



***Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest
Management and Rehabilitation***

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Supporting Community Based Sustainable Forest Management
and Economic Empowerment of Women in Central Region of
Nepal

**Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association
(HIMAWANTI) Nepal, Ashmita Nepal and Community Resource Management Centre**

October, 2014 –September, 2017

Basic Information

Project title(ID)	Supporting Community Based Sustainable Forest Management and Economic Empowerment of Women in Central Region of Nepal[2013]P[4]-NPL	
Supervising agency	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)	
Executing agency	HIMAWANTI Nepal, Ashmita Nepal and Community Resource Management Centre (CRMC)	
Implementation agency(ies)	HIMAWANTI Nepal, Ashmita Nepal and Community Resource Management Centre	
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Target area(s) (project locations and context)		
(1) Kathmandu district, Central Region Nepal (2) Makawanpur District, Central Region, Nepal. (3) Sarlahi District, Central region, Nepal		
Project implementation duration: [36 months, 2014 - 2017]		
Total budget(USD)	US\$559,208	
APFNet grant(USD)	US\$ 412,238 (in cash)	

Conouterpart contribution (USD)			Year 1	6,049
	HIMAWANTI Nepal	Cash	Year 2	10,680
			Year 3	2,680
			Year 1	1,554.1
		Inkind	Year 2	21,673.1
			Year 3	923.1
			Year 1	7,180
	Ashmita Nepal	cash	Year 2	19,480
			Year 3	4,980
			Year 1	6,215.4
Inkind		Year 2	9,665.4	
		Year 3	6,315.4	
		Year 1	16,430	
CRMC	cash	Year 2	11,080	
		Year 3	2,680	
		Year 1	3,711.5	
	Inkind	Year 2	15,211.5	
		Year 3	461.5	
		Year 1	6,049	

Project Description

The project aims to assist on sustainable forest management and to improve the forest condition through the mobilization of the forest dependent communities and to generate the opportunity for the livelihood enhancement through the women led enterprise development. The demonstration plots are designed focusing on 13 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) in three districts, which are in Kathmandu, Makawanpur and Sarlahi districts. In each demonstration site, activities will be focused on community based SFM, enterprise development and reducing pressure on forests through alternative energy promotion which ultimately helps in improving livelihood of the poor, women and marginalized communities, as well as forest condition.

In general, the implementation will be carried out through consortium initiative garnering synergy, complementarily and filling technical gaps while embedding in close coordination with Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), District Forest Office (DFO), District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO), Village Development Committee (VDC), District Development Committee (DDC), District Forest Sector Coordination Committee (DFSCC), and Community Forest Users Groups (CFUGs). Furthermore, Federation of Community Forest User Nepal (FECOFUN), grassroots level CBOs and NGOs, government line agencies will be coordinated in respective districts. Project will highly focus on people-centered integrated planning, implementation and monitoring approach for empowering the local people. Furthermore, project will also employ the adaptive planning and learning approaches and comply with participatory monitoring feedback mechanism with an aim to ensure relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability throughout the project. Participatory process will be employed for the planning and implementation of the proposed project. Activities will be implemented in coordination with and District and Village level multi-stakeholder bodies.

The goal of the project is “community forests and local livelihoods well developed and managed in sustainable ways as well as models and approaches on SFM recognized and applied by government and other communities”.

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- 1) Demonstrate sustainable forest management practices and promote alternative energy to reduce pressure on forest and carbon emission
- 2) Promote development of community forest based mini-enterprises to improve wise use of forest resources and livelihood of marginalized communities
- 3) Draw good models of best approaches in which communities are empowered to manage and use forest resources in a sustainable way

Abbreviations and acronyms

APFNet	Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation
CF	Community Forest
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFUG	Community Forest Users Group
CRMC	Community Resource Management Centre
DFO	District Forest Office
DOF	Department of Forest
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Unions of Nepal
GoN	Government of Nepal
HHs	Households
IGA	Income Generating Activities
LRP	Local Resource Person
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OP	Operational Plan
PES	Payment of Environmental Services
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
ToR	Terms of Reference

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1. Background and rationale

The forest area including shrubs covers about 5.83 million ha, which is 39.6% of the total land area of Nepal. Forests are integral to the agriculture, livestock and water system on which rural communities highly depend for their daily needs in Nepal.

1.1 The situation of forest since the community forestry act in Nepal

From Feudalized forestry (before 1957) to State forestry (1957 – 1970) and then to decentralized forestry (after 1970), there has been huge changes in the forest policies as political regime changed. Nepalese forestry plan (1976) brought the idea of handing over management responsibilities to local governments. The forest act (1993) further recognized community forest user group as self-governing, independent, autonomous, perpetual and corporate institution, so that they could acquire, possess transfer or otherwise manage movable or immovable property. The groups are entitled to receive all the benefits from the management.

Till June 2014, 18,324 user groups are managing the community forest which included 2.23 million household. A total of 1,700,048 hectares of forest are being used by people living nearby the forest without any intervention of the government.

1.2 The linkage between the forest and community livelihoods since then

Community forest in Nepal has been exemplified as most successful program for participatory resource management. Rightly so, these forests have been successful in restoring degraded lands and habitats for wildlife. However, development of green trees from degraded lands have not played crucial role in uplifting the direct dependent poor and marginalized households. Thus, now wise use of forest resources should be practiced in order to achieve long term sustainability of forest. Primarily, poor households and women; who are primary actor for conservation in history of community forest should be given opportunities available in the forests. Women and poor households are primarily dependent on community forest for making their livelihood. Years of successful efforts to revive forest integrity has been accompanied by subsistence resource use. Now, since the forest is mature, we should explore for entrepreneurship options from forest to uplift livelihood of those directly dependent people.

Moreover, maintaining compositional, functional and structural attribute of the forest ecosystem is one of the important approaches in biodiversity conservation. Silviculture affects these three attributes of forest ecosystem in different scale and intensity if not carried out with caution; it can threaten biodiversity. In the community based forest management practices, women's roles in forest management are usually limited to those of subsistence need while men's roles are more linked to commercial purpose. Women have less access to and control over the resources as well as getting less benefit from forest resource utilization and decision making process in community based forest management.

1.3 The issues about sustainable forest management in site area

The proposed areas lie on the Central Region containing three different geographical locations, Mahabharata, Churia and Terai Range and have different biodiversity and socio-cultural regimes. Based on the situation analysis conducted before, the major issues identified on the proposed areas are the lack of proper sustainable forest management due to the conservation only in the past twenty years since the community forestry policy by government, the lack of women empowerment, lack of alternative livelihood options, and insufficient production and marketing of possible enterprises. In both Makwanpur and Sarlahi districts, Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is dominant species. The users are facing the problems of poor capacity of implementation of silviculture practices and harvesting of forest products for sustainable forest management. The community forests are also suffering from natural disaster including flood and fire. Poor market information, linkages in essential oil and handicraft marketing in Sarlahi and Makwanpur districts have limited users from sustainable utilization through enterprise development. *Schima-Castanopsis* forests with young stage is extended in Kathmandu district and are not linking with forest management. The ecotourism is highly potential in the Kathmandu but the users have not explored this service from their forests yet at institution level.

Against the abovementioned context, the proposed project aims to assist on sustainable forest management and improve the forest condition through the mobilization of the forest dependent communities and to generate the opportunity for the livelihood enhancement through the women led

enterprises development.

The proposed project implementation sites cover 13 CFUGs selected on the basis of field visit and baseline information, interest of the communities, stakeholders' consultation, and availability of abundant resources. Seti Devi, Mahankal, Ganeshdevi bandevi, Chandra Giri women, Laglage Pakha and Mahalaxmi women CFUGs in Kathmandu, Piple Pokhara, Manakamana, Nirini and Banaskhandi CFUGs in Makwanpur and Janajyoti, Nandeshwor and Radhakrishna CFUGs in Sarlahi district are selected for this project.

Information on the three project sites are shown below:

Demonstration Plot-I: Kathmandu

The Kathmandu district is a part of Kathmandu valley and is located from 27°27'E to 27°49'E and 85°10'N to 85°32'N. The altitude of the district ranges from 1262 meter to 2732 meter above mean sea level (mamsl). It is surrounded by the high hills of Mahabharat Range. The Kathmandu district has a mild climate most of the year. The total forest coverage is about 224sq.km and is dominated by the *Schima - Castanopsis* association with chir pine and *Alnus Nepalensis*. Various cultural groups, ethnicities, races, languages and religions are found in this district.

The selected CFUGs lie in the edge of the urban area. Altogether six community forests, three women managed (SetiDevi, Chandra Giri and Maha Laxmi) and mixed community forest (Ganesh Devi, Mahankal and Lagalage Pakha), covering 618 ha forest with good condition are selected for the demonstration plots to manage forest sustainably. Most of the beneficial households of these community forestry user groups are from poor and marginalized communities.

Demonstration Plot-II: Makwanpur

The Makwanpur district is located within 84° 41' and 84° 35'E longitude and 27°21' and 27° 40' N latitude, lies in Narayani Zone of Central development region. The district covers 244,457 ha landmass which is about 1.65% of the total Landmass of Nepal.¹ The major forest species in the district is Sal (*Shorea robusta*). The south east of the district is Churia Range. In the bank of Rapti River Sisoo (*Dalbergia Sisso*) can also be found. North west part is transitional zone where both Sal and pine forests are found. Makwanpur district is diverse in caste and ethnic composition. Indigenous people like *Chepangs* are found in this district.

The selected community forest Piple Pokhara, Nirni, Banaskhadi and Makamana CFUGs lie in the edge of the Core city. Most of the households of the CFUGs are from ethnic people like Rai, Magar, Tamang etc. Altogether 500 ha are covered by the four community forests.

Demonstration Plot -III: Sarlahi

Sarlahi district lies in the southern region of Nepal and is located at the foot hill of Churia range. The context of forestry in Terai differs greatly from the rest part of Nepal. It contains some features like significant amounts of high-value timber, complex social dynamics and also the highest rate of deforestation at 1.65%. In this district, community based forestry regimes have brought great changes in restoring denuded landscape and also created opportunities to produce diverse forest products and services for the wider communities.

The demonstration plots are designed focusing on 13 CFUGs. In each demonstration site main activities will be focused on community based SFM, enterprise development and reducing pressure on forest through alternative energy promotion which ultimately helps in improving livelihood of poor, women and

¹ District level fire management –planning. pdf

marginalized communities, and improve forest condition.

2. Project goal and specific objectives

The goal of the project is “community forests and local livelihoods well developed and managed in sustainable ways as well as models and approaches on SFM recognized and applied by government and other communities”.

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- 1) Demonstrate sustainable forest management practices and promote alternative energy to reduce pressure on forest and carbon emission
- 2) Promote development of community forest based mini-enterprises to improve wise use of forest resources and livelihood of marginalized communities
- 3) Draw good models of best approaches in which communities are empowered to manage and use forest resources in a sustainable way

3. Project outputs and strategic activities

Output 1: sustainable forest management practices demonstrated and the local communities’ capacity on SFM built or improved

Activity1.1: Forest inventory survey for each project site

Forest inventory survey will be conducted in the proposed 13 CFs. This would provide available and potential resources in the area and serves as baseline for the project planning and implementation. For the survey, standard tools will be implemented keeping in mind that local resources will be utilized to optimum extent possible.

Activity1.2: Trainings on SFM for local communities

The forest user groups are managing forest and utilizing the forest products for their daily needs. Forest product harvesting at the community forestry has been found with high level of damage due to lack of skill, capacity and knowledge on harvesting techniques. The most urgent step needs to educate the forest users and other stakeholders (timber harvester and local contractors) for the sustainable forest management. In each demonstration site, four day training will be organized on SFM for each community forest. In total 130 CFUG participants will be benefited from this activity. Utmost care will be given in selecting participants so that key persons involved in SFM will be involved in the training. This training mostly focuses on how to minimize the damage of understory as well as improve the forest health in respective districts

Activity1.3: Development of forest management plan for each site

For each site forest management plan will be developed. While developing the forest management plan, a group will be formed from CFUG in each district. From the forest inventory data of each project site the forest management plan will be developed according to the regulations relating to forest act 1993 and the operational plan of community forest. The activity will be facilitated by LRPs in coordination with the formed groups.

Activity1.4: Nursery establishment for SFM

In each demonstration site, 1 ha forest land will be managed for the community based nurseries. Nursery will be established on barren land within the community forest. The forest policy of Nepal will allow establishing and supporting such kind of nurseries. Nursery will provide saplings for plantation in timber harvested areas. In demonstration sites, seedlings of tree species of sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Saaj (*Terminalia alata*), Simal (*Bombax ceiba*), Kalikath (*Glochidion hohenackeri*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Salla (*Pinus Spp*), Eucalyptus, Albizia, will be produced. Fodder tree species will be produced in the nursery as per community preferences. The seedlings will be 10,000 per year per site.

Nurseries will produce non timber forest products, such as medicinal herbs, broom grass, bamboo, horticulture that will help to add the income generation of the local community. In nursery of Makawanpur site, Amala (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Tejpat (*Cinnamomum tamala*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Lemon grass

(*Cymbopogon flexuosus*), Sugandha Kokila (*Cinnamomum glaucescens*), Kurilo (*Asparagus racemosus*), Bojho (*Acorus calamus*), Bhalayo (*Rhus wallichii*) will be produced in nursery. In Sarlahi sites, Pamaroza, Chamomile (*Chammomila matricaria*), Mentha (*Mentha arvensis*), Pipla (*Piper longum*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Lemon grass (*Cymbopogon flexuosus*), Kurilo (*Asparagus racemosus*), Bojho (*Acorus calamus*), Sayapatri (*Tagetes minuta*), Sarpagandha (*Rauvolfia serpentina*), Bhalayo (*Rhus wallichii*), Amala (*Phyllanthus emblica*) will be produced in nursery. In Kathmandu sites, broom grass, forage grass, Gaultheria species will be produced in nursery. About 10,000 seedlings will be produced from the nursery per year.

The technical expertise will be used from District forest offices, institute of forestry and relevant government agencies. The community will get support from local technical support group (nursery technician) for the nursery management.

Activity1.5: Application of silviculture practices

Existing silviculture practices are very much unscientific and untimed. Communities do not have proper plan for such activities. Thus this is greatly affecting the sustainable forest management. The project will support CFUGs for SFM such as weeding, pruning and 3D extraction (dead, decayed, and diseased) activities through the application of Silviculture techniques. The thinning activities on the forest will be done by the Silvicultural treatment guideline. The local resource persons will be trained in the proper use and handling of instruments. Technical assistance for such facilitation will be gained from DFO, and Institute of Forest. This helps to promote the structural diversity of forest and encourage natural regeneration.

Activity1.6: Low-impact harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products

Constructed infrastructure and foot trail affected forest will have certain amount of timber, fuel woods, and fodders. These forest products will be harvested and distributed according to CFUG's constitution and operation plan.

Harvesting will be done in accordance with the operational plan of CFUG following existing government harvesting guidelines, rules and regulations. During the harvesting process, local resources will be utilized as far as possible

Selective cutting will be done by removing the inferior and undesirable trees to improve the value of timber stand, and conventional logging system such as chain saw felling, limbing, topping etc will in done in order to minimize the effect while harvesting of timber and non-timber.

The project will support to provide improved harvesting tools, and other tools for forest management such as Bow Saw, Power chain saw, Cross Cut Saw, Harvesting axes, Log carrying equipments, Permanent Chalk, Harvesting Rope, Logging axe, Knives, Files, Saw Blades

Activity1.7: Fire line construction

Two kilometer fire line will be constructed in each selected community forest area. This activity will be done with the technical assistance from District Forest Offices and human resource of User groups. The main purpose of the fire line construction is to reduce the fire hazard in the community forests for its sustainability. Local forest user groups will be provided firefighting tools.

Activity 1.8: Local resource person mobilization

In order to smoothen the project activities, such as group formation, proper identification of key beneficiaries and support in installation of ICS, Solar panel and Biogas, local resource person (LRP) will be hired for the project. The LRP will support in post services to ICS, Solar panel and biogas. LRP will be responsible for effective dissemination of project information to local communities.

Output2: The income generated from community forest increased obviously through development of community forest based mini-enterprises

Activity2.1: Community based ecotourism development in Kathmandu site

The selected CFUGs lie on the urban circumference, so there is high possibility community based ecotourism destination. Against this background, six community forests (3 women managed CFUGs)

identified as potential implementation of the project. It is realized that community based ecotourism enterprise will be established to sustain livelihood of community and sustainable use of Forest resources. A community managed green park will be established in CF area for ecotourism activity.

From the park great view of Himalaya could be seen and is full of greenery. It lies in the west of Kathmandu District in the Bagmati Zone in central Nepal. It lies in the bed of 'Chandragiri hill'. This a main entrance in the capital from rest part of Nepal and easy access of transportation from main city. The destination if developed as ecotourism site it is able to attract domestic and international tourist. This area is highly valuable to species conservation as it is an important stopover for many migratory birds, endangered species and common wildlife like deer, leopard. Ecotourism development could be an alternative option for income generation and livelihood improvement.

To develop this enterprise, a working committee will be established within the CFUGs. The committee will be focus on design and development of strategies to create and implement activities and promote the area as community based ecotourism destination. All the CFUGs will be engaged to manage and develop park and 10 fulltime job will be created for CF users (priority will be given to women and poor) to manage and establish green park. The Income generation from the park will be used for betterment of the park and 35% of the amount will be used for poor, women and marginalized community to sustain livelihood. The benefit will be shared according to the Community forest Management guideline and revenue from the park will be managed through the park management guideline.

Activity2.1.1: Revision of community forest operational guideline for ecotourism

Since, every activity in the community forest is guided by the operation plan of that CFUG, necessary amendment is needed to conduct any new project. Thus, newly prepared project plan on ecotourism activities and park management will be merged into operation guideline for the effective implementation of the project. It will be developed with the consultation of the CFUGs, experts from relevant fields, and Stakeholders.

Activity2.1.2: Development of ecotourism management plan

To ensure the tourism it is necessary to implement a strong and effective management program that involves all the stakeholders in dynamic and creative ways. So the ecotourism management plan will be developed involving the stakeholders and ecotourism management committee. Ecotourism management strategies such as zoning for visitor use, visitors site planning and design, sustainable infrastructure design, revenue generating mechanism, visitor monitoring and management will be incorporated in ecotourism management plan.

Activity2.1.3: Ecotourism services development

Different infrastructures for ecotourism services will be developed inside the park such as green trail construction, bird watching zone (machan), toilet, store and guard room, picnic spot, sitting chairs, gardening etc.

Green trail will be constructed for forest walk inside the park. About 10 km of the road will be developed which connects four community forests .Through the green trail, birding corners and resting zones provide opportunities for sighting of different birds and animals. Altogether 177 species of birds are found in the area. Bird watching machan will be constructed inside the park. Birding gives the opportunity of an amazing and memorable holiday for people of all ages and with a variety of interests.

3 huts will be constructed as Picnic spot, water tank supply pipes will be constructed inside the park. Similarly two toilets and one guard room will be constructed. Different type of equipment will be needed for construction activities like cement, brick, iron rods, supply pipes, wooden logs, steels, concrete, sand etc.

Activity2.1.4: Training on ecotourism management

Specific training related to park management and promotion of ecotourism in the area will be provided to park management committee. Four days ecotourism management training will include Community ecotourism education and awareness, linking communities, tourism and conservation built their capacities to design and implement ecotourism programs.

Activity2.1.5: Publicity of the park

Identification of potential partners such as government Tourism Board, non-government tourism institutions, trekking guide institutions and media will be defined as partners. Transparency will be maintained for determination of fees during media broadcasting. Different brochures describing available resources or services, steps to ensure consumer satisfaction will be widely distributed in market.

Including all these and other unexplored resources, marketing plan is expected to entice more than 50,000 individuals within 3 years of project. The plan will work differently to domestic and international individuals since they have different interests. Majority of the marketing will be done within tourist area of Kathmandu for international tourists and different media within Nepal; new media, radio, television and paper will be intensively used for educational advertisement.

Activity2.2: Community based wooden handicraft business development in Makawanpur site

This district is rich in forest resource in both timber and Non timber forest products. For the demonstrated enterprise development, wooden handicraft production and marketing will be selected to support the livelihood of the community and sustainable Forest Management. Key stakeholders from districts such as handicraft association, Federation of Nepalese industry and commerce, and different cooperatives within the districts will be identified and will be the partners of this project.

Activity2.2.1: Construction of production cottage and machinery support

A shade or cottage for production of handicraft will be built or renovated for storage for crafting and such activities. The project will provide necessary facilities and tools for the farmer to produce the handicraft. To utilize maximum human and technical resources of local communities, to possible extent local resource persons will be hired; local raw materials will be used. During the construction activities, priorities will be given to poor and women within that community.

Activity2.2.2: Trainings on wooden handicraft for local communities

Six month training will be provided for making wooden handicrafts such as wooden masks, photo frames and basket. 50 women will be selected on the basis of wellbeing ranking and current interest and recommendation from CFUG. The selection criteria will be consulted with CFUG. After the training, entrepreneurship will be developed and community enterprise will be established. The raw materials used for handicraft production will be softwoods, dead trees and fallen logs. Since the use of dead and fallen tree logs will be major raw material for handicrafts, this will reduce the use of new and healthy trees, which in turn would support SFM.

Activity2.2.3: Value chain analysis of wooden handicrafts

Wooden handicrafts products will be upgraded through a value chain based approach to benefit large number of CFUGs. In value chain analysis market based solution will be identified, and that assessment of solutions will be done after that identification and selection of intervention and performance measurement will be conducted.

Activity 2.2.4: Marketing of wooden handicrafts:

The marketing and production of the handicrafts, value chain analysis of the product will help in making effective business plan and refinement in existing business. The different stakeholders involved in this activity are given in table below

Cooperative and sales center will be established in Makwanpur district with the financial support of the project. The cooperatives and sales center will secure the financial mechanism to develop the enterprises and act as the outlet to channelize the products to the market. In addition for the marketing of the products different exhibitions, fair will be organized.

Agencies/Organizations	Support Services
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DFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues permit (<i>chut purje</i>) to traders to transport semi-processed/processed outside district <p>Technical support</p>
Ashmita Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social mobilization of target groups • Training (entrepreneurship and skill training) • Technical and marketing support.
DDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDC coordinates with micro enterprise development in district
CFUG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares Operation Plan of community forest • Ensures sustainable extraction of timber and NTFPS
Nepal handicraft association/ CRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotional activities in domestic and international markets for handicrafts • Support on product design, research and development
FNCCI (Federation of Nepalese industry and commerce)/ HIMAWANTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy advocacy on trade and issues related to private sector development • Support through trade fairs and exhibitions.
FECOFUN/ HIMAWANTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umbrella organization of community forest user groups and women working on the NRM groups respectively, with mainly advocacy role

Activity2.3: Community based aromatic herbs enterprise development in Sarlahi site

Activity2.3.1: Value chain analysis of aromatic herbs (Citronella, Pamarosa, Mentha and Lemon grass)

The Project will identify specific bottlenecks and opportunities that can be addressed through the project intervention thereby increasing production, income and employment of local community. Value Chain analysis of aromatic herbs will be conducted through the preparation of value chain map that depicts the chain actors and their functions & inter relationship. During Value chain analysis, the growth potential, market trends & competitiveness of aromatic herbs including its future prospects within Nepal and abroad will be identified. The interventions to overcome constraints and make use of opportunities to promote inclusive & sustainable pro poor economic growth and competitiveness will be recommended. The Value chain analysis will try to analyze dynamics of processing and value creation, reward distribution, value chain governance and power relation structures and knowledge transfer. Value Chain analysis will comprise of literature review and qualitative as well as quantitative research method. Checklist as key informant interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), observation and so on will be used to gather information at each level of value chain. Primary information and secondary data analysis is equally important. Participatory tools, techniques and methodologies will be applied in information gathering and verification of the available information. Value Chain Analysis will identify the underlying policy, institutional, and infrastructural issues that affect the competitiveness of the value

chains with reference to the role of government and private sector in the regions of focus. It will also develop a matrix indicating areas of priorities for which public sector can intervene and areas for the private sector support. It will also identify institution and organization working for value chains from central to local levels (local, regional, and organizations from GO, NGO and private sector) that can contribute to pro poor value chain development.

Activity2.3.2: Awareness raising events on value chain of aromatic herbs

The project will organize awareness raising events on value chain of herbs. The project will work with private sectors and local entrepreneurs to give the importance of working together with private sectors to identify the strength and weakness of different actors and steps in value chains. The orientation will be organized in each community to identify their roles. CFUG will lead the orientation program at their location.

Activity2.3.3: Aromatic herbs planting in community forests

The project will support farmers for planting Citronella, Pamarosa, Mentha and Lemon grass in community forest by providing necessary techniques, seeds and equipments.

The project will use previously experienced trained human resources and technical person for planting of the herbs. In Sarlahi, there are already five technical persons available for providing techniques of planting the herbs. The improved ploughing equipment, bush cutter, planting spade, ropes and other local equipment will be applied in the plantation.

Activity2.3.4: Marketing of aromatic herbs

The project will establish a marketing committee of CFUG representatives through established the sale center. They will link it with the collection center at local and domestic levels for marketing. The marketing committee will make agreement with Kathmandu collectors and tries to link with international trades. The committee will make link with private sectors for market management.

Output 3: Alternative energy is promoted and pressure on forest and carbon emission are reduced

The purpose of alternative energy promotion is to reduce the pressure on forest, reduce carbon emission through firewood, as well as also indirectly support to reduce the workload of women. This project will support to install bio- gas and improved cook stove (ICS) at the household level in three targeted sites. In total; 150 biogas, 60 solar panels, 300 ICS will be installed in three sites.

The ultra-poor households will be identified through wellbeing ranking of the CFUGs. Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) guideline will be used for the development of biogas plants, ICS and Solar panel Installation. Trained manpower will be used for installation and construction, Government of Nepal AEPC had developed different models of biogas, solar and ICS so the design will be identified accordingly. -

Activity 3.1: Installation and use of 150 biogas devices

The project will support to install 150 bio-gases at the household level in three sites. This will contribute to reduce the pressure on forest and also indirectly support to reduce the workload of women. The installed biogas will help to reduce 3 tons of carbon per digester per year. The biogas plant will be constructed according to the construction manual of Biogas support program Nepal. Each consortium partner will assign local resource person for guidance, maintenance and regular reporting of the biogas during project period.

Activity 3.2: Installation and use of 60 solar panels for illumination

The project will support to install 60 solar panels at the household level in three sites. This will contribute to reduce the pressure on forest and also indirectly support to reduce the workload of women. In solar panel, 3 hours lighting time, replacing use of 80 ml. kerosene/ per hour and 3 lamps per day, it reduces 0.22 tons carbon per year from one solar panel. Installation and continuous support will be guided by the respective consortium partners.

Activity 3.3: Installation and use of 300 Improved Cook Stoves

The project will support to install 300 improved cook stove at the household level in three sites. This will contribute to reduce the pressure on forest and also indirectly support to reduce the workload of women. In case of improved cook stove, we have used 20% efficiency stoves with the fuel consumption of 3 tons per year from one ICS, it consumes 1.5 tons carbon per stoves per year. Respective consortium partners will be responsible for guidance, maintenance for respective district.

Output 4: Community forest management mechanism improved, including decision making, financial management, benefit-sharing, forest management planning and so forth.

Management mechanism is one of the major issues in Nepal's community forestry management. Community Forestry is becoming widely accepted as a means of managing forest sustainability and for the benefit of the rural people, there is need to focus on establishing good forest management mechanism. As a good community forest management mechanism, the decision-making procedures should be participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent and responsive. Minimization of corruption, consideration of views and voices of poor and marginalized groups in decision-making and implementation, and rational and wise mobilization of the resources should also be included in the mechanism.

It is well known that Nepal's Community Forestry is well established. It is believed that the CFUGs can function effectively and be self-reliant only if the good management mechanism within the CFUGs is strengthened. Over all CFUGs, there are only few hundred CFUGs, which practice transparent, participatory, inclusive decision making, poor and disadvantaged groups are marginalized from decision making processes, and there needs are not considered in management discussions.

The project will establish participatory decision making, equitable benefit sharing mechanism, active forest management, transparent financial management and inclusive planning mechanism in the community forests. The voice of the poor and disadvantaged will be prioritized for the decision making process. The inclusive management structure will be developed for the management.

Activity 4.1: Assessment and reassessment of community forest management mechanism through spider web

The project will assist community forest users to assess the management mechanism with the application of spider web for their self-monitoring. The spider web is a simple and diagram based representation of users' perception on the pillars of governance of community forest users. The local facilitator will facilitate community forest users to rank the indicators by themselves. The indicators are level of awareness, responsibilities of users committee, fund management, transparency, accountability, forest management practices and inclusive group management. At the end of the year, they will reassess the management mechanism status through the application of spider web. The awareness of community forest users on their roles and responsibilities will be assessed during the exercise.

Activity 4.2: Regular assembly and meeting of executive committee

The project will facilitate for regular assembly and meeting of executive committee. The gaps of community forest management mechanism will be identified during the meeting. The executive will be functional for the sustainable management of community forests.

Activity 4.3: Participatory planning and community forest management mechanism improvement coaching

The project will facilitate implementation of participatory planning and community forest management mechanism coaching. The users will be aware of annual progress for reporting, mechanism for dissemination, users' participation and active and meaningful participation. The project will facilitate to support CFUG for annual community forest management planning and budgeting. The annual plan will be participatory, need based and inclusive for target groups. The project will assist CFUG on beneficiaries' criteria development. In each activity, the criteria will be developed and recorded well.

Activity 4.4: Resource and benefit allocation

Recent history of community forest has practiced preservation, thus increased the forest cover. However, benefits from the conservation have not secured the right of poor and marginalized. Most of the elites have captured the resources and utilized accordingly. Since, this proposed project intends to uplift financial condition of poor and women, majority of the benefits will be allocated to these groups of people. A mechanism on identification and allocation of benefits will be established according to the wellbeing guideline of government of Nepal, Community forest guideline, community forest's constitution and

operation plan. Moreover, it is evident that, poor and women are highly dependent on forest and they are responsible for sustainable forest management, allocating resources to these groups and sharing benefits equitably among them would help in sustainability of forest as well as project.

Activity 4.5: Public hearing and Public Auditing

The project will empower communities to ensure easy and equitable access to poor and disadvantaged groups from accountable, honest, transparent and inclusive Community Forest User Groups. Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) will be one of the major interventions to promote good management practices among user groups. It will be effective in promoting good management practices at the group level in terms of transparency and accountability among executive committee members as well as general user groups. This will help for improving the financial management system in the groups and improving social inclusion in terms of participation and representation of women, marginalized groups and the poor in the decision making process, including their access to natural resources and equitable sharing of the benefits. More importantly, it will be very effective in contributing towards an anti-corruption drive at the group level.

Output 5: Good models of best practices of community based sustainable forest management disseminated to policy makers and practitioners

Activity 5.1: Publication and media dissemination

At least six case studies, three success stories and three video documentaries will be prepared at district level and central level to disseminate the learning and outputs of the project. Posters, pamphlets, booklets on sustainable forest management, enterprise and alternative energy will be published and widely distributed.

Different Medias such as television, FM. Radios, print media, e-media will be mobilized successfully which helps to get information on forest enterprise and sustainable forest management, good governance. Different Features, articles will be published in various newspapers both in Nepali language and English language At least 2 interested journalists will be identified to write features articles on community forest enterprise, women empowerment and sustainable forest management, good governance . At least six features in domestic influential newspapers, 4 episodes on FM and 1 episode on television will be broadcasted.

Activity5.2: Summarizing best practices of community based sustainable forest management from the project

Conduct analysis on good models of best approaches and practices of sustainable management and successful stories of the development of mini enterprises and alternative energy. A report on good models of management mechanism, best approaches and practices of sustainable management of community forests and the successful stories of the development of alternative energy and forest-based mini-enterprises as well as their contribution to increase income and reduce carbon emission will be produced through this activity.

At least three workshops will be conducted to disseminate the best practice of the project. As per the previous work experience and expertise on the advocacy on NRM sector, the program also helps to influence the policy makers and advocated on upcoming polices on the women empowerment and enterprises sector. In this program, at least 40 participants from stakeholders including government and non-government sector, will participate and aware on the field level experience, issues and best practice of the program. This yearly planned workshop will helps to minimize the local issues, advocate policies reduce the implementation risk and issues by discussing with the relevant stakeholders.

Activity 5.3: Project closing workshop

A project closing workshop will be conducted for dissemination of project achievements and lessons learned from community forest sustainable management activities as well as the activities of women focused mini-enterprises development. 50 participants will participate in the workshop including

government, non-government organizations, media, journalist; entrepreneurs' etc. The workshop will help to advertise and disseminate the information as demonstrated project to the whole Nepal as well.

4. Project management structure

In general, the project will be implemented by a consortium of, HIMAWANTI Nepal, Ashmita Nepal and Community Resource Management Centre (CRMC), among which HIMAWANTI Nepal will be the leading organization. The implementation will be carried out through consortium initiative garnering synergy, complementarily and filling technical gaps while embedding in close coordination with Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), DFO, DSCO, Village Development Committee (VDC), District Development Committee (DDC), District Forest Sector Coordination Committee (DFSCC), Community Forest Users Groups (CFUGs). Furthermore Federation of Community Forest User Nepal (FECOFUN), grassroots level CBOs and NGOs and line government line agencies will be coordinated in respective districts. Project will highly focus on people-centered integrated planning, implementation and monitoring approach for empowering the local people. Furthermore, project will also employ the adaptive planning and learning approaches and complied with participatory monitoring feedback mechanism with aiming to ensure relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability throughout the project implementation. Participatory process will be employed for the planning and implementation of the proposed project. Activities will be implemented in coordination with and District and Village level multi-stakeholder bodies.

The consortium will convene project steering committee (PSC) comprising of consortium partners, Forest User Groups from three targeted districts and government (MoFSC). The PSC will provide the guidelines to the project implementation team and project consortium partners. The project management structure is presented in Figure 1 below. The project management team (Secretariat) will be host by one of the consortium partner. Furthermore, consortium will recruit the program director, thematic officers and account officer. While recruiting the project staff, work force diversity will be practiced. The program director will make all kind of decision regarding daily project running. S/He will be responsible for reporting to the Focal Point of APFNet under the guidance and supervision of project steering committee. APFNet will provide additional expert service for the smooth implementation of the project. Program director will work closely with APFNet in planning, implementation and monitoring. HIMAWANATI Nepal will be responsible for Kathmandu and Ashmita Nepal for Makawanpur district and CRMC for Sarlahi district.

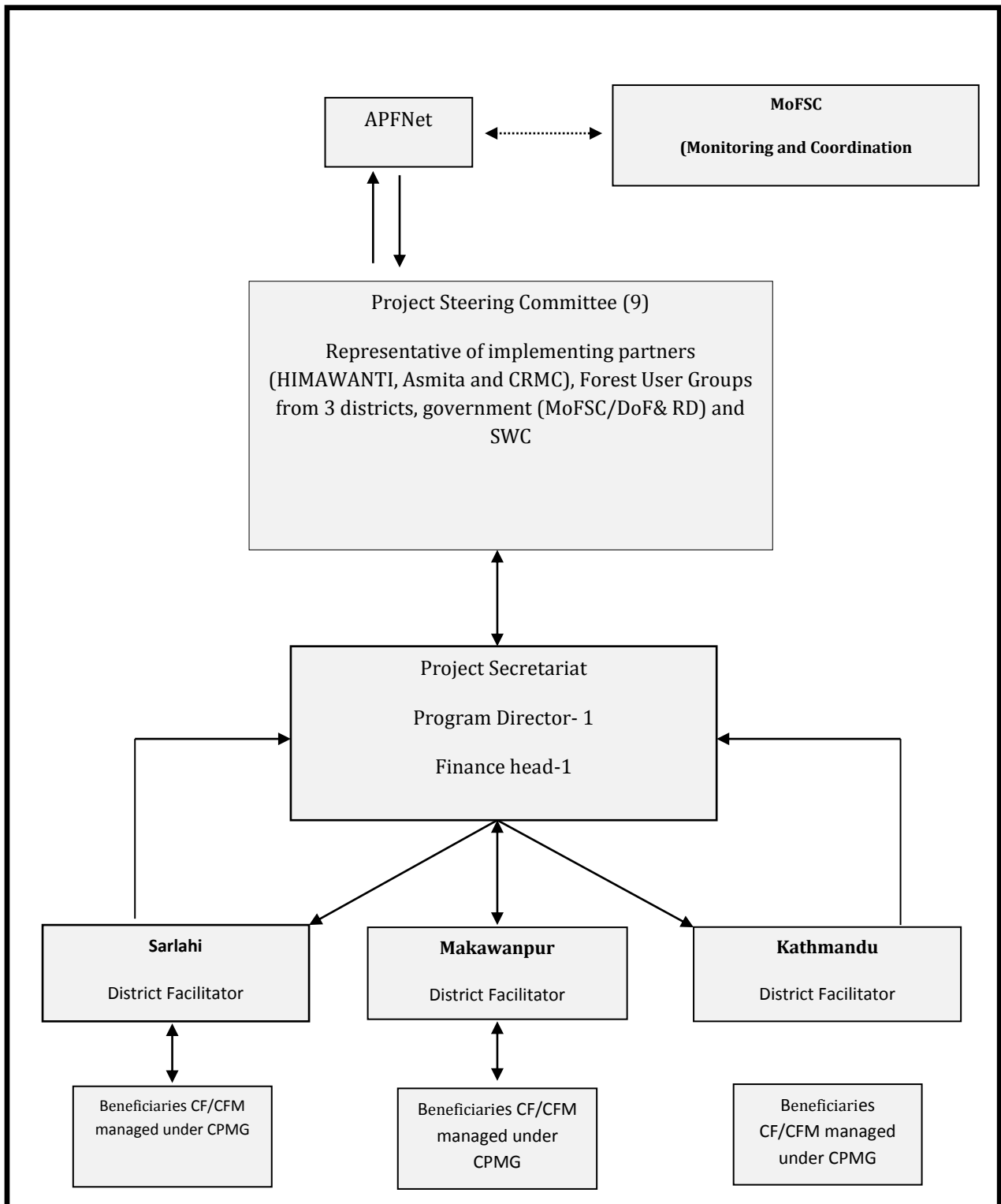


Figure 1: Project working structure

5 Project financial management procedure

A consortium account (JV account) will be opened and operated by the consortium partners. The fund from APFNet will be deposited in this account and operated as per the decision and guideline of consortium

partners. The budget will then be disbursed to the secretariat through project management team (PMT) and PMT flows this amount to the respective districts. A separate implementation norms and financial management guideline will be prepared for smooth operation of the project. A consortium will maintain transparent and systematic accounting systems for APFNet projects to enable proper record of expenses in line with program budget and management cost. It will submit financial and audit report as outlined in the Project agreement with APFNet. It will maintain a financial monitoring system for tracking disbursement at different levels (district, groups and households).The consortium will follow low cost but efficient and effective approach (value for money) by the use of financial infrastructural facilities (e.g. in kind office sharing to host management team and district project team) and human resources of consortium partners in partnership with local organizations to implement social mobilization, facilitation and use local resource persons. External audit will be conducted by APFNet hired auditors if necessary. At the end of the project period final audit will be carried out by the APFNet if desired so. MoFSC will play coordinating role with APFNet and PMT.

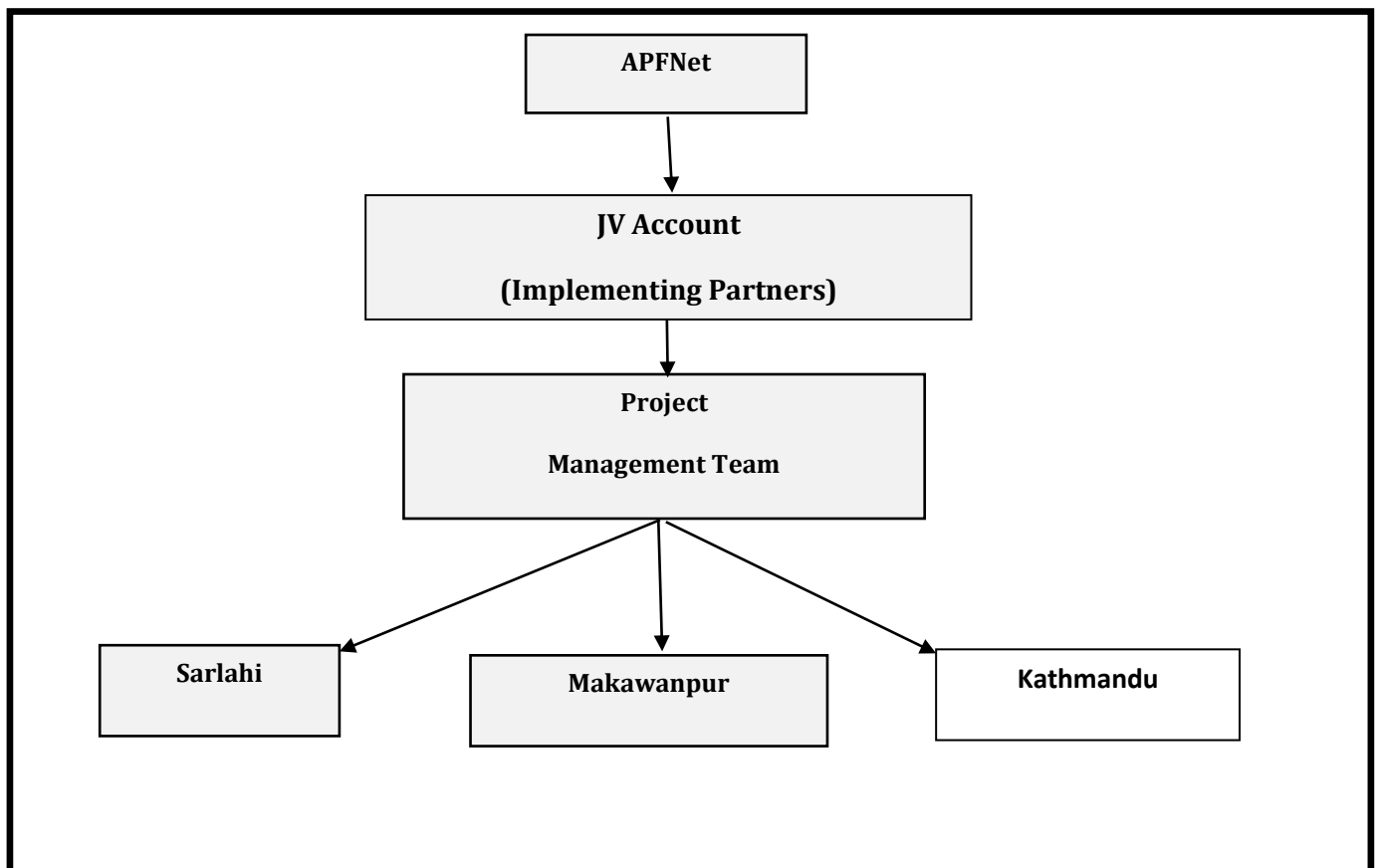


Figure 2: Project Financial Structure

6 Project monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The Project Management Team (PMT) meetings will be held quarterly. The project team will submit half yearly reports to Project management team and focal point of APFNet from the MoFSC. The project management team and focal point will forward the project progress report to the APFNet in every 6 months. Besides this the project teams will conduct joint monitoring in the program implemented area and

thematic officers will submit monthly progress report to the program director. The program director will submit the quarterly report to the project management team and focal point. The program director and representative of the consortium from each partner organization will also regularly visit 3-4 times per year to monitor the activities. Project Log frame and annual work plans will be used as a main monitoring tools to monitor and evaluate the targeted achievements during the project period. The joint team from the donor and the government representative and project will also do the yearly monitoring in the project implemented area. The end action evaluation will be carried out after termination of the project to evaluate the project outcome and achievements. The end action evaluation will be conducted by APFNet or APFNet hired evaluator (mid-term and final). During the monitoring of the project implementation, project management team will assist and support the external monitoring team and external consultant hired by APFNet. Project management team will organize field visit, consultation, and interaction with local stakeholders as per demand by the APFNet team. Moreover, team will responsible for providing information regarding fact, progress, constraints, challenges to carry out the project as per required.

7 Project publicity and dissemination

All implementing partners have long track record of working with local communities and providing the social mobilization and technical support and establish linkages with the stakeholders at the project implementation districts. Project will organize the project kick- off meeting to inform all the stakeholders at the regional level and invite the line agency and stakeholders at the district and regional level. The project web site will be the central focal point for information and dissemination of project result, project achievements, methodology, modality, progress, project data base will be uploaded and regularly updated. Moreover, regular publishing of the project learning reports will be shared extensively using different media such as FM radio, Television, newspaper and through the web. The projects also intensively utilize the logo of the donor APFNet in the every internal and external publication. Besides this APFNet Logo will be placed in the presentation, equipment that is purchased for the project proposes. The Project closing workshop will be organized at regional level. The project progress and results will also be presented in the international forum.

8 Project risk analysis/sustainability

While undertaking this project in different situations there are certain risks that need to be taken into the consideration. The first major threat would be on going political uncertainty and poor security condition and frequent staff turnover of the government may have impact in the co-ordination at the different level. The frequent strike and road closure may disrupt the activities at the operational level. Extreme weather condition and climate changes hazards such as flood, landslides invasive species in the project site would hamper the regular activities.

We assume that good co-operation with local forest authority and forest user groups in all targeted districts are an important pre-condition for successful implementation. Another assumption we hold that

all partners have broad and long experience in particularly forest management. We further assume that government play role of enabler, facilitator and respect the right of the forest user group. The forest policy/strategy of Nepal and regulatory framework also gives the priority for scientific forest management and investment on forest based enterprises development.

The proposed project is aimed to empower forest user groups especially women and marginalized groups in management regimes including CF. The capacity building of the local forest user groups could contribute to continuation of action research and support to the community for utilization of criteria and indicators for monitoring the CFs activities at the implementation level. Forest user groups are highly critical to sustainability and thus we will work in close partnership with those groups and it is believed that their ownership will be very high at the implementation level. CFUGs are autonomous entities having their own constitution and operational plan. Hence, it is hoped that once established enterprises will get momentum even after the expiry of the project. During the project implementation of this project forest user groups and local forest agency will actively participate for the successful of the project.

Annex A: Project logical framework matrix

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Goal	community forests and local livelihoods well developed and managed in sustainable ways;	By the end of project, forest condition improved through Sustainable forest management and livelihood improved of poor and women by enterprise establishment. SFM plans developed and implemented by community. At least 30% contribution of income generated by SFM. At least 1000 copies of published documents as success/lesson learned, and 500 copies of Training manuals, 2500 leaflets/fliers	Reports of different activities, annual report, mid-term evaluation report, terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial reports	Feeling of ownership of project, inclusive participation of women and poor, good co-operation with local forest authority and forest user group in all targeted districts. Technical assistance with DFO and forestry institutes; support from line agencies in accordance with domestic forest policy/strategy and regulatory framework.	ongoing political uncertainty and poor security condition and frequent staff turnover may have impact in the co-ordination at the different level; the frequent strike and road closure may disrupt the activities at the operational level

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
		published and distributed in the probable 500 CF potential scaling up areas project district neighboring districts.			
	models and approaches on SFM recognized and applied by government and other communities	three demonstration plot developed, good models and approaches disseminated to government and other communities		positive support and response from government agencies, widely disseminated information through media and other sources	local communities not willing to share success
Objective 1	Demonstrate good sustainable forest management practices and promote alternative energy to reduce pressure on forest and carbon emission;	3 Demonstration plots in 13 CFUGs (3 CFUGs in Sarlahi, 4 CFUGs in Makawanpur and 6 CFUGs in Kathmandu); Alternative energy devices installed and used successfully	Events reports, terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report		

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Objective 2	Promote development of community forest based mini-enterprises to improve wise use of forest resources and livelihood of marginalized communities;	3 enterprises on ecotourism, wooden handicraft and aromatic herbs established and 2 cooperatives and 2 sales centers established in the 3 project sites respectively	Events reports, terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report		
Objective 3	Draw good models of best approaches in which communities are empowered to manage and use forest resources in a sustainable way	Community forest management mechanism improved; good models and best practices of community based sustainable forest management from the project summarized and documented as well as disseminated in domestic workshop and through media	Reports and documentations produced from different activities, project completion report and financial report		

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Output 1	Good sustainable forest management practices are demonstrated and the local communities' capacity on SFM built or improved	3 Demonstration plots in 13 CFUGs (3 CFUGs in Sarlahi, 4 CFUGs in Makawanpur and 6 CFUGs in Kathmandu) local communities capacitated in SFM; community forest managed by trained forest user groups; regular practice of SFM	Terminal evaluation, events reports, annual reports, project completion report, financial report	Communities have positive attitude on learning. communities will use learning in practice	transparency of funds, and inclusiveness in human resource management
Activity 1.1	Forest inventory survey for each project site	Baseline data of 3 demo sites established resource assessment of each CF Provided available and potential resources in the area.	baseline survey report, project completion report and financial report		

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Activity1.2	Trainings on SFM for local communities	capacitated households on community based enterprise development and SFM; Increased participation, well trained participants	Event report, project completion report and financial report.	High level participation from local user groups and high interest on training and related activities.	
Activity 1.3	Development of forest management plan for each site	Management plan developed in each site. Management plan group formed.	forest management plan, project completion report and financial report	Management plan will be implemented accordingly.	
Activity 1.4	Nursery establishment for SFM	3 hectare of nursery established	site verified with financial report, terminal evaluation and project completion report	availability of local species, water for nursery and skilled manpower	microclimate uncertainty, unavailability of water for plants, disease and pests to saplings
Activity1.5	Application of silviculture practices	regular practice support with technical expertise and mechanical accessories	Provided training materials; terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report	women and poor equally supporting to activities, feeling of ownership developed among community members	

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Activity1.6	Harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products	As a part of regular SFM and for better use of forests, scientific harvesting of timber and non-timber	documents of approval from CFUG and concerned government agencies; terminal evaluation and project completion report and financial report	Scientific practice of harvesting with support from technical experts high participation of local communities, effective mobilization of LRP and social mobilizers.	
Activity1.7	Fire line construction	at least 10 KM stretched fire line constructed in forest periphery	terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial reports	well coordinated with relevant stakeholders and technical expertise, proper coordination and participation of local community	
Output 2	The income generated from community forest increased obviously through development of community forest based mini-enterprise	3 enterprises established and 2 cooperatives and 2 sales centers established	Terminal evaluation, project completion report, financial report and other related documents		

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Activity 2.1	Community based ecotourism development in Kathmandu site				
Activity2.1.1	Revision of community forest operational guideline for ecotourism	guideline from CFUG operational plan revised with CFUG participation	revised guideline for each CFUG, project completion report and financial report	support from CFUGs	
Activity2.1.2	Development ecotourism management plan	prepared detailed ecotourism management plan, coordination with experts	Ecotourism management plan, project completion report and financial report	good understanding on ecotourism, multidimensional faces of cultural management in ecotourism	every community member not equally supporting for ecotourism
Activity2.1.3	Ecotourism services development	prepared infrastructure and services	documents and field verification during terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report	support from government and non-government stakeholders	
Activity2.1.4	Training on ecotourism management	intensive training for CFUGS on ecotourism will be conducted	training materials and reports, project completion report and financial report	trainers have good understanding of local scenario	

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Activity2.1.5	Publicity of the park	marketing well established for ecotourism; enhanced interest among domestic and international concerned agencies	different media publishing on project activities project completion report and financial report	support by media, tourism organizations and interest among user groups	
Activity 2.2	Community based wooden handicraft business development in Makawanpur				
Activiy2.2.1	Value chain analysis and marketing of wooden handicrafts	Value chain of wooden handicrafts analyzed with documented potential market place, price determined and potential buyers identified Cooperative and sales center established.	analysis report, project completion report and financial report	good analysis of value chain , variety of item produced with changing demand of consumers	Flexibility of items as market demand changes.

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Activiy2.2.2	Construction of handicraft production house	a construction/ware house built for the manufacturing and storage of produced handicrafts in the makawanpur, ratified by the CFUG	Terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report	support from relevant government agencies and communities, human resource support from local user groups	
Activity2.2.3	Trainings on wooden handicraft for local communities	at least 50 individuals trained for handicraft production	training materials and reports, project completion report and financial report	locals having high interest and understand the importance of SFM	trained individuals not willing to go on a enterprise
Activity2.3	Community based aromatic herbs business development in Sarlahi site				
Activity2.3.1	Value chain analysis of aromatic herbs (Citronella, Pamarosa, Mentha and Lemon grass)	Value chain of aromatic herbs analyzed and identified the underlying policies, institution and infrastructure issues.	Value chain map developed. Private sector engagement verified by report including both financial and proceeding, project completion report	good analysis of value chain , variety of item produced with demand of consumers	

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Activity2.3.2	Awareness raising event on value chain of aromatic herbs	At least 100 participants were aware about the aromatic herbs.	Event report and development of local entrepreneurs, project completion report and financial report		
Activity2.3.3	Aromatic herbs planting in community forests	Local farmers were capacitated to develop raw materials of aromatic herbs; Five technical persons were utilized, more than 5ha land of CF planted raw materials	, verified by event report, terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report		
Activity2.3.4	Marketing of aromatic herbs	Established marketing committee of CF representative, local, domestic and international marketers were identified; Sales center established	. Report which documents potential market place price determined and potential buyers identified, project completion report and financial report		

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Output 3	Alternative energy is promoted and pressure on forest and carbon emission are reduced	Alternative energy devices installed and used successfully	Terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report		
Activity 3.1	Installation and use of 150 biogas devices	at least 150 biogas plants installed in three project sites and local households have some skill to manage biogas	Terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report		
Activity 3.2	Installation and use of 60 solar panels for illumination	At least 60 solar panel installed for better health and independence of fossil fuel and thereby decreasing carbon emission	Terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report	HH have some skill of management	
Activity 3.3	Installation and use of 300 Improved Cook Stoves	At least 300 ICS installed to support SFM through less dependence on forest and improve health condition for women	Terminal evaluation, project completion report and financial report	CFUG support to identify and distribute ICS	

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Output 4	Community forest management mechanism developed or improved	Mechanism on identification and allocation of benefits established; community forest management mechanism assessment and reassessment conducted; annual community forest management plan and budget developed; regular meeting of executive committee and yearly public hearing and auditing meetings conducted	Reports and documents from different activities, project completion report and financial report		
Activity 4.1	Assessment and reassessment of community forest management mechanism through spider web	community forest management mechanism assessment and reassessment conducted successfully with all	Assessment and reassessment reports and documents, project completion report and financial report	support from all community members	

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
		community members involvement			
Activity 4.2	Regular assembly and meeting of executive committee	meeting conducted and reviewed plans and actions	meeting minutes and other documents, project completion report and financial report	regular presence of all executive members	
Activity 4.3	Participatory planning and community forest management mechanism improvement coaching	revised and reviewed annual community forest management plan and budget developed; beneficiaries' criteria developed	annual community forest management plan and budget, documented beneficiaries' criteria, project completion report and financial report	trained local users on governance practice	
Activity 4.4	Resource and benefit allocation	Mechanism on identification and allocation of benefits established and generated income distributed among	Event report, project completion report and financial report	community practiced good governance and resource allocation	certain elites takeover the procedures

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
		community members equitably			
Activity 4.5	Public hearing and public auditing	yearly public hearing and auditing meetings conducted	meeting minutes and other documents, project completion report and financial report	EC members transparent and willing to conduct public hearing	
Output 5	Good models of best practices of community based sustainable forest management disseminated to policy makers and practitioners	Good models and best practices of community based sustainable forest management from the project summarized and documented as well as disseminated in domestic workshop and through media	Summary report, workshop report, documents and episodes for media dissemination, project completion report and financial report		

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Activity 5.1	Publication and media dissemination	At least six case studies, three success stories and three video documentaries prepared; at least 2 interested journalists will be identified to write feature articles; at least six features in domestic influential newspapers, 4 episodes on FM and 1 episode on television will be broadcasted	case studies, feature articles, video documentaries and radio and TV episodes; project completion report and financial report	positive feedbacks from media, regular dissemination of information maintaining transparency of financial documents	
Activity 5.2	Summarizing best practices of community based sustainable forest management from the project	Best practices of community based sustainable forest management from the project summarized and documented	Summary report, project completion report and financial report	good learning from project, verified areas of improvements identified	

	Goal	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption	Risks
Activity 5.3	Project Closing workshop	information on project output, best practices and learning shared among stakeholders	Workshop report, project completion report and financial report	project run smoothly, projected output gained, and acclaimed media coverage	

Annex B: Project Work Plan

ACTIVITY	PROJECT YEAR 1									PROJECT YEAR 2									PROJECT YEAR 3																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Preparatory Activities/Project management																																							
Inception workshop at domestic level	█																																						
PSC meetings	█											█															█												
Project team meetings (internal M&E)			█				█					█			█												█												█
APFNet external M&E																█	█	█																				█	
Annual reporting	█					█						█	█													█												█	
Output1: Good sustainable forest management practices are demonstrated and the local communities' capacity on SFM built or improved																																							
Activity 1.1: Forest inventory survey for each project site	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█																															
Activity 1.2: Trainings on SFM for local communities			█	█	█	█	█	█																															
Activity 1.3: Development of forest management plan for each site			█	█	█	█	█	█																															
Activity 1.4: Nursery establishment for SFM										█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█				
Activity 1.5: Application of silviculture practices																																				█	█		

ACTIVITY	PROJECT YEAR 1									PROJECT YEAR 2									PROJECT YEAR 3																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.6: Harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products																																				
Activity 1.7: Fire line construction																																				
Activity 1.8: Local resource person mobilization																																				
Output 2: The income generated from community forest increased obviously through development of community forest based mini-enterprise																																				
Activity 2.1: Community based ecotourism development in Kathmandu site																																				
Activity2.1.1: Revision of community forest operational guideline for ecotourism																																				
Activity2.1.2: Development ecotourism management plan																																				
Activity2.1.3: Ecotourism services development																																				
Activity2.1.4: Training on ecotourism management																																				
Activity2.1.5: Publicity of the park																																				

ACTIVITY	PROJECT YEAR 1									PROJECT YEAR 2									PROJECT YEAR 3																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Activity 2.2: Community based wooden handicraft business development in Makawanpur																																							
Activity2.2.1: Value chain analysis of wooden handicrafts																																							
Activity2.2.2: Construction of handicraft production house																																							
Activity2.2.3: Trainings on wooden handicraft for local communities																																							
Activity2.2.4: Marketing of wooden handicrafts																																							
Activity2.3: Community based aromatic herbs business development in Sarlahi site																																							
Activity 2.3.1: Value chain analysis of aromatic herbs (Citronella, Pamarosa, Mentha and Lemon grass)																																							
Activity2.3.2: Awareness raising event on value chain of aromatic herbs																																							
Activity2.3.3: Aromatic herbs planting in community forests																																							

ACTIVITY	PROJECT YEAR 1												PROJECT YEAR 2												PROJECT YEAR 3											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 2.3.4: Marketing of aromatic herbs																																				
Output 3: Alternative energy is promoted and pressure on forest and carbon emission are reduced																																				
Activity 3.1: Installation and use of 150 biogas devices																																				
Activity 3.2: Installation and use of 60 solar panels for illumination																																				
Activity 3.3: Installation and use of 300 Improved Cook Stoves																																				
Output 4 : The governance of CF improved																																				
Activity 4.1: Assessment and reassessment of governance through spider web																																				
Activity 4.2: Regular assembly and meeting of executive committee																																				
Activity 4.3: Participatory planning and forest governance improvement coaching																																				
Activity 4.4: Resource and benefit allocation																																				

ACTIVITY	PROJECT YEAR 1									PROJECT YEAR 2									PROJECT YEAR 3																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 4.5 :Public hearing and public auditing										1	1	1										1	1	1										1	1	1
Output 5: Good models of best practices of community based sustainable forest management disseminated to policy makers and practitioners																																				
Activity 5.1: Publication and media dissemination																																				
Activity 5.2: Summarizing best practices of community based sustainable forest management from the project																																				
Activity 5.3: Project Closing workshop																																				

Annex C: Project sites map and general information



Fig 1: project site Map

Annex D. Socio- demographic status of the targeted districts

The proposed project implementation districts cover the mid- hill, terai and inner terai region of Nepal. These include Kathmandu, Sarlahi, and Makawanpu districts. The Major forest types in the Chure range is *Shorea robusta*, *Terminalia alata dominnat* forest. In mid- hill *Pinus roxburghii*, *Schima wallichii*, *Schima- castonopsis*, *Alnus nepalensis*, *Rhododendron dominant* forest. There are different forest management practices are exist in the targeted districts, including domestic forest, community forest, collaborative forest, leasehold forest religious forest and protected forest. In the targeted districts community based forestry regimes have brought great changes in restoring denuded landscape and also created opportunities to produce diverse forest product and services for the wider communities ranging from local, domestic to international level. The state forest data shows that deforestation and forest degradation rate is high in this chure at 1.7%². However, the sustainability of the forest is now highly recognized in this areas due to the high level demand from the communities and several services depends on a number of factors that may bring about changes in the forestry sector of Nepal by 2020³.

The Churia ecosystem has several problems or issues related to the bio-physical setting of the area; social, economic and cultural conditions; development interventions; existence; and governance and 'govern ability' of local institutions. Whereas a number of these problems or issues are common throughout the country, some of them are location-specific. The ethnic composition in the targeted district is mixed communities and varied widely with Tamang, Magar, Chepang, Danuwar, Brahmin and Chhettri, Medhesi are the major castes and ethnic groups. The houses of dalits and other disadvantaged groups are often at either the top or the tail-end of the main settlements. Agriculture is the main occupation and out migration for seasonal labour is also very common and contributing the local economy. The CF data indicates that in total 616101 household has directly benefited from the community based forest management. The analysis the of the data indicates that in total more than 50% (50.46) household of the 3 districts are involved in community based forest management and getting benefits from the forest resources. Table below summarizes the total population, area of community managed forest and forest types

Table: Status of forest type and benefited household in the targeted 3 Sites.

Districts	Total area (sq. km)	Population	House Holds (HHs)	No CFUG	No CFM	Handed over, forest area (ha.)	HHs benefited from CF & CFM	Region	Forest types
Site 1: Kathmandu	395	1740977	469145	150	0	4907.54 CF	18832	M	Sub-tropical (<i>Schima castonopsis</i> dominant forest)
Site 2: Sarlahi	1259	768649	139980	31	1	2940(CF), 2483(CFM)	34939	T	Sub-tropical (<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> dominant forest)

² MoFSC, RPP 2010

³ Forestry Outlook study 2008, MoFSC

Site 3: Makawanpur	2426	427494	89550	318	0	50786.74CF	55444	H	Sub-tropical to lower temperate (<i>Shorea robusta</i> -hill, <i>Quercus spp.</i> dominant forest)
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denotes number, H: Hill, T: Terai and M: Mountain

The table below presents the total number of community forest users groups and households benefitted and income from community forest in the targeted districts.

Table: Status of CFUGs at 3 pilot Project sites

SN	Pilot Sites	Number of CFUGs	Total CF Area (ha)	Number of HHs benefitted	Average income of CFUGs (NRS)
1	Sarlahi	31	2940	6986	368568
2	Makawanpur	361	64829	57904	85000
3	Kathmandu	162	5425	19331	14539

Furthermore, the details information including the name of CFUGs, size of executive committee and forest condition and potentialities of enterprises development of respective districts are presented below.

Sarlahi: Sarlahi district lies to the southern region of Nepal and located at the foot hill of Churia range. The context of forestry in Terai differs greatly from the rest of the country. It contains some features like significant amounts of high-value timber, complex social dynamics and also the highest rate of deforestation at 1.65%. In this district, community based forestry regimes have brought great changes in restoring denuded landscape and also created opportunities to produce diverse forest product and services for the wider communities. However, decision-making is not always equitable in the CFUGs. Officially, it is participatory and consensus based but, in practice, it is dominated by community elite, particularly men from higher castes. In addition, sustainable forest management continues to be challenged by illegal logging, continuing deforestation and problems of landlessness and politicization in forest management. Moreover information on three community forest user groups including area, HHs benefitted, size of executive committee, women representation in executive committee, forest condition and the current possibilities and status of enterprises are presented in table below.

Table : Detail information of targeted CFUGs in Sarlahi district

S N	Name of CFUGs	Area (ha)	HHs benefitted	# of members in committee	# of women in committee	OP period	Forest condition				Existing enterprise
							Seedling	Sapling	Pole	Tree	
1	Janajyoti	116.8	485	11	4	71/72	Fair	Weak	weak	weak	Bee keeping
2	Nandeshwar	74.3	315	11	4	71/72	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Oil ext.

3	Radhakrishna	63.9	320	13	4	On revision	Weak	Weak	Fair	Fair	-
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Kathmandu: The selected CFUGs lies on the urban circumference, so there is high possibility of identification of appropriate market linkage. Against this background, six community forests (3 women managed CFUGs) identified as potential implementation of the project. From the preliminary field visit, it is recognized the enterprise options like briquette, ecotourism, *Amriso*, *Lapsi Candy*, nurseries, vegetable farming, incense making etc. However, due to the lack of abundant skill on product valuation, skilled manpower and market strategy, the proper identifications of enterprises is still in shadow. If these CFUGs could grasp this potential and manage the forest sustainably, they would be able to enhance their forest health as well as their livelihood. Moreover information on six community forest user groups including area, HHs benefited, size of executive committee, women representation in executive committee, forest condition and the current possibilities and status of enterprises are presented in table below

Table: Status of selected CFUGs from Kathmandu district

S N	Name of CFUG	# of members in committee	# of women in committee	Area (ha)	HHs benefited	OP duration	Forest condition				Existing enterprises
							Seedling	Sapling	Pole	Tree	
1	Seti Devi Women CFUG	9	9	44.75	89	69/70	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	<i>Amriso, Alaichi and Ginger</i>
2	Ganesh Devi Ban Devi CFUG	9	9	8.098	53	72/73	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Briquette
3	Mahankal CFUG	11	8	61.868	125	74/75	Good	Good	Good	Good	Briquette, <i>Lapsi Candy</i>
4	Laglaga Pakha CFUG	11	3	34.45	186	2068/69-2072/73	Good	Good	Good	Good	None
5	Chandra Giri women CFUG	9	9	400	216	2070/71-2074/75	Good	Good	Good	Good	Briquette
6	Maha Laxmi	9	9	70	216	2067/68-	Good	Good	Good	Good	None

	Women CFUG					2071/72					
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Makwanpur: This district is rich in forest resource in both timber and Non timber forest products. Numbers of CFUGs have been focusing on income generation activities to uplift the livelihood of forest users. *Amriso* plantation (Broom making) has been practicing for supporting poor household. NTFP farming of aromatic, herbal, medicinal plants for income generation are also practiced in some CFUGs Plant like *Asparagus (Kurilo)*, *Sugandha*, *Harro*, *Barro* has been planted in some area inside community forestry where users are providing all management needs for the nurturing plants. Sal leaves plates enterprise has been just booming in the community forest of Makwanpur district. But it's some-how difficult to market channel and right marketing value. Users are selling their product in low price due to lack of abundant skill on product valuation and market strategy. Detail information of selected CFUGs is presented below.

Table : Status of CFUGs at Makwanpur

S N	Name of CFUG	# of committee members	# of women in committee	Area (ha)	HHs benefited	OP duration	Forest condition				Existing enterprises
							Seedling	Sapling	Pole	Tree	
1	Piple	17	7	199	1600	067/068 to 2071/072	Good	Good	Good	Good	Goat farming, pig farming Amriso
2	Manakamana	11	5	138.77	382	2069/70-2074/275	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bamboo
3	Nuireni	11	6	76 ha	230	Process of renewal	Good	Good	Good	Good	NTFP
4	Banaskhandi	13	8	87 ha	100	Process of renewal	Good	Good	Good	Good	Leaf plate (Tapari)

Annex E: Capacity assessment of the project executing agency and partnership organizations

Community Resource Management Centre (CRMC)

Introduction

The Community Resource Management Centre is a non-government, non-political, and non-profit organization, committed to social development and sustainable natural resource management. It aims to help communities become self-reliant and to make better and lasting use of their resources. It has been established by a group of social workers, professional conservationists and rural development specialists, who have a long record of achievement in community development. CRMC was officially registered in the District Administration Office, Kathmandu and at the Social Welfare Council, in 1996. Its activities include training local groups, helping to empower people so that they can pursue new environmentally friendly livelihood opportunities and assisting them to become effective partners in environmental conservation and development.

Vision

CRMC's Vision is for community development, leading to social and economic upliftment so that underprivileged people can become self-reliant and stand on their own feet. CRMC embraces environmental preservation with social development as equal partners. Communities are encouraged to use their innate skill; to make sustainable use of locally available resources and to develop their intrinsic willingness to learn so that they can become better resource managers and resource users. This is recognized to be a continuing process. Social equity together with integrated natural resource conservation for the betterment of people is our hope and vision for the future.

Mission

Our mission is to reduce poverty through support and collaboration with social and economic groups such as forest resource users, small scale farmers, women's groups and people's organizations by:

- Assembling local knowledge, skills, experience and ability.
- Working for community development through better use of local resources.
- Improving livelihoods through increased productivity and small-scale enterprises.
- Providing support for group interdependency and economic empowerment of the poor

Goal

"Alleviation of poverty and empowerment of the poor through support for community resource management, conservation and social equity."

The CRMC Approach

Our approach is to work closely with government entities, line agencies, district level governmental and nongovernmental line agencies community level VDCs, Forest, road, water user groups and their corresponding networks and households' level, to assess their needs and help them overcome constraints to economic development and self-reliance. All activities will be based upon real needs and founded upon sound use of human resources and existing assets. Our work will be closely linked to local and state policies and will aim to produce tangible results within defined timeframes.

Activities and Functions

Whilst CRMC has administrative and management offices in Kathmandu and Lalitpur, Nepal, the majority of its work is carried out in the field with emphasis upon remote and deprived areas where population growth remains a constant source of pressure upon the environment and natural resources.

- Social mobilization on infrastructure development
- Administrative and financial management services for social and user groups
- Group organization and management
- Support to Landslide and flood victims,
- Maintaining links with other (I)NGOs and GoN line agencies
- Organize training at top to grass roots level
- Human resource and leadership development
- Organize non-formal and vocational education programmes
- Facilitate gender and social equity in development
- Technical support for income generating activities
- Organizing training workshops, seminars and conferences
- Organize literacy programs in remote and generally inaccessible areas
- Provide support for watershed management programs
- Organize information, communication and education programs to encourage natural resource and soil conservation
- Train trainers in use of forest resources, development of NTFPs and agro-forestry
- Help organize forest based development activities making use of appropriate technologies and alternative energy sources
- Organize study tours and facilitate exchange of experience and ideas

CRMC has available expertise which it can call upon in the following fields:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate change, REDD and Sustainable Forest Management• Natural Resource Inventory• Social Mobilization,• Non-formal education program management,• Disaster Risk Reduction• Value chain analysis and Enterprise development• Ecology and bio-engineering, Rural | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infrastructure Development,• Research, monitoring and evaluation,• Training and Leadership development,• Natural Resource Management• Management plan preparation,• Gender and social inclusion, advocacy and lobbying at policy level• Rural development project implementation, |
|--|---|

Work Experience

Project Title and Client	Focus/Scope of Tasks	Region	Period
<p>Compile Good Practice EBA in Nepal and VIA Methodologies and Tools, and Climate Scenarios used in Nepal for Ecosystem Vulnerability Assessment</p> <p>Client: UNEP, Thailand</p>	<p>Review and compile of good practice EBA and VIA for mountain ecosystem from available domestic (Nepal) and regional (Himalayan region) literature and documents for Nepal and Panchase Ecosystem and recommend methodology and tools to be used for assessment of VIA for Panchase area.</p>	<p>Nepal</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Implementation on Social Mobilization</p> <p>Client: LGCDP/ DDC Makawanpur</p>	<p>Identify gap and enhance capacity of social mobilization through formation of Citizen Ward Forum</p>	<p>Makawanpur</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Capacity building of Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC) and Parsa Wildlife reserves</p> <p>Client: SNV, Central Terai Portfolio</p>	<p>Capacitate Buffer Zone community forests user groups on improved forest management and develop the forest based enterprise plan and formulate forest users cooperative</p>	<p>Makawanpur, Parsa</p>	<p>July – Dec 2009</p>
<p>Social mobilization on Rural Infrastructure Development</p> <p>Client: Rural Access Improvement and Decentralization Project (RAIDP) – IDA/World Bank Funded</p>	<p>To capacitate road user group and consultation and coordination with District Development Committee and Road Projects to assess in implementation of social services</p> <p>To support the community to develop vulnerability development plan (VCDP) and Community based performance monitoring plan</p>	<p>Terai and mid hill of Central Region of Nepal Mahottari, Rautahat and Makawanpur</p>	<p>June 2007 to Date</p>

Project Title and Client	Focus/Scope of Tasks	Region	Period
<p>Good Governance, Social Mobilization and Institutional Development</p> <p>Client: District Forest Coordination Committee (DFCC), Hetauda, Makawanpur</p>	<p>To deliver the training on social mobilization and awareness, good government practices, institutional development in order to developed the human resource of community forestry group and make them capable to manage their group effectively.</p>	<p>Mid hill of Central Region of Nepal Makawanpur</p>	<p>May – Dec '08</p>
<p>Development of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest in community based forest management in Nepal</p> <p>Client: Austrian Sciences of Academy (KEF)/University of BOKU JV Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)</p>	<p>To develop sets of criteria and indicators for Sustainable Community Based Forest Management in two districts of Nepal employing Top-down and Bottom-up Approaches</p>	<p>Chitwan and Makawanpur</p>	<p>Nov 2006-Dec 2008</p>
<p>Social Mobilization Services to Local People</p> <p>Client: ANSAB</p>	<p>To capacitate the community on saving and credit group management and financial report production</p>	<p>Darchula and Dolakha</p>	<p>Dec 2005 to Nov 2006</p>
<p>Livelihood Implementation Plan preparation</p> <p>Client: DRSP/SDC</p>	<p>Support to the local community to prepare the livelihood development plan through vulnerability assessment</p>	<p>Dolakha, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok</p>	<p>July-Oct 2007</p>
<p>Women Empowerment and Watershed Management Programme</p> <p>Client: Bagmati Integrated Watershed Management Programme (BIWMP) - EU</p>	<p>Capacitate the local community to implement different programmes (e.g. education, saving credit programme (micro finance activities), group mobilization, watershed management, gender awareness, awareness to community on community access for rural people.</p>	<p>Mid hill of Central Region of Nepal (Kabhre, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Sindhuli, Makawanpur)</p>	<p>June '03 to Jan. '05</p>

Project Title and Client	Focus/Scope of Tasks	Region	Period
<i>Facilitator Training-Forestry Group-1&2, Social group, Dalit Group</i> <i>Client: BIWMP/ EU</i>	Capacitate the forest user group to enhance the micro-finance related activities in their forest user groups	Sindhuli, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, Kathmandu, Bhaktpur, Lalitpur, Makawanpur	Jan '02 to Mar '03
Forest Tools Using Training Client: NACRMP	Capacitate community forest users on technical know-how for using the tools for forest management.	Kavre/ Sindhupalchowk	May-Aug '02
FUG administration and financial management training Client: NACRMP	Deliver the training for FUG committee/ user group members on administration management of FUG.	Kavre/ Sindhupalchowk	Oct-Dec '01

Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI), Nepal

Introduction

Nepal was established in 1995 A.D as for strengthening role and increasing morale of grassroots women for managing, protecting and utilizing the available natural resources in Hindu-Kush Himalayan region. The vision of HIMAWANTI Nepal is establishing organization as domestic organization by associating all grassroots level women for managing natural resources. As a representative organization, HIMAWANTI-Nepal is recognized by stakeholders as a strong civil society association of rural women to ensure rights of women in natural resources (land, water and forest) and it exercises absolute democracy to become effective in mobilization of women for natural resource management for uplifting their life condition. The mission for 10 years the institutional capacity, HIMAWANTI-Nepal will be able to play a crucial role in promoting and protecting the rights of women in natural resource management through advocacy and lobbying and also becomes a contributor to policy development for uplifting the life condition of women.

Organization has expanded its structure in village level, district level and central level. For performing its activities, it has formed work committees in each level as:

- Village Work Committee
- Ilaka Work Committee
- District Work Committee
- Central Work Committee

In these committees, there are 9 to 11 members and these members are selected from democratic way from the members in respective level. So, HIMAWANTI-Nepal is a networking organization works to activate rural grassroots women for managing natural resources available in their locality.

Goal

Organization gives priority to women of rural sector for searching, identifying natural resources and managing it. At present organization has running its activities in 34 districts. It has also aim to increase its active member from 1000 to 1500 by associating more rural women, it has also aim to increasing themselves and the activity performed by organization will be communicated towards public and it will aimed to develop such trend by making activities transparent.

Mission

According to the analysis of activities of organization, it has reflects following missions:

It gives emphasis for protecting, conserving, utilizing and managing available natural resource by activating rural women. For this it forms the groups from those rural women and from those groups. It manages local available natural resources. It operates programs for rural women by uniting them for developing local leadership ability. For this organization use to do the activities for activating women for rights, leadership development, income generation and managing natural resource. It will develop or create awareness about knowledge and skill development activities and improve their present situation. The organization submits its view and suggestions to the grassroots level women for implying the rules developed by HMG for natural resources. It also has mission to utilize the rules and imply it in behavior and improving by providing suggestions.

14 board's members along with the 7 staffs are presently worked together. There are five Programs in process with Care Nepal, Rights and resource initiative, RECOFTC, Multi stakeholder Forestry Program (MSFP) and WOCAN.

Work Experience and past and present projects

S.N.	Project Name	Donar	Target Beneficiaries	Period
1	Empowering Churia Women-SHAKTI	Care Nepal, EC, ADC	3500 women from PVSE of Chitwan, Makawanpur and Nawalparasi	2008-2012
2	Grassrot Capacity building on CC and REDD	RECOFTC-Grassroot capacity building	1600 women from CFUGs and others from Makawanpur and Sarlahi districts	2011-2012
3	Policy Advocacy on Inclusion in Community forestry	RRI	CFUGs women from Dang, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan	2011-2012
4	Women Leadership Development	WOCAN	500 grassroots women from Kavre, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchok, Chitwan	2011-2012
5	Assessment on Indigenous Knowledge on Biodiversity Conservation	ICIMOD	400 local people of Ilam and Baglung	2010
6	Awareness on Gender equality	HUAIROU Commission	250 women from Baglung	2009
7	Office Management training, Climate change awareness	LFP	150 women from different institute of Rapti zone	2008, 2010
8	Office Management and Women Empowerment Program	Global Fund	600 women from 25 HIMAWANTI district Chapter	2002-2003
9	Empowering women through IGA	Ford Foundation	180 women from Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Nuwakot and Kathmandu	1999-2000
10	Empowering women in Natural Resource Management	Global Fund	700 women from Rupandehi, Nawalaparasi, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Rautahat, Chitwan and Makawanpur	2008-2011

Board members detail

S. N	Name	Designation	Gender	Qualification	Experience
1	Rama Alemagar	President	Female	BA in Sociology	10+ years experience in natural Resource Management
2	Arati Shrestha	Vice-President	Female	Test pass	10+ years experience in Natural Resource Management
3	Gita Bohora	General-Secretary	Female	BA in Education.	10+ years experience in Natural Resource Management
4	Yog Maya Chaulagain	Secretary	Female	BA in Education	
5	Kanti Rajbhandari	Treasurer	Female	B.Com., M.Ed.	8 years experience in natural resource management. 14 years experience of school teaching.
6	Nirmala Shrestha	Member	Female	BA in Education	8 years experience in natural resource management. 14 years experience of school teaching.
7	Meena Fulara	Member	Female	General Literacy	
8	Rekha Jha	Member	Female	S.L.C	
9	Sita Sunar	Member	Female	S.L.C	
10	Sabitri Dhungana	Member	Female	General Literate	
11	Sharada Parajuli	Member	Female	General Literate	
12	Harikala Kandel	Member	Female	General Literate	
13	Padma shah	Member	Female	General Literate	
14	Sharada rai	Member	Female	SLC	

Description of Central Level Staffs

Name	Post	Qualification	Experience
Ms. Rama Ale Magar	President	BA in Sociology	10+ years experience in Natural Resource Management years
Ms. Rupa KC	Policy Advocacy Officer	Master in environmental science	2 years experience in Natural Resource management and research fields.
Ms Asmita Mishra	Program officer	Bachelor in rural development	3 years experience in natural resource management
Ms. Yamuna Khatri	Finance Officer	MBA in Accountancy and Taxation	Two-year experience in Business administration, Six years Experience in College Teaching.
Kali Maya Gurung	Program officer	M.Sc. in Forestry	2 years of experience in field level work on NRM issues
Reena Majhi	Office assistant	Literate	
Sujata Kaucha	Finance officer	B. Com.	2 years of experience in Financial management
Sardha Rai	Field Staff	SLC	

Work Experience and past and present projects

S.N.	Project Name	Donor	Target Beneficiaries	Period
1	Empowering Churia Women- SHAKTI	Care Nepal, EC, ADC	3500 women from PVSE of Chitwan, Makawanpur and Nawalparasi	2008-2012
2	Grassrot Capacity building on CC and REDD	RECOFTC- Grassroot capacity building	1600 women from CFUGs and others from Makawanpur and Sarlahi districts	2011-2012
3	Policy Advocacy on Inclusion in Community forestry	RRI	CFUGs women from Dang, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan	2011-2012
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5	Assessment on Indigeneous Knowledge on Biodiversity Conservation	ICIMOD	400 local people of Ilam and Baglun	2010
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9	Empowering women through IGA	Ford Foundation	180 women from Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Nuwakot and Kathmandu	1999-2000
10	Empowering women in Natural Resource Management	Global Fund	700 women from Rupandehi, Nawalaparasi, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Rautahat, Chitwan and Makawanpur	2008-2011

ASHMITA Nepal

Introduction

Established in 2055 BS (1998 AD) Ashmita Nepal is run by 9 female board members since its establishment it has been working for social inclusion, livelihood, capacity enhancement, skill transformation and leadership development. It has been operating different programs against all forms of discrimination towards women and children.

With major objective to raise awareness for reducing discrimination against women and children, it has been involved in securing rights of women and children .Through media advocacy, lobbying, different campaign and capacity enhancement and right based training to the grassroots level women the organization is trying to change the patriarchal belief and bring equal participation of women in decision making process.

Specially focusing on women, children and marginalized, Ashmita Nepal has been implementing different activities related to livelihood, social inclusion, women empowerment, rights of women on natural resources, awareness against HIV/AIDS, women rights on reproductive health and rights of children etc. In order to ensure children rights and capacity strengthening, it has been implementing different activities establishing children clubs in VDCs creating an environment for overall development of children.

As Ashmita Nepal has been promoting the rights of women and socially marginalized group through advocacy, lobbying, policy development and networking on local and domestic level through activities regarding capacity strengthening, economic empowerment, sustainable resource management and technical support to uphold the values of inclusive democracy, gender balance and social justice. The vision of organization is to envisage a family, society and eventually a state with justice, freedom from stigma and discrimination with guarantee of the establishment of value as well as to make "self-reliant and empowered women through the social and economic justice and management in an equitable and sustainable manner".

This organization has reached in its 12th year of establishment and been affiliated to regional and domestic networks, and extended its organizational involvement for solidarity to carry its campaign forward for the maximum benefits of marginalized women and children, and issues related with them.

As before advocacy and lobbying will be the key functional intervention area of our work which is the foundation to all other activities. Ashmita dialogues on issues with policy makers, political parties and other stakeholders. If necessary, we utilize all kinds of media advocacy to build domestic and international networks with the goal to create critical mass on support to create policies and practices on behalf of social minority groups. This approach is to achieve engagement of critical mass helps to strengthen the voice of Ashmita as a civil society organization for forcing government to formulate policies in favor of women and minority groups.

Goal

Capacitate women and children for exercising their rights and increasing their participation in every sector of social development ensuring their access to resources.

Mission

Reducing the social fear of stigma and discrimination and bringing positive changes in the illusive concept and understanding of society towards women and children through implementation of right based

awareness and capacity building, and livelihood programs mainstreaming marginalized women and children.

Values

- As long as women rights deterioration prevails, the situation of women cannot be uplifted.
- A woman trafficking means trafficking of dignity. Because of this trafficking the society and state has been dropped back in development.
- Women have equal right as men in state building and natural resources.
- All children should get an environment to exercise their fundamental rights.

Area of Ashmita Nepal:

Ashmita has been trying to reduce the vulnerabilities and supporting to enhance grassroots level women's livelihood through media advocacy, various campaign, capacity enhancement training and good governance. The organization has been working on the following thematic Areas:

- Advocacy, Lobbying and Legal support
- Active participation on protecting and promoting human right.
- Women Empowerment and Inclusive participation
- Organizational Strengthening
- Increase access of women in natural resource management, its protection promotion and utilization.
- Sustainable Forest Management and Bio-diversity
- Promotion of NTFP, Small Scale Enterprises and Livelihood Improvement
- Organize skill based-training for income generation
- Alternative Energy and Renewable Energy Technology Promotion
- Climate Change, REDD and Adaptation

Working Strategies:

Ashmita has developed its working strategies such as:

- Conduct sensitization program for protection of children rights and against child labor.
- Conduct awareness building activities through coordination among members of network.
- Be active for development, protection and promotion of human rights.
- Organize skill-based trainings for income generation.
- Organize training, coordination meetings, research and lobbying for women reproductive health.
- Implement women empowerment programs.
- Increase access of women in natural resources management, its protection promotion and utilization.
- Organize or participate in the meetings, workshops, interactions, seminars with a view to build capacity of women on various programs like community forestry, agro-forestry, bio-diversity, medicinal plants, income generation activities and environmental conservation.
- To implement a special program to develop leadership capacity of targeted groups. (The target groups are marginalized, minorities, backward class, Indigenous people, women, Dalits, physically handicapped, hinterland, youth, Madhesis, Terai people, ultra-poor, and people from remote areas).

Completed activities

1. Women's right over natural resources

Training on right based approach, group discussions; orientation, interaction has been conducted to make local users especially women aware about their rights and access to Natural resources. Pursuit series of dialogue with different stakeholder, policy maker to secure the women rights on natural resources.

2. Human trafficking program

Anti-trafficking activities (orientation) has been implemented in schools, campuses since 2055 BS. Collected information about trafficking from all VDCs of Makwampur district and contacted the victims. Information about situation of girls in VDCs collected through interaction and meetings with women volunteers, health workers and maternity workers, and organized awareness development activities through children clubs and women groups.

3. HIV/AIDS program

Since 2055 BS, different awareness building activities such as orientation, interaction, meeting, street drama and rally have been implemented in schools, campuses and women groups.

4. Children rights promotion

For the promotion and security of children rights different activities such as capacity building and radio programs have been completed since 2055 BS. Activities such as training, interaction and discussion related to children rights are still on-going among guardians, teachers, and women groups and children clubs. Local children are trained and empowered to run a radio program and speak about children's rights.

5. Reproductive health program

Since 2059 BS, different activities related to sex and reproductive health of women such as research, lobbying, interaction and discussion among stakeholders have been done.

6. Literacy program

Adult and women literacy classes and legal literacy classes had been done in some VDCs since 2059 BS for raising awareness among women. These classes have helped the women to read and write basic things and do some simple calculations.

7. Networking building and expansion program

Coordination and co-working among NGOs dedicated for the rights of women and children had been developed for lobbying for promotion of their rights.

8. Income generation program

Activities related to income generation such as sewing and cutting, fabric painting, computer training and hair-dressing completed in some VDCs and wards of municipality for destitute and poor women and youth. Ashmita Nepal has been taking initiating in establishment of forest based enterprise

And policy dialogue on forest enterprise development with support of Growing Forest Partnership Program (Funded by jointly World Bank, FAO, IUCN and IIED).

9. Anti-discrimination program

Since the time of its establishment, Ashmita Nepal has been dedicatedly working for women and children. We have completed many activities such as interaction, meeting, rally, discussion and street drama in coordinated form with other organizations of network for raising awareness against all forms of discrimination to women and children.

Future programs

1. Programs related to reducing discrimination against women and children.
2. Lobbying for the rights of women and children through community sensitization program.
3. Programs against HIV/AIDS.
4. Skill based training.

5. Awareness building campaign for the rights of women and adolescent girls on reproductive and sexual health.
6. Programs related to women empowerment and awareness campaign regarding their rights on natural resources.
7. Women sensitization program to female members of community forest users' groups.
8. Literacy program especially to Praja community.
9. Sensitization program on disaster management through children.
10. Programs related to protection and promotion of human rights and monitoring the incidence of human rights situation in Makwanpur.

Annex F: Terms of Reference for staffs

The proposed staffs of the project with short details:

As we proposed earlier in this document, project will recruit project staffs including executive director, officers and account officer. Here we attached the Terms of Reference for the Program Director.

Terms of References

Position: Program Director

Duty Station: Project secretariat Kathmandu

Period of Service: 3 years

Scope of the Work

The overall role of program director is to ensure timely implementation of project activities and components focusing on achievement of the project results. S/he undertakes any other relevant tasks as required by the project as well as APFNet for effective management of the project activities focusing on quality control from formulation to implementation of the Project.

Role and Responsibilities

- Manage the project team and support them in the execution of their functions.
- Create a motivating environment of strong team-work and knowledge sharing, thus achieving excellent work results. Ensure that all team members comply with the operational manual.
- Ensure the successful implementation of the project activities and lead the processes of annual planning, budgeting and reporting in regional level in cooperation with partners and stakeholders.
- Provide guidance and technical back-stopping in operational level to maintain transparency and accountability.
- Regular consultation with focal point of APFNet, Ministry of Forest and Soil conservation, APFNet consultant and project steering committee
- Submit progress, Narrative and financial report to APFNet

Key Tasks

- Ensures timely implementation of project activities and components focusing on achievement of the project results.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project outcome and output indicators;
- Prepare and revise project work and financial plans, as required ;
- Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff and consultants;
- Carry regular inspections of all sites where the activities of the project are being implemented;
- Be responsible for any other duties as assigned in connection with achievement of the objectives of the project.
- Undertake any other relevant tasks as required by the project
- Manage the implementation of activities and achievement of project outputs on a day-to-day basis through the execution of project activities;
- Ensure timely preparation and submission of quarterly financial consolidated reports, quarterly consolidated progress reports, annual project implementation review reports, annual work plans and other reports as may be required;
- Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
- Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with other domestic and international institutions and agencies;

Qualification:

- Masters degree in Forestry, or natural resource management fields;
- At least 3 years' experience in management of development work in the areas of forestry, rural development, empowerment of communities, social inclusion, equity and local governance;
- Experience and knowledge of project management and planning, monitoring, evaluation and transferring into action;
- Familiarity with the functioning of the line agencies of the Government of Nepal (GoN), Donor agencies, private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) sector;

Core competency:

- Ability to lead formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of multi-stakeholder development programs and projects, mobilize resources and administer budgets
- Proven managerial and leadership and team work skills
- Strong inter-personal skills
- Ability to work under pressure
- Proven capacity to organize and facilitate meetings e.g. seminars, workshops
- Respect for multi-cultural values and gender sensitivity

Networking/Communication/Reporting

- Report to focal desk concerning the progress and/or prevailing problems in the regional level.
- Attend the sharing meetings in central level and lead the sharing meeting of the in the regional level.
- Frequently visit to the field in districts and making strongest of coordination and collaboration with PIAs.

Modification:

- At any time with mutual consent

