remittance coming in, and are often less able to take part in decision making in the community than men-headed households. Hence ensuring that women-headed households benefit from earthquake recovery work and are not left out is very important. This will help reduce the dependency of these households on forest products, and hence reduce unsustainable pressures on forests.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of households
Use of Indicator	Assess whether we are reaching this needy group, and whether we need to make any adjustments in the program to improve our reach
Data source	Database
Reporting Frequency	Semi-annual, annual
Known Data Limitations	Challenges of identifying women-headed households accurately in the rapidly changing socio-economic situation after the earthquake
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Woman-headed households will be identified
HBP Target value	1200 HH (National figure is 25.73% woman headed households (National Census 2011, CBS))
Disaggregate (s)	By districts, caste/ethnicity

Key activities contributing to this indicator	Livestock restocking, cash for work, GESI in recovery activities targeted to households
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Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
# of HHs: realigned funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of HHs: new recovery funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200		1,200	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200		1,200	

Indicator	Number of women and adolescent girls benefitting from recovery work
Definition	<p>Women means all women directly participating in Hariyo Ban earthquake recovery work. Within this category, we will endeavor to document single women separately. Single women include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divorcee single women: those who have legal ending of a marriage • Separated single women: those who have stopped living together as a couple • Unmarried single women: those who are unmarried till the age of 35 • Widows: defined as women whose husbands have died and who have not married again <p>Adolescent Girls are aged from 10 to 19 years as defined by the World Health Organization⁴⁹</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>Women and girls are particularly vulnerable during and after disasters. They also play important roles in natural resource management, yet they often have little say in decision making over the management of their resources, and may also struggle for resource access. Hariyo Ban has a major focus on empowering women and girls to manage their resources sustainably, and to improve their lives. The earthquake seriously affected the lives of girls and women in parts of CHAL; hence Hariyo Ban is helping them to restore their lives and build their roles in their communities in ways that promote sustainable natural resource management and human well-being.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of women; number of single women; and number of adolescent girls
Use of Indicator	Measure our focus on hard-to-reach people
Data source	Database
Reporting Frequency	Semi-annual, annual
Known Data Limitations	We will measure women participating in recovery work supported by Hariyo Ban; however there is a possibility that people could participate without any lasting benefit.
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Head counting
HBP Target value	500

⁴⁹ http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/topics/adolescence/dev/en/, downloaded 18 August 2015

Disaggregate (s)	Number of single women, number of adolescent girls
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GESI in recovery activities targeted to earthquake affected people • Skill based training targeted to youth • Livelihood improvement activities

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress								
# of women: realigned funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
# of women: new recovery funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500		500	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500		500	

Annex 3: Hariyo Ban working areas

Hariyo Ban working areas

The Hariyo Ban Program implemented activities in 2 Sub metropolitan city, 320 VDCs and 31 Municipalities of 26 districts during this year. In TAL, HBP implemented activities in 1 Sub-Metropolitan city, 21 Municipalities and 117 VDCs of 12 districts.

Hariyo Ban Program coverage in TAL

Corridor/bottleneck /basin/watershed	District	VDC/municipality	Remarks
Kamdi Corridor Banke National Park	Banke	Baijapur, Basudevpur, Binauna, Chisapani, Kachanapur, Kamdi, Mahadevpuri, Manikapur, Naubasta, Phattepur and Saigaun VDCs; Kohalpur Municipality	11 VDCs 1 Municipality
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Bara	Amlekhganj and Manaharwa VDCs; Gadimai and Nijgadh Municipalities	2 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Karnali Corridor Banke National Park	Bardia	Baganaha, Baniyabhar, Deudakala, Dhadhwar, Gola, Manau, Neulapur, Padanaha, Pashupatinagar, Patabhar, Sivapur, Suryapatawa and Thakurdwara VDCs; Gulariya and Rajapur Municipalities	13 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Barandabhar Corridor	Chitwan	Bachhauri, Bagauda, Dahakhani, Gitanagar, Jutpani, Kabilas, Madi, Mangalpur, Padampur, Parbatipur, Piple, Shaktikhor and Siddi VDCs; Bharatpur, Narayani, Khairahani and Ratnanagar Municipalities	13 VDCs 4 Municipalities
Kamdi Corridor	Dang	Bela, Dhikpur, Duruwa, Gadhawa, Gangapraspur, Gobardiya, Goltakuri, Halwar, Hapur, Hekuli, Lalmatiya, Laxmipur, Panchakule, Pawan Nagar, Phulbari, Rajpur, Satbariya, Saudiyar, Sisahaniya, Tarigaun and Urahari VDCs; Ghorahi and Tulsipur Municipalities	21 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Karnali Corridor	Kailali	Dhansinghapur, Dododhara, Durgauli, Godawari, Joshipur, Khailad, Narayanpur, Pathariya, Sugarkhal, Thapapur and Urma VDCs; Attariya, Dhangadhi Lamki-Chuha and Tikapur Municipalities	11 VDCs 4 Municipalities
Brahmadev / Laljhadi Corridor	Kanchanpur	Baisi Bichawa, Beldandi, Daijee, Dekhatbhuli, Krishnapur, Raikawar Bichawa, Rauteli Bichawa, Sankarpur and Suda VDCs; Bhimdatta and Jhalari-Pipladi Municipalities	9 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Makwanpur	Bhaise, Daman, Handikhola, Manahari, Palung and Shreepur Chhatiwan; Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City	6 VDCs 1 Sub-Metropolitan city
Kali Gandaki/ Barandabhar Corridor	Nawalparasi	Deurali, Dhaubadi, Dumkibas, Hupsekot, Kolhuwa, Kumarwanti, Makar, Naram, Narayani, Rajahar, Ratanapur, Ruchang, Rupauliya, Shivmandir, Sunwal and Tamasariya VDCs	16 VDCs 3 Municipalities

		Devachuli, Gaidakot and Kawaswoti Municipalities	
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Parsa	Bagbana, Birwaguthi, Harpur, Madhuban Mathaul, Nirmal Basti, Subarnapur and Thori VDCs	7 VDCs
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Rautahat	Dumariya (Matiauna), Kakanpur, Laxminiya Do. and Rangapur VDCs; Chandrapur Municipality	4 VDCs 1 Municipality
Banke National Park	Surkhet	Chhinchu, Hariharpur, Lekhparajul and Taranga VDCs	4 VDCs
In TAL, Hariyo Ban Program has worked in 1 Sub-Metropolitan city, 21 Municipalities and 117 VDCs of 12 districts in TAL.			

Hariyo Ban Program coverage in CHAL

Corridor/bottleneck/basin/watershed	District	VDC	Remarks
Barandabhar Corridor	Chitwan	Bachhauri, Bagauda, Dahakhani, Gitanagar, Jutpani, Kabilas, Madi, Mangalpur, Padampur, Parbatipur, Piple, Shaktikhor and Siddi VDCs; Bharatpur, Narayani, Khairahani and Ratnanagar Municipalities	13 VDCs 4 Municipalities
Trishuli/Budi Gandaki River Basin	Dhading	Benighat, Dhussa, Gajuri, Jogimara, Kumpur and Salang VDCs	6 VDCs
Daraundi River Basin	Gorkha	Bakrang, Barpak, Bihi, Chhekampar, Chhoprak, Chumchet, Deurali, Gankhu, Ghyachok, Jaubari, Khoplang, Lho, Masel, Mirkot, Muchhok, Pandrung, Prok, Samagaun, Saurpani, Shreenathkot, Simjung, Sirdibas, Takukot, Takumajh Lakuribot, Tandrang and Taple VDCs; Gorkha Municipality	26 VDCs 1 Municipality
Kali Gandaki River Basin	Gulmi	Arkawang, Birbas, Darling, Dhurkot Rajasthal, Digam, Gaundakot, Hastichaur, Malagiri, Neta, Paralmi, Purkot Daha, Shantipur, Simichaur and Wamitaksar VDCs; Resunga Municipality	14 VDCs 1 Municipality
Seti River Basin / Sukhaurakhola Sub-Watershed	Kaski	Arba Vijaya, Armala, Bhachok, Bharat Pokhari, Chapakot, Dangsing, Dhampus, Dhikur Pokhari, Dhital, Ghachok, Ghandruk, Hansapur, Kahun, Kaskikot, Lahachok, Lumle, Lwangghalel, Machhapuchchhre, Majhthana, Mijuredada, Namarjung, Parche, Ribhan, Rupakot, Saimarang, Salyan, Sardikhola, Sildujure, Thumakodada and Valam VDCs; Lekhnath Municipality; Pokhara Sub-metropolitan City	30 VDCs 1 Municipality 1 Sub metropolitan city
Marsyangdi River Basin	Lamjung	Archalbot, Bahundanda, Banjhakhet, Bharte, Bhoje, Bhorletar, Bhujung, Bhulbhule, Chiti, Ghanpokhara, Ghermu, Hiletaksar, Jita, Karapu, Khudi, Kunchha, Mohoriyakot, Nauthar, Parewadanda, Pasagaun, Ramgha, Shree Bhanjyang, Simpani, Sundarbazar, Suryapal, Taghring, Tangrang Taksar, Tarku, Tarkughat and Uttar Kanya VDCs; Besishahar Municipality	30 VDCs 1 Municipality

Annapurna Conservation Area	Manang	Bhraka, Chame, Dharapani, Fu, Ghyaru, Khangsar, Manang, Nar, Ngawal, Pisang, Tachai Bagarchhap, Tanki Manang and Thoche VDCs	13 VDCs
Annapurna Conservation Area	Mustang	Charang, Chhonhup, Chhoser, Chhusang, Ghami, Jhong, Jomsom, Kagbeni, Kobang, Kunjo, Lete, Lomanthang, Marpha, Muktinath, Surkhang and Tukuiche VDCs	16 VDCs
Annapurna Conservation Area	Myagdi	Ghara, Narchyang and Shikha VDCs	3 VDCs
Kaligandaki/Barandabhar Corridor	Nawalparasi	Deurali, Dhaubadi, Dumkibas, Hupsekot, Kolhuwa, Kumarwanti, Makar, Naram, Narayani, Rajahar, Ratanapur, Ruchang, Rupauliya, Shivmandir, Sunwal and Tamasariya VDCs; Devachuli, Gaidakot and Kawaswoti Municipalities	16 VDCs 3 Municipalities
Trishuli River Basin (Langtang National Park, Buffer Zone area)	Nuwakot	Ghyangphedi VDC	1 VDC
Kaligandaki Basin Corridor	Palpa	Baldengadhi, Bhairabsthan, Chappani, Darlamdanda, Dobhan, Galdha, Humin, Jhirubas, Khasyoli, Koldada, Madanpokhara, Masyam, Pokharathok and Yamgha VDCs; Rampur and Tansen Municipalities	14 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Kaligandaki Basin Corridor	Parbat	Arthar Dadakharka, Bajung, Chitre, Deupurkot Khaula Lakuri, Khurkot, Ramja Deurali, Shivalaya and Thuli Pokhari VDCs	9 VDCs
Trisuli River Basin (Langtang National Park, Buffer Zone area)	Rasuwa	Syafu VDC	1 VDC
Kali Gandaki River Basin	Syangja	Arjun Chaupari, Arukharika, Bagefadke, Bahakot Bangsing Deurali, Bhatkhola, Jagatradevi, Kolma Barahachaur, Pauwegaude, Pidikhola, Setidobhan, Sworek and Thuladihi VDCs; Putalibazar Municipality	13 VDCs 1 Municipality
Seti River Basin	Tanahun	Anbukhaireni, Baidi, Barbhanjyang, Basantapur, Bhanu, Bhimad, Bhirkot, Chhang, Chhimkeshwori, Deurali, Devghat, Firfire, Gajarkot, Ghansikuwa, Jamune Bhanjyang, Kahu Shivapur, Keshavtar, Kihun, Kota, Majhakot, Manpang, Raipur, Ranipokhari (Resing), Risti, Sundhara (Ghiring), Tanahunsur and Thaprek VDCs; Bandipur, Byas and Shuklagandaki Municipalities	27 VDCs 3 Municipalities
In total, Hariyo Ban Program has worked in 1 Sub metropolitan city, 17 Municipalities and 232 VDCs of 16 districts in CHAL.			

Annex 4: Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries are those who will ultimately benefit from the interventions made by the Hariyo Ban Program in terms of increased knowledge and skills, increased income, and increased access to resources in the short term, and benefits from conservation and natural resource management to improve their livelihoods and wellbeing in the longer term. In both landscapes, at local level Hariyo Ban works with climate vulnerable communities and natural resource management groups including community forestry user groups (CFUGs), buffer zone community forestry user groups (BZCFUGs), sub-watershed management committees, and community conservation area management committees, leasehold forestry user groups and collaborative forestry user groups and their networks.

The poor, Dalits, indigenous/marginalized Janajatis, and vulnerable men and women are key primary beneficiaries who play a key role as the custodians of natural resources and whose livelihoods largely depend on them. These poor and vulnerable communities from both landscapes suffer from discrimination and exclusion based on sex, caste and ethnicity, and marginalization of women is especially acute in TAL districts.

The target communities are identified through climate vulnerability assessments, well-being rankings in CFUGs and BZCFUGs, and consultation through CLACs and Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs).

Secondary beneficiaries are other people and organizations that also benefit from Hariyo Ban, for example the members of the CFUGs and other natural resources management groups other than the poor and ultra-poor households. These groups will also benefit from improved governance and better forest management practices.

Stakeholders

At the national level, major stakeholders and beneficiaries of the Hariyo Ban Program include four key ministries, namely the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), and Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD), as well as four key departments of MoFSC: the Department of Forests (DoF), Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM), and Department of Forest Research and Survey (DFRS). Numerous civil society organizations including NGOs, federations of community based organizations (CBOs), and academic institutions such as the Institute of Forestry (IoF) are also key stakeholders and beneficiaries. The Hariyo Ban Program will also work with private sector organizations such as the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI), Hotel Association Nepal (HAN), Nepal Non Timber Forest Product Network (NNN), and selected district chapters. These stakeholders will both contribute to and benefit from the implementation of the program.

Annex 5: Windows of Opportunity results to June 2014

Indicator	years 1-3 targets	years 1-3 results	year 4 targets	year 4 results	year 5 targets	year 5 results	Year: organization: target/result
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)							
G2. Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including UNFCCC, greenhouse gas inventories, and adaptation analysis	25	27					Yr 1: ISAS: 25/27
G3. Number of people directly benefitting from IGAs and alternative energy in priority sites in TAL and CHAL							
G4. Number of people participating in USG supported REDD and climate adaptation activities	10,350	11,245					Yr 3: HIMAWANTI: 250/945 Yr 1: MoSTE: 100/300 Yr 2: Siddhartha Arts Fdn: 10,000/10,000*
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)							
G6. % of men and women who consider the ecosystem status has improved in the last five years, and their livelihood has improved from improved ecosystem services							
Biodiversity Conservation							
1.1 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator - 4.8.1-26)							
1.2 Populations of focal species maintained/increased							
1.1.1 Poaching rate of focal species reduced							
1.1.2 Level of community capacity for antipoaching increased							
1.1.3 Level of human- wildlife conflict reduced							
1.2.1 Ha of biodiverse area (forest, wetlands, grasslands) under improved management Refer to Indicator IR 1.1/G5							
1.2.2 Number of people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	145	289	428	24,740			Yr 2: NTNC/WWF (tiger census): 120/268 Yr 3: HIMAWANTI: 25/21
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							
1.2.3 Number of sub-watershed management plans developed and implemented							
1.3.1 Number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices							
1.4.1 Number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefits from sustainable							

Indicator	years 1-3 targets	years 1-3 results	year 4 targets	year 4 results	year 5 targets	year 5 results	Year: organization: target/result
natural resource management and conservation (USAID standard indicator- 4.8.1-6)							
1.4.2 Number of people benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprises increased							
1.5.1 Number of policy documents related to biodiversity supported (proposed, revised, formulated, approved) and implemented							
1.5.2 Number of biodiversity issue based campaigns supported							
Sustainable Landscapes							
2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical conditions							
2.2 Annual rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape reduced							
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)							
2.1.1 Number of REDD+ related policies and strategies proposed/approved/implemented							
2.2.1 Number of people (government and civil society) receiving capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues			10	10			
2.2.2 Number of people participating in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities	250	945					Yr 3: HIMAWANTI: 250/945
2.3.1 Number of community forest operational plans revised/prepared in line with REDD+ guidelines							
2.3.2 Number of people directly benefitting from alternative energy (biogas, ICS, metal stoves) reducing drivers of deforestation and degradation							
2.3.3 Number of PVSE and marginal farmers received skill based training							
2.3.4 Level of unsustainable harvest of forest resources reduced							
2.3.5 Hectares of previously encroached forest land restored							
2.3.6 Infrastructure designed, constructed and/or operated in ways to reduce adverse environmental impacts							
2.3.7 Incidents of uncontrolled forest fire reduced							
2.3.8 Level of overgrazing in forest land reduced							
2.4.1 Revenue generated from successfully piloted PES schemes such as biogas, forest carbon, ecotourism and hydropower in CHAL and TAL increased							
Climate Adaptation							
3.1 Number of people with improved adaptive capacity to cope with adverse impacts of climate change							
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							

Indicator	years 1-3 targets	years 1-3 results	year 4 targets	year 4 results	year 5 targets	year 5 results	Year: organization: target/result
3.2 Rate of deforestation and forest degradation reduced							
3.3 Number of organizations (government and civil society) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implementing them							
3.1.1 Number of organizations (government, civil society and academia) undertaking capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation			1,500	1,500			
3.1.2 Number of people (government and civil society) receiving capacity building training in climate change adaptation	25	27					Yr 1: ISAS: 25/27
USAID standard indicator: 4.8.2-6 Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance							
3.1.3 Number of people participating in climate change adaptation related activities	10,100	10,300	100	76			yr 1: MoSTE: 100/300 Yr 2: Siddhartha Arts Fdn: 10,000/10,000*
3.2.1 Number of vulnerable people benefiting from the implementation of Community Adaptation Plans							
3.2.2 Number of vulnerable sites showing improved biophysical condition after implementing community adaptation plans							
3.2.3 Number of organizations (CAPA/LAPA communities, VDCs) leveraging resources for implementing adaptation plans (number of organizations and amount)							
USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-20 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance							
3.3.1 Number of organizations (government and civil society) using standard participatory vulnerability monitoring system and tools							
3.4.1 Number of new or existing policies and strategies on climate change adaptation supported							
3.4.2 Number of issue based campaigns on climate change adaptation supported							
3.4.3 Number of local level plans integrating climate change adaptation							
Gender and social inclusion							
% representation of women, marginalized and socially excluded people on NRM groups' decision making bodies							
% gender based violence reduced at household and community level in relation to NRM and biodiversity conservation.							
Gender and social inclusion mainstreamed in national government policies on biodiversity conservation, REDD+ and climate change adaptation							

Notes

Year in remarks column is the year in which the activity was completed; activities only entered when they are completed

Years 1-3 combined because very few grants were completed in the first three years

* Siddhartha Arts Foundation estimated 100,000 people participated in the festival. We assume 10% of these were reached through Hariyo Ban supported activities

Annex 6: Methodology for calculation of CO₂ emission reduction/sequestration in Hariyo Ban Program

One of the main planned outcomes of the Hariyo Ban Program is to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and hence contribute to Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction and carbon sequestration, which in turn contributes to mitigating climate change. GHG emission reduction (mainly CO₂ emission reduction) and carbon sequestration are therefore an important indicator in the Hariyo Ban Program. A number of activities are implemented in the field to achieve this outcome, mainly:

- Alternative energy promotion (Improved Cook Stoves (ICSs), Biogas) to reduce firewood consumption; firewood collection is a major cause of deforestation/forest degradation
- Improved management of forests (plantation to restore forests; fencing and trenching to keep livestock out, hence avoiding grazing/trampling and enabling regeneration; community forest operational plan preparation/revision to manage forests better; forest protection; and fire line construction to reduce adverse impacts of fires).

Calculations of GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration resulting from these activities are made separately as outlined below.

Calculation of GHG emission reduction: emission reduction is achieved through alternative energy and improved forest management⁵⁰. These are separate calculations as outlined below.

1. **Alternative Energy Promotion:** Hariyo Ban Program is supporting biogas plant establishment and ICS installation in its landscapes. The first gold standard biogas Project Design Document (PDD) report prepared by WWF Nepal indicates that on average a biogas plant and an Improved Cook Stove reduce 4.06 metric tons and 1.5 metric tons of CO₂e emission per annum (WWF Nepal, 2008)⁵¹ respectively. This calculation is accepted by the international carbon credit buyer (MyClimate in Switzerland) and WWF is receiving credits accordingly. So, the same figures are used in our program to calculate the emission reduction from biogas and ICSs.
2. **Improved Management of Forests:** There is no standard available for the calculation of emission reductions and carbon sequestration due to improved forest management activities. So, assumptions are made to calculate them for different management interventions. References used are Hariyo Ban Baseline Study Report 2012 (for the rate of deforestation and forest degradation) and WWF Nepal Forest Carbon Assessment Report 2011⁵² (for the carbon stock per hectare figure).

A. **Total area under improved management** for each landscape was calculated adding the areas from all interventions mentioned below:

- a. **Plantation** – Hectare under plantation are measured

⁵⁰ This covers the activities contributing to the smaller of the two calculations made by Hariyo Ban for the indicator on ha under improved management. It does not include areas covered by studies alone.

⁵¹ WWF Nepal, 2008. WWF Nepal Gold Standard Biogas Voluntary Emission Reduction (VER) Project

⁵² Gurung, M B., and Kokh, M. 2011. Forest Carbon Accounting Study Report: Baseline, Optimum Sequestration Potential and Economics of REDD+ in the Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal. WWF Nepal

- b. **Fencing and Trenching** - It is hard to find out the effective area protected by fencing and trenching as they are done in linear strips on only one side of the forest, but their effective area can be very large. So, the effective area of fencing/trenching is calculated assuming a square plot (linear measurement is divided by 4 and the result is multiplied with the same figure to find out the effective area. For example: the linear length of fencing is 1600 m; then length of one side of the square plot would be $1600/4 = 400$ m and the effective area would be $400^2 = 160000 \text{ m}^2 = 160000/10000 \text{ ha} = 16 \text{ Ha}$). This is likely to be a conservative figure.
 - c. **Forest Protection** - total area protected by community themselves, or through watchmen
 - d. **Fire Line Construction** - Same method used for fencing/trenching is used to find out the effective area of fire line construction
 - e. **Community Forestry Operational Plan (CFOP)** preparation and implementation support - Total area of community forest is used to calculate the emission reduction/carbon sequestration
- B. **Rates of deforestation** were estimated for the Hariyo Ban Baseline study (Hariyo Ban 2012) for the two landscapes (TAL 0.19% and CHAL 0.97% per year). We used the avoided deforestation method to estimate the GHG emission reduction in landscapes because if there is no support for the interventions mentioned in A, the forests in both the landscapes would continue to be deforested at the average rates mentioned in the baseline study report. But, due to these management interventions, it is assumed that deforestation will be completely halted in those sites. The area saved from deforestation is the area under improved management estimated in A above, and is used to estimate GHG emission reduction (see C below).
- C. **CO₂ emission reduction** from improved management in each landscape is calculated by multiplying the landscape's area with improved management x annual deforestation rate in the landscape x the average carbon stock figure. We use the TAL carbon inventory report prepared by WWF⁵³ for the carbon stock figure (Average Carbon stock per ha = 237.74 ton). This figure is multiplied by 44/12 to convert into CO₂e.⁵⁴

Calculation of Carbon sequestration due to management interventions was done as follows:

- a. **Non-plantation areas:** It is assumed that improved forest management not only helps to avoid deforestation, but also contributes to improvement of forest condition (increment in forest biomass and forest carbon). There are no data available to calculate carbon sequestration due to improved management. However, Mean Annual Increment of most sub-tropical tree species is found to be about 1% of the total growing stock. We used a mean annual increment of 0.25% due to management interventions of Hariyo Ban Program (assuming that there will be other factors also contributing to the increment of carbon stock, and that only a quarter of the total increment is due to Hariyo Ban Program interventions). So, the

⁵³ Gurung, M B., and Kokh, M. 2011. Forest Carbon Accounting Study Report: Baseline, Optimum Sequestration Potential and Economics of REDD+ in the Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal. WWF Nepal

⁵⁴ At the time there was no carbon stock figure available for CHAL

area under improved management calculated above, **except plantation**, was multiplied by the average annual biomass increment times 0.25% to calculate the biomass increment as a result of Hariyo Ban interventions. This figure was then converted to CO₂e using the same procedure mentioned above.

- b. **Plantation:** It is considered that plantation occupies less than 10% canopy cover for the initial ages. So, growing stock of this category from the WWF forest carbon baseline study report is used to calculate carbon sequestration. The report indicates 85 tons per hectare carbon storage in this category of forests. So, the total plantation area in ha is multiplied with this figure to estimate the carbon sequestered in plantation forests.

Total CO₂ emission reduction/sequestration: Finally, values for alternative energy, avoided deforestation from improved management, and sequestered carbon from improved forest management are added to give an annual figure for this indicator.

Annex 7: Rationale for indicator target revision

The following table lists all the Hariyo Ban indicators whose targets were revised by 16 December 2014; the original and revised targets; and the rationale for the revision.

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Revised target	Rationale for revision
G2/3.12 Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including UNFCCC, greenhouse gas inventories, and adaptation analysis	# of people	9,000	14,782	Previously, we included only training from the climate change adaptation component; however, training from component 2 has now been added as it is also related to climate change.
G3 Number of people directly benefitting from IGAs and alternative energy in priority sites in TAL and CHAL	# of people	70,000	85,285	The target and progress of this indicator have been revised to include the sum of 2 indicators - 1.4.1 and 2.3.2. Also, the target of 2.3.2 has been revised because over-use of forest resources for cooking energy was identified as a major driver and alternative energy promotion is a major intervention to address this driver, so we increased our effort.
G4 Number of people participating in USG supported REDD and climate adaptation activities	# of people	120,000	473,148	This indicator is derived from indicators 3.1.3 and 2.2.2. The target of 3.1.3 was exceeded due to higher geographical coverage than originally projected in corridors and other biodiversity important areas, with a larger number of communities reached. The target revised upward accordingly.
G5/1.1/ USAID standard indicator- 4.8.1-26 Number of ha of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance	Ha	500,000	5,919,923	The large achievement results from the landscape-wide assessments covering the whole of the two landscapes, following the USAID standard definition of this indicator. We had not foreseen this at the time of setting the original target. As a result, we have revised the way we measure this indicator which is now done with two measures: broad, based on the USAID definition, including studies and assessments covering large areas; and narrow, based on areas with specific management planning and interventions such as forest management plans, plantation establishment, protection by fencing and trenching, removal of invasive species, and wetland management (excluding studies and assessments). We have revised the

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Revised target	Rationale for revision
				target of the broad measure to take into account the landscape-wide activities.
1.1.2 Level of community capacity for antipoaching increased	# of CBAPUs formed	30	155	Target changed in third year because there was a greater need than anticipated for new CBAPUs, and a good opportunity to strengthen community capacity for anti-poaching work.
1.2.2 Number of people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	# of persons	7,000	16,318	The target was revised because of the greater need for training than originally foreseen, in order to achieve Objective 1.
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	Person hours	250,000	300,000	The target was revised because of the greater need for training than originally foreseen, in order to achieve Objective 1.
1.3.1 Number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices	Number of NRM groups	600	300	In 2014 we tightened the definition of this indicator to count only groups that complete all 4 governance activities as defined in the indicator reference sheet (rather than at least 1). While Hariyo Ban aims to work with over 600 NRM groups with at least one of these governance activities, it would be difficult to have 600 NRM groups meeting all four parameters. There are various reasons for this. Not all of the parameters are legally binding for NRM groups. Improving governance of NRM groups is a participatory approach that follows the Community Forestry Development Guideline 2009 and it will succeed and be sustainable only when the demand for improved governance comes from the general users and the government monitoring body has capacity to push for it. Some groups are reluctant to go for public hearing and public auditing because of fear of backlash; some groups have very limited income and do not have adequate resources for distribution to poor and marginalized. For all these reasons, we anticipate that around 300 NRM groups will be able to meet all four parameters by 2016.
1.4.2 Number of people benefitting from revenue	# of people	10,000	2,500	Target revised down in third year due to more limited scope than initially anticipated for green

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Revised target	Rationale for revision
generated through green enterprises increased				enterprises within Hariyo Ban working area. It will not affect the overall target in 1.4.1.
1.5.2 Number of biodiversity issue based campaigns supported	Number	50	25	The target has been revised to reflect the tighter indicator definition.
2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical conditions	Ha	25,000	53,000	We found there was an urgent need for rehabilitation of a larger area of degraded forests and flood prone areas than originally planned, based on the analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
2.1.1 Number of REDD+ related policies and strategies proposed/approved/implemented	# of policies/strategies	3	10	We were requested by the Government of Nepal to provide support to a much larger number of policies and strategies than originally anticipated. Those finalized are: Draft Forestry Sector Strategy; Community Forest Product Sale and Distribution Guidelines; and Community Forest Financial Directive. The framework structure has been finalized for the REDD+ Strategy. Support has been provided to the REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards Indicator and Monitoring Plan development; and to the National Land Use Policy implementation plan. The REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism, and REDD+ ER-PIN for TAL have been completed. Support for formulation of REDD Strategy and Payments for Ecosystem Services Policy is ongoing.
2.2.2 By August 2016, a total of 41,000 persons will participate in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities.	# of people	41,000	164,657	There was a much greater need than first realized for CFUG-level awareness raising, so we did this work more extensively and the target was exceeded. The revision also takes into account the fact that awareness activities in REDD+ need to be continued in years 4 and 5 to educate stakeholders about the new developed REDD+ strategy, and REDD+ sub-national project in TAL.
2.3.1 Number of community forest operational plans	# of community forest	1,000	400	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Program (MSFP) has been supporting revision of many CFOPs

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Revised target	Rationale for revision
revised/prepared in line with REDD+ guidelines	operational plans (CFOPs)			in Hariyo Ban working areas and is better placed than Hariyo Ban for this work. So, target reduced in light of large-scale MSFP support to this activity.
2.3.2 By August 2016, a total of 45,000 people will directly benefit from alternative energy (biogas, ICS, metal stoves) reducing threats to deforestation and degradation.	# of people	45,000	60,285	Target revised in light of high need we found for this support in order to reduce unsustainable forest pressure for firewood.
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	# of people	52,383	119,005	Originally we anticipated working with a small number of the most vulnerable people in selected areas, but later we have found that many more people are vulnerable in larger geographical areas than expected, and based on demand this number has increased. Working at LAPA level also increased the number as the coverage of vulnerable communities was higher.
3.3 Number of organizations (government and civil society) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implementing them	# of organizations	150	400	Target revised based on much greater opportunity and demand than originally anticipated.
3.1.1 By August 2016, 1,500 organizations (government, civil society and academia) will undertake capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation.	# of organizations	1,500	825	The indicator has been revised downward because the # of organizations who can undertake training in climate change adaptation is more limited than originally anticipated
USAID standard indicator 4.8.2-6 Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance	# of person hours	171,000	200,000	Previously we included only training from the climate change adaptation component; however, training from component 2 has now been added as it is also related to climate change.
3.1.3 Number of people participating in climate change adaptation related activities	# of people	100,000	309,436	Target exceeded due to higher geographical coverage than originally projected in corridors and other biodiversity important areas, with larger number of communities reached. Target revised upward accordingly
3.2.1 Number of vulnerable people benefiting from the implementation of Community Adaptation Plans	# of vulnerable people	12,000	153,056	This target has been revised as it was already exceeded, in light of the strong demand from communities and VDC officials to prepare and implement adaptation plans.

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Revised target	Rationale for revision
3.2.2 Number of vulnerable sites showing improved biophysical condition after implementing community adaptation plans	# of vulnerable sites	80	50	In all CAPA sites there are activities to improve biophysical condition. However, improvement of biophysical condition in vulnerable areas takes a long time in most cases, with uncertainty due to advancing climate change, and so the target for sites where we will be able to see a difference by the end of Hariyo Ban was revised downward.
3.4.2 Number of issue based campaigns on climate change adaptation supported	# of advocacy campaigns	50	0	This target has been deleted because general awareness campaigns were excluded, as from Year 3. There are no policy campaigns as Hariyo Ban is focusing on supporting implementation of the new climate policy; advocacy is not a priority at this stage.
3.4.3 Number of local level plans integrating climate change adaptation	# of local level plans	700	405	Major CFOP revision by MSFP rather than Hariyo Ban reduced achievement of this indicator (please refer to indicator 2.3.1)

Annex 8: Indicators with revised target for Additional Biodiversity funding

The following table lists the Hariyo Ban indicators whose targets were revised after the additional biodiversity funding on 25 July, 2015.

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Additional target	Revised target
G1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID Standard Indicator 4.8-7)	MT of GHG (CO ₂ e)	3.3	0.039	3.339
G3 Number of people directly benefitting from IGAs and alternative energy in priority sites in TAL and CHAL	# of people	85,285	79,032	164,317
1.1.2 Level of community capacity for anti-poaching increased	# of CBAPUs mobilized	411	1	412
1.2.2 Number of people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation	# of people	16,463	2,412	18,875
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	Person hours	300,000	28,944	328,944
1.2.3 Number of sub-watershed management plans developed and implemented	# of watershed plans	8	10	18
1.3.1 Number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices	# of NRM groups	300	100	400
1.4.1 Number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation (USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-6)	# of People	25,000	10,370	35,370
1.4.2 Number of people benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprises increased	# of People	2,500	3,294	5,794
1.5.1 Number of policy documents related to biodiversity supported (proposed, revised, formulated, approved) and implemented	# of policies/strategies	2 new and 1 existing	1 new	3 new and 1 existing
2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition	Area (ha)	53,000	5,059	58,059
2.3.2 Number of people directly benefitting from alternative energy (biogas, ICS, metal stoves) reducing drivers of deforestation and degradation	# of people	60,285	68,662	128,947
2.3.3 Number of PVSE and marginal farmers receiving skill based trainings	# of PVSE and marginal farmers	750	450	1,200
2.3.6 Infrastructure designed, constructed and/or operated in ways to reduce adverse environmental impacts	# of policy intervention	2	7	9

Annex 9: Rationale for indicator target revision (January 2016)

The following table lists all the Hariyo Ban indicators whose targets were revised in January 2016; the original and revised targets; and the rationale for the revision.

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Change in Target	Revised target	Rationale for revision
G 1: Amount of GHG emissions (MT of CO2 equivalent) will be reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator- 4.8-7)(2.3)	MT of GHG (CO ₂ e)	3.354	0.373	3.727	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and recovery work
G 2: By August, 2016, a total of 15,000 people will receive USG supported training in global climate change including UNFCCC, greenhouse gas inventories, and adaptation analysis	# of people	14,782	2,750	17,532	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and new target setting for Y6 (From 3.1.2)
G 4: By August 2016, a total of 120,000 people will participate in USG supported REDD+ and climate adaptation activities.	# of people	483,068	150,849	633,917	From changes in targets of indicators 2.2.2 and 3.1.3 (see below)
1.2.2: By August 2016, 7000 people in TAL and CHAL area will receive training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.	# of people	19,153	8,442	27,595	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and new target setting for Y6
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	person hours	335,760	201,215	536,975	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and new target setting for Y6
1.2.3: By August 2016, a total of 8 sub-watershed management plans will be developed and implemented in TAL and CHAL areas	# of watershed plans	18	-6	12	As suggested by DSCWM, emphasis has been given to implementation of existing plans with increased funding for better impact, rather than spreading resources more thinly across many new plans
2.1: By August 2016, hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition will increase from the current 605,217 hectares by 25,000 hectares a total of 6,30,217with cumulative figure at Z level	Area (ha)	58,018	1,982	60,000	Some activities like plantation and restoration will now continue in Y5 (this was not planned before, but is now possible with the Program extension to Dec 2016)
2.3: Amount of GHG emissions (MT of CO2 equivalent) will be reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (USAID standard indicator- 4.8-7)	MT of GHG (CO ₂ e)	3.354	0.373	3.727	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and recovery work

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Change in Target	Revised target	Rationale for revision
2.2.1: By August 2016, a total of 7,664 persons from government and civil society will receive capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues (baseline: 298 persons in 2010)	# of people	6,075	1,739	7,814	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and new target setting for Y6
2.2.2: By August 2016, a total of 41,000 persons will participate in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities.	# of people	163,882	108,187	281,819	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and new target setting for Y6
2.3.1: By August 2016, 356 community forest operation plans will be revised/prepared in line with REDD+ guidelines from the current	# of FOPs	400	34	434	Target revised as per CFOPs prepared so far and remaining planned CFOPs
3.1: By August 2016, a total of 225,276 people will have improved adaptive capacity to cope with adverse impacts of climate change.	# of people	153,056	72,220	22,5276	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4
3.3: By August 2016, a total of 297 organizations (government and civil society) will mainstream climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implement them.	# of organizations	400	34	434	Target revised as per CFOPs prepared so far and remaining planned CFOPs
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	# of stakeholders	119,005	39,983	158,988	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and additional target for Y6
4.8.2-14: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	# of institutions	2,000	50	2,050	Target revised as per CFOPs prepared so far; remaining planned CFOPs; and additional target for Y6
3.1.1: By August 2016, 842 organizations (government, civil society and academia) will undertake capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation.	# of organizations	825	95	920	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4
3.1.2: By August 2016, 17,132 persons (government and civil society) will receive training in climate change adaptation.		14,807	2,750	17,532	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and additional target for Y6
USAID standard indicator: 4.8.2-6 Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance	person hours	This indicator has been changed to no. of persons (3.1.2) hence deleted			
3.1.3: By August 2016, 351,323 persons will participate in climate change adaptation related activities and events	# of people	309,436	42,662	352,098	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4 and additional target in Y6

Indicator	Unit	Original target	Change in Target	Revised target	Rationale for revision
3.2.1: By August 2016, 226,176 vulnerable people will benefit from the implementation of Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs)	# of vulnerable people	178,906	47,270	226,176	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4
3.2.2: By August 2016, 64 vulnerable sites will be showing improved biophysical condition after implementing CAPAs.	# of vulnerable sites	50	14	64	Increase in overall target is due to over achievement in Y4
3.2.3 Number of organizations providing funds for implementation of adaptation plans and resources leveraged	Amount leveraged (NRs)	20,000,000	1,453,761	21,453,761	The target has been revised to adjust progress made in Y4.
USAID standard indicator 4.8.1-20 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	# of vulnerability assessments	725	-198	527	No more adaptation plans to be prepared and so target of Y5 has been reduced (this takes into account 25 new vulnerability assessments under recovery work)
3.4.1: By August 2016, four policies and strategies on climate change adaptation will be proposed, adopted or implemented (new and/or amended).	# of policies/strategies	3	1	4	Progress already achieved in Y4
3.4.2: By August 2016, 55 advocacy campaigns of civil society organizations will be supported.	# of advocacy campaigns	25	-25	0	Target revised based on progress so far and the fact that there are no further plans for this activity.
3.4.3: By August 2016, 363 local level plans (watershed management plans, LAPAs, Forest Operational Plans, VDC Annual Plans etc.) will integrate climate change adaptation.	# of local level plans	405	36	441	Target revised as per CFOPs prepared so far and remaining planned CFOPs