

CONVENTION ON WETLANDS (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
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Nagao Wetland Fund (NWF)

Section B “Request for Funding” Form

Note. Please complete and enclose both Section B.1 “Project Summary and Endorsement Form” and Section B.2 “Detailed Project Proposal”, following the section structure and guidance provided below on what to include in each section of the proposal. Thank you.

Section B.1 Project Summary and Endorsement Form

Please fill in sections a, b, c, f, g, h and i, and either section d or section e.

- a. Country requesting support: **Nepal**
- b. Title of project proposal: **Preparation of Basin Level Integrated Site Plan of Gosainkunda and Associated Lakes (Ramsar Site No. 1693), Nepal.**
- c. Category of assistance requested (please consult the Operational Guidelines and indicate one option only): **Implementation of Convention's Strategic Plan 2016-2024.**

Contracting Parties:

√ Implementation of the Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024. Please indicate relevant Goals and Targets (s):

Goal 2: Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site Network, and **Target 5:** The ecological character of Ramsar Site is maintained ...

Goal 3: Wisely using all wetlands and Target 9: Wise use of wetlands strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within river basin or ...

Please fill in **either** section **d** or section **e** below:

- d. If the financial support sought from the NWF is requested to carry out part of a larger project, please indicate:
 - Title of the main project:
 - Duration of the main project:
 - Total cost of the main project:
 - Amount requested from the NWF:
 - Have the main project and the other funds been approved: Yes No
 - If yes, please indicate the sources of these funds, showing whether the source is in-country or external:
- e. If the proposed project is a stand-alone activity, please indicate: **Stand alone activity.**

- Duration of the activities to be covered by NWF grant: **8 months**
- Amount requested from NWF: **USD 17,539**
- Other financial contributions (including in-kind): **USD 6,951**

f. Name, address (including phone/fax numbers and e-mail address) and website of the recipient agency

Institution: Conservation Development Foundation (CODEFUND), Nikhileshowar Marga, Koteshwar, Kathmandu

Website: <https://www.codefundnepal.org.np/>

Email: info@codefundnepal.org.np

Person: Shailendra Kumar Pokharel

Email: shailendrapokharel@gmail.com

Cell No.: +977 9841698227

g. **Summary (maximum 500 words)**

Nepal signed Ramsar Convention in 1971 and ratified it in 1988. Recognizing 5% of wetlands for diversity and prosperity, Nepal holds 10 wetlands of global significance, the Ramsar site that are essentially the strategic resource, pivot of the Water tower of Asia supporting many biodiversity hotspots and food basket to the billions of downstream communities, wildlife and livestock even beyond Nepal. These Sites take a stake of contributing 0.025% to the global target of Ramsar.

The 4th Strategy Plan provides a framework that guides the Party to effectively conserve and manage the Ramsar Site and maintain ecological character, and wisely using all wetlands through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale. All Sites in Nepal has either management or site plans but some outdated and needs revision or replacement. Mainstreaming contemporary issues of climate change; C-sequestration, green economy, disaster/risk, COVID responsive and so on, in contrast to earlier water-centric to basin level integrated approach is essential viewing wetlands at the glass of economics and development since Nepal now practicing federalism. Such change has induced a priority-shift, sectoral agencies are pursuing outer assistance for spending in priority wetlands. So, Ramsar Administrative Authority mobilized partners for preparing basin level site plan of a few Ramsar sites such as Rara Lake, Lake Cluster Pokhara Valley and Shey Phoksundo lake in recent past. There are some sites still seeking such aid for their outdated plans updated, replaced and implemented. Therefore, NWF call is realized essential to meet fund gap for such purpose, and Ramsar Administrative Authority and CODFUND, through meetings, jointly explore Gosaikunda and Associated Lakes (GAL), the next top priority site.

Designated at the Ramsar site in 2007, GAL is a high altitude wetlands nested within the Langtang National Park, which shares territory among three districts. GAL has >40,000 (7,000 HHs), mainly ethnic communities, the direct beneficiaries. The 1st site plan for GAL was prepared in 2008, but its implementation status has not been assessed yet. By 2022, as said above, many perspectives are new and changed. The beneficiaries have no mechanism to communicate their problems/issues about GAL at the steps of emerging environment, technology and new practices. So, CODEFUND submits this proposal entitles 'Preparation of Basin Level Integrated Site Plan of Gosaikunda and Associated Lakes (Ramsar Site No. 1693)'. This endeavor will follow global tools referred by Ramsar and ILEC/Japan, and deliver two outputs from 9 activities i.e., 1) Basin Level Integrated Site Plan of GAL and 2) Wetlands Platform-GLA with protocol.

This proposal will significantly increase implementation capacity by harmonizing Goal 2 and Target 5, and Goal 3 and Target 9 of the 4th Strategic Plan (2016-2024), and 3.3.1, 5.1 and 5.2 of the NWP, and key action 2.2 under the Strategy 1 of the NRSAP.

Total cost of this project is USD 24,490 with a request of USD 17,539 from NWF for eight months project period (USD 3.5/HH beneficiary).

CODFUND will support to execute this plan and link wetlands platform with National Network of Ramsar.

h. Endorsement of this project application by the Administrative Authority of the Convention:

Please confirm the importance of this proposed project in relation to your national Convention implementation priorities. **Please tick (✓) only one of the following statements:**

1. The project's outcomes will deliver significantly increased implementation capacity for a high national priority. OR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. The project's outcomes will deliver increased implementation capacity for a lower national priority. OR	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The project's outcomes will not directly lead to increased implementation capacity.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Institution/Agency: **Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)**

Name/Title: **Mr. Bed Kumar Dhakal, Officiating Director General**

Date: **31/3/2022**

Signature:



Deputy Director General

Section B.2

Structure and contents of Detailed Project Proposal

Details of proposal

A. Background and justification

Wetlands cover 5% of land of Nepal's total landmass and Nepal is regarded as the 'Water Towers of Asia' (Bhandari et al., 2008). Its freshwater/wetlands as strategic natural resource is the backbone of economic growth and development which secures many biodiversity hotspots and food basket to the billions of downstream communities, wildlife and livestock beyond Nepal (WWF, 2017). Recognizing such roles, Nepal responded as a Party to the Ramsar Convention in 1971 (hereafter, Convention), ratified it in 1988, and designated Koshi Tappu as the first Ramsar Site (hereafter, Site). Further, Nepal is famed as the frontline actor in nature conservation including wetlands. Such pursue is reflected in vowing other conventions, and forming national strategy/policy frameworks, enforcing Acts, and setting institutional devices to execute all conventions¹. Of frameworks, the National Wetlands Policy 2012 (NWP) and National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2024 (NRSAP) are outstanding documents for wetlands which harmonize 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan (2016-2024). As a result, Nepal has 10 Sites (60,561 hectares) which stake a contribution of 0.025% to the global target of Ramsar (MoFE, 2018).

Nepal has been managing all Sites in respect of provisions under the Convention. In this context, the 4th Ramsar Strategy Plan provides a direction for the basin-level and integrated plan-based management of Sites. All Sites in Nepal have either a Site or management plan, though some are outdated so needs either revision or replacement by assimilating recent issues of climate change; C-sequestration, green economy, disaster and risk, COVID responsive and so on, in contrast to earlier water-centric to basin level integrated approach. Recently, Nepal has been engaged in federal restructuring which has influenced sectoral budget cutting investment in wetlands; though Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) - the Ramsar Administrative Authority has succeeded best in partnering IUCN and WWF for preparing basin level integrated plan of some Sites². The recent call of Nagao Wetland Fund (NWF) is therefore important to secure resource for other Sites that their outdated plan go for revision/replacement with emerging context internalized and intervened. For this purpose, DNPWC and Conservation Development Foundation (CODEFUND) held some meetings which precisely explored a high altitude Godaikunda and Associated Lakes (GAL) (Ramsar No. 1693) as the next priority target to be convened at the availability of NWF (Source: Meetings/DNPWC, February 27 and March 7, 2022).

GAL (Coordinates 25°5.00' N & 85°24.96 E; Altitude: 4,331 masl) falls within the Langtang National Park (LNP) and shares its territory among Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk districts (Figure 1), and is globally known for biodiversity and famed pilgrimage site of the Hindu and Buddhist religions (DNPWC, 2008). It is the complex of 16 high altitude lakes with a total area of 10.3 km² (Water: 0.54 km²). It was designated in the Ramsar Sites in 2007. Of complex, Gosaikunda is the prominent one (0.138 km²). GAL is the headwaters of Trishuli and Tandi Rivers, feeding some hydropower projects, irrigation and fishery initiatives in the downstream. **Direct beneficiaries** of GAL include the population of >40,000 (7,000 households), mainly the ethnic communities.

CODEFUND, based on its gravity for freshwater and wetlands hereby submits proposition to NWF to technically assist Ramsar Administrative Authority for the Preparation of Integrated Basin Level Site Plan of GAL.

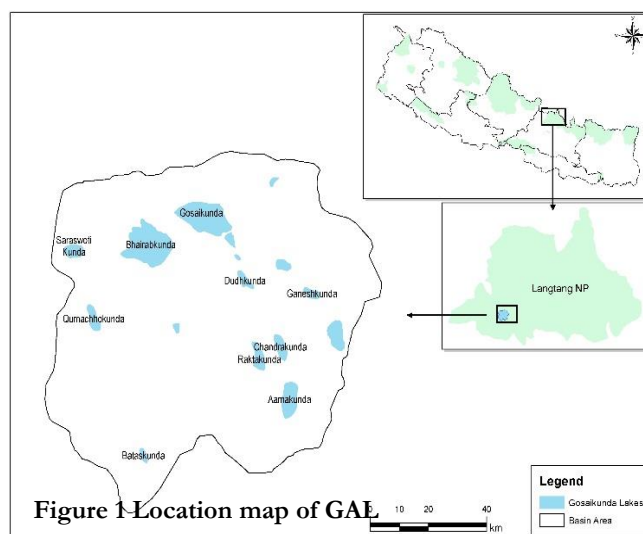


Figure 1 Location map of GAL

This proposition is very much align with the **Goal 2** (Effectively conserving and managing Ramsar Sites network) and **Target 5** (The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective planning and integrated management), and Goal 3 (Wisely using all wetlands) and **Target 9** (The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale ...) of 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan (2016-2024). Subsequently, this also implements objective **3.3.1** and working strategy **5.1** and **5.2** of the NWP (2012), and key action **2.2** (Preparation (or review/modification) and implementation of the basin level conservation and wise use integrated plan ...) under the **Strategy 1** (The coverage of the Ramsar Site Network ...) of the NRSAP (NWP, 2012; NRSAP 2018).

¹ CITES (1972), CBD (1992) and climate agreements (1994, 1997, 2016) are other conventions that Nepal is a Party that also to contribute to wetlands. These conventions are under implementation through formulation of over a dozen of policy/strategies frameworks such as NWP (2012), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020), and NRSAP (2018-2024), the most proactive documents for wetlands, and enforcement of over two dozen of Acts. Institutionally, DNPWC is the Ramsar Administrative Authority, whereas other sectoral entities Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC), National Lake Conservation and Development Committee (NLCDC) and Lake Conservation and Development Authority (LCDA) independently convene wetlands including the Sites.

² DNPWC with IUCN and CODEFUND mobilized resource from USAID/PAANI Initiative for basin level plan of Rara Lake Ramsar in 2020 and WWF's fund for the Shey Phoksundo Lake Ramsar in 2021.

B. The problem(s) to be addressed

- In 2008, the first site management plan for GAL was prepared at the footprint of first policy i.e., National Wetlands Policy (2003) and 3rd Ramsar Strategy. Thirteen years has been passed but implementation status of this site plan has not undergone review, assessment and amendment due to political turmoil induced socio-political uncertainties, earthquake-2015 and pandemic COVID-19. Over this period, many contexts have changed in socio-economy, biodiversity, hydrobiology, governance and so on. The 4th Ramsar Strategy guides to mainstream such new issues for the sustainability and wise use of wetlands. NWP 2003 is amended, NWP (2012) in place and NRSAP (2018-2024) in operation. Nepal has been practicing federalism, so previous political boundaries of GAL shared among erstwhile 10 village development committees (VDC) now restructured in the wards of 6 Rural Municipalities (RM). Erstwhile VDCs now turned into local government i.e, RM with their plans and regular budgets, and are empowered to formulate and execute its own policy, strategy and Act. Now, this is an appropriate time that these contexts need assessed; and new stimuli of biodiversity, economics, climate change, disaster, COVID and so on be analysed, synthesized and injected and internalized, so that Ramsar management is contributing directly to the local and national economy thereby to the globe based on wise use principle. The proposed task will make efforts in internalizing these contexts, and prepare basin level integrated site plan of GAL in the spirit of NWP, NRSAP and 4th Ramsar Strategy. This plan would be biodiversity-centric, climate resilient, green economy focus, disaster/risk and COVID responsive within the socio-economics and cultural sensitivity of local environment in the RMs.
- Yet, bidirectional communication about problems and issues about GAL among communities, stakeholders and Ramsar Administrative Authority is a gap. So, this task will prepare communities' to realize & establish Wetlands Platform with protocol at GAL inclusive to gender and ethnicity, which will help discuss and advocate wetlands issues vertically and horizontally for the sustainability of GAL, and the data generated in this process will also help updating the Ramsar Information Sheet of GAL.

C. Objective(s)

General Objectives:

- To prepare Basin Level Integrated Site Plan of Gosainkunda and Associated Lakes (Goal 2, Target 5, Ramsar)
- To establish a Wetlands Platform for the sustainability of GAL (Goal 3, Target 9 of Ramsar, 2nd column indicator)

Specific Objectives:

- Conduct consultative meeting in Kathmandu and Province,
- Review of all available secondary sources of information of GAL,
- Conduct participatory assessment and planning of GAL,
- Assist local communities for Wetlands Platform for the sustainability of GAL

D. Outputs

1. Basin Level Integrated Site Plan of GAL
2. Wetlands Platform with protocol

E. Activities

Activity 1: Formation of the project team (PT) and steering committee (SC): DNPWC, with CODEFUND as partner to implement this proposition, will work together to form a project team and steering committee. DNPWC as the Ramsar Administrative Authority, will chair the committee with members from other government agencies and partner organizations including DoFSC, LNP and so on. Other members in SC will be explored and incorporated during the implementation stage. SC will guide the implementation of the project including review and monitoring of the progress and issues. Composition of project team with experts is at the end paragraph in Table under sub-title 'G Project management arrangements and stakeholders'. Eighty percent of salary for Team leader and consultant experts will be paid from NWF.

Activity 2: Inception workshop: CODEFUND as implementing institution upon the guidance of SC/DNPWC will organize an inception workshop to discuss on methodology/approaches of the project among SC members and other partners. Suggestions/comments from the audience will be mainstreamed in the project implementation.

Activity 3: Consultative meeting and review of secondary information: Team of experts (TE) will consult stakeholders among sectoral government agencies, intergovernmental entities and NGOs in province and GAL area to explore past and recent information including their suggestion and opportunities for the shared interests. More, review of all necessary secondary information will be carried out in parallel with consultation events. This step will assemble all published/unpublished info about GAL including problems, challenges issues and prospects. TE will modify and apply R-METT, RAWES (Ramsar website) and Integrated Lake Basin Management Platform tool (RCSE and ILEC 2014). Based on review/consultation, datasheet for field assessment and workshop materials will be generated for further application.

Activity 4: Participatory assessment and planning: ET, DNPWC and LNP will organize a 5 days planning workshop in GAL area, which will train 25 communities in respect of gender concern, as per the Resolution XIII Gender and Wetlands/Dubai, 2018, in the first two days for the participatory assessment of GAL. The trained communities and TE will explore primary data on hydrology, biodiversity and socio-economy, religio-culture, economic dimension and so on in the 3rd day using datasheet generated from Activity 3. The 4/5th days will be for the participatory planning applying Appreciative Planning and Participatory Action tool and Ramsar Handbook 18: Managing Wetlands and 'Designation and Management of Ramsar Sites'. The concerns, emerging issues (biodiversity-centric, climate resilience, green economy focus, disaster and risk and COVID responsive within the socio-economics/cultural sensitivity of local environment), and measures to address those issues will be gradually discussed, assessed and documented.

Activity 5: Draft preparation of basin level integrated site plan for GAL: Data generated from Activities 3 and 4 will be processed, analysed and synthesized, and a draft site plan will be prepared by cultivating all issues and concerns from Activity 4. CODEFUND will submit this draft plan to DNPWC for review, inputs and suggestions, which will be incorporated into the draft plan, and a revised draft plan will be prepared, and submitted to DNPWC for a review again.

Activity 6: Validation workshop: DNPWC will circulate revised version of site plan to stakeholders and wetlands experts, including personnel, local governments and communities from GAL. Later, DNPWC will organize a validation workshop in Kathmandu among the actors to discuss, review, and provide inputs to retune revised version of draft.

Activity 7: Preparation of final basin level integrated site plan for GAL: TE will incorporate all issues from Activity 6 to fine tune revised draft, and make it more vibrant through editing process. This step will finalize, produce and submit the final plan to DNPWC for the endorsement.

Activity 8: Assistance to the communities for the Wetlands Platform-GAL: The workshop from Activity 4 will prepare local communities to internalize the importance of Wetlands Platform, and help them understanding its importance including *modus operandi* with a protocol. This platform will compose of wetlands champions harmonizing gender concern will provide a forum for communities to discuss issues and problems of GAL, and explore means/resources to resolve issues and communicate the progresses, which will be helpful for the sustainability of GAL. This platform will be linked with National Network of the Ramsar and Other Wetlands, which is yet in the formulation process under the grant of RRC-EA. Until then, this project has a window of some resources allocated for the operation of this platform till network comes in operation.

Activity 9: Comprehensive report, submission and termination of all obligations: CODEFUND will prepare a comprehensive and financial reports based on the given format, and will submit to the Ramsar Secretariat. After such submission, all obligations between Secretariat and CODEFUND shall be considered accomplished, and Secretariat is anticipated to provide a project accomplishment certificate.

F. Logical frame of the project

Problems	Objectives	Outputs	Activities
<i>The 1st plan of GAL prepared in 2008</i> <i>Contexts changed by now including socio-economy, biodiversity and local governance</i> <i>Issues like climate change, C-sequestration, green income, disaster risk, COVID emerging</i> <i>Implementation status of Site Plan of GAL 2008 not assessed</i>	To prepare Basin Level Integrated Site Plan of GAL	Basin Level Integrated Site Plan	<i>Activity 1: Formation of PT and SC</i> <i>Activity 2: Inception workshop</i> <i>Activity 3: Consultative meeting/ review of secondary ...</i> <i>Activity 4: Participatory assessment & planning</i> <i>Activity 5: Draft prepⁿ of basin level integrated site plan</i> <i>Activity 6: Validation workshop</i> <i>Activity 7: Prepⁿ of final basin level integrated site plan</i> <i>Activity 9: Comprehensive report, submission ...</i>
<i>No mechanism in Nepal for the bidirectional communication about problems and issues about the wetlands, vertically and horizontally</i>	To establish a Wetlands Platform for the sustainability of GAL	Wetlands Platform with protocol	<i>Activity 8: Assistance to the communities for the Wetlands Platform-GAL</i>

G. Project management arrangements and stakeholders

Institutional profile: CODEFUND is an autonomous, non-political, non-profitable and charitable organization established on June 6, 2011; registered in the Chief District Administration Office and former District Development Committee, Kathmandu. It is affiliated with the Social Welfare Council. It is the **NGO member of IUCN, member of Wetland Link International, World Wetlands Network and network member of International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC), Japan.** Its major focus is wetlands/freshwater in Nepal (<https://www.codefundnepal.org.np/>).

Capacity: CODEFUND has a proven working experience for wetlands/freshwater under WWF Nepal, USAID entrusted Hariyo Ban Program and Program for Aquatic Natural Resources Initiative, IUCN Nepal, and different agencies of government at federal, provincial and local levels. It has a full time secretariat and human resources based in Kathmandu, and works through strong Delphi network of experts on diverse disciplines (Attachment, Profile of CODEFUND 2021).

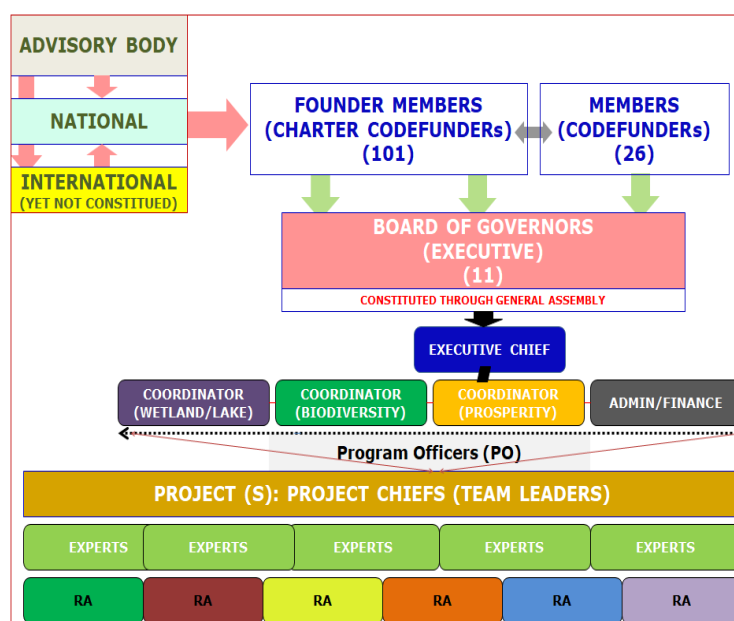


Figure 2 Organogram of CODEFUND

Organogram and stakeholder linkages: Figure 2 is the organogram of CODEFUND. Within this structure, CODEFUND jointly works with the Ramsar Administrative Authority, along with other government agencies like DoFSC and NLCDC (Figure 3). DNPWC and DoFSC have federal level ownership while executing Ramsar provisions, so project linkages is strong. The government agencies in Province and Municipalities, where GAL is located, have curtailed roles because GAL falls within the Langtang National Parks. Figure 3 provides proposed methodological framework and stakeholders' linkages. As per Activity 1, SC will be formed which will review, guide, monitor project progresses and issues including interventions. Environmental partners will backstop through their technical expertise. Following are further details about the stakeholders' involvement in the project at different management tiers:

Stakeholders at the federal level: DNPWC is the Ramsar Administrative Authority, which regulates national parks and wildlife and Ramsar sites within the national parks. GAL falls within the Langtang National Park. DNPWC chairs the SC and also reviews and monitors progress, provides suggestions, and resolves regulatory issues during project implementation. Besides, DNPWC coordinates regularly with Ramsar Secretariat in a national capacity for all kinds of obligations related to the Convention. Next, DoFSC also regulates Ramsar sites outside the Pas. Both DNPWC and DoFSC provide all kinds of support while implementing this project. NLCD is the only government authority dedicated to wetlands, particularly lakes, which as earlier will provide inputs for preparing this plan, and also provides technical/financial inputs for implementing Basin Level Integrated Site Plan of GAL. Other national level stakeholders include the National Trust for Nature Conservation and President's Terai Madhesh Chure Initiative; these have location-specific interventions; however, they also support wetlands in other areas.

Stakeholders at province and district level: Division Forests Office (DoF) based in Rasuwa district where GAL is located, works directly under the Ministry of Tourism, Industry, Forests and Environment, has GAL as the pride of Bagmati Province. DoF will support preparation and implementation of the site plan through its Range Post and Community Forests.

Inter-governmental and regional stakeholders: IUCN, WWF, and ZSL are intergovernmental units. As earlier, these institutions will backstop preparation, and implementation of Ramsar provisions including this plan. They are expected to build capacity of government at the federal, provincial and local levels. ICIMOD and IWRMI are regional stakeholders. ICIMOD helps in implementing the Ramsar under high altitude wetland initiatives, whereas IWRMI, currently engaged in forests, water, land and energy nexus, is expected to provide technical and financial inputs for implementing site plan of GAL.

Local level stakeholders: Though directly linked to DNPWC, the LNP at site has the key role in supporting the plan preparation process as well as a sole authority to execute and monitor wetlands integrity in GAL. Gosaikunda Rural Municipality is the local government that matters to GA, directly. Roles of province and local government are curtailed for Ramsar, though as local government, it will stake a key role in the preparation of plan. However, this project will prepare the municipality for its visionary roles in GAL. Besides, there are village champions, local NGOs, Community Forests User Groups, Women Groups, schools, cultural groups, clubs and so on which would play instrumental roles for the sustainability of GAL.

Academia, media and national NGOs: Tribhuvan University and Kathmandu University are key academics for freshwater and wetlands in generating research-based info, which will support this initiative with their information and expertise whence required. Birds Conservation Nepal is a national NGO dedicated to avifauna and livelihoods will support this initiative with their info and implement the roles of avifauna in GAL. Nepal Forum of Environment Journalists that CODEFUND also works with for conservation dissemination is renowned for exploratory media work will cover issues of GAL in dissemination to extend GAL-coverage in and beyond Nepal.

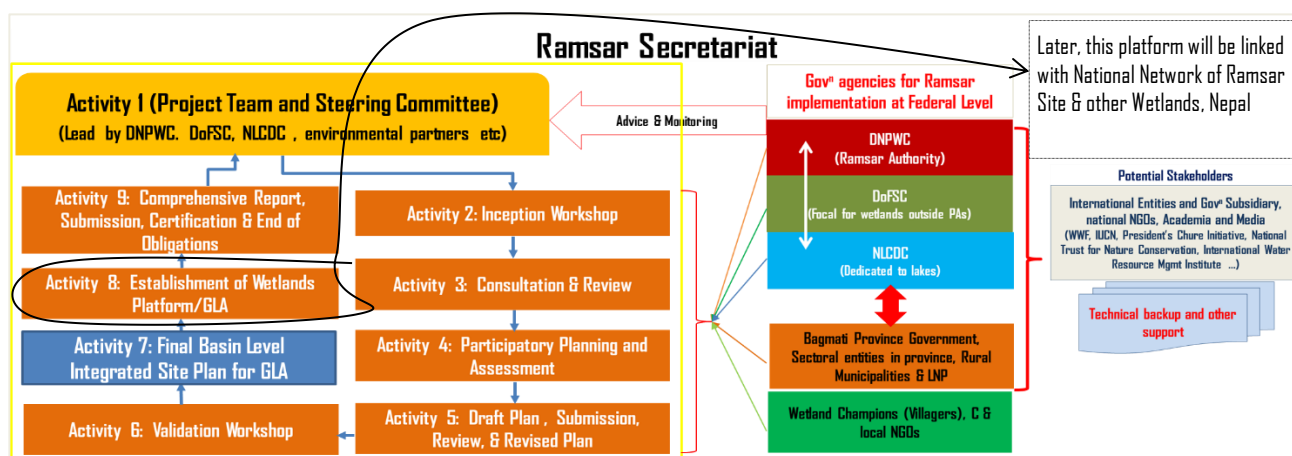


Figure 3 Methodological framework under this task and stakeholders' linkages

Monitoring/Evaluation: DNPWC as Ramsar Administrative Authority and chair of SC will convene M & E. It has already prepared two site plans for the Ramsar site with reference to the R-METT and RAWES in the technical facility of CODEFUND, which would be the guiding format for the site plan of GAL. However, DNPWC has LNP in the sites to daily monitor the field performance following the performance indicators of logical framework and scheduled activities.

At the centre in Kathmandu, SC will meet twice to review the progresses/performances, and suggest possible intervention if project is derailed. Personnel from DNPWC will also visit twice in the field to monitor overall process/progress in its own schedule as per their institutional monitoring plan. For this purpose, this project has ensured monitoring through budget allocation. Process and finance indicators have not been prepared; however; CODEFUND will provide approved proposal to DNPWC to refer activity schedule and finance plan as the reference to monitor the status of activities and finance.

Activity 5 prepares draft plan, which CODEFUND will submit to DNPWC to ensure quality through review process among externals. Finally, the product will be evaluated by a validation workshop (Activity 6). All the comments, suggestions and grievances, and so on derived from Activity 5 &6 will be fully internalized into the final product, the Basin Level Integrated Site Plan. If DNPWC foresees any important suggestions to incorporate, CODEFUND shall perform the request.

NWF and Ramsar secretariat are anticipated to monitor this project following their own monitoring schedule, most preferably through the window of DNPWC as the Ramsar Authority in Nepal. However, they may physically monitor the progress through site visit, anytime in the project period.

Project Team: The initiative will form a project team lead by a Team Leader (TL) with wetlands background, Biodiversity Expert, Socio-economist and GIS expert backed up by Delphi Panel, program officer, finance. CODEFUND provides fulltime space and equipment facilities. In the field, the TL and TE in close coordination of LNP, local municipalities and wetlands champions will carry out participatory assessment and planning for the delivery of outputs.

Table below provides tentative list of project team members with their roles and responsibilities.

Composition of Experts	Key Roles/Responsibilities
Shailendra Pokharel, Team Leader, wetlands background	Overall management and coordination. Generally planning and organizing the field study, analytical procedures, and finalization of report, and submission of all obligations.
Dr. Bhuvan Keshar Sharma, Biodiversity Expert	Review, assessment and planning. Generating all data on biodiversity and environment including recent trend, problems and issues in a view of wetlands as prosperity.
Prof. Dr. Sajani Shrestha NR based socio-economist	Review, assessment and planning. Generating all data on socio-economy and governance including recent trend, problems and issues for wetlands as prosperity.
Manish Kokh, GIS expert	Generation of different maps as per the demand

H. Work Plan

Outputs & Key Activities	2022					2023		
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Output 1 1. Basin Level Integrated Site Plan								
Activity 1: Formation of the steering committee & meeting	*							*
Activity 2: Inception workshop	*							
Activity 3: Consultative meeting/review of...	*	*						
Activity 4: Planning workshop/participatory assessment			*					
Activity 5: Draft Prep ⁿ of basin level integrated site plan ...			*	*	*			
Activity 6: Validation workshop						*		
Activity 7: Prep ⁿ of final basin level integrated site plan...						*	*	
Activity 9: Prep ⁿ of comprehensive report, submission ...								*
Output 2 2. Wetlands Platform for the sustainability								
Activity 8: Establishment of Wetlands Platform for GAL			*					

I. Budget

i) Budget summary

Exchange rate applied: 1 US dollars = 121.56 [NPR]

Funding Source	Total funds (local currency)	Total funds (US dollars)
NWF	2,132,000	17,539
Implementing Organization	845,000	6,951
Other sources of funding	-	-
TOTAL	2,977,000	24,490
Cost distribution per household beneficiary is USD 3.5s		

ii) Overall itemized budget

Exchange rate applied: 1 US dollars = 121.56 [NPR], cost estimation in whole number							
Description of budget item	Unit Cost (NPR)	Number of Unit	NWF (NPR)	CODEFUND (NPR)	Total (NPR)	Total (USD)	% NWF
1. Salaries/wages/consultancy costs							
1.1 Supervisory Staff							
<i>Team leader*6.5 days a month {65m an days (md)}</i>	10,000.00	65	325,000	325,000	650,000	5,347	15.24
1.2 Consultants / Experts							
<i>Biodiversity expert*7 md in field and 10 days write up); Socio-economist*7 md in field and 12 days write up); GIS expert*5 days in field and 3 days in maps and reports)</i>	8,000.00	44	176,000	176,000	352,000	2,896	8.26
1.3 Office Staff							
<i>Program officer*40md Finance officer*8 md</i>	5,000	48	120,000	120,000	240,000	1,974	5.63
1.4 Daily workers							
<i>2 person*3days in the field</i>	2,500	6	12,000	3,000	15,000	123	0.56
Sub-Total			633,000	624,000	1,257,000	10,341	29.7
2. Travel & accommodation costs							
2.1 Vehicle rental in field *2 times	20,000	2	40,000	-	40,000	329	1.9
2.2 Travel costs in KTM*50 times	700	50	35,000	-	35,000	288	1.6
2.3 Accommodation*5 person (3 experts, 1 TL, 1 DNPWC)*4 night + 4 days in trail route, 2 days extra	3,500	42	147,000	-	147,000	1,209	6.9
2.4 Meals (5 persons*2 times*10 days)	1,500	100	150,000	-	150,000	1,234	7.0
Sub-Total			372,000	-	372,000	3,060	17.4
3. Office running costs							
3.1 Computer costs*month	5,000	8	40,000	-	40,000	329	1.9
3.2 Telephone & fax*month	1,000	8	8,000	-	8,000	66	0.4
3.3 Photocopies*pages	5	5,000	25,000	-	25,000	206	1.2
3.4 Office supplies*month	1,875	8	15,000	-	15,000	123	0.7
3.5 Office space*month	20,000	8	32,000	128,000	160,000	1,316	1.5
Sub-Total			120,000	128,000	248,000	2,040	5.6
Costs of planned activities:							
4. Output 1 Basin level integrated site plan							
4.1 Editing and design	150,000	1	120,000	30,000	150,000	1,234	5.6
4.2 Printing/reproduction of plan*copies	3,000	100	270,000	30,000	300,000	2,468	12.7
Sub-Total			390,000	60,000	450,000	3,702	18.3
5. Training and workshop							
5.1 Per diems*25 local persons*3 days*travel @ NPR 3000, (Nov)	3,000	75	225,000	-	225,000	1,851	10.6
5.2 Inception workshop*15 person*1 time *NPR 3000, (Sept)	3,000	15	36,000	9,000	45,000	370	1.7
5.3 SC meeting*2 times*5 persons*travel@ 3000 (Sept. & Apr)	3,000	10	21,000	9,000	30,000	247	1.0
5.4 Validation workshop in KTM, Per diems 25 person*1 day*travel @3000 (Feb)	3,000	25	60,000	15,000	75,000	617	2.8
5.5 Rental of Facilities for 5 days	5,000	5	25,000	-	25,000	206	1.2
Sub-Total			367,000	33,000	400,000	3,291	17.2
6. Output 2 Wetland Platform-GLA with protocol*initial cost, 6 months (1st week Nov)							
	5,000	6	30,000	-	30,000	247	1.4
Sub-Total			30,000	-	30,000	247	1.4
7. Miscellaneous							
7.1 Monitoring from DNPWC*2 times*2 persons (Travel* Accommodation*field meeting, etc.) and external review	110,000	2	220,000	-	220,000	1,810	10.3
Sub-Total			220,000	-	220,000	1,810	10.3
Total (NPR)			2,132,000	845,000	2,977,000	24,490	100.0
Total USD			17,539	6,951	24,490		
% Distribution			71	28	99		

J. Follow Up

- CODEFUND will work with Ramsar Administrative Authority to bring members of Wetlands Platform-GAL into National Network of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands.
- CODEFUND will work with intergovernmental entities to build the capacity of LNP and Wetlands Platform-GAL to implement the basin level integrated site plan of GAL, and for the financial sustainability, and support execution.

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