

A joint programme of the Government of Nepal
in collaboration with the Government of Finland,
Switzerland, and the UK

Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP) Western Terai Lot III (Nawalparasi, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu)



Annual Progress Report F.Y. 070/71 (Reporting Period 16 July 2013 – 16 July 2014)

Submitted by
Resource Identification and Management Society (RIMS), Nepal
P.O. Box 2464, Kathmandu
Tel. No: 5537613
Email: rimsnepal@mail.com.np
Website: www.rimsnepal.org

Table of Contents

Acronyms	3
Chapter 1 Basic Information	4
1.1 Strategic Review and Outlook.....	4
1.2 Way Forward.....	5
1.3 Introduction	6
1.3.1 Snapshot of Nepal.....	6
1.3.2 Introduction of Implementing Agency: RIMS Nepal	6
1.3.3 Implementation of Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme in Western Terai	7
1.4 Intervention Strategies and Approaches	8
1.5 Geographical Area Focus	8
1.6 Evolution of the context (in particular political risks and opportunities).....	9
Chapter 2 Outcomes Achieved during FY 2070/71.....	9
2.1 Description of Outcomes	9
Outcome 2	10
Outcome 3	13
Outcome 4	14
2.2 Other Effects and Cross-Cutting Themes	16
2.3 Stakeholders' Perspectives	17
Chapter 3 Outputs and Performance.....	17
Output 2.2.....	18
Output 3.1.....	19
Output 3.2.....	20
Output 3.3.....	20
Output 3.4.....	20
Output 4.1.....	22
Output 4.2.....	24
Chapter 4 Finances and Management.....	25
Fund Flow Analysis.....	26
Chapter 5 Lessons Learnt and Challenges.....	26
Challenges and Opportunities.....	26
Learning Insights	27

Acronyms

AEC	Agro Enterprise Centre
BuCCI	Butwal Chamber of Commerce & Industries
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal
CC/A	Climate Change/Adaptation
CF	Community Forest/Forestry
CFD	Community Forest Division
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFUG	Community Forest Users Group
CPC	Cluster Programme Coordinator
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Groups
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DFO	District Forest Office
DFSCC	District Forest Support Coordination Committee
DLSO	District Livestock Office
DPC	District Programme Coordinator
DSM	District Support Mechanism
ERI	Environment Resources Institute
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal
FNCCI	Federation of Nepal Chambers of Commerce and Industries
FNCSI	Federation of Nepal of Cottage and Small Industries
GoN	Government of Nepal
Ha	Hectare
HICODEF	Himalayan Community Development Forum
IA	Implementing Agency
IFP	Interim Forestry Project
JABAN	Jadibuti Association of Nepal
KIDS	Kapilvastu Integrated Development Service
LF	Leasehold Forest
LFG	Local Forest Groups
LFP	Livelihood Forestry Programme
MSFP	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme
MFSC	Ministry of Forest & Soil Conservation
NSCFP	Nepal Swiss Community Forest Project
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
NECOS	Nepal Community Support Group
PF	Private Forest
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PLMG	Public Land Management Group
PNGO	Partner Non Government Organisation
RIMS	Resource Identification and Management Society
SH	Stakeholders
SM	Social Mobiliser/s
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SSU	Services Support Unit
TOR	Terms of Referenc
VDC	Village Development Committee
VFCC	Village Forest Coordination Committee

Chapter 1 Basic Information

Country	Nepal
Programme	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme
Donors	Government of Finland Swiss Development and Cooperation Department for International Development of United Kingdom (DFID)
Implementing Agency	RIMS Nepal - Resource Identification and Management Society in consortium with ERI and HICODEF
Geographic Coverage	Lot III (3 Districts - Nawalparasi, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu)
Partner NGOs	HICODEF (Himalayan Community Development Forum), Nawalparasi NECOS (Nepal Community Support Group), Rupandehi KIDS (Kapilvastu Integrated Development Society), Kapilvastu
Thematic Coverage	Private sector and enterprise, Rural livelihoods and climate change resilience, Sustainable forestry management and Monitoring
Programme Duration	1 March 2013 to 28 February 2015 (2 years)
Approved Budget	NRs. 137,490,056
Expenditure till 15 July 2014	NRs. 74,035,731
Contact Address	<u>Coordination Office</u> RIMS Nepal Kalanki, Kathmandu Tel. No:01-4670975 Email: rimsnepal@mail.com.np Website: www.rimsnepal.org.np <u>Regional Office:</u> RIMS Nepal Bahumukhi Path, Butwal Tel.No: 071-546482

1.1 Strategic Review and Outlook

Resource Identification and Management Society, Nepal (RIMS-Nepal), in consortium with Environmental Resources Institute (ERI) and Himalayan Community Development Forum (HICODEF) is one of the non-state Implementing Agency (IA) responsible to deliver multi stakeholder forestry programme (MSFP) in Lot III Western Terai districts (Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, and Kapilvastu) for two years starting from March 2013 to February 2015. This progress report is the narrative progress report

of RIMS-Nepal on the implementation of MSFP in the Western Terai covering the one year period from 16 July, 2013 to 16 July, 2014.

Studies on review of forest based enterprises, strategy for enterprise promotion and private sector involvement, value chain study of timber, essential oil and bamboo, operational guidelines and norms for supporting enterprises are major achievements made during this reporting period. These studies are the basic frame work to achieve the objective set on the outcome 2 - private sector support increase investment and jobs in the forestry sector. Till the reporting period, 630 employments were generated through technical and financial support to existing and new forest based enterprises in the programme districts.

Under outcome 3 (rural communities benefit from local forest management and other investment), six Forest Technicians and 21 Local Resource Persons were trained to support LFUGs in preparing their forest operational plans. Till the reporting period, 74 operational plans are submitted to RIMS Nepal District Offices. Similarly, 2898 DAG households have benefitted from income generating activities through revolving fund of the local forest user groups. Likewise, 205 LFGs are trained on good governance which is about 39% of the focused VDCs.

Seventeen local level LAPA and 31 community based climate change adaptation plan of actions were prepared during the reporting period. About 4126 climate change vulnerable households have benefitted from implementation support in LAPA and CAPA, home gardening and riverbed farming activities.

Variety of more than 300,000 seedlings were planted in 67 LFUGs in more than >150 ha of land under outcome 4 (Forest and trees sustainably managed). Transportation support was provided to the PLMGs who do not have funds to transport the seedlings from DFO Nursery/private nursery to the plantation sites. Likewise, 2624 ICS have been installed in 25 VDCs of programme districts as an alternative use of energy.

The total expense for the reporting period is NRs 65,770,492.14 (sixty five million, seven hundred seventy thousand four hundred ninety only). Total cumulative expense till the end of 16 July 2014 is NRs.74,035,731 (Seventy four million thirty five thousand and seven hundred thirty one). This expenditure comes to about 54% of total planned budget of two years. Since, most of the payments are made as advance for implementation of activities at regional and district level, the cost has not shown as expenditures in this report.

Out of the total beneficiaries of 33,243 individuals and households from all the activities, 21.5% are from Disadvantaged group and 37.4% are women. But, in accessing direct support like income generating activities, DAG represents 100% and women represents 58% in the total beneficiaries.

1.2 Way Forward

Having learned from experiences over 16 months of MSFP implementation, RIMS Nepal has planned following strategies and approaches for the remaining period:

- Implement the IGA in bigger scale Integrating with Agro-Forestry.
- Piloting require for Intensive Social Mobilization in southern communities.
- IGA/Pro-poor programme is likely to be more effective if we could provide the support/assets in line with the LIP.
- Initial impact of Home Gardening Programme is encouraging, so scaling up of the programme in Terai is important.
- Wood based as micro & medium enterprises are found effective to generate employment and increase income for households.
- Private Nursery enterprises: cost effective, quality assurance & supply of preferable seedlings (Spp. Suitable for the urban/road side plantation)

- Providing survival incentive to the LFG is found an effective means to create ownership and increase participation of the people in the forestry development. So Plan and budget should be on this activity in coming period.
- Southern Terai People are found quite reluctant about CF management approach, So a separate forestry régime is required to institutionalize the PLMGs
- Need some sort of flexible programme budget in IA's Plan to address innovative ideas
- IGA/Pro-poor programme is likely to be more effective if we could provide the support/assets in line with the LIP.
- Initial impact of HG Programme is encouraging, So scaling up of the programme in Terai is important.

1.3 Introduction

1.3.1 Snapshot of Nepal

The Total Population of Nepal stands at 26,494,504 with 5,423,297 total number of households. The annual average growth rate is reported to be 1.35 percent (Population Census 2011, CBS). The female headed households has increased to 25.73% in 2011. There is higher proportion of Female Population which comes to 51.5% in the recent census.

The total forest land covers about 5.83 million ha which is 39.6% of the total land of the country (Gov.1999). Altogether, 57% of the forest area in the 20 Terai districts is found in the Churia or Mahabharat Hills, leaving only 43% (493,379 ha) in the Terai plains or inner Terai plains (Bampton et al. 2007). Deforestation is still a problem as annual rate of deforestation is 1.75% (source: MSFP) which is the result of illegal felling and encroachments. The World Bank Report, 2012 shows the remaining forest area of Nepal to be 25.36% only.

Western Terai

The Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme implementing in Western Terai districts (Nawalparasi, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu) of Lumbini zone has physical setting with having forest area only in northern belt which covers 163,253 ha (31%) of total districts land area. Terai region covers about 17% of the total land area of Nepal. It constitutes 50.27% (13,318,705) of the total population while Hill and Mountain constitutes 43% (11,394,007) and 6.73% (1,781,792) respectively. From this data, it is revealed that Terai is overly populated.

These three districts are spread to 526,000 hectares of land with the population of 2,095,640 of which male are 1,021,467 and female are 1,074,173 (51.25%). Total households is 384,030 where women headed household counts to 24% (Census, 2011, CBS).

1.3.2 Introduction of Implementing Agency: RIMS Nepal

Resource Identification and Management Society, Nepal (RIMS – Nepal) is a not profit making and non-governmental organization committed to transform lives and living of poor and vulnerable people by managing resources, building capacity, promoting social justice and wider collaboration. RIMS Nepal was established in 2001 by a group of social and development professionals with diverse experience in field of natural resource management, social development, livelihoods, micro irrigation technologies and climate change adaptation. It has been registered under Government of Nepal, Non-government Registration Act 2034, and is affiliated to Social Welfare Council. RIMS - Nepal possess 7 members of executive board and 38 general members. RIMS Nepal follows participatory approaches in designing, planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of any project

interventions. RIMS envisions a prosperous society, where poor and disadvantaged people fulfill their basic needs by managing local resources, in a sustainable way and ensure rights and dignity through good governance and community solidarity. The goal of RIMS Nepal is to contribute to improving quality of life of poor and marginalized communities by empowering them to become self reliant and creating opportunities for livelihood diversification through sustainable management of resources and environment with supportive policy, advocacy, gender equality and social justice in participatory and collaborative approaches. Since its establishment, RIMS is implementing and conducting different research and development projects in the field of community forestry, livestock and agriculture, entrepreneurship development, leadership, management and good governance, climate change and biodiversity conservation, policy advocacy and social justices, health and sanitation. Currently, RIMS Nepal is implementing different projects in 17 districts of Nepal.

1.3.3 Implementation of Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme in Western Terai

The Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP) is an initiative of the Government of Nepal (GoN) funded jointly by the Government of Finland, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, and the Government of UK, Department for International Development (DFID). The programme aims to improve livelihoods and resilience of the poor and disadvantaged people in Nepal by maximizing the contribution of the country's forestry sector to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, and tackling climate change. MSFP contributes to the vision of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MFSC), Forestry for People's Prosperity through its four major areas of outcomes: (a) development and implementation of forestry sector strategy, policies and plan through multi stakeholder processes; (b) creating jobs in forestry through investment in forest based enterprises; (c) supporting rural community especially the poor, disadvantaged and climate vulnerable for better livelihoods through access to forest products and services and (d) sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

RIMS Nepal (Resource Identification and Management Society, Nepal) in consortium with ERI and HICODEF is one of the non-state Implementing Agency (IA) responsible to deliver MSFP in Lot III Western Terai (Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, and Kapilvastu) with the total budget of NRs. 137,490,056 for two years starting from March 2013 to February 2015.

In the context of Western Terai - Lot III, RIMS Nepal has been contributing in MSFP through :

- Enhancing the employment opportunities for poor people by promoting forest based enterprises through linkage to private sectors for financial investments and market;
- Support to scaling up of community forestry including forest management, group governance, and increase the access of resources to the poor and vulnerable people;
- Support to public & institutional land management including plantation in waste/public land, resource generation, agro-forestry and alternative energy and equitable distribution of benefits;
- Providing livelihood support and services to the local forestry groups through social mobilization;
- Providing complementary support to the Government DFOs and Local forestry groups on sustainable management of forest resources outsourcing the technical resource persons;
- Support to building community resilience to climate change in southern belt including alternative energy, livelihoods diversification, water resource protection, land restoration and landscape management.

1.4 Intervention Strategies and Approaches

The intervention strategy of RIMS Nepal-MSFP is to work through local partner organizations, community groups and their networks including private sector. Local forestry groups (LFGs) are the entry point for programme intervention giving right balance among the LFGs under different forestry regimes with special focus on public land management groups. Community participation and bottom up approach are considered in planning programmes wherever possible. The programme implementation is focused to target group i.e. inclusive targeting economically poor and socially excluded (DAG) households. To have a greater impact from the program implementation, the geographical focus area is extended to 39.5% from earlier 34% of the total VDCs during this reporting period. It will gradually expand to the entire district in later phase. RIMS-MSFP keeps financial collaboration with agencies at local level and leverage fund. It is maintaining functional co-ordination with development actors (state/ non-state agencies, community groups and local government). In monitoring the programme, it has twin track strategy – monitoring by outsider and monitoring by the communities/beneficiaries themselves. RIMS-MSFP has been following strategic guidance provided by DFSCCs and DSMs.

The RIMS-MSFP is implementing the programme in the local forestry groups through partner NGOs in three districts namely, HICODEF in Nawalparasi, NECOS in Rupandehi and KIDS in Kapilvastu. These partner NGOs are implementing activities in local forestry user groups and household level on the basis of activity implementation plan developed jointly by RIMS-MSFP district programme team and partner NGOs. In some cases, RIMS-MSFP directly works with LFGs. Similarly, RIMS-MSFP directly works with private sector and its networks as well. The LFGs will have bottom up planning and demand driven mechanism from individuals and households to RIMS-MSFP partner NGOs, VDC level service providers and DFO. .

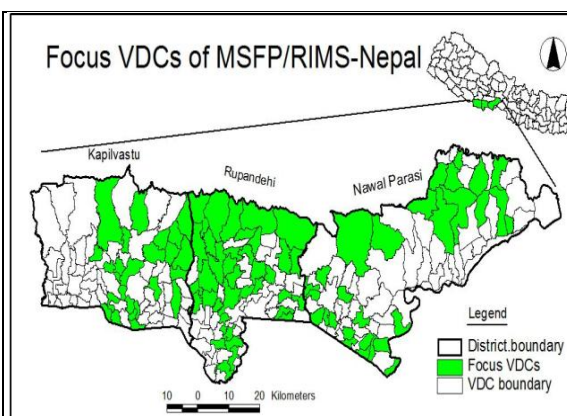
1.5 Geographical Area Focus

RIMS-MSFP has extended to focus on 88 VDCs to implement the programme. This comes to about 40% of the total VDCs including municipalities. The list of VDCs selected is attached in the *Annex 1*.

Figure 1: Initial Focus VDCs for Implementation

The VDCs have been selected according to the following criteria:

- VDCs listed as DAG 4 in DDC profile (i.e. VDCs with high level of poverty);
- Most vulnerable VDCs due to climate change impacts;
- VDCs with dense forest whose forest can be managed scientifically;
- VDCs which have some sort of intervention by previous forestry related programmes/projects;
- VDCs with the potentiality for plantation and agro-based enterprises.



1.6 Evolution of the context (in particular political risks and opportunities)

There is a favorable environment for MSFP as stakeholders appreciate the outcome of the past forestry programme (LFP) as well as trust has built on after one year implementation of MSFP activities. DFSCC which is a forum of representation from political parties, line agencies and other concerned stakeholders is in place. Regional Support Mechanism and District Support Mechanism is formed and is functioning well. The team building workshop of RIMS-MSFP, PNGO and DFO team has boosted up team spirit, cooperation and coordination. Considering the delicate political situation in the district, RIMS-MSFP team have maintained good working relationship with the stakeholders and all other concerned agencies.

Chapter 2 Outcomes Achieved during FY 2070/71

2.1 Description of Outcomes

RIMS-MSFP is implementing activities under outcomes 2, 3 and 4 as mentioned below in table 1 with targeting key results to be achieved by the end of two years.

Table 1: RIMS Nepal - Targeting key results for two years

Outcomes	Outputs	Key targets/results
2. Private sector (farmers, entrepreneurs, and financial institutions) increase investment and jobs in the forestry sector	2.2 Lasting business partnerships established between private sector, local forestry groups, and farmers for forest-based enterprises	1 enterprise promotion and private sector involvement strategy developed Value chain study of 3 products. 1 operational guidelines and norms developed for supporting enterprises 3 Networks of entrepreneurs established 1200 employments generated through enterprises
3. Rural communities – especially poor, disadvantaged and climate vulnerable people and households - benefit from local forest management and other investments	3.1 Local forestry groups managing and accessing more and better forest resources	90 new forest hand over 120 OP revision 4 manuals for training on social mobilization, good governance, climate change and Forest Management 25 LRPs trained and accredited
	3.2 Local forestry groups and multi-stakeholder structures practice good governance	90 Multistakeholder forum in VDC level established

		60 LFGs practice public audit.
	3.3 Poor, disadvantaged and climate vulnerable households receive targeted goods and services (including finance) from local forestry groups and multi-stakeholder structures	5000 poor HHs benefited from income generation activities 13500 vulnerable HHs benefitted from climate resilience activities
	3.4 Local forestry groups implement plans and constitutions that reflect sustainability and improve climate resilience.	90 new OP & 120 OP revised incorporate CAP and GESI 45 LFGs implement CAPA 30 VDCs implement LAPA
4. Forest and trees sustainably managed and monitored by government, communities and private sector and climate resilient	4.1 Local forestry groups implement plans and constitutions that reflect sustainability and improve climate resilience.	30 LFGs practice silviculture operation 600,000 seedlings produced 54 VDCs use biogas/ICS as alternative energy. 2 VDCs with PES piloting activities

Most of the outcomes targeted during the reporting period from 16 July 2013 to 16 July 2014, have achieved. The achievements of outcome have been explained under following outcome categories:

Outcome 2

Private sector (farmers, entrepreneurs, and financial institutions) increase investment and jobs in the forestry sector

During the reporting period, various studies have been conducted on enterprise development by its consortium partner, Environment Resources Institute (ERI).

- **Study Report on Forest-based enterprise promotion and development in Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi districts**
The overall objective of the study was to find out the current situation and develop an appropriate strategy and guidelines for promoting and developing forest based enterprises in MSFP implemented districts. The findings of study reveals that wood-based enterprises, particularly the furniture and saw mills is the major and commonly found enterprises in the programme area-most of them privately owned are found most profitable rather than the community and cooperative based management. Other wood related enterprises are veneer and ply industries. The timber-based enterprises seem successful and have significant impact to the local economy. The study further recommended that the Carpentry service business is one of the most viable sectors to generate employment for the poor. Essential Oil, Charcoal manufacturing enterprises seems potential in Terai region.
- **Guidelines for supporting micro-enterprise promotion activities**
The aim of this guideline is to provide mechanisms for supporting private sectors and local communities for forestry and related enterprise promotion that generate employment and

economic opportunities for all segments of the society especially poor and disadvantaged. The guideline covers (i) definition of enterprise, (ii) target, types and criteria for support, (iii) access to support, (iv) support and payment mechanism, and (v) monitoring and evaluation as well.

➤ **Strategies for Private Sector Involvement in Forest-based Micro-Enterprise Promotion at Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi Districts.**

This document provides brief strategies for promoting Private Sector Investment in Forest Based Enterprise Promotion in the Programme Districts. The strategy has outlined to work on furniture carpentry service business in rural market centers, mentha processing distillation units, nursery business, charcoal business and some small forest based products. This document states role of government would be to create enabling environment for private sector involvement whereas the private sector can mostly get involved in production, processing and marketing of the products. Similarly, MSFP and other development agencies can facilitate the process and provide required support as and when needed.

➤ **Study Report on Value Chain of selected forest-based products in Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi districts**

Timber, essential oil (*Mentha piterita*) and bamboo based enterprise have identified as most potential products for promoting forest based enterprise development and employment generation. Hence, these three products have been selected for value chain analysis. The rationale behind selecting these three products is basically from resources and market point of view. The findings of the study reveals with looking at the price trend, resource availability, timber based enterprises from scientific forest management has high potential for huge amount of financial transaction and employment generation in the entire value chain. In Mentha oil based enterprises, different types of entrepreneurs are involved including seed supplier, farmers, processors and traders. In each step, there is a huge scope of income and employment opportunities. The analysis from evidences and opportunities, promotion of bamboo has high prospect in future without risk of loss that creates huge number of employment and high income opportunities in each step of value chain. In addition, promotion of bamboo has high environmental value including river bank protection, substitute of timber that ultimately reduces the pressure on forests (carbon sink).

Other Major Achievements of Outcome 2

- RIMS-MSFP has worked in partnership with Butwal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BuCCI), Rupandehi for providing market information of forest products, establishing market outlet for sales of forest products, coordination with concern private sectors (eg. Bank and Financial Institutions, Forest Based Industries, Traders/Entrepreneurs Associations etc), exposure visits, supporting entrepreneurs, and organizing exhibitions/fairs. During the reporting period, BuCCI has conducted 3 events on interaction with banks and financial institutions and forest based entrepreneurs of Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Kapilvastu districts. Banks and financial institutions seem keen for providing access to finance to the entrepreneurs within their framework of providing financial services to an enterprise.
- BuCCI organized an industrial and agriculture trade fair in Butwal. Nine entrepreneurs from three enterprises from Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi participated in the fair to demonstrate and sell their products - Handicraft from Kapilvastu, Briquette from Rupandehi and Bel Juice from Nawalparasi were major attractions from program supported area.

- Business plan of four enterprises namely Chisapani Distillation Unit, Bisasaya Bel Juice enterprises of Nawalparasi, Rudrapur CFUG Saw Mill of Rupandehi and Mentha Processing Enterprise business plan of Garib Nawaj Sugandhit Tel Bali were prepared. Since, business plan suggests for diversification of products in distillation unit, Chisapani Community Forest has introduced plantation of Pacholi and Palmarosa in their community forest area. Likewise, Bel juice enterprise has added other products like *amala mada* and *cinnamon tamala* in its business plan.
- Altogether, 510 people are employed in 11 forest-based enterprises which are supported by RIMS Nepal. Among them, 5 are mentha distillation units, 4 are nursery enterprises, 1 is Bel juice production and 1 is NTFP and fish farming. Besides that, 79 people were given a month long skill training in carpentry by Butwal Technical Institute, Butwal. Out of these, 30% are giving employment to 90 people. In total, 630 people are reported to be employed in these enterprises. It is assumed that these 630 employees earn total of NRs. 27,829,500 which comes to average income of NRs. 44,173.80 per person.



Success story

American Koiri of Dharampaniya, Kapilvastu had attained only grade 6 level education from a village school. At around the age of 13, he went to India for job and worked there as a helper in a furniture shop for 3 years. After his father's demise, he returned to his village and lived on substantial farming. He also worked at furniture making business on daily wages. Partially, he used to earn 2-3000 per month on a daily wage basis. Yogendra Mishra, a social mobiliser of KIS got to know him and asked him to participate in a 45 days carpentry skill training at BTI, but he was reluctant because, he was worried to leave his family for long period and is dependent on his daily wage income. After knowing he would get some daily subsistence allowance during the training, he agreed to take part in the training. He used to travel 60 kilometers up and down by cycle from his home to Butwal. Upon completion of training, RIMS Nepal supported him the carpentry tools worth Rs. 14,000. He also added Rs. 150,000 from other sources for other tools and established a furniture shop at Dohani market in Kapilvastu. He was keen on learning new things. Now he can make chair, table, bed, sofa, bench, window, and cupboard. Right now, he is earning Rs. 8,000-10,000 net income per month. Furthermore, he has given regular employment opportunity to other 3-4 persons.

- Sundari CFUG prepared a concept note of Trifala enterprise to submit to MSFP-SSU for innovation fund with support of RIMS Nepal.
- RIMS Nepal has series of conversations with MSED Pvt. Ltd for promoting charcoal in Nawalparasi in order to benefit from the forests by utilizing invasive shrub *banmara*, which has been problematic in regeneration. This organization has installed a retort kiln.

Outcome 3

Rural communities - especially poor, disadvantaged and climate vulnerable people and households - benefit from local forest management and other investments

- In Rupandehi district, 20 new public management groups have been formed consisting of 1646 households to manage 63.24 hectares of public land. These groups have been listed in the District Forest Office. The District Forest Officer, Rupandehi has recommended for these groups to open bank accounts and enhance smooth function of the group activities.
- Training manuals on good governance and sustainable forest management have been prepared.
- Six Forest Technicians and 21 Local Resource Persons were recruited and trained for three districts to be mobilized on preparing local forest groups forest operational plan and constitution. They would also be providing technical support to LFGs to carry out the scientific/sustainable forest management activities prescribed in their OP. Till the reporting period, one FT has been upgraded as Assistant Forest Officer and one LRP has been transferred as Social Mobiliser in RIMS Nepal, Nawalparasi district and HICODEF respectively. Likewise, one FT of Rupandehi has left. Other one FT has transferred to Kapilvastu to implement the new initiative programme. Now, there are 4 Forest Technicians working on fixed term and 18 LRPs are working on outcome basis.
- Fourty eight (48) VFCCs received institutional support (stationery and office equipment like chairs and materials support).
- From the health check of LFGs in focused 105 LFGs in Terai districts, 85% of them practice public audit of income and expenditure in general assembly and end of every activity.
- 2,898 households (97%) out of 3000 targeted households have involved in income generating activity through 204 local forestry groups. Out of this, 100% are DAG and 60% are women beneficiaries. Unlike the previous forestry programme, the communities are gradually shifting their demand for income generation schemes from goat keeping to vegetable farming, amriso plantation, menthe, piggery, poultry and fish farming. Nowadays, communities are interested to invest in collectively for commercial business.



Goat keeping, Kapilvastu



Vegetable farming, Kapilvastu

- Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping of Nawalparasi has been completed by the consortium partner Environment Resources Institute (ERI). The study result shows that 32 out of 74 VDCs (43%) of Nawalparasi are highly vulnerable to climate change. In exception, one VDC Gairami is least vulnerable. The result of analysis demands for an urgent intervention for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

During the reporting period, 31 LFG have prepared community based climate change adaptation plans and local communities prepared 17 local adaptation plans. From the implementation support in Climate Change Adaptation Plans at 25 community level (CAPA) and local level (LAPA), 2529 climate vulnerable households received adaptation services and practising activities that reduce their vulnerability. The most popular demand for adaptation activities has been boring water for irrigation and pond conservation to adapt from drought. The implementation support to other 10 CAPA/LAPA is still undergoing till the reporting period. Among the beneficiaries, DAG comprises 55.5%, poor households comprise 71%, discriminated group comprises 60.5% and women comprise 43.9%.



The boring water helped the community people at the right time of rice plantation, Nawalparasi



Insecticide Sprayer for Gautam Buddha, Kapilvastu

- During the reporting period, 74 LFGs have incorporated climate change adaptation activities in their FOP.

Outcome 4

Forests and trees sustainably managed and monitored by government, communities and private sector and climate resilience

- RIMS Nepal had targeted for 30 LFGs for support in scientific forest management in the initial plan. However, after review of one year progress and achievement, the second year plan & budget was modified and the target of LFGs in scientific forest management has been reduced to 12 (twelve). But the financial support has increased from NRs. 100,000 to Rs. 150,000 per group. Till the reporting period, 6 LFGs have started scientific forest management in their respective forests.
- In July, 2013, RIMS Nepal supported 66 local forestry groups (18 CFUGs, 45 PLMGs, and 3 LHFGs) in transportation of about 300,000 seedlings produced in DFO nursery and private nurseries to the plantation site. Out of these, 70840 seedlings were purchased from private nurseries. After one year of plantation the average survival rate in total comes to 53%. The survival percentage range from 0% to 85% in each district.



'Kadam' plant in Nawalparasi



Teak Plantation in Nawalparasi



Plantation in Gothawa PLMG and Gautambuddha PLMG in Kapilvastu



- In July 2014, about 218,205 seedlings have been produced through 4 private nurseries which were supported by RIMS Nepal.



Kapilvastu Nursery



Siddhartha Nursery, Nawalparasi

- 2624 households are using ICS (improved cook stove) as an alternative energy for cooking through 58 LFGs in 25 VDCs. The most popular being husk stove which is movable and need less wood to burn the stoves. This stove has double benefit as husk which is residue after extracting rice from paddy and the households have access to buy husks in nominal price. More importantly, these households do not have to use cow dung to cook food and can use as manure in their field to enhance more productivity and reduce chemical fertilisers. Among the beneficiaries from ICS, 70% are from DAG category and 59.4% are women.



ICS in Kapilvastu

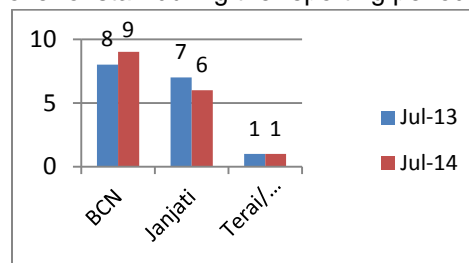
Husk stove distributing in Nawalparasi

Rocket stove

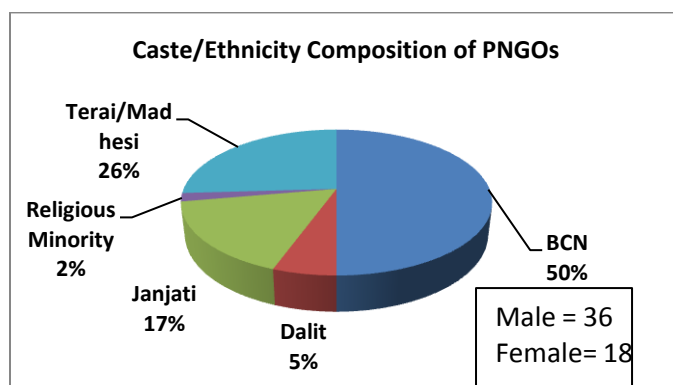
- The PES activities have been implementing in 18 local forestry groups in 2 VDCs of Saljhandi and Suryapura in Rupandehi which were piloted in the past LFP period. One Local Resource Person had been working on PES activities for a short while during the reporting period. The LRP's role was confined to social mobilisation, facilitation in plantation activities, training on good governance and delivery of climate change awareness programme and other PES related activities in these VDCs.

2.2 Other Effects and Cross-Cutting Themes

Despite the efforts made to create a more gender balance and socially inclusive workforce in RIMS Nepal, it has however, not achieved because of high turnover of staff during the reporting period. Ten of 16 staff have left the organization having found better opportunities. The social composition of RIMS Nepal - MSFP has increased BCN to 56% as compared to 50% in the initial stage and janjati decreased to 37.5% as compared to 44% in the initial stage. Likewise, in the initial stage, the female ratio was maintained at 31.25% whereas, after one year, it reduced to 25% only. The organization will try to maintain the gender balance and more socially inclusive workforce diversity in future.



The partner NGOs of RIMS Nepal have maintained its staff composition constant. The proportion of female staff is 33% as mentioned in the chart below.



From the health check up data of focused LFGs, the study found that the average number of executive committee has 11 members and comprise of 47% DAG, 42% women and 14% Dalit in executive committees.

Similarly, in the key positions of the executive committees, women represent about 35%, Dalit represent 9% and poor people represent 58% of the decision making positions.

2.3 Stakeholders' Perspectives

The Terai region has huge potentials to mobilize resources and work in a collective way among stakeholders to deliver MSFP on the ground. The RIMS-MSFP is working together with the local forestry groups (LFGs) formed under different forestry regimes. Till the reporting period, RIMS –MSFP has given priority to work jointly with its key stakeholders like DFO for technical support in the forestry sector development activities in these districts. Local partners NGOs focuses more on the institutional capacity development of local forestry groups (LFGs) and livelihood improvement through social mobilization. It also collaborates with LI-BIRD to implement the activities related to home gardening and with HELVETAS on river-bed farming. The coordination with Local government (DDC/VDC) and other development partners i.e. DADO, DSCO, and other district level line agencies including LFGs and other NGOs/INGOs on resource sharing basis. With its new and emerging working area on private sector promotion on forest based and climate change, stakeholders are more encouraged to coordinate and enthusiastic to work in a partnership approach.

Chapter 3 Outputs and Performance

Linking with the objectives and outcomes (as described in previous section), this section highlights major activities of the reporting period that contribute the achievement of outcomes.

More than 90% of the targeted activities have been accomplished during the reporting period. The progress made under output 2.2 is slightly behind the schedule because the activities under outcome 2 theme have been implemented solely by RIMS Nepal, Area Office. And the human resource responsible for this theme is being changing two times during the reporting period. The progress made so far in this theme is only 52% against the plan during the reporting period.

Theme 3 is mainly implemented by partner NGOs in three districts. The progress made under theme 3 is very satisfactory. About 79% progress is made during the reporting period.

Similarly, there has been delay in executing scientific forest management activities in community forests due to lack of initiation from the concerned stakeholders under theme 4. Till the reporting period, six LFGs have been supported for scientific forest management. However, the greater number of ICS installation has increased the percentage of progress made under theme 4.

In overall, the progress made against target is satisfactory in all the themes. The progress made in all outputs is explained in details below:

Outcome 2. Private sector (farmers, entrepreneurs, and financial institutions) increase investment and jobs in the forestry sector

Output 2.2

Lasting business partnerships established between private sector, local forestry groups, and farmers for forest-based enterprises

- The ERI team carried out a study in the areas to collect basic information for the detail survey on enterprise development/promotion and link with the private sector, value chain study and overall guidelines for private sector development. The team also collected a number of materials to review situation on existing enterprise and developed strategy and guidelines for promoting forest based enterprise in the programme areas which acts as a guide to the programme for future interventions.

➤ Partnership with Butwal Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Partnership with Butwal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Butwal to implement activities on:

- Conducted 3 events (out of 9) Interaction/Dialogue with banking and financial institutions for financial services to the potential forest based enterprises;
- one exposure visit for existing and new enterprises with Bank/ Financers, JABAN, AEC, DCCI , FNCSIA and LFGs;
- Disseminated market information in different level received from JABAN and AEC. The information on market price of NTFP and forest products have been disseminated through BuCCI website at www.bcci.org.np
- In the BuCCI website, information on MSFP is posted as a partner of BuCCI.
- Agreement was made with Gupta Nursery, Butwal to produce ornamental plant seedlings for next year plantation in Butwal - Bhairahawa highway to enhance urban greenery.
- Institutional support was provided to two networks i.e nursery enterprise network and furniture enterprise networks.

Other major achievements of output 2.2

- Developed training package for enterprise development training to partner NGO staff, existing entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs;

- Conducted 5 events for training to partner NGO staff, potential entrepreneurs. A total individual potential level and 3 in district level for received enterprise which 86% were from 14% were women.



enterprise development existing entrepreneurs and of 102 partner NGO staff and entrepreneurs (two in area forest based entrepreneurs) development training, out of discriminated group and about

The training covered basic concept of business, market, finance, business plan, registration process, legal consideration of different businesses, modality and potential support of MSFP, private sector and entrepreneurship.

- Prepared business plans for four enterprises Chisapani Distillation Unit, Bisasaya Bel Juice enterprises of Nawalparasi, Rudrapur CFUG Saw Mill of Rupandehi and Mentha Processing Enterprise business plan of Garib Nawaj Sugandhit Tel Bali were prepared (4 out of 7 planned);
- Developed operational guidelines, norms for supporting (financial, material and management) enterprises including registration process;
- Provided financial and technical support to 11 enterprises. Five of them is mentha processing units, 4 nursery enterprises, 1 is NTFP and fishery, 1 is saw mill. These enterprises have given employment opportunity to 510 people.



Mentha processing unit



Preparation of Nursery



Distributing Carpentry tools

- Trained 79 people on carpentry skill and provided with tools to start up their own business on carpentry. Among them, about 30 people are engaged in carpentry business and providing employment minimum 2 to maximum 4 people by each.
- Developed operational guidelines, norms for supporting (financial, material and management) enterprises including registration process;

Outcome 3. Rural communities – especially poor, disadvantaged and climate vulnerable people and households - benefit from local forest management and other investments

Output 3.1

Local forestry groups managing and accessing more and better forest resources

The social mobilization team has been providing social mobilization service in 522 LFGs under 88 focus VDCs of three districts. This comes to 45% of total LFGs (1038) in the programme districts. The coverage of social mobilization is 39.5% of total VDCs and municipalities of the programme area.

Even having recruitment, training and mobilization of the Forest Technicians and Local Resource Persons, the progress on preparation and revision of forest operation plan has been slow as planned during the reporting period. Till the reporting period, LRP's have completed field level data collection in 74 LFGs and have submitted the draft FOPs to the respective Programme Officers of RIMS- MSFP.. Some of the operational plans were submitted to District Forest Office for approval. But due to confusion on the existing forest guideline FOP of the PLMG, it is not yet signed by the respective DFO. We heard in various w/s that a task group has been formed by the government to prepare the separate forest regimes to regulate the PLMGs. So, we the Terai MSFP IAs team are waiting for the said guideline and proceed accordingly.. Till the reporting period, 4 CFOPs have been approved by DFO.

Data/Information collection from 105 LFGs has been completed for Health check up of LFGs till the reporting period. In the initial stage, it is decided to conduct the health check up of focused LFGs to assess the status of the LFGs where RIMS Nepal has already started to intervene. Then it will gradually increase the number of LFGs in focused VDCs to conduct the health check up.

Training Manuals on good governance and forest management have been prepared. The manual on good governance has been used by PNGO staff to conduct good governance training to the LFG members. The forest management manual has been used in forest management training for Forest Technicians and Local Resource Persons.

RIMS -MSFP has provided training on good governance for 205 LFGs. The training included participation, accountability, transparency, predictability and institutional development.

Output 3.2

Local forestry groups and multi-stakeholder structures practice good governance

- Modular training on social mobilization, climate change adaptation and orientation on thematic areas were provided to PNGO staff and RIMS -MSFP district team.
- Institutional support (Training & Stationary support) has been provided to 48 VDC level LFGs' networks (VFCC). The legitimacy and operational framework of VFCC, VC4 and AFEC raised confusions in the early stage of implementation and it delayed this activity for sometime.
- Supported in preparation of five years District Forest Sector Plan in Kapilvastu.

Output 3.3

Poor, disadvantaged and climate vulnerable households receive targeted goods and services (including finance) from local forestry groups and multi-stakeholder structures

- 2898 people were provided support for their livelihood improvement through income generation activities. The households have already started scheme according to their livelihood improvement plan. All the household have kept one copy of signed agreement with respective LFG for revolving fund. Most of them got income from the activities they have started like, goat farming, vegetables, pigger, hen, duck, fishery.

Output 3.4

Local forestry groups implement plans and constitutions that reflect sustainability and improve climate resilience.

- Environment Resources Institute (ERI) in RIMS Alliance conducted Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping of Nawalparasi. The study result shows that 32 out of 74 VDCs (43%) of Nawalparasi is highly vulnerable to climate change. In exception, one VDC Gairami is least vulnerable. The result of analysis demands for an urgent intervention for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

- 1386 households have been supported through home gardening in 22 CFUGs and 14 PLMGs in 23 VDCs in collaboration with LIBIRD with an objective to build resilience of climate change vulnerable households by safeguarding food safety and nutrition for good health. The households have already been benefitted from mushroom farming, chicken farming, piggery and vegetable farming.



The home gardening has been successful in this area. Now, this project has started to teach to make organic compost and provide high breed he-goats to the interested household so that it can complement to the MSFP regular IGA activities.

'The Terai communities are not aware of vegetable farming in the available land in the premise of their houses. Once the people see vegetable grown at the neighborhood, the people start to grow vegetables on their own'. One of the LRPs added, 'We have to spend minimum of Rs. 100 a day to buy vegetables. Now, we can have them at free of cost in our own garden. The money saved is also an income.'

- The river bed farming project in collaboration with HELVETAS has also been implemented in Rupandehi and Kapilvastu districts with the aim of promoting opportunities for disadvantaged marginalized and poor groups of rural area for their livelihood improvement through seasonal farming in riverbed areas in dry season. During the reporting period, 652 households benefitted from river bed farming through 34 groups in 20 VDCs. The households grew watermelon, bottlegourd, pumpkin, cucumber, mash melon from the riverbed areas and got income of an average of 50,000 - 60,000 per households.



Riverbed farming in Sepawa



On the way to sell watermelon in Pokharvindi



Riverbed farming in Prabhatnagar

Outcome 4. Forest and trees sustainably managed and monitored by government, communities and private sector and climate resilient

Output 4.1

Local forestry groups implement plans and constitutions that reflect sustainability and improve climate resilience.

- 6 community forests have been provided financial support for scientific forest management during the reporting period.

- 20 sets of forest fire are distributed to Nawalparasi district networks in

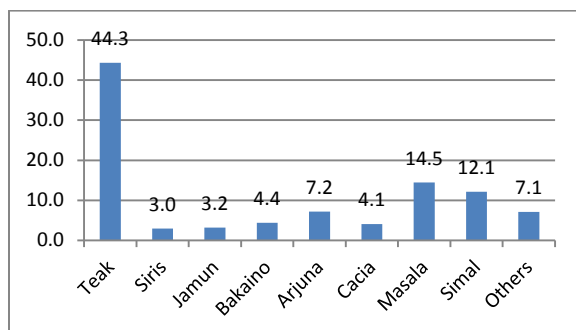


equipments have purchased. 15 sets various forest fire control networks in whereas 5 sets have distributed to the Rupandehi district.

- Purchased forest inventory equipment to enhance the forest inventory work in preparing and revision of forest operational plan.
- Produced extension materials on forest fire prevention and control and distributed at community field level.

- During the reporting period, RIMS Nepal MSFP programme has supported in plantation in the LFGs by providing various seedlings to local forest user groups. More than 300,000 various types seedlings were planted in more than approximately 150 hectares of land in 97 LFGs (32 CFs, 58 PILMGs, 3 LHFGs, 3 Institutional Land and 1 in private land). There is high demand for Teak (*Tectona grandis*) seedlings in the Western Terai region. Since, DFO managed nursery is unable to meet the demand for Teak seedlings, RIMS-MSFP purchased about 74850 Teak and bamboo seedlings from private nurseries and distributed to public land in July 2013. Keeping in mind, 4 nurseries were supported to develop high quality seedling production during the reporting period. They are Sanskrity and Siddhartha Pvt. Nurseries of Nawalparasi, Manigram Pvt Nursery of Rupandehi and Kapilvastu Pvt Nursery of Kapilvastu. The total number of seedlings (appropriate for this year plantation) produced in these nurseries are 218,205, out of which 44.3% are teak seedlings followed by masala, arjuna and simal. The seedlings which are named 'other' in the graph includes nominal seedlings of Babur, Kapok, tanki, ipil ipil, neem, amala, bel, bet and raktachandan. RIMS Nepal will pay Rs. 12 per teak seedlings and Rs.7-8 per seedlings of miscellaneous species. These seedlings will be planted in LFGs in MSFP programme districts. For this, the demand has been collected and plantation has been started. There are still

uncounted seedlings left in the nurseries which may be ready for next year's plantation after grading.



- RIMS Nepal provided financial support to public land management groups (PLMGs) who do not have funds for transporting seedlings from DFO nursery and other nurseries to their plantation sites.
- Four LFGs of Rupandehi have been awarded and provided survival incentive of last year plantation. Monitoring was done in 25 LFGs (plantation sites) in Rupandehi and cross verification was done jointly by the RIMS Nepal area office and DFOs. The meeting at District Support Mechanism approved the nominations for survival incentive and decided the incentive amount as well. The LFGs were awarded on world environment day (June 5, 2014) and the certificate and incentive amount handed over to the concerned LFG chairperson by the Regional Director of Forest Dr. Akhileshor Lal Karna. The awarded PLMGs are: Garib PLMG, Piparhiya PLMG, Kotahimai PLMG and Bishnu PLMG of Rupandehi district. After having monitoring of 25 sites of last year plantation, the maximum survival percentage found to be 83% in Rupandehi.
- Likewise, in Nawalparasi and Kapilvastu, 15 LFGs and 12 LFGs were monitored in the plantation sites and counted the survival percentage by the joint monitoring team and provided survival incentive to Shivashakti, Jagriti, Santapur, Aarnahiya, Shirsthan, Kalika, Sarashoti and Belaspur PLMGs of Nawalparasi district and Gautambuddha, Buddhi, Kishan, and Ram-janaki PLMGs in Kapilvastu district. The maximum survival percentage in Nawalparasi and in Kapilvastu was found to be 81 % and 75% respectively. The PLMGs who have got this incentive were quite proud of this award and committed to protect the plantation and they will plant the seedlings in this year as well.
- Awareness raising activity like street drama, radio jingles, stage programme, song competitions were held in all districts to raise awareness on plantation and climate change.



- Altogether 2624 ICS have been installed in 31 VDCs. The demand for ICS varies depending on the geographic location. The northern belt households who have access to fuel wood demand for liner (ceramic) ICS whereas the southern belt households demand for husk stove and rocket stove. Till the reporting period, ICS have been installed.

Output 4.2

Planning, Monitoring and Knowledge Management

During this reporting period, most of the time has been spent on planning of programme implementation process. District wise Activity Implementation Plan (AIP) has been prepared for two years with trimester breakdown. Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) is prepared that included norms, implementation procedures and supporting documents requirement for report. Target beneficiaries have been planned. Various forms and formats are prepared for information collection for quantitative progress reports and other thematic progress reports. Database has been developed and maintained in the area level. Guidelines have been prepared on Income Generating Activities, Self Monitoring, and Strengthening of VFCC. Orientation on reporting, fund flow analysis, IGA (LIP) formats, self monitoring was conducted for PNGO staffs. Collection of the News published in the local and national news paper as well as a photo bank is setup with collection of photographs of field level activities. Get displays of implemented activities in the sites for transparency. Annual and trimester reports, outcome monitoring summary reports, fund flow analysis are prepared timely for MSFP-SSU. Photo monitoring is established for plantation in the LFGs.

As a regular process, quality of implemented field level activities is being ensured through various means of verifications. Public audit has been made as a mandatory process for each activity from area level to field level activities. Baseline survey of households has been done for livelihood support activities. Activity specific monitoring committee has been formed in livelihood support activities and improved cook stove. The revolving fund has been disbursed to LFGs through account payee cheques. Agreement has been made for PNGO to LFG level and LFG to individual household level in implementing income generating activities. The interest rate of revolving fund for income generating activities is reduced to 6% as the maximum ceiling to encourage the poorer people to take loan from this scheme. Self monitoring formats in compliance of MSFP good governance indicators are prepared to collect information of LFG to know the status of their governance and institutional capacity. The information collection on health check up of focused LFGs have been completed and in pipeline to do analysis and write up of the study report. Some of the information has been extracted from the data to use in the OMS report as well.

Independent monitoring has been carried out by DFO, RIMS, PNGOs, SSU and donor team occasionally. Joint monitoring by Regional Support Mechanism and District Support Mechanism has been conducted for monitoring for plant survival, climate change adaptation and IGA beneficiary households. VDC level LFGs networks have been used for monitoring ICS/Biogas and LAPA in field level.

Coordination and Collaboration

RIMS-MSFP has facilitated to form District Support Mechanisms for effective monitoring and implementation of the programme in all the three districts of Terai area. RIMS-MSFP representation in Regional support mechanism is regular. Despite of participation on these usual forums for coordination and sharing, RIMS-MSFP has also organised the coordination and sharing meeting with CDO, DFOs, MSFP-Cluster and other Government line agencies including the local Government to resolve the issues of public land forestry, selection and mobilisation of technical forestry consultants and LRPs to prepare the FOPs and ensure the technical forestry service to the LFGs. RIMS-Nepal has organized team building cum progress sharing workshops among respective PNGO, MSFP cluster, RIMS-MSFP and DFO staff which helped in boosting rapport building, cooperation and coordination across the three districts.

Although DSM meeting has not yet been regularly held, regular informal meeting and sharing has been happening in the districts. This has not only improved coordination with DFO but also avoided chances of duplication during programme implementation. It helped to have synergy with other stakeholders and line agencies.

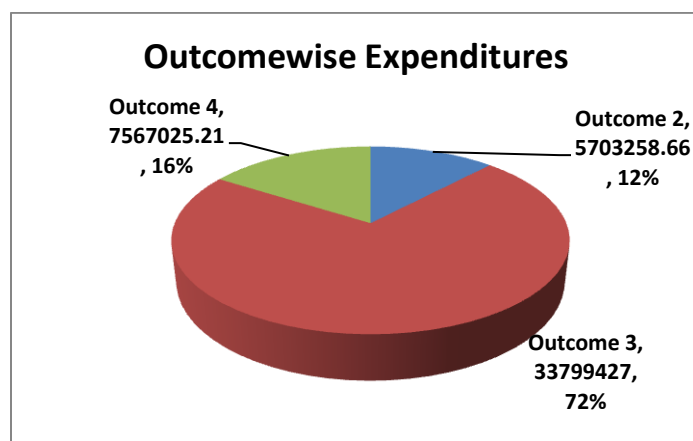


Chapter 4 Finances and Management

The financial delivery during the reporting period July, 2013 to July 14 has been quite exciting as 84% of the planned budget has been spent during this reporting period. This is because many of the incompleting activities planned in first trimester of the first year plan have also added in this reporting period.

The total expenditure during the reporting period is NRs. 65,770,492.14 only. Out of this, the programme expenditure is NRs. 47,069,710.87 which comes to 71.56% of the total expenditures. This ratio is little less than the commitment made in the project document which is expected to be 75:25 (programme cost - 75% and management cost - 25%).

The outcome wise expenditure is as mentioned in the following chart:



The expenditures on outcome 2 related activities has been 12%, whereas 72% in outcome 3 and 16% in outcome 4.

The overall expenditure of March, 2013 to July 2014 against the 2 years project plan and budget has been reached to 54% till the end of the reporting period.

Fund Flow Analysis

This year's fund flow analysis is slightly better than the previous six month fund flow analysis report. The partner NGOs are continuing to prepare fund flow analysis report in their respective district. The FFA of the current reporting period finds that 84% of expenditures have been spent on district level activities. Similarly, it reveals that discriminated people received 58.5% of the fund where as among the beneficiaries, 29.4% of the total expenditures are spent on female beneficiaries while 29.2% is spent for DAG people. This may be because DAG people are receiving fund only through income generating activities.

Chapter 5 Lessons Learnt and Challenges

Challenges and Opportunities

- ☐ Private nursery enterprises facing problem of getting price of seedlings as the communities get free distribution of seedlings by DFOs.
- ☐ There is high demand of technical forestry services from LFGs.

- ☐ Legal and policy issue of Public Land Management Group especially on land tenure and rights over resources
- ☐ Massive number of public ponds available for public land forestry
- ☐ Need of flexible resources to address innovative ideas
- ☐ Further clarity on uniformity on VDC level coordination body i.e VCCCC, VFCC and AFEC.
- ☐ Motivation of Government staff in involvement in non state Implementing Agencies is low.
- ☐ Market price is very high comparing to existing age old GON norms which have to be followed by the programme.
- ☐ RIMS Nepal has high staff turn over.

Learning Insights

- ☐ Adjustment of existing social mobilization approach in southern communities required.
- ☐ More than 80% forest product demand in Terai fulfilled by the private land. So emphasis should be given on quality seedlings production and plantation through private sectors.
- ☐ High demand of quality carpentry business services in the region (demand for 45,000 skill carpenters)
- ☐ Need to respond the demand of LFGs on technical forestry services
- ☐ IGA/Pro-poor enterprises programmes linking with the micro finance is likely to be more effective
- ☐ Need of social mobilization to strengthen Collaborative Forest Management (Governance)
- ☐ Policy issue: Harvesting and management of forest trees grown on Public land
- ☐ IGA programme linking with the public ponds: Intregation of Irrigation, Fishery, Banana, Piggery brings higher return.
- ☐ Regional, District/VDC level coordination body
- ☐ Integrating the Home Garden/Rbf programme with MSFP: adding value to bring quick impact
- ☐ Need for backstopping support from MSFP–SSU (Central level)

Annex 1: Focus VDCs of Western Terai Districts

1	Kerawani VDC	Rupandehi	1	Dadajheri	Nawalparasi	1	Barkalpur	Kapilvastu
2	Dayanagar VDC	Rupandehi	2	Arkhal	Nawalparasi	2	Buddhi	Kapilvastu
3	Makrahar VDC	Rupandehi	3	Mithukaram	Nawalparasi	3	Kopawa	Kapilvastu
4	Chilhiya VDC	Rupandehi	4	Ruchang	Nawalparasi	4	Hathausa	Kapilvastu
5	Madhawaliya VDC	Rupandehi	5	Naram	Nawalparasi	5	Banganga	Kapilvastu
6	Tikuligadh VDC	Rupandehi	6	Dhaubadi	Nawalparasi	6	Gajehada	Kapilvastu
7	Butwal Municipality	Rupandehi	7	Amrapuri	Nawalparasi	7	Patana	Kapilvastu
8	Parroha VDC	Rupandehi	8	Rajhar	Nawalparasi	8	Patariya	Kapilvastu
9	Pokharvindi VDC	Rupandehi	9	Devchhuli	Nawalparasi	9	Banskhor	Kapilvastu
10	Patkhauli VDC	Rupandehi	10	Deurali	Nawalparasi	10	Dharmapaniya	Kapilvastu
11	Devdaha VDC	Rupandehi	11	Hupsekot	Nawalparasi	11	Rangapur	Kapilvastu
12	Bishnupura VDC	Rupandehi	12	Benimanipur	Nawalparasi	12	Basantapur	Kapilvastu
13	Suryapura VDC	Rupandehi	13	Dhurkot	Nawalparasi	13	Parsohiya	Kapilvastu
14	Saljhandi VDC	Rupandehi	14	Sukrauli	Nawalparasi	14	Somadiha	Kapilvastu
15	Rudrapur VDC	Rupandehi	15	Banjariya	Nawalparasi	15	Sauraha	Kapilvastu
16	Jogada VDC	Rupandehi	16	Swathi	Nawalparasi	16	Gotihawa	Kapilvastu
17	Masina VDC	Rupandehi	17	Rampur khadauna	Nawalparasi	17	Hardauna	Kapilvastu
18	Betkuiya VDC	Rupandehi	18	Jamuniya	Nawalparasi	18	Kajarhawa	Kapilvastu
19	Rayapur	Rupandehi	19	Manari	Nawalparasi	19	Thunhiya	Kapilvastu
20	Simlar	Rupandehi	20	Bhujhawa	Nawalparasi	20	Mahuwa	Kapilvastu
21	Majhgawa	Rupandehi	21	Bedauli	Nawalparasi	21	Dhankouli	Kapilvastu
22	Manmateriya	Rupandehi	22	Palhi	Nawalparasi	22	Balaramwapur	Kapilvastu
23	Ekla	Rupandehi	23	Sanai	Nawalparasi	23	Niglihawa	Kapilvastu
24	Silautiya	Rupandehi	24	Kusma	Nawalparasi	24	Mahendrakot	Kapilvastu
25	Gajedi	Rupandehi	25	Guthisuryapura	Nawalparasi			

26	Manpakadi	Rupandehi	26	Guthi parsauni	Nawalparasi		
27	Sauraha Pharsatika	Rupandehi	27	Narsahi	Nawalparasi		
28	Dudhraksha	Rupandehi	28	Triveni susta	Nawalparasi		
29	Motipur	Rupandehi					
30	Bogadi	Rupandehi					
31	Sakraunpakadi	Rupandehi					
32	Khudabagar	Rupandehi					
33	Mainihiya	Rupandehi					
34	Kamhariya	Rupandehi					
35	Pajarkatti	Rupandehi					
36	Chhipagadhi	Rupandehi					

36

28

24

88

Annex 2: List of RIMS-MSFP staff and Partner Organisations

S.No		Name	Position	Working Base
1	Mr.	Bishnu Tripathi	Executive Director	Kathmandu
2	Mr.	Rabindra Shrestha	Admin & Finance Manager	Kathmandu
3	Mr.	Lila Raj Paudyal	Area Programme Manager	Butwal
4	Mr.	Suman Ghimire	SFM & CC Expert	Butwal
5	Ms.	Usha Amgain	GESI Expert	Butwal
6	Mr.	Yudhisthir Sharma	EDPSP Expert	Butwal
7	Ms.	Soni Shrestha	Monitoring & Knowledge Management Officer	Butwal
8	Mr.	Sagar Godar Chhetri	DPC	Bhairahawa
9	Ms.	Mamita Pun	PO	Bhairahawa
10	Mr.	Chet Nath Tripathi	DPC	Nawalparasi
11	Mr.	Shrabana Basnet	AFO	Nawalparasi
12	Mr.	Nathu Chaudhary	DPC	Kapilvastu
13	Mr.	Girjesh Tripathi	PO	Kapilvastu
14	Mr.	Mukti Timalsena	Admin & Finance Officer	Butwal
15	Mr.	Surendra Bhujel	Support Staff	Kathmandu
16	Ms.	Amrita Thapa	Support Staff	Butwal
		NECOS, Rupandehi		
1	Mr.	Dharma Bahadur Khadka	Focal Person	Rupandehi
2	Ms.	Deepa Chhetri	SMO	Rupandehi
3	Mr.	Badri Bikram Subedi	SMS	Rupandehi
4	Mr.	Surendra Baniya	SMS	Rupandehi
5	Mr.	Mesh Bahadur Thapa	Finance Manager	Rupandehi

6	Mr.	Prakash Kumar Pasi	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
7	Ms.	Maya Rijal	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
8	Mr.	Shiva Kumar Maurya	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
9	Mr.	Kedar Yadav	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
10	Ms.	Shanta Kumari Sharma	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
11	Ms.	Sarita Bhandari	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
12	Mr.	Bairagi Tharu	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
13	Mr.	Kul Bahadur Darlami	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
14	Mr.	Roshan Adhikari	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
15	Ms.	Srijana Adhikari	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
16	Ms.	Madhu Bhattarai	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
17	Mr.	Binod Kumar Chaudhari	Social Mobiliser	Rupandehi
18	Ms.	Nani Maya Bhattarai	Office Support	Rupandehi
		HICODEF, Nawalparasi		
19	Mr.	Surbir Sthapit	Focal Person	Nawalparasi
20	Mr.	Shukra Raj Ojha	SMO	Nawalparasi
21	Mr.	Buddha Babu Rajbahak	Finance Manager	Nawalparasi
22	Mr.	Achyut Raj Khanal	SMS	Nawalparasi
23	Mr.	Rama Shankar Pandey	SMS	Nawalparasi
24	Mr.	Kanhaiya Rajbhar	SMS	Nawalparasi
25	Ms.	Bhumisara Ale	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
26	Ms.	Gyanisara Rakim Magar	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
27	Ms.	Sujata Koirala	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
28	Mr.	Binod Pariyar	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
29	Mr.	Purna Bahadur Gurung	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
30	Mr.	Prakash Giri	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi

31	Mr.	Laxman Singh Thapa	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
32	Mr.	Ram Narayan Gupta	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
33	Mr.	Damodar Devkota	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
34	Ms.	Deepkala Chaudhary	Social Mobiliser	Nawalparasi
35	Ms.	Prem Kumari Chapagain	Office Support	Nawalparasi
36	Mr.	Prem Bahadur Tamang	Office Support	Nawalparasi
		KIDS, Kapilvastu		
37	Mr.	Krishna Dwivedi	Chairperson	Kapilvastu
38	Mr.	Dwigvijaya Pandey	Focal Person	Kapilvastu
39	Mr.	Surya Giri	SMO	Kapilvastu
40	Ms.	Rama Gyanwali	Accountant	Kapilvastu
41	Mr.	Kul Prasad Bhandari	SMS	Kapilvastu
42	Mr.	Hanuman Pandey	SMS	Kapilvastu
43	Mr.	Sharada Singh Bhandari	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
44	Mr.	Yogendra Prasad Mishra	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
45	Mr.	Ram Prakash Yadav	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
46	Mr.	Dilli Raj Aryal	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
47	Mr.	Brij Binda Jaysawal	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
48	Ms.	Mina Tharu	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
49	Ms.	Shiva Kumari Tharu	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
50	Ms.	Kanij Fatama Rangrej	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
51	Mr.	Ram Jiyawan Yadav	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
52	Mr.	Binod Lamsal	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
53	Mr.	Santosh Srivastav	Social Mobiliser	Kapilvastu
54	Ms.	Usha Mallah	Office Support	Kapilvastu

