

Instructions to lead Implementers for drafting the Technical Assistance Closure and Data Collection Report

Objective of the technical assistance (TA) Closure Report and Data Collection Report:

- To communicate publicly in one synthesis document a summary of progress made and lessons learned under the technical assistance (TA) towards the anticipated impact (main template).
- Compile TA-specific information required for internal use in donor and UN reporting (annex 1).

Steps for completing the TA Closure report:

1. The lead TA implementer drafts the report at the end of the assignment as a final deliverable /product. The TA Closure report will capture all activities conducted under the TA hence it is expected that duplication of information will occur from earlier documents. Please copy and summarise relevant material from previous TA outputs/deliverables and the Response Plan, as relevant.
2. A CTCN Manager will review and revise the report before final approval by the CTCN Director.

Important note on public and internal use of the closure report:

Once approved by the CTCN Director, the TA Closure and Data Collection Report will be a public document available on the CTCN website. Annex 1 is for internal use only and will not be publicly available.

Closure and Data Collection Report for CTCN Technical Assistance

1. Basic information

Title of response plan	Technical support to formulate a National Agroforestry Policy
Technical assistance reference number	2016000029
Country / countries	Nepal
NDE focal point and organisation	Mr. Ram Hari Pantha Position: Head Climate Change Section, Ministry of Forest and Environment, Government of Nepal
Proponent focal point and organisation	Mr. Suroj Pokhrel, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
Sector(s) addressed	Agriculture and forestry
Technologies supported	<p><u>Instruction:</u> Please indicate the type of technologies supported by this assistance, referring to the taxonomy of climate sectors and technologies available (download in pdf format and choose from column C): https://www.ctcn.org/resources/ctcn-taxonomy</p> <p>If technologies supported are not found in the taxonomy, please suggest.</p> <p>CTCN Mitigation Sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon capture and storage: CO2 capture technologies • Sustainable forest management • Afforestation • Reforestation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass carbon measurement and monitoring • Restoration of organic soils • Restoration of degraded lands • Landscape multifunctionality • Livestock feed optimization <p>CTCN Adaptation Sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroforestry, Silviculture & Mixed farming • General agroforestry - silviculture and mixed farming solutions and • Agroforestry <p>Livestock management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fodder banks 												
Implementation period and total duration	18 April 2017 to 30 September 2018; 17,5 months												
Total budget for implementation	<p><u>Instruction:</u> In addition to financial value of the technical assistance, please also include if any pro bono or in-kind support has been provided by both the implementer and/or the national counterparts.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>CTCN (Cash)</td> <td>222,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICRAF (Contribution)</td> <td>12,725</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pro bono:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Govt of Nepal (in kind)</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Govt of India (in kind - time of scientist, senior policy makers in attending consultations held at Nepal & India; and review of policy document)</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>269,725</td> </tr> </table>	CTCN (Cash)	222,000	ICRAF (Contribution)	12,725	Pro bono:		Govt of Nepal (in kind)	20,000	Govt of India (in kind - time of scientist, senior policy makers in attending consultations held at Nepal & India; and review of policy document)	15,000	Total:	269,725
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Designer of the response plan	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)												
Implementer of response plan	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)												

2. Summary of all activities, outputs and products that contribute to the expected impact of the technical assistance.

<p>Description of delivered outputs and products as well as the activities undertaken to achieve them. In doing so, review the log frame of the original response plan and refer to it as appropriate</p>	<p>The idea and need to formulate and implement a National Agroforestry Policy (NAP) in Nepal originated during a three days' national consultation workshop on agroforestry held in Kathmandu during 2015. The workshop was jointly organized by the Ministry of Agriculture Development (MOAD), Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MFSC) (names of the Ministries mentioned here as these were called during 2015), Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB), and the World Agroforestry Centre (also known as ICRAF). About 150 stakeholders participated in the workshop and deliberations resulted in issuing a document called, "Kathmandu Declaration on Agroforestry" signed by the Secretaries of the two Ministries and released by the then Minister of MOAD. In this background, during 2016, MOAD, requested CTCN to extend Technical Assistance to develop the National Agroforestry Policy of Nepal. On approval of this assistance, an agreement was signed in April 2017 between CTCN and ICRAF to implement the Response Plan number 2016000029. The overall aim of the project is to formulate a National Agroforestry Policy (NAP) for Nepal.</p> <p>To oversee the work on policy development, Government of Nepal constituted an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) during 2016 representing then Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD), Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MFSC), Ministry of Population and Environment (MOPE), National Designated Entity (NDE) & ICRAF. IMCC developed and approved a road map to draft the National Agroforestry Policy. Following this, various activities of the Response Plan were initiated. An analysis of existing relevant policies and laws affecting agroforestry in Nepal was completed. A study of 30 relevant policies, laws and strategies of Nepal indicated a clear requirement to develop a new National Agroforestry Policy, as many of the existing policies and laws-imposed regulations deterring farmers from adopting agroforestry.</p> <p>As India is the only country having approved and implemented its National Agroforestry Policy, a study visit for IMCC members was arranged to India. During this, IMCC members interacted with senior Indian officers and policy makers who actively contributed to develop and implement the Indian agroforestry policy. This followed the organization of three regional workshops in high, medium and low mountain areas of Nepal. A total of 119 stakeholders were consulted on various aspects of agroforestry, and on the need of a dedicated agroforestry policy in Nepal. Inputs received through the consultations strongly supported the need to develop the National Agroforestry Policy. Inputs of stakeholders also provided important information on constraints in adopting agroforestry, currently available support to farmers through various players, and the expectations of the farmers from National Agroforestry Policy/Government. It became also very clear that there is a need of diversification of food production to increase the food and nutritional security. These workshops also created awareness about environmental contributions, and the role of agroforestry in adopting to/ increasing resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Information generated through the review of existing Government policies and inputs from the regional workshops provided the basis to develop the first draft of National Agroforestry Policy. This was reviewed and modified by IMCC, and</p>
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	<p>then shared with 187 stakeholders through three national level workshops. Inputs received during these workshops were incorporated in the draft policy, and it was sent to IMCC for its review. After making necessary corrections, the draft policy document was once again reviewed by both the Ministries, and Ministry of Forest and Environment (name of the Ministry changed by this time) provided few more suggestions to improve the policy. Majority of the suggestions were incorporated, and the draft was translated in Nepali language. In total, 8 consultations (7 during the assistance and one before the assistance) were held involving more than 500 stakeholders to develop the policy. On September 30th, 2018, both the English and Nepali drafts were handed over to IMCC which was accepted for further processing through the Government system. With the submission of the final draft of National Agroforestry Policy to IMCC, the technical assistance closed successfully. Government of Nepal thanked IMCC, ICRAF and CTCN through a formal letter sent to ICRAF.</p>
Partners organisations	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (current name)</p> <p>Ministry of Forest and Environment</p> <p>Asian Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bio-resources (ANSAB)</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Major beneficiaries were Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock Development & Forest and Environment; and civil society organizations, farmers' organizations, and associations through building their capacities in developing the National Agroforestry Policy. In addition, the TA through the developed agroforestry policy enhanced the abilities of agriculture communities to be more climate resilient, and more secure at food and nutrition level.</p>
Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products	<p>Multi-level, gender-sensitive, multi-stakeholder consultations, capacity building of relevant ministries, meaningful negotiations among stakeholders, analysis of existing relevant Government policies, and involving policymakers at highest levels, including Ministers and Secretaries from the relevant ministries.</p>
Deviations	<p>Due to following factors, the time-line of the project had to be changed with a no-cost extension:</p> <p>Frequent transfers of concerned policy makers in the Ministries & 8 times changes in the IMCC</p> <p>Reorganization/ merger of various ministries and frequent change at top level Ministers/ Secretaries</p> <p>Delays and disturbances due to introduction of new constitution and change of Governance from Federal to Provincial system</p>
Achieved or anticipated gender benefits from the TA	<p>10% of participants in all the consultations were women. Hence, their capacity to understand the role of agroforestry in improving resilience to climate changes/extreme weather was increased. Understanding of women about how the policy will improve their lives was enhanced. Role of women in mainstreaming agroforestry would be very significant as most of the work</p>

	<p>related to production of high volume of required tree seedlings will be handled by women. In addition, large scale adoption of agroforestry will significantly reduce the drudgery of women currently faced during collecting fire wood from faraway places and risking their lives on a daily basis when visiting deep into forests/ climbing on tall trees without any protection.</p>
<p>Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA</p>	<p>The impact of climate change in Nepal is very visible in terms of impacts on snow and glaciers that are directly linked with Glacier Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). Till 2010, the number of glacier lakes increased by 11%. These have impacted the frequency of extreme weather events, such as landslides, floods and droughts resulting in the loss of human lives as well as high social and economic costs. An Economic Impact Assessment of Climate Change conducted during 2013 in agriculture, hydropower and water-induced disasters projected economic costs of climate change to be 2-3% of the GDP/year by mid-century. In addition, the expected adverse effects on tree cover through natural and social forest and on agricultural landscapes will significantly hamper the carbon sequestration enhancing the impact of climate change.</p> <p>Nepal emphasizes in mitigating adverse impacts of climate change and in adopting adaptation measures; and prioritizes the development of climate change mitigation-friendly forest management systems. More than 25,000 community-based forest management groups across the country are directly engaged in managing about 30% of the country's total forest area. Considering climate change mitigation and resilience as one of the major strategic pillars, the Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025) aims to enhance Nepal's forest carbon stock by at least 5% by 2025 as compared to 2015 level. Besides targeting forests to achieve these, a systematic focus on agroforestry will facilitate achieving these goals.</p> <p>In order to harness the full potential of agroforestry (increasing total green cover in the country) improvements to the policy and regulatory framework such as reversing restrictive regulations about felling, transport, and marketing of agroforestry species; regulating production and distribution of quality planting material; and creating finance and insurance instruments etc., are urgently required. Agroforestry has the potential to produce significant amount of timber and wood to reduce the indiscriminate harvesting of natural forests. However, restrictions on felling and marketing of the timber producing species discourage farmers to grow these trees on the farms.</p> <p>Agroforestry is seen as a climate change mitigation priority by 23 countries, adaptation priority by 29, and by several as both an adaptation and a mitigation priority. At the same time, 126 countries have listed agriculture as a mitigation priority. Besides, agroforestry is recognized as one of the most useful approaches to improve environmental sustainability; provide cushion against extreme weather; improve food, nutrition, fodder and energy security; and provide above and underground eco-system services.</p> <p>It is expected that a functional policy would mainstream agroforestry at the landscape level and would help Nepal in both mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p>

<p>Anticipated follow up activities and next steps</p>	<p>Government of Nepal is planning to implement the policy once it is approved through the cabinet/parliament of the country. Two main ministries involved, (Agriculture & Forest) have increased their investment in agroforestry. ICRAF has initiated a discussion with the relevant ministries to initiate a proposal with the GCF. A discussion is in progress with the SAARC Development Fund (SDF) to initiate a long-term program to implement the policy. Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR) will soon start a project on agroforestry in Nepal.</p>
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3. Lessons learnt

	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
<p>Lessons learnt for this TA. Describe essential factors contributing to successful implementation, as well as specific challenges. Recommendations include considerations on what would need to be in place for increasing success of similar efforts (i.e. regulatory, legal, stakeholders, communication, etc.)</p>	<p>Factors contributing to success: Deep understanding of the socio-political situation of the country, and strong institutional and personal linkages with senior policy makers were the most important factors contributing to the success of TA.</p> <p>Recognition of the implementing institution (ICRAF) & the lead ICRAF scientist for this TA as a trusted & impartial technical partner by different Government agencies has significantly contributed to the success of the TA.</p> <p>Specific challenges: Lengthy election process covering local to Federal Government which continuing throughout the year of implementation & local unrest during the adoption of the new national constitution regularly prohibited access to Government officers/ organizations,</p>	<p>Similar approach will ensure success of TAs dealing with policies in other countries.</p> <p>Perception and acceptance of the implementing institution by the relevant ministries/ Government departments about its sincerity, impartiality, and allegiance to the national priorities is extremely crucial. Once the implementing agency achieves this, success of TAs will be guaranteed</p> <p>Strong coordination and regular communication with senior policy makers, and getting early updates/alerts about elections/ possible disturbances helped in alternate planning, and relocating the venue of consultations etc.</p> <p>Usually, disturbances were more on working days, so we planned to arrange meetings/ visits/ consultations on weekends. We planned meetings/ workshops involving senior Government officers outside Kathmandu.</p>

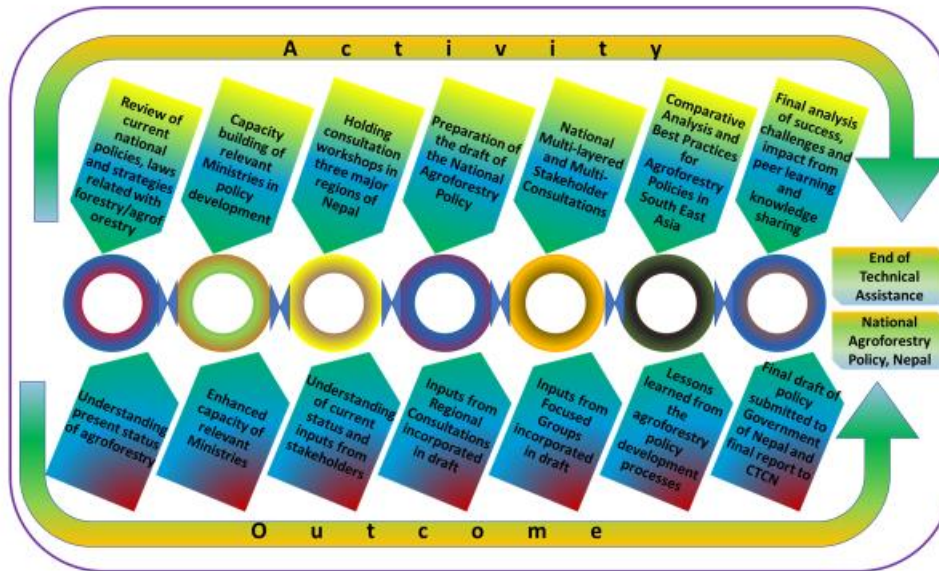
	<p>travel to and within Nepal. Same reasons prohibited participation/ availability of policy makers of Nepal in consultations/ meetings etc. taking more time than planned.</p>	
<p>Lessons learnt related to climate technology transfer Describe opportunities, challenges and barriers for the use and deployment of the technology or technologies supported by the TA. The objective is to identify specific success factors for technology transfer</p>	<p>Bringing 500 representatives covering almost all relevant stakeholders including the senior policy makers, Ministers and Secretaries at the same page; and convincing them on the need of national agroforestry policy as a tool to mainstream agroforestry in the country to increase the resilience to climate change was the biggest opportunity. Once convinced, deployment of the TA was smooth.</p> <p>Building capacity of senior policy makers in policy development through providing the opportunity to interact and learn from their counterparts in India was of great value.</p>	<p>Multi-level and multi-layered consultations involving many stakeholders; and study tour for the senior policy makers would guarantee successful implementation of TAs in other countries.</p> <p>As the policy will be approved by the National Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, a strong political will be there to implement the policy.</p> <p>Relevant ministries are already considering investing more in agroforestry, which would be very direct indicator of adoption by the Government.</p> <p>Government has already announced to promote agroforestry in about 100,000 ha</p>
<p>Lessons learnt related the CTCN process for TA</p>	<p>Interaction with other TA implementors/ NDEs/ CTCN project managers was very useful as ICRAF got an opportunity to attend a regional CTCN meeting.</p>	<p>CTCN may encourage TA implementors to budget to attend such a meeting at the beginning of TA.</p>

4. Illustration of the TA and photos

For communication purposes, please provide 2-4 Power Point slides with illustrations or charts showing the TA process, applied methodology, activities, outputs and achieved results. The illustrations must be copied into the TA Closure report but must also be delivered as power point files. Also, please provide at least five high-resolution pictures in jpg format, capturing technical assistance. The pictures should illustrate how the TA has impacted the lives of the beneficiaries in particular and the communities in general. TA process with details is attached in figure below. Impact of TA will be visible after the approval and implementation of the policy. Thus, five photos showcasing the process are attached.

TA process:

Stepwise Achievements



Pictures:



Meeting with Minister of Agriculture & Focal Point for Agroforestry in Nepal



Dr Suroj Pokhrale, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development participating in stakeholders' consultations



Mr. Tilak Jang, General Secretary, Federation of Private Forest Owners' Association at one of the national consultations



Participants at one of the national consultations



Minister of Forest & Environment (siting extreme right) & Secretary, Ministry of Forest and Environment with Javed Rizvi of ICRAF reviewing the final policy in July 2018.



Handing over the final Nepali and English draft of National Agroforestry Policy to IMCC



Discussion with SAARC representatives about SDF funding for 8 countries including Nepal

5. Information for TA Impact Description

The information in the table below will be used to produce the CTCN TA Impact Description. The TA Impact description is a 2-page summary document for communication purposes.

<p>Challenge: Approx. 500 characters with spaces</p>	<p>Non-availability of original policy documents/ laws/ strategies etc. on respective websites/absence of English translation</p>
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	<p>Developing understanding between the nodal ministries</p> <p>Frequent transfers of concerned policy makers in the Ministries & 8 times changes in the IMCC</p> <p>Reorganization/ merger of various ministries and frequent change at top level Ministers/ Secretaries</p> <p>Delays and disturbances due to introduction of new constitution and change of Governance from Federal to Provincial system</p>
<p>CTCN Assistance: 2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 450 characters with spaces</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To oversee the policy development work, Government of Nepal constituted an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) with representatives of the ministries of agriculture & Forest; NDE; and ICRAF. • An analysis of existing rules/policies of Nepal clearly indicated a requirement to develop a new National Agroforestry Policy. • IMCC members received an opportunity of a study visit to India to interact with their counterparts who developed and implemented the Indian agroforestry policy. • In total, 8 consultations (7 during the assistance and one before the assistance) were held involving more than 500 stakeholders to develop the policy. • On September 30th, 2018, both the English and Nepali drafts of the policy were handed over to the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC, which had the role to oversee the policy development) for further processing through the Government system.
<p>Anticipated impact: 2 to 4 bullet points to summarise anticipated impact. Approximately 250 characters with spaces. As a minimum, please include the impacts described in annex 1B as well as other relevant qualitative and</p>	<p>Policy implementation will improve following through agroforestry interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate resilience

<p>quantitative impacts anticipated after completion of CTCN technical assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy security • Food and nutrition security • Livelihood improvement • Reduction in migration of youth • Drudgery reduction and increased income for women • Promotion of agroforestry practices through a national policy is expected to instantly help approximately 2 million small holders to be more resilient to climate change and extreme events.
<p>Linkages and contribution to NDC: 2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 350 characters with spaces</p>	<p>Nepal has pledged to maintain at least 40% of its area under forest. Mainstreaming of agroforestry due to ease of business through the new policy will support the country to achieve this.</p>
<p>The narrative story: Approximately 1200 characters with spaces</p>	<p>Nepal is among some of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, water-induced disasters, and hydro-meteorological extreme events such as droughts, storms, floods, inundation, landslides, debris flow, soil erosion and avalanches. Based on National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2010, out of 75 districts, 29 districts are highly vulnerable to landslides, 22 districts to drought, 12 districts to GLOFs, and 9 districts to flooding. An average of 0.06 °C increase in temperature per year is recorded during 1975 – 2005; and mean rainfall has significantly decreased on an average of 3.7 mm (-3.2%) per month per decade. Various climate change scenarios indicate a mean annual temperature increase of 1.3 to 3.8°C by 2060, and 1.8 to 5.8°C by 2090. Annual rainfall is projected to reduce across the country by 10- 20%.</p> <p>In Nepal, the farm production system is characterized by subsistence farming. Majority of the farming communities have landholdings of less than 0.5 ha. Due to increase in population and division of wealth among family members, the farm size is getting even smaller. Small landholders need to produce maximum per unit area to ensure availability of enough food round the year. This is only possible by</p>

intensive crop-tree-livestock production using the multi-storied agroforestry systems which will also help mitigation and adoption to climate change. It is estimated that approximately 90% of the farmers in the mountains (267,510), 75% in the hills (1,186,066), and approximately 40% (583, 514) in the plains (Terai) practice some sort of agroforestry. Thus, promotion of agroforestry practices through a national policy is expected to instantly help approximately 2 million small holders to be more resilient to climate change and extreme events.

The need to formulate and implement a National Agroforestry Policy was recognised in 2015 through Kathmandu Declaration on Agroforestry. During 2016, MOALD, requested CTCN for a TA to develop Nepal National Agroforestry Policy, which was approved, and during April 2017, an agreement was signed between CTCN and ICRAF to implement the same.

Contribution to SDGs: Always include contribution to SDG 13, and to the extent possible, please include contribution to 2 other SDGs, describing the contribution with a few sentences for each SDG concerned. A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/>

SDG- 1: Enhanced agroforestry will reduce poverty by providing food, nutrition, fodder, energy, timber and other tree products and bi-products.

SDG- 2: Agroforestry will improve food and nutritional security by promoting production of vitamins and mineral rich fruits

SDG- 5: Implementation of agroforestry policy will support and economically empower women through their role in nurseries to produce and sell seedlings in large numbers.

SDG_-7: I: Agroforestry policy will promote increased availability of sustainable energy

SDG- 13: This TA will greatly contribute to SDG-13 by supporting the efforts of Government to increase the tree cover to reduce the impact of climate change

SDG- 15: Agroforestry policy will ensure protection of forests through increased production of forest products and services outside forest area, will assist in arresting desertification, and support biodiversity.

Note: Please see examples of TA Impact Description in adaptation and mitigation at the following link:

<https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/learning-reports/18106-ctcnimpactdescriptionv02.pdf>

https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/learning-reports/ta_impact_description_201400002_gcai.doc

	<p>Henry Neufeldt (Climate change expert): 14 days</p>	<p>The time of this climate change expert was invested in coordination with CTCN and providing backstopping to ICRAF lead scientist on CTCN reporting process & various climate change related issues. He also supported the review of the policy scenario in South East Asia.</p>
	<p>Bhishma Subedi (Consultant from Nepal): 22 days</p>	<p>He contributed in analysing existing forest systems, prepared definitions, and supported collection, translation, and analysis of existing relevant laws, policies and strategies in Nepal. He also supported the organization and facilitation of 7 consultations, provided inputs on the local socio-political scenario, and participated in the policy drafting exercise. He participated in workshops/ consultations, developed workshop reports and gave inputs for the draft policy. The consultant reviewed the agroforestry policy development process in other regions.</p>
<p>2. Number of work days of the locally-contracted expert team spent on the implementation of the technical assistance</p>	<p>Murari Raj Joshi (Consultant from Nepal): 268 days</p> <p>Basudev Neupane Consultant from Nepal)</p>	<p>The time of the consultant was dedicated to design and translate questionnaires for 7 consultations, facilitate discussions in Nepali language and compile recommendations received during the workshops/ consultations, and during IMCC meetings. He supported in drafting the National Agroforestry Policy and translating the same in Nepali language.</p> <p>He provided logistic and administrative support to organize 6 consultations.</p>
<p>3. Number of external communication and outreach activities conducted to showcase the assistance (news release, newsletters, articles on website, events presenting the results of the technical assistance, social media postings, and presentations at events outside the technical assistance etc.)</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>http://ratopati.com/story/20222?utm_campaign=shareaholic&utm_medium=email_this&utm_source=email</p> <p>http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-11-05/nepal-gearing-up-to-draft-agroforestry-policy.html</p> <p>http://gorkhapatraonline.com/news/47234</p> <p>https://www.ctc-n.org/news/ctcn-nepal-developing-national-agroforestry-policy</p> <p>http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/policy-interventions-accelerating-investment-and-adoption-agroforestry-south-asia</p> <p>http://www.worldagroforestry.org/news/nepal-developing-national-agroforestry-policy</p> <p>http://www.worldagroforestry.org/content/nepal-makes-progress-towards-national-agroforestry-policy</p> <p>http://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/technical-support-formulate-national-agroforestry-policy-nepal</p>

Events (other than trainings) held as part of the assistance		
4. Total number of events other than trainings (Aggregation of numbers in categories below)	8	
5. Number of international and multi-country (at regional or sub-regional level) technology and knowledge sharing events	1	An educational/ interaction trip was arranged to India for Senior Policy makers of Nepal to interact with senior policy makers of India who were involved in the formulation of the Indian Agroforestry Policy; and now are contributing to its implementation
6. Number of participants in the events above	6	
7. Number of national technology and knowledge sharing events (national events held including national consultations)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National multi-layered and Multi-Stakeholder Consultations with Government officials on 02 November 2017 at Dhulikhel, Nepal National multi-layered and Multi-Stakeholder Consultations with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations 04 on November 2017 at Kathmandu, Nepal National multi-layered and Multi-Stakeholder Consultations with Service providers on 05 November 2017 at Kathmandu, Nepal Consultations with 50 senior staff, Secretary and Minister of the Ministry of Forest and environment, 30th September, 2018
8. Number of participants in the events above	237	
9. Number of public-private events related to technologies	3	<p>Regional consultation workshops in district Mustang in high mountain region, 4th December 2016</p> <p>Regional consultation workshops in district Dhankuta in middle mountain, 19th January 2017</p> <p>Regional consultation workshops in district Chitwan in plain region, 17th February 2017</p>
10. Number of participants in the events above	119	
Training and capacity building activities conducted during the assistance		
11. Number of training sessions and capacity	8 (1 + 7)	An educational/ interaction trip was arranged to India for Senior Policy makers of Nepal to interact with senior policy makers of India who were involved in the formulation of the

strengthening activities		<p>Indian Agroforestry Policy; and then continued contributing to its implementation</p> <p>7 consultations which were organised through TA also provided hands on trainings to Government staff and other stakeholders on how to organize such consultations including extracting desired information form stakeholders by asking right questions/ facilitating consultations in a right way.</p>
12. Number of people who received the training	6 through study trip to India +500 through consultations	
a) Number of men	456 (6 + 450)	
b) Number of women	50	
13. Total number of organisations trained	20	Ministries, Government departments; provincial, district, and municipality departments; NGOs; farmers' organizations, Forest Users Associations; business entities (inputs suppliers); banks; insurance companies etc.
a) Number of research organisations, laboratories and universities	3	<p>University of Agriculture and Forestry</p> <p>Forestry College of Nepal</p> <p>Nepal Agriculture Research Council</p>
b) Number of private companies	6	Input suppliers; and a large (1.6 billion US \$ turnover) nutraceutical/ herbal medicine and toiletry producing multinational company
c) Number of cities and local government	5	Chitwan, Dhankuta, Dhulikhel, Kathmandu, Mustang
d) Number of communities	5	Chitwan, Dhankuta, Dhulikhel, Kathmandu, Mustang
e) Number of ministries	4	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Development</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock Development</p> <p>Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation</p> <p>Ministry of Population and Environment</p> <p>(By the end of the TA, the above 4 ministries were re-organised in to two ministries)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance & Planning Commission of Nepal,</p>
f) Number of specialised governmental institutions	1	Nepal Agriculture Research Council

g) Number of non-profit organisations	5	Asian Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB), Nepal Agroforestry Foundation, Associations/Federations/ Federation of community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN), Nepal Coffee Producers Association; Himalayan Orthodox Tea Producers Association
14. Number of participants that were significantly or moderately satisfied after the training (from CTCN training feedback form).	6 (100 %) through formal training in India + 500 through consultations	Senior Policy Makers, Government of Nepal Stakeholders representing different walks of life
15. Number of participants that significantly or moderately increased their capacities thanks to the training (from CTCN training feedback form).	6 (100 %) through formal training in India + 500 through consultations	Senior Policy Makers, Government of Nepal, Stakeholders representing different walks of life
a) Number of men	456 (6 + 450)	
b) Number of women	50	
Tools, technical documents and information material supported by the assistance		
16. Total number of tools, technical documents and information material supported by the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	1	National Agroforestry Policy of Nepal
a) Number of tools strengthened, revised or developed (including tools, methodology, software, calculation systems, etc.)	Not applicable	Not applicable
b) Number of technical	1	National Agroforestry Policy (draft), Nepal

documents strengthened, revised or created		
c) Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created (For example training and workshop reports, Power Points, exercise docs etc.)	1	<p>Comparison of the process of agroforestry policy development in countries in Asia</p> <p>Study and analysis of the existing rules/ policies regulating agroforestry or tree plantation</p>
Policies, laws and regulations supported by the assistance		
17. Total number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations supported by the assistance	1	National Agroforestry Policy (draft), Nepal
a) Number of policies, strategies, and plans drafted addressing climate change adaptation	1	National Agroforestry Policy (draft), Nepal
b) Number of policies, strategies, and plans drafted addressing climate change mitigation	1	National Agroforestry Policy (draft), Nepal
c) Number of documents developed to inform other policies, strategies, and plans on climate change adaptation (sectoral strategies, national	3	<p>Comparison of the process of agroforestry policy development in countries in Asia-Working Paper</p> <p>National Agroforestry Policy (draft), Nepal</p> <p>Detailed TA report describing the process of policy formulation</p>

development plans, etc.)		
d) Number of documents developed to inform other policies, strategies, and plans on climate change mitigation (sectoral strategies, national development plans, etc.)	Not applicable	Not applicable
e) Number of laws, agreements, or regulations drafted addressing climate change adaptation	Not applicable	Not applicable
f) Number of laws, agreements, or regulations drafted addressing climate change mitigation	Not applicable	Not applicable
g) Number of documents developed to inform laws, agreements, or regulations on climate change adaptation	Not applicable	Not applicable
h) Number of documents developed to inform laws, agreements, or regulations on climate change mitigation	Not applicable	Not applicable
Institutional strengthening supported by the assistance		
18. Total number of institutional arrangements supported to support climate change planning	1	Following will work through the new policy: Ministry of Agriculture Development and Livestock Ministry of Forest and Environment Many district level Government officials from various departments NGOs, Industry, researchers and farmers
19. Number of organisations with	237	Ministry of Agriculture Development and Livestock Ministry of Forest and Environment

increased awareness and knowledge among countries to better own and drive national adaptation planning processes		District level Government officials from various departments NGOs, Industry, researchers and farmers
20. Number of organisations with increased awareness and knowledge among countries to better own and drive national mitigation planning processes	237	Ministry of Agriculture Development and Livestock Ministry of Forest and Environment District level Government officials from various departments NGOs, Industry, researchers and farmers
Partnerships and cooperation		
Number of private companies directly engaged in the assistance (that partnered with the proponent, the beneficiaries or the CTCN to implement the assistance) (Excluding the role of the CTCN and TA implementers)	Not applicable	Not applicable
21. Number of South-South collaborations enabled during or through the assistance, when stakeholders from other countries were involved in the assistance (Excluding the role of the CTCN and TA implementers)	2	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Empowerment, Government of India Indian Council of Agriculture Research-Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI), Jhansi, India
22. Number of North-South collaborations enabled during or through the assistance, when stakeholders from other countries were involved in	Not applicable	

the assistance (Excluding the role of the CTCN and TA implementers)		
23. Number of Triangular collaborations enabled during or through the assistance, when stakeholders from other countries were involved in the assistance (Excluding the role of the CTCN and TA implementers)	2	<p>Linkages established with SAARC Development Fund, a concept note submitted to mainstream agroforestry in 8 South Asia countries, including Nepal.</p> <p>Through an international agroforestry conference jointly organised by Nepal Agroforestry Foundation, ICRAF and other partners; linkages of Nepali policy makers were established with Indian and Sri Lankan officials and policy makers. The Director of the Indian Agroforestry Mission also participated in this meeting and interacted with policy makers representing Agriculture and Forest Ministry of Nepal; including with the Minister of Forest, and the Secretary of Agriculture.</p>
UNFCCC planning/support processes		
24. Number of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) developed as part of the technical assistance	Not applicable	
25. Number of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) developed as part of the technical assistance	Not applicable at this stage	Will be effective once the policy is implemented
26. Number of Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) developed as part of the technical assistance	1	Kathmandu Declaration on Agroforestry was developed as a result of need assessment through ICRAF funding (co-funding to TA)

B. Impacts anticipated after completion of CTCN technical assistance: core indicators

Every technical assistance should contribute to at least one indicator below.

CTCN core indicators	Quantitative value	Unit	Methodology	Assumptions	Expected timeline
			Explain the method or	Indicate assumptions	Indicate when the indicator and value

			process of verifying the indicator and how data was gathered	made during quantification	are expected to be achieved
27. Total anticipated amount of funding/investment mobilised (in USD) as a result of the TA	2,25 million	USD	An initiative has been taken to mobilize \$ 18 million for 8 countries including Nepal through SAARC Development Fund	Assumption: Approval of funding. The TA is closed on 30 th September 2018. Thus, it is too early to confirm this anticipated impact.	2019-2020 As 8 country Governments are involved, the timeline can vary significantly
a) Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised (in USD) from national sources as a result of the TA	Not applicable		Initiative is taken to encourage the relevant ministries to increase their budget for agroforestry	The TA is closed on 30 th September 2018. Thus, it is too early for this anticipated impact.	
b) Anticipated amount of public funding mobilized (in USD) from international and regional sources as a result of the TA	2,25 million	USD	An initiative has been taken to mobilize \$ 18 million for 8 countries including Nepal through SAARC Development Fund	Assumption: Approval of funding. The TA is closed on 30 th September 2018. Thus, it is too early to confirm this anticipated impact.	2019-2020 As 8 country Governments are involved, the timeline can vary significantly
c) Anticipated amount of private investment mobilised (in USD) from national sources as a result of the TA	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
d) Anticipated amount of private investment mobilised (in USD) from international	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

and regional sources as a result of the TA					
28. Anticipated number of beneficiaries as a result of a mitigation TA	About 2 million small holders once policy is implemented.		Estimation based on remote sensing and ground truthing	# of trees planted lineages and network of quality planting nurseries.	After 5 years of agroforestry policy implementation
29. Anticipated number of people with increased resilience as co-benefits as a result of the TA	About 2 million small holders once policy is implemented.		Estimation based on remote sensing and ground truthing	# of trees planted lineages and network of quality planting nurseries.	After 5 years of agroforestry policy implementation
30. Anticipated average the total GHG reductions in metric tons of CO _{2-e} , as a result of the TA	Half million MT of carbon/year. Over 40 years the total carbon fixation will reach to 20 million MT.	Per household number of planted trees		Supposing a land holding of 0.5 ha, it is expected that agroforestry systems will be introduced in about 1 million ha by 2 million small holders. Estimating if only 20 trees/ha are planted, a total 20 million trees will be planted which at an estimated rate of 25 kg/year will sequester about half million MT of carbon/year. If these trees will survive for an average of 40 years, the total carbon fixation will reach to 20 million MT.	After 5 years of agroforestry policy implementation/after 40 years
31. Anticipated average annual GHG reductions in metric tons of CO _{2-e} , as a result of the TA	-	-	-	-	-
32. Anticipated and projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or	-	-	-	-	-

<p>avoided through 2030, in metric tons of CO₂-e, from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to clean energy/sustainable landscapes as a result of the TA</p>					
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C. Outputs and impacts anticipated after completion of CTCN technical assistance: standardised performance indicators

CTCN standardised performance indicators	Quantitative value Insert the request value and unit	Content List the elements included in the number provided	Expected timeline Indicate when the indicator and value are expected to be achieved	Responsible institution Indicate the institution(s) that will play leading role(s) in enabling the indicators and anticipated values to be achieved
33. Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans , addressing climate change mitigation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA				
34. Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans , addressing climate change adaptation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA.				
35. Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans , addressing climate change on both adaptation and mitigation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA	1	Agroforestry	Five years after implementation of agroforestry policy	Ministry of Agriculture Development & Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation

36. Anticipated number of laws or regulations addressing climate change mitigation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA.				
37. Anticipated number of laws or regulations addressing climate change adaptation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA.				
38. Anticipated number of laws or regulations addressing climate change both adaptation and mitigation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA				
39. Anticipated number of public-private partnerships and collaboration created (Excluding the role of the CTCN and TA implementers)	5	Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoALD), Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE); & private nurseries and Dabur.	Two years	Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD)
40. Anticipated twinning arrangements created as a result of the TA	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
41. Anticipated number of technology projects to support action on low emission and climate-resilient development	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
42. Anticipated number of strengthened National Systems of Innovation and technology innovation centres in recipient country	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
43. Anticipated Clean Energy Generation Capacity in kWh supported by the TA	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
44. Anticipated technology types effectively deployed in the country	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
45. Anticipated UNFCCC processes implemented as a result of the TA (NAMA, NAPA, NDC, etc.)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

46. Anticipated Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and technology Action Plans (TAP) as a result of the TA	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
47. Anticipated cooperative research, development and demonstration programmes within and between developed and developing country Parties facilitated as a result of the TA	Not applicable at the moment		Once the policy will be implemented, it will develop new programs for agroforestry	
48. Anticipated improved climate change observation systems and related information management in developing country Parties.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable