

**Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources  
(SAGUN) Program**

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**Second Quarterly Performance Report**

**(April– June 2007)**

**Submitted to:**

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## List of Abbreviations

AFA	Admin and Finance Assistant
AFO	Assistant Forest Officer
AGLO	Assistant Governance and Livelihood Officer
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZUG	Buffer Zone User Group
CBO	Community Based Organization
CF	Community Forestry / Forests
CFO	Community Forestry Officer
CFUG	Community Forestry User Group
CIK	Contribution in Kind
CO	Country Office
CoP	Chief of Party
CP	Chairperson
CPD	Conservation Program Director
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Officer/Office
DNPWC	Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation
DoF	Department of Forest
DPC	District Program Coordinator
EC	Executive Committee
F&A	Finance and Administration
FBZ	Forestry and Buffer Zone
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal
FOP	Forest Operational Plan
GA	General Assembly
GLO	Governance and Livelihood Officer
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPAS	Governance and Policy Advocacy Specialist
HH	Household
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IO	Information Officer
IP	Implementing Partner
KCAP	Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Program
LDO	Local Development Officer
LNGO	Local NGO
LNP	Langtang National Park
LRP	Local Resource Person
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
LSIS	Livelihood and Social Inclusion Specialist
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MG	Mothers' Group
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
NEC	National Executive Committee
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
NPC	National Program Coordinator

NPO	National Program Officer
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSO	Nepalgunj Support Office
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicator
PFO	Program Field Officer
PHPA	Public Hearing and Public Auditing
PI	Performance Indicator
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PM	Project Manager
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMT	Project Management Team
PO	Park Office/ Program Officer
PPC	Policy and Program Coordinator
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSP	Private Service Provider
PSU	Program Support Unit
PWBR	Participatory Well-Being Ranking
RBA	Rights Based Approach
RIMS Nepal	Resource Identification and Management Society Nepal
RMDM	Research Monitoring and Documentation Manager
RPC	Regional Program Coordinator
SAGUN	Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources
SAMARPAN	Strengthening the Role of Civil Society and Women in Democracy and Governance
SC	Saving and Credit
SEP	SAGUN Extension Program
SO	Specific Objective
SP	Supporting Partner
SPNP	Shey Phoksundo National Park
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
TBD	To be decided/designed
TL	Team Leader
ToT	Training of Trainers
TR	Trainer / Treasurer
UG	User Group
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WAF	Women Advocacy Forum
WDO	Women Development Office
WG	Women's Group
WM	Women Motivator
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## Summary

The Second Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) encompasses plans, progress and major highlights of the Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources - SAGUN Extension Program for the period April to June 2007. Having all the preparatory works in place during the first quarter, SEP activities were smoothly implemented during this reporting period.

A total of 953 events of activities were accomplished against a plan of 937 activities in the second quarter. During this reporting period, a total of 37,546 participants benefited from various activities, implemented by the Program. This included 18,404 (49%) women, 6111 (16%) Dalits, 16129 (43%) Marginalized Janajatis and 6895 (18 %) poor.

In the Hill districts of Gorkha, Lamjung and Dhading, Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA), Participatory Well-Being Ranking (PWBR) and orientation on constitutions and Forest Operational Plan remained the intensively implemented activities. Experiences in these districts revealed that PGA is instrumental in sensitizing the general users and the executive committee on assessing the internal governance of the users groups in a participatory manner. Similarly, PWBR has facilitated greatly to focus on poor users of the CFUGs. In the new districts, good governance programs have been well appreciated by the CFUGs and particularly by women, Dalits and marginalized Janajatis as the program focuses on the PVSEs.

In the Terai districts, 15 CFUGs have allocated Rs. 526,000 as matching fund to implement the Livelihood Improvement Plans (LIP) against the support fund of Rs. 450,000 provided by CARE Nepal. Together, the amount will be Rs. 976,000 which will be used to improve livelihoods of 103 poor households. This means Rs. 9475 will be invested on each household which is fairly good amount allocated so far for the poor households. This is an encouraging sign that CFUGs, particularly in the Terai, possess great potential to provide resources for the poor CF users. Successful implementation of LIPs will remain SEP's major strength for empowering poor CF users. SAGUN Program will continue to focus its efforts on institutionalization of good governance practices including pro-poor allocation of group funds within the CFUGs.

Community based livestock insurance scheme has been initiated in Dolpa to partly compensate the loss of livestock by attacks from wildlife. This initiative of the local Snow Leopard Conservation Committee, can be an exemplary work having potential for further replication to other areas as well. It is expected that such initiatives will lead to reduced human-wildlife conflicts and better biodiversity conservation. SEP may need to explore whether similar mechanism is possible in other areas.

Issue-based interactions and policy dialogues are taking place engaging wider stakeholders including members of parliament (MP), other leaders of political parties, representatives of Civil Society Organizations and FECOFUN representatives. Recently, SAGUN Program supported a visit of policy makers including MPs, government officials from Department of Forest, and National Committee members of FECOFUN, to Banke, Bardia and Kapilvastu. After the visit, the issues of forest encroachment and illegal felling of timber have been wider political discourse at the national level. In the coming days, policy advocacy component will strive for concerted efforts based on such specific issues and systematic advocacy plans for effective policy influence.

SAGUN Program successfully participated in the USAID Share Fair in June 2007. The stall was visited by many visitors including US Ambassador Mr. James F. Moriarty and Regional Contracting Officer of USAID. The visitor highly appreciated the achievements of SAGUN Program including public hearing and public auditing, a tool for ensuring transparency and accountability in the Users Groups.

## Second Quarterly Performance Report (April-June 2007)

### 1. Introduction

The Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources (SAGUN) Extension Program (SEP) is in operation since January 2007. It consists of four key areas: Strengthened governance, improved livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and policy advocacy. The key focus areas implemented by various partners is as follows.

The implementing partners in the SEP include CARE Nepal executing governance and livelihoods improvement, and bio-diversity conservation activities in CFs of Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Gorkha and Lamjung districts; RIMS Nepal implements similar activities in Dhading, expanding activities in the entire district; WWF Nepal implements biodiversity conservation, livelihoods improvement, strengthen good governance and policy advocacy activities in the buffer zones of the two protected areas- She-Phoksumdho National Park (Dolpo and Mugu districts) and Langtang National Park (Rasuwa and Sindhupalchowk districts); and, in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (KCA). The FECOFUN implements policy advocacy related activities in three regions through the regional units located in Itahari, Pokhara and Nepalganj. It also implements national level activities through the Central Office in Kathmandu.

### 2. Vision

SAGUN Extension Program envisions that good governance practices are internalized by natural resource management groups at all levels, supporting a code of conduct of equity in access to and benefits from local forest resources, specifically benefiting women, Dalits, poor and other marginalized people. There will be institutionalization of pro-poor initiatives in local resource management groups through increasing allocations and focused livelihood development. There will be increasing productivity of natural resources under local management that is transparent and sustainable, directly supporting poverty alleviation and national economic growth while substantially reducing threats to biodiversity at local and regional scales. Partnerships in natural resource management will resolve conflicts locally and nationally, and thus contribute to re-establishing peace in post-conflict Nepal.”

### 3. Overall Objective

The overall objective of the proposed SAGUN extension program is *'to ensure that natural resources in selected areas of Nepal are managed in a democratic and sustainable way; that the performance of selected institutions is improved to meet the principles of good governance; that the benefits from natural resources are dispersed in accountable and transparent ways and that the benefits and other earned revenues are equitably distributed to the local communities both directly and through sustainable livelihoods; so that the democratic process for conflict resolution and peace-building in the country is supported'*.

#### 4. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the proposed SAGUN extension are:

- a. To further strengthen and institutionalize governance and technical capacity in terms of transparency, participation, equity and accountability in the functioning of User Groups and other relevant institutions.
- b. To enhance and diversify livelihood options for the poor for their economic empowerment - through focused livelihood development and increased access and control over forest resources, with special reference to women, Dalits and poor.
- c. To conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity by reducing threats to biologically significant areas through strengthened people-centered approaches.
- d. To enhance skills of users and their representatives to advocate for their own rights and concerns over natural resource management, and to establish engagement among stakeholders at all levels.

#### 5. Target Audience

The primary beneficiaries of the SEP include the local resource management User Groups, including Community Forest User Groups, Buffer Zone User Groups, Conservation Area Management Councils, Amchi Networks, District Advocacy Forums, Women Advocacy Forums formed in the areas of the existing SAGUN Program.

SAGUN Extension Program will also support NRM federations and associations at the district and national levels who have been working on enhancing advocacy skills and policy awareness among users. The target audience also include selected Local Resource Persons (LRPs), civil society organizations and marginalized Janajatis who are depending upon forest resources for their livelihoods. In addition, Government Line Agencies (GLAs) will also be targeted in some of the components of governance strengthening and policy awareness programs for increased sensitization on governance and inclusion aspects.

#### 6. Major Highlights of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Progress

This progress report covers the period from April to June 2007. The activity progress against the plan for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter has been presented in Annex-1. With most of the start-up activities completed in the first quarter, activities of SEP have been implemented in full fledge in this quarter.

Progress of the activities have been presented according to the specific objectives.

**Objective1: *To further strengthen and institutionalize governance and technical capacity in terms of transparency, participation, equity and accountability in the functioning of User Groups and other relevant institutions.***

Major activities conducted in this quarter include Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) of User Groups, Governance, GED, Social inclusion and peace building training, orientation workshop to UGs on service delivery system of CSOs and GLAs, Participatory Well-being Ranking (PWBR), Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) and Governance Literacy Classes (GLC). A major highlight of the progress is presented below.

### Participatory Governance Assessments (PGA)

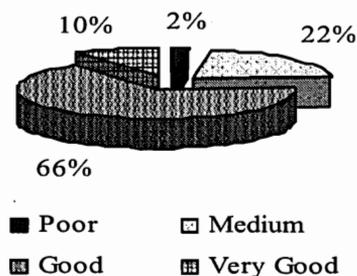
The objectives of the Participatory Governance Assessment of the UGs are to a) assess their current status of internal governance b) identify the gaps and areas for improvement, and c) prepare action plans to address the gaps for governance improvement in the future. PGA remained a major activity in the hilly districts of SAGUN Extension Program. In Gorkha, this activity has been implemented as an entry point activity for strengthening governance in the UGs.

A total of 241 events of PGA was conducted in Gorkha, Lamjung, Dhading, Bardia and Kailali districts against the target of 185 events. It was realized that when PGA is conducted in the beginning of the Program implementation, it sensitized the users and the executive committee members regarding governance status of the group such as transparency, participation and accountability. It further encouraged the women and Dalits to seek more equitable representation in the committees. Hence, the effectiveness of other governance activities is also increased. Therefore, a number of events have been preponed from the future plans.

Huge number of participants, with overwhelming participation of women, was involved in the PGA process. A total of 8,388 participants including 4576 women, 1,724 Dalits, 4,113 Marginalized Janajatis and 865<sup>1</sup> poor community forest users participated in this activity.

Among the 241 UGs assessed, 5 (2%) fall in poor category, 52 (22) in medium, 160 (66%) in good and 24 (10%) in very good categories (Figure-1). General features of the poor and medium category CFUGs include irregular general assembly and executive committee meetings; inactive users in patrolling the community forests and lack of proper system of forest product distribution in practice; usually, information on income and expenditure is limited to the key members of the executive committees; and, most of users do not have knowledge of forest operational plan and constitution of CFUG.

**Figure-1 Result of Participatory Governance Assessment of CFUGs**



After PGA, users groups have prepared action plans for improvement in governance status. The action plans included increase in women, Dalits and MJJs' representation in ECs; conduct PWBR and conduct public hearing and public auditing; allocate certain portion of group fund for women, Dalits and poor; make annual plans, budget and expenses of the CFUG public; and, renew memberships with FECOFUN.

### Major Outcomes

A number of changes have been observed in the CFUGs after the PGA. These include:

- Reshuffling of the executive committees with more equitable representation of women, Dalits, Janajatis and poor
- Increased allocation of group fund for the poor CF users
- Opening of bank account to make the financial transactions more systematic and transparent
- Renewal of CFUGs' membership with FECOFUN
- Commitment for providing subsidy on forest products to the poor and needy users



**Photo - 1** Women participating actively during Participatory Governance Assessment in Chisapani CFUG, Gaikhur, Gorkha

<sup>1</sup> In many CFUGs, this activity was conducted prior to PWBR, so actual number of poor participants could not be reported.

- CFUGs have committed to orient general members on the major provisions in the FOPs
- Prepare annual work plan to various operations of the UGs more systematic

### ***Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA)***

Public Hearing and Public Auditing has been instrumental in ensuring transparency and accountability in the UGs and other CSOs. In this reporting period, a total of 79 events against the target of 77 were conducted in CFUGs, Conservation Area Users Committees and Mother Groups from Dhading, Dolpa and Taplejung districts. A total of 5,652 participants including 2,388 women, 699 Dalit, 2,092 MJJ, and 1,205 poor participated in the PHPA process.

Major concerns raised during the PHPA include:

- Repayment of loan by the general members and executive committee members
- Effective implementation of constitution and forestry operational plan
- Transparency in group fund mobilization and important decisions made by the executive committee
- Allocation of group fund for pro-poor activities
- Proportionate representation of women, poor, Dalit and Janajatis in executive committees with special key position
- Regular meetings of ECs as per the constitution
- Equitable distribution of forest products
- Recovery of misused fund and fund committed for recovery
- Reshuffling of weak and inactive EC members
- Follow up of the decisions made in the earlier PHPA.

### **Major outcomes**

PHPA has resulted in number of outcomes in different CFUGs as follows:

- Reshuffling of executive committees making them more inclusive with increased participation of women, Dalits and marginalized Janajatis
- Recovery of misused fund: In Dhading, Rs. 7,883 out of RS. 36,299 total misused fund has been recovered from 36 individuals of 7 CFUGs during the process of PHPA. A sum of Rs. 27,400 has been committed to pay within set time frame
- Increase in awareness level of general member on the roles and responsibilities of both EC and general members.
- Sensitization of CFUG members on the importance of conducting the planned activities.

It is relatively difficult to motivate user group of new areas on the importance of PHPA in enhancing governance. EC and elites members who have misused the fund or have made decisions without consensus with the general members hesitate to conduct PHPA in their CFUGs.

It is learned through this process that PHPA is a very effective mechanism to sensitize both general members and executive committee on their rights, roles and responsibilities. It is very effective tool in improving access to information. Similarly, continuation of PHPA by CFUGs prevents misconduct by EC during planning and program implementation and fund mobilization.

### ***Constitution/FOP Orientation to CFUG Members***

It is essential that the general members of the CFUG have adequate information about the provisions in the constitution and forest operational plans. This orientation activity was particularly useful to sensitize the users on various provisions. This was more crucial in the hill districts where significant numbers of the UGs were less active during the conflict period.

This activity was conducted in Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Gorkha, Lamjung and Dhading districts. A total of 272 events of the orientation program were conducted against the target of 260 events. This activity has been conducted widely with the participation of 10,963 users including 5,577 women, 1,644 Dalits, 5,043 marginalized Janajatis and 2,749 poor.

Orientation on FOPs and constitution has been very successful in improving the general awareness, knowledge and confidence of the user groups on the important provisions and prescription laid in the constitutions and FOPs in terms of users' rights, roles and responsibilities of EC members, silvicultural operations, mechanism of benefit sharing etc.

The users were informed about the provisions in the FOPs. Then both the executive members and the general users discussed about the practices done against the provisions. If any practice does not comply with the provision, plans for further improvement were made. The orientation program was very much useful for those CFUGs who were about to renew their FOPs.

### ***Training on Planning, Fund Mobilization and Livelihoods Improvements Plan (LIP)***

In order to expedite the fund mobilization and LIP implementation process, 2 events of training were conducted in Banke and Dhading districts to impart the necessary skills for livelihoods improvement planning process to the LRPs. In Banke, the training was provided to 27 LRPs and PFOs gathered from Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts.

LIP preparation through LRPs at household level is ongoing in these three districts. The main objective of this training was to develop common understanding and practical knowledge on LIP preparation. The training comprised of two days in-house and a day at field to enable them with practical experience on preparation of LIPs at household level.



**Photo-2 Team discussing with the poor households for preparing Livelihood Improvement Plans, Rani CFUG, Banke.**

### ***Participatory Well-Being Ranking (PWBR):***

Identification of the poor CF users is important to ensure equity in benefit sharing and focus in poor CF users. PWBR was conducted in 166 CFUGs against the plan of 108 CFUGs. The over achievement is mainly due to increased demand in Gorkha and Lamjung districts where program has been newly launched. Identification of the poor has greatly facilitated in advocating on behalf of poor for allocating more resources for the poor users.

In the process of PWBR, a total of 6,229 participants took part which included 2521 women, 1024 Dalits, 2443 marginalized Janajatis and 329 poor users. The participation of the poor users is particularly in the re-ranking process.

The number of total households ranked and their respective categories is presented in **Table-1**. As revealed in the Table-1, of the total 1,6216 households, 3280 or 20% households fall in well-of category, 5115 or 32% households fall in the medium category and 7821 or 48% households fall in the poor category. It is noteworthy that out of total 2,504 households of the Dalits 2023 or 81% fall under the poor category.

**Table-1 Results of Participatory Well Being Ranking in different districts**

District	# of CFUGs	Total hhs	MJJ	Dalits	Well-off			Medium			Poor		
					T	M	D	T	M	D	T	M	D
Lamjung	63	5158	1386	920	1138	32 7	35	1643	475	118	2377	584	767
Gorkha	69	9204	3690	1401	1916	60 7	55	2948	1234	242	4340	1849	1104
Dolpa	9	950	159	155	124	22	9	227	51	19	599	86	127
Rasuwa	2	744	326	28	70	9	0	260	48	3	414	269	25
Taplejung	2	160	160	0	32	32	0	37	37	0	91	91	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>16216</b>	<b>5721</b>	<b>2504</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>99 7</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5115</b>	<b>1845</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>7821</b>	<b>2879</b>	<b>2023</b>
%					20			32			48		

\* Conservation Area Users Committee      T=Total, M=Marginalized Janajatis, D=Dalits

It has been easier to focus on the poor CF users after the well being ranking. It is expected that the CFUGs will invest more on the poor users through equitable distribution of benefits from community forest management.

### Governance Literacy Class (GLC)

This is an on-going activity from the first quarter implemented in Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts. A total of 1,035 participants, all women, including 269 Dalits, 560 Janajatis and 631 poor have been participating in the program. A total of 52 centers are in operation in these districts. All of them are about to be completed.

As a result of mass empowerment through the literacy classes, participants of the GLC have raised a number of issues, collaborated with relevant stakeholders and advocated their issues. Some of the note worthy issues from Banke and Bardia include equal wages for men and women for equal works, land rights of land tillers, timely availability of text books in the schools, representation of Dalit women in the executive committees, effective implementation of the fund allocated to the poor CF users and abolition of child marriage.

In Kailali, major issues include, women should get citizenship certificate from the name of her husband; *Chhutiya*<sup>2</sup> system in Tharu community should be stopped; Caste discrimination should be stopped; girls should be sent to school as boys; and, equal wages for equal works for women and men.

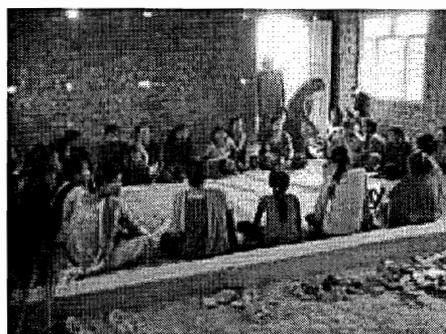


Photo - 3: Participants of Governance Literacy Class, Rani CFUG, Banke

The advocacy process adopted by the GLC participants includes:

- Collaboration with District Women Advocacy Forum
- VDC level campaign
- Interaction program with local labors and contractors
- Putting pressure on the executive committees for effective implementation of the decisions
- Mass rally against social injustices
- Visit to the Land Reform Office
- Door to door visit to persuade the parents against child marriage

<sup>2</sup> In Tharu culture, mother is not allowed to eat any thing except chilly soup and local alcoholic beverage for 24 hours after the baby is borne. This makes the health of baby and mother vulnerable to sickness.

- Meeting with the landlord and land tillers
- Dialogue with School Management Committee to provide text books to all students

### ***Outcomes of the advocacy by the GLC participants***

Following are some of the outcomes of advocacy initiatives made by the GLC participants:

- Land tillers have got land to cultivate on share cropping basis in Chauri Danda Banke.
- Dalit women have been nominated as Vice Chairperson in Sita CFUG Banke.
- Text books are timely available from this academic year with the effort of three literacy centers of Dhakeri Banke.
- Commitment from local stakeholders, including contractors, to pay equal wages for equal works with the effort of the GLC participants from Rihar CFUG, Bardia.
- Poor households have been waived the charge for fuel wood in Ayadhya Phanta CFUG in Bardia.
- Child marriage in one household has been stopped. Public awareness on child marriage raised widely among Dalits and Tharu communities.
- 66 women got citizenship certificates from the name of their husbands.
- 3 Tharu women in Kailali disobeyed the *Chhutiya* system and entered their house during child birth period.
- Dalit GLC graduates of Pratapur VDC have raised voice against the caste discrimination and have planned to hold mass meeting inviting journalists, Dalit activists and other related stakeholders for their right.
- 24 poor girls from Bhajani area, Kailali have been enrolled at school including nine girls from *Raji* community, an ethnic minority group
- Wage rates in Bhajani, Tikapur and Pratpur area of Kailali have been made equal for men and women.

***Objective 2: To enhance and diversify livelihood options for the poor for their economic empowerment through focused livelihood improvement and increased access to and control over forest resources, with special reference to women, Dalit and poor.***

### ***Small Scale Community grant support for strengthening livelihoods assets of the poor***

In order to encourage resourceful CFUGs to allocate more financial and human resources for the livelihoods improvement of the poor CF users, a provision for small grant support to the poor households has been made in the SEP. This provision is through the cash match provided by CARE Nepal as committed in the Annual Work Plan.

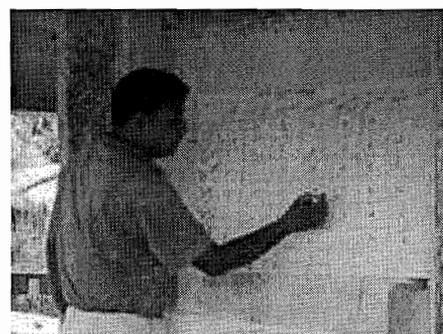
Five CFUGs each from Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts, three CFUGs in Gorkha and two in Lamjung districts have been selected to develop Livelihood Improvement Plans (LIP) at CFUG and at household level. A total of Rs. 526, 000 have been allocated through executive committee decisions by 15 CFUGs from Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts. On an average, CFUGs have allocated 10.1 % of the total group fund for the implementation of the LIPs (**Table-2**). In Gorkha and Lamjung, the participating households are yet to be selected. It may need different strategy as most of the CFUGs in the hills are resource poor.

**Table-2 Allocation of group funds and matching fund for implementation of Livelihoods Improvement Plans**

District	#of CFUGs	#of lhrs	Matching fund provided by SAGUN	Fund allocated by groups	Total fund available for LIP	Total group fund of the CFUGs	Proportion of fund allocated to the LIP
Banke	5	39	150,000	165,000	315,000	1995195	8%
Bardia	5	33	150,000	171,000	321,000	1614050	10.6%
Kailali	5	31	150,000	190,000	340,000	1587929	11.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>526,000</b>	<b>976,000</b>	<b>5197174</b>	<b>10.1%</b>

CFUGs thus selected are in the process of capacity strengthening in terms of input supply, technical capacity, market linkage, access to services and resources etc. It is expected that successful implementation of the LIPs will lead to further replication in other CFUGs in the districts. SAGUN Program will make agreements with the CFUGs and the CFUGs will do the same with the selected households for the implementation of the LIPs.

**Objective 3: To conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity by reducing threats to biologically significant areas through strengthened people-centered approaches.**



**Photo-4** Pair wise ranking of potential business options as part of sub-sector analysis, Banke

#### **Support CFUGs to Conduct Biodiversity Monitoring in Community Forests**

It is widely believed that biodiversity within community forest has been conserved and species richness has been increased as a result of effective management of community forests by the local people. It is essential that the forest users are aware about the biodiversity status in their forests. Participatory biodiversity monitoring is an important aspect to understand trends in species richness, regeneration, crown cover and to identify species of ethno-botanical value and link biodiversity with livelihoods options of the local forest users.

This initiative has been started in Dhading district where Community Forestry Users Groups have been provided with necessary skills in biodiversity monitoring. Villagers are provided with biodiversity monitoring registers, which are developed by the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation. Three CFUGs representing different ecological zones have been selected so that dynamics, issues and challenges of biodiversity monitoring in different zones could be understood by the end of the SEP Program. RIMS Nepal is implementing this activity in synergy with another Agro-biodiversity Conservation Program funded by UNDP GEF.

#### **Community Based livestock Insurance Scheme**

Mountains are also prone to high incidences of livestock depredation causing human to take actions such as retaliatory killing. Such actions are detrimental for long term biodiversity conservation. Livestock insurance scheme has been taken as a step towards the mitigation of human wildlife conflict. Therefore, SEP has facilitated the insurance process in Vijer VDC of Upper Dolpa. Till now, 34 households have been involved under this scheme. A total of 34 households have been involved in the scheme. The communities have decided the premium price by themselves which differs according to the type of livestock. Communities have already collected premium of Rs 73,580 for 864 livestock.

A committee composed of chairperson of the Snow Leopard Conservation Committee, Chairperson of Buffer Zone Sub-Committee, one person nominated by Chairperson and a Monk or any other person nominated by the Chairperson. In Dolpa, the committee provides Rs. 1000 and Rs. 3000 respectively for the young and adult cow, Yak or *Chauri* once it is proved that the animal was killed by the wild animal. There are other benefits such as providing interest on the deposited amount or returning the deposited amounts. The SLCC has prepared guidelines on the livestock insurance scheme.

It is expected that once the communities receive compensation through this insurance scheme, threat to the wildlife will be comparatively reduced.

***Objective 4: To enhance skills of users and their representatives to advocate for their own rights and concerns over natural resource management, and to establish engagement among stakeholders at all levels.***

A number of activities have been conducted related to policy advocacy. These include issue based interaction meetings, media awareness workshops, training on advocacy, interaction and dialogue with policy makers, CSOs and right holders, production of IEC materials and media advocacy.

Major highlight of the progress under this objective is presented below.

#### ***Issues Identification for Advocacy***

Series of workshops and interaction meetings were conducted with representatives of the political parties, CSOs, GLAs and concerned stakeholders to identify critical issues for advocacy in different regions. The issues were identified for the hills and Terai areas across all regions. In the Mid Western Region, issues identified for advocacy include a) encroachment in community forest area and illegal felling and exporting of timber b) sustainable management of resin extraction from community forests; and, c) review of community forest operational plans. In the Western Region, a) exclusion of marginalized people in the CFUGs b) people's involvement in management of National Parks and protected areas; and, c) review of Forest Operational Plans, have been identified as the issues for further advocacy.

In the Eastern Region, the issues include a) exclusion of marginalized people in CF b) inclusion distance users in Community forestry in Terai c) review of CF operational Plan; and d) imposing VAT and PAN system to CFUG. At the Central Level the issues include a) encroachment of CFUG and illegal cutting of timber b) sustainable management of resin extraction c) inclusion of distance users in community forests in Terai; and, d) review of CF operational Plan.

Strategically, the SEP will focus on linking the identified issues at regional and national levels and adopt concerted advocacy efforts for policy influence. All other activities such as IEC materials, policy dialogues, advocacy campaigns and so on will be implemented surrounding these issues. Matrix of all the issues is presented in **Annex-2**.

#### ***Media Advocacy Workshops***

Two media advocacy workshops were conducted during the reporting period. The workshops were attended by 42 participants including 10 women and 13 Janajatis. The workshops helped to make broader understanding on the pertinent issues in community forestry. Recently, SAGUN Program supported a visit of policy makers including MPs, government officials from Department of Forest, and National Committee members of FECOFUN, to Banke, Bardia and Kapilvastu. During the workshop, political leaders including Members of Parliament and leaders of different wings of the political parties shared their experiences from the field visit. Further, the issues of forest encroachment and illegal felling of timber have been wider political discourse at the national level.

### ***TOT on Advocacy for LRPs and Advocacy Facilitators***

Local resource persons are the key facilitators to the community forestry movement at local level. To enhance facilitation skills through RBA model and approaches, four day long RBA and advocacy training was organized in Pokhara for the LRPs and advocacy facilitators. These included 14 women, eight Marginalized Janajatis and one Dalit participant representing 10 FECOFUN district chapters.

### ***Support to Government's New Policy Formulation***

The TL and CoP managed to contribute their learning and experiences to revise CF Operational Guidelines from governance perspectives. Similarly, on the invitation of the National Planning Commission, CoP actively participated in the preparation of Interim Forestry Plan and managed to incorporate new strategies of forest management from governance perspectives.

### ***Production and dissemination of IEC materials***

A total of 5000 flyers were produced and disseminated to various stakeholders. These flyers are related with the community forestry advocacy issues.

## **7. Issues and Challenges**

1. In the hills, the CFUGs have very little resources generated from the community forestry management. These funds are mostly spent on community development such as road construction, school support, community hall construction etc. Therefore, the poor households of the CFUGs have difficulty in receiving any support from the group fund for their economic empowerment. There are rising expectations from the poor households and the CFUGs for providing support from SAGUN Program.
2. The unstable political situation with frequent movements and *Bandhs* adversely affected the implementation of activities related to policy advocacy, particularly in the Eastern Region. In other regions and districts, activities have been smoothly implemented.
3. SEP does not have a full fledged partnership at the district level. However, partnership with relevant institutions/networks is done at activity level. These partners include FECOFUN, COFSUN, Dalit NGOs and so on. Ensuring program quality, ownership of partner organizations on the implemented activities and SAGUN program have been difficult with out institutional support to them.
4. Due to providing more time and efforts on preparatory works, activities related to livelihoods improvements have been somehow delayed in this quarter. However, this will be covered in the remaining time of the first year.

### ***Prospects for Next Quarter:***

1. More efforts will be concentrated in expediting the implementation of livelihoods related activities.
2. Livelihoods Improvement Plans have been prepared in KCAP, NMCP and LNP. Implementation of the plans will be the mainstay in the coming quarter.

3. Monitoring of the activities and information collection will be focused.
4. Preparation of advocacy plan and policy analysis will be central for the identified issues for policy advocacy.

## Annex-1: Activity Progress against Second Quarter Plan

Strengthened Action for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources Program  
 SAGUN Extension Program (SEP)  
 Reporting Period: April-June 2007 (1st Year 2nd Quarter)  
 Implementing Agency: CARE Nepal, RIMS Nepal, WWF Nepal and FECOFUN  
 Fiscal Year: 2007

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress										Remarks		
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.		%	
<b>A.</b>	<b>Start up Activities</b>														
a.	Start up workshop	This activity was conducted in Dhading district with focus on northern VDCs. A total of 71 participants, including 34 women, 8 Dalits and 41 marginalized Janajatis participated in the start up workshops. The objective was to share the vision, overall objectives and strategies of SAGUN Extension Program to the relevant stakeholders.						5	4			5	4	80	
b.	Baseline survey	Baseline survey was conducted in Gorkha and Lamjung districts. Baseline values have been formulated for various indicators. A total of 73 CFUGs (Gorkha-36; Lamjung-37) were sampled from these two districts.	0	1							0	1		The activity was targeted in the first quarter. However, due to time limitation, the data processing continued until the second quarter.	
c.	Orientation workshop														
d.	Staff orientation														
e.	Regional office setup														
<b>OBJECTIVE 1</b>	<b>STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE</b>														
<b>Output: 1</b>	<b>Increased level of transparency and accountability in the functioning of UGs, CSOs and GLAs</b>														
1.1.1	Conduct Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) in all sectors														
1.1.1a	User Groups (UGs)	This activity was conducted in Gorkha, Lamjung, Dhading, Bardia and Kailali districts. A total of 8388	135	196				50	45			185	241	130	A number of activities were postponed from the first

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks	
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%		
		participants including 4576 women, 1724 Dalits, 4113 Marginalized Janajatis and 865 poor took part in this activity.													quarter. So there is significantly more achievement than the plan. Also in Gorkha, PGA has been conducted as an entry point before doing any other activities.
1.1.1b	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	This activity was conducted in Gorkha and Dhading districts. Total participants were 40 including 19 women, 2 Dalits and 4 Marginalized Janajatis. PGA of FECOFUN was conducted in Gorkha.	3	1			1	1			4	2	50	In other districts, it has been postponed to next quarter.	
1.1.1c	Government Line Agencies (GLAs)														
1.1.2	Conduct review/interaction meetings	One review meeting was conducted in Lamjung and Dhading districts. A total of 56 participants including 24 women, 6 Dalits and 12 MJJ participated in the interaction program. This was mainly focused on review of different activities implemented by SAGUN Program in the district.	4	1			1	1			5	2	40		
1.1.3	Prepare constitutions and FOPs from governance and GED perspectives														
1.1.3a	FOP Preparation (new)	This activity was conducted in Dhading district.					4	4			4	4	100		
1.1.3b	FOP Renewal		1	0			3	6			4	6	150		
1.1.4	Conduct group and financial management training through LRPs	This activity was conducted in Kailali, Banke, Bardia, Lamjung, Dhading, LNP and KCAP. A total of 412 participants including 169 women, 33 Dalits, 175 MJJ and 90 poor took part in the training. The main objective of this training is to enhance the record keeping skills of the CFUG members.	13	13	3	2	2	2			18	17	94		
1.1.5	Conduct Governance, GED, Social inclusion and peace building training														
1.1.5a	User Groups (UGs)	This activity was conducted in Kailali, Bardia, Banke, Lamjung, Gorkha, LNP and KCAP. A total of 609 participants including 308 women, 169	15	17	3	2	4	4			22	23	105		

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks	
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%		
		Dalits, 196 MJJ and 182 poor took part in the training.													
1.1.5b	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	This activity was conducted in Lamjung and Dolpa. A total of 45 participants including 11 women, 6 Dalits and 3 MJJ took part in the training.	0	1	1	1						1	2	200	
1.1.5c	Government Line Agencies (GLAs) (Officers, Rangers and Forest Guards)														
	Officers (Cluster level)														
	Rangers (Cluster level)														
	Forest Guards														
1.1.6	Conduct annual work plan preparation workshop for UGs	This activity was conducted in Kailali, Bardia and Banke districts. A total of 453 participants including 179 women, 43 Dalits, 216 MJJ and 159 women took part in the workshop.	23	19								23	19	83	
1.1.7	Conduct PHPA at all levels														
1.1.7a	User Groups (UGs)	This activity was conducted in Dhading, Dolpa and Taplejung. A total of 5652 participants including 2388 women, 699 Dalit, 2092 MJJ, and 1205 poor participated in the PHPA process. A number of issues have been raised. Fund allocation to the poor, reshuffling of the executive committee, subsidy on forest products are some of the common issues.			2	2	75	77				77	79	103	
1.1.7b	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)		2	0								2	0	0	This activity will be conducted in the next quarter.
1.1.7c	Government Line Agencies (GLAs)	This activity was conducted in Kailali. PHPA was conducted with the involvement of key stakeholders. SAGUN Program will conduct follow - up of the commitments made during the PHPA. The commitments included control illegal felling, anti-poaching, prevent authorization of illegal timber marketing.	0	1								0	1		
1.1.8	Orientation workshop to UGs on service delivery system of CSOs and GLAs	This activity was conducted in Kailali, Bardia, Banke and Gorkha districts. A total of 278 participants were oriented on different types of services provided by CSOs and GLAs. This included 164 women, 47	15	11								15	11	73	

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks	
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%		
		dalits, 111 MJJ and 105 poor participated in the program.													
1.1.9	Constitution/FOP orientation through LRPs/WMs	This activity was conducted in Kailali, Bardia, Banke, Lamjung, Gorkha and Dhading districts. A total of 10963 participants took part in the orientation process which included 5577 women, 1644 Dalits, 5043 MJJ and 2749 poor community forest users. The orientation program made the general members of the CFUG aware on the provisions of the constitution and FOP and also on the representation of PVSEs in the executive committees.	210	221			50	51			260	272	105		
<b>Output:2</b>	<b>Increased equity and benefit-sharing among UG members</b>														
1.2.1	Conduct PWBR	This activity was conducted in Lamjung, Gorkha, Dhading, Dolpa, Rasuwa and Taplejung. The objective of this activity is to identify the poor households in the UGs so that it will facilitate to focus pro-poor activities. A total of 6229 participants including 2521 women, 1024 Dalits, 2443 MJJ and 329 poor users in the PWBR process.	75	132	3	13	30	30			108	175	162		
1.2.2	Training on planning, fund mobilization and Livelihoods Improvement Plan (LIP)														
1.2.2a	LRPs	This activity was conducted in Dhading and Banke districts. This training was provided to LRPs from Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts and the training was conducted in Banke. A total of 27 participants including 24 LRPs and 3 Program Field Officers participated in the training.	4	1			1	1			5	2	40		Though this activity was planned in all three districts Banke, Bardia and Kailali, only one event of training was conducted in Banke district where participants from all the districts participated. This provided the participants for joint learning opportunity and also effective use of the resources
1.2.2b	UGs through LRPs/WMs		2	0			9	0			11	0	0		LRPs have just taken this training. So they will provide

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks	
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%		
															the training in the next quarter.
<b>Output:3</b>	<b>Improved technical capacity for forest management</b>														
1.3.1	CF management training for UGs./GLAS														
1.3.1a	LRPs		1	0								1	0	0	
1.3.1b	UGs		1	0								1	0	0	
<b>Output:4</b>	<b>Increased level of meaningful participation of all UG members particularly WDP</b>														
1.4.1	Orientation (Skilling) of LRPs (TOT)														
1.4.2	Conduct Governance Literacy Classes	Governance Literacy Classes are being run in Kailali, Banke and Bardia. A total of 52 centers are currently being run. A number of issues have been raised and advocated by the GLC participants. A total of 1035 GLA participants were enrolled. This included all women, 269 Dalits, 560 MJJ and 329 poor users.	30	32								30	32	107	
1.4.3	Support social campaigns for WDP/WAF	This activity was implemented in Banke and Dhading districts in which organizations like DNF, District Youth Assembly, Human Rights Organizations, Good Governance Clubs were provided support in different social campaigns.	3	1			3	0				6	1	17	
1.4.4	Exposure visits /study tour	This event was conducted in Kailali district. A total of 26 participants including 14 women, 2 Dalits, 14 MJJ and 10 poor CF users participated in the cross visit program. The tour was organized in Banke, Bardia, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts.	3	1								3	1	33	Two events could not be conducted due to time occupied by other activities and will be conducted in the next quarter when farmers will have comparatively more time.
1.4.5	Conduct Leadership training	This activity was conducted in Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Gorkha and LNP. A total of 312 participants including 179 women, 63 Dalits, 159 MJJ and 107 poor.	10	8	1	1	3	3				14	12	86	
	Conduct training on	This activity was conducted in Dhading, LNP, SPNP			3	3	6	5				9	8	89	

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks		
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total					
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%			
1.4.6	good governance focusing on WDP	and KCAP. A total of 215 participants including 68 women, 11 Dalits, 75 MJJ and 10 poor participants took part in the training program.														
1.4.7	Mobilization of women/men motivators	A total of 10 motivators including 2 women have been mobilized in SPNP, LNP and KCAP.			9	10						9	10	111		
1.4.8	Skilling/re-skilling of WMs	A total of 10 motivators were provided different skills necessary for group management, good governance and community development.			1	1						1	10	100	0	
<b>Output:5</b>	<b>Monitoring, evaluation, documentation and dissemination (case studies, research, publication and dissemination)</b>															
1.5.1	Case studies															
1.5.2	Documentation of learning and best practices															
1.5.3	Production and dissemination of IEC materials															
<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b>	<b>IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS</b>															
<b>Output:1</b>	<b>Improved income through IGAs and Community Based Enterprises (CBE)</b>															
2.1.1	Stakeholders consultation meeting on pro-poor livelihoods initiatives	This activity was conducted in SPNP, LNP and KCAP.	4	0	3	3	1	0				8	3	38		Interaction meetings were completed but the final reports have not submitted. Outcomes of these reports will be shared in the next quarter.
2.1.2	Sub sector Analysis/value chain for potential IGAs	This activity was conducted in Dolpa	5	0	1	1						6	1	17		Training on livelihoods plan preparation have just begun in other districts. So the sub-

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks	
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%		
															sector analysis will be conducted in the next quarter.
2.1.3	Skill based training to implement IGAs							5	0			5	0	0	This event will be conducted in the next quarter.
2.1.4	Grant Support fund for start-up endowment														
2.1.4a	Small scale community grant support for strengthening livelihoods asset of the poor (for groups included in LIP)		18	0				6	0			24	0	0	Household selection for livelihoods support has been done. Agreement with CFUGs and implementation of LIP will be done in the next quarter.
2.1.4b	Support for community based enterprise development														
2.1.4c	Revolving fund and saving/credit cooperatives							5	0			5	0	0	This activity has been postponed for next quarter.
2.1.4d	Strengthening on-going IGAs							5	0			5	0	0	This activity has been postponed for next quarter.
2.1.4e	Implementation of IGAs							4	0			4	0	0	This activity has been postponed for next quarter.
2.1.5	Hospitality management training for ecotourism	This activity was conducted in Dolpa. A total of 17 participants all of them Janajati women including 6 poor CF users participated in the training. The training was facilitated by Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management. The objective of the training was to provide basic skill and knowledge that are required to effectively and profitably manage the small hotels and lodges in the rural areas.			1	1						1	1	100	
2.1.6	Training on promotion of traditional healthcare system	Two events of training on promotion of traditional health care systems was organized in Dolpa district. a total of 43 all Janajati participants including 1 woman and 12 poor. The participants included Amchi healers, members of Amchi Management Committee and Amchi students.			1	2						1	2	200	
Output:2	Institutionalization of pro-poor initiatives in														

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks	
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%		
	<b>the UGs and GLAs</b>														
2.2.1	Baseline survey of poor households involved in Livelihoods Improvement Plans (LIPs) (Cluster level)	Baseline survey of 100 households was conducted in LNP. This has been linked with the Livelihoods Improvement Plan.			1	1						1	1	100	The report of the baseline survey is in the process of finalization.
2.2.2	Develop guidelines for LIP (Cluster Level)		1	0								1	0	0	This activity has been postponed for next quarter.
2.2.3	Orientation training on LIP preparation and development of LIP		3	0			6	0				9	0	0	This activity has been postponed for next quarter.
2.2.4	Training on linkage to markets and private sector				1	0	1	0				2	0	0	This activity has been postponed for next quarter.
2.2.5	Exposure visits /study tour						0	1				0	1	NA	One event of cross visit conducted within Dhading district in which exchange of ideas between the participants of old VDCs and VDCs under SAGUN Extension Program.
2.2.6	Implementation of LIPs														
<b>Output:3</b>	<b>Optimised biomass extraction for livelihoods</b>														
2.3.1	Active forest management														
2.3.2	Support cultivation and/or marketing of NTFPs						10	0				10	0	0	This activity could not be implemented due to inappropriate timing for NTFP plantation. This will be conducted in the next quarter.
<b>Output:4</b>	<b>Monitoring evaluation, documentation and dissemination</b>														
2.4.1	Case studies														
2.4.2	Documentation of														

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks	
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%		
	learning and best practices														
<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b>	<b>BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION</b>														
<b>Output:1</b>	<b>Develop capacity for Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring and initiate implementation</b>														
3.1.1	Conduct training and skill enhancement on PBM for local users/LRPs ( Cluster Level)														
3.1.2	Complete community based biodiversity registration														
3.1.3	Support CFUGs to conduct biodiversity monitoring in CF through LRPs	Three CFUGs have been selected and provided with necessary skills for biodiversity monitoring documentation registers in Dhading district.						3	3			3	3	100	
<b>Output:2</b>	<b>Improved biodiversity and productivity of CF and BZF</b>														
3.2.1	Identify and initiate management in forest areas	This activity has been initiated in KCAP and LNP. In KCAP, Management practices have been initiated in more than 2000 ha of 43 CFUGs where 43 hh are involved.			100	2050						100	2050	2050	
<b>Output:3</b>	<b>Reduced threat to biodiversity</b>														
3.3.1	Development/update of snow leopard habitat map (GIS-based)														
3.3.2	Revisit forest classification and														

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks		
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total					
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%			
	desktop monitoring database (GIS-based)															
3.3.3	Establish community-based livestock insurance scheme	A total of 34 hh are engaged in the community based livestock insurance scheme. Different premium rates have been fixed A total of 864 livestock have been covered. Community members have deposited a total of Rs. 73, 580.			1	1						1	1	100		
3.3.4	Conduct herder's education and awareness programs	Livestock herders awareness campaign and pasture management cum veterinary training was provided in KCAP.			1	2						1	2	200		
Output:4	Protected Areas evaluated for management effectiveness															
Output:5	Documented and disseminated case studies and evaluated indicators for biodiversity conservation															
OBJECTIVE 4	POLICY ADVOCACY & AWARENESS															
Output:1	Enhance policy awareness and advocacy skills of UGs, CSOs and GLAs															
4.1.1	Conduct issue based interaction at different levels	A total of 619 participants including 165 women, 34 Dalits and 95 MJJ representing different political parties, CSOs, government line agencies and FECOFUN participated in the issue based interaction program.			3	2					8	8	11	10	91	
4.1.2	Media awareness workshop	A total of 42 participants including 10 women and 13 MJJ.								2	2	2	2	100		
4.1.3	ToT on advocacy for LRPs and advocacy facilitator	This activity was conducted for Local Resource Persons and facilitators of FECOFUN to strengthen their skills on RBA, advocacy and facilitation. A total of 28 participants including 14 women, 1 Dalit								1	1	1	1	100		

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks	
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total				
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%		
		and 8 MJJ took part in the training program.													
4.1.4	Training for CSOs, political parties and GLAs on advocacy	A total of 97 participants including 32 women, 5 Dalits and 19 MJJ participated in the training program. Members of political parties and CSOs participated in this training which provided them opportunity to enhance skills and knowledge o advocacy and RBA.								3	3	3	3	100	
<b>Output:2</b>	<b>Increased affiliation of NRM-based groups with their Federations</b>														
4.2.1	Awareness workshop on importance of federations and networking	A total of 70 participants including 19 women, 2 Dalits and 17 MJJ representing different CSOs federations and networks.								4	3	4	3	75	One event of the workshop was postponed due to unfavorable political situation in the mid west.
<b>Output:3</b>	<b>Increase frequency of dialogue across various sectors</b>														
4.3.1	Interaction and debate among policy makers, CSOs and rights holders at different levels	A total of 79 participants including 17 women, 2 Dalits and 4 MJJ participated in the interaction programs. The interaction programs have been instrumental in linking the micro level issues to the national level.								4	3	4	3	75	
4.3.2	Preparation and implementation of issue based advocacy plans at all level	One issue based advocacy plan was prepared in the mid-west. A total of 35 participants including 3 women, 1 Dalit and 4 MJJ from political parties, CSOs and FECOFUN took part in the advocacy plan preparation process.								2	2	2	2	100	
<b>Output:4</b>	<b>Improved and effective dissemination of issues and messages to general public</b>														
4.4.1	Production and dissemination of IEC materials	5000 flyers related to community forestry advocacy were developed and disseminated to the local people.								11000	5000	11000	5000	45	
4.4.2	Support issue based campaign														
4.4.3	Media advocacy	4 episodes of media programs were broadcasted from TV and FMs.								2	2	2	2	100	

SN	Project Activities	Quality Indicator	2nd Quarter Progress											Remarks
			CARE		WWF		RIMS		FECOFUN		Total			
			Plan	Pro.	Plan	Pro.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	Pl.	Pr.	%	
<b>Output:5</b>	<b>Documentation, monitoring and evaluation</b>													
4.5.1	Case studies/Lesson learned documentation													
4.5.2	Preparation of M&E and AWP													
4.5.3	Regional advocacy facilitator/ Motivators	One Regional Advocacy Facilitator was selected for the Eastern Region based in Itahari.								3	2	3	1	33
4.5.4	District & National FECOFUN Program monitoring , field visit support and reporting	Various field visits were made by the SAGUN program staff and FECOFUN National Committee and district chapter members for monitoring and backstopping of the program.								5	5	5	5	100

## Annex 2: Major issues identified for advocacy in different Regions

Area	Midwest Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Issues for national Advocacy
Terai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encroachment and illegal felling and exporting of timbers from forest</li> <li>2. Review CF operational plan</li> <li>3. Handover CF to Community</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inclusion of distance users in Community forestry in Terai</li> <li>2. CF handover in Terai</li> <li>3. Imposing VAT and PAN system to CFUG</li> <li>4. Extension of Buffer zone and protection area</li> <li>5. People involvement in Management of Nation Park and protection Areas.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exclusion of Marginalized people in CF</li> <li>2. Inclusion of distance users in Community forestry in Terai.</li> <li>3. Imposing VAT and PAN system to CFUG</li> <li>4. CF handover in Terai.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encroachment of CFUG and illegal felling of timber</li> <li>2. Sustainable management of resin extraction</li> <li>3. Inclusion of distance users in Community forestry in Terai</li> <li>4. Review of CF operational Plan</li> </ol>
Hills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handover of forests in the community</li> <li>2. Review CF operational plan</li> <li>3. Sustainable management of Resin extraction from CF</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exclusion of marginalized people in CF</li> <li>2. Review CF operational plan</li> <li>3. Sustainable management of resin extraction</li> <li>4. People involvement in Management of Nation Park and protection Areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exclusion of marginalized people in CF</li> <li>2. Imposing VAT and PAN system to CFUG</li> <li>3. Review of CF operational Plan</li> </ol>	
Prioritized issues for Advocacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encroachment and illegal felling and exporting of timbers from forest area</li> <li>2. Sustainable management of resin extraction from CF</li> <li>3. Review of CF operational plan</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exclusion of marginalized people in CF</li> <li>2. People involvement in management of Nation Park and protected areas.</li> <li>3. Review CF operational plan</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exclusion of marginalized people in CF</li> <li>2. Inclusion of distance users in Community forestry in Terai</li> <li>3. Review of CF operational plan</li> <li>4. Imposing VAT and PAN system to CFUG</li> </ol>	