

# Darwin Initiative: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

## Darwin Project Information

Project reference	22-018
Project title	Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry in Nepal
Host country(ies)	Nepal
Contract holder institution	BirdLife International
Partner institution(s)	Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN), Department of Forests (DoF), Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN)
Darwin grant value	£264,951
Start/end dates of project	1st June 2015 – 31st May 2018
Project leader’s name	Dr Nonie Coulthard
Project website/blog/Twitter	<a href="http://www.birdlifeneal.org/projects/mainstreaming-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-into-community-forestry-in-nepal">http://www.birdlifeneal.org/projects/mainstreaming-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-into-community-forestry-in-nepal</a>
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## 1 Project Rationale

Community Forestry (CF) in Nepal is viewed internationally as one of the most successful programmes world-wide (improving livelihoods, strengthening institutional capacity, maintaining forests), and has, in the past, attracted significant support for expansion. However, guidance and planning frameworks (prior to the start of this project) focussed largely on governance of user groups and forest productivity/silviculture, without addressing wider biodiversity or ecosystem service values; and knowledge and awareness of these values was low among forestry professionals, agencies and communities<sup>1</sup>. There are examples of positive biodiversity outcomes but an institutionalised focus on limited forest products (e.g. fuelwood, timber and fodder species) and lack of knowledge and capacity have resulted in continuing biodiversity declines. There is also evidence of long-term negative socio-economic consequences including reductions in resilience to climate change; on health and provision of ecosystem services (ES – water, soil formation, pollination); on equity; and on pest/disease resistance of trees<sup>2,3</sup>. With 1.7 million ha in Nepal managed as Community Forests (CFs), involving 2.24 million households, the potential environmental, social and

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<sup>1</sup> e.g. Gautam et al (2010) *Assessment of Role of Community Forests (CFs) in CO2 Sequestration, Biodiversity and Land Use Change*. Project Reference Number: ARCP2009-10NSY-Gautam, Final Report submitted to Asia Pacific Network.

<sup>2</sup> Acharya, K.P. (2003) *Conserving biodiversity and improving livelihoods: The case of community forestry in Nepal*. Paper presented at *The International Conference on Rural Livelihoods, Forests and Biodiversity*, 19-23 May 2003, Bonn, Germany

<sup>3</sup> e.g. Shrestha, U. B, Shrestha, B.B and Shrestha, S. (2010) *Biodiversity conservation in community forests of Nepal: Rhetoric and reality*. *International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation* Vol. 2 (5), pp. 98-104

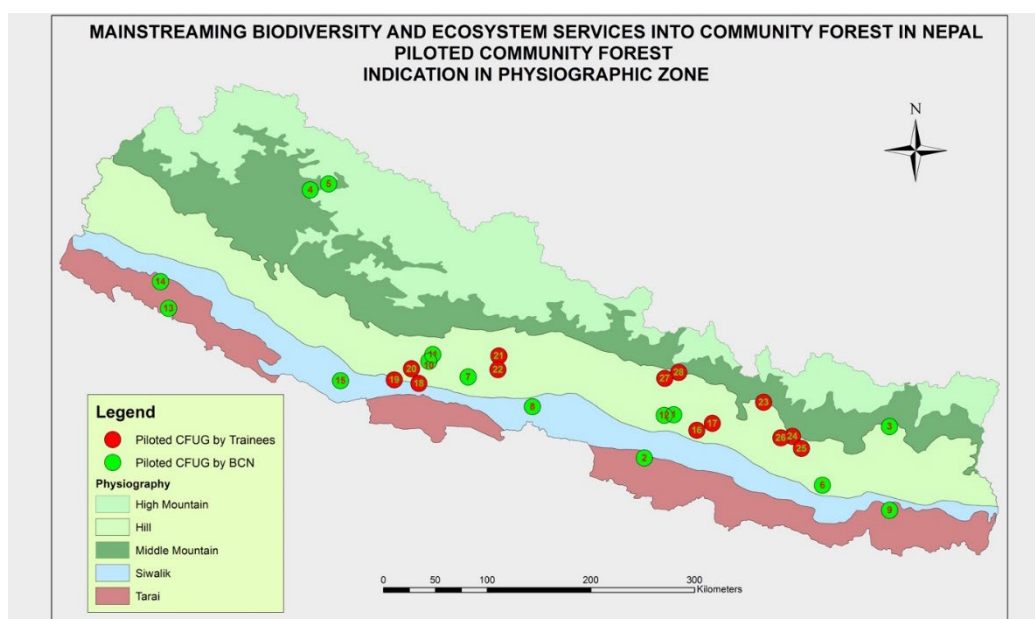
economic consequences of continuing biodiversity loss in CFs are significant. (See original Darwin proposal and Annex 7.1 Literature Review (*Biodiversity and ecosystem services in the community forestry sector in Nepal*) for additional references).

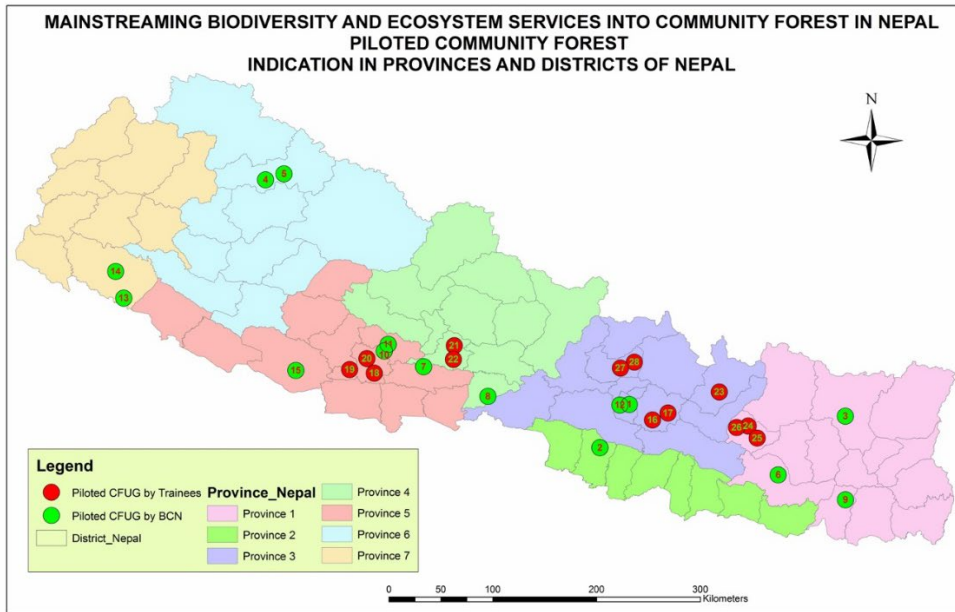
CF is a strategic pillar within Nepal's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). However, linked conservation and development will only be achieved if communities and CF agencies can understand and assess biodiversity and ES values and have the capacity and tools to mainstream them into community forestry management (CFM), through inclusive participatory processes, resulting in community benefits. This project has worked with CF agencies and NGOs (including Department of Forests (DoF), and the Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN)) to deliver these conditions.

These problems and solutions were identified through BCN's (Bird Conservation Nepal's) prior work with Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) in Nepal; discussions with DoF and FECOFUN; expert review and analysis (cited in the proposal and in Annexes 5 and 7 to this report) and from an earlier Darwin project (11021); and by reference to national policies (specifically the NBSAP). The proposal was developed jointly by BCN, the BirdLife International Secretariat, DoF and FECOFUN.

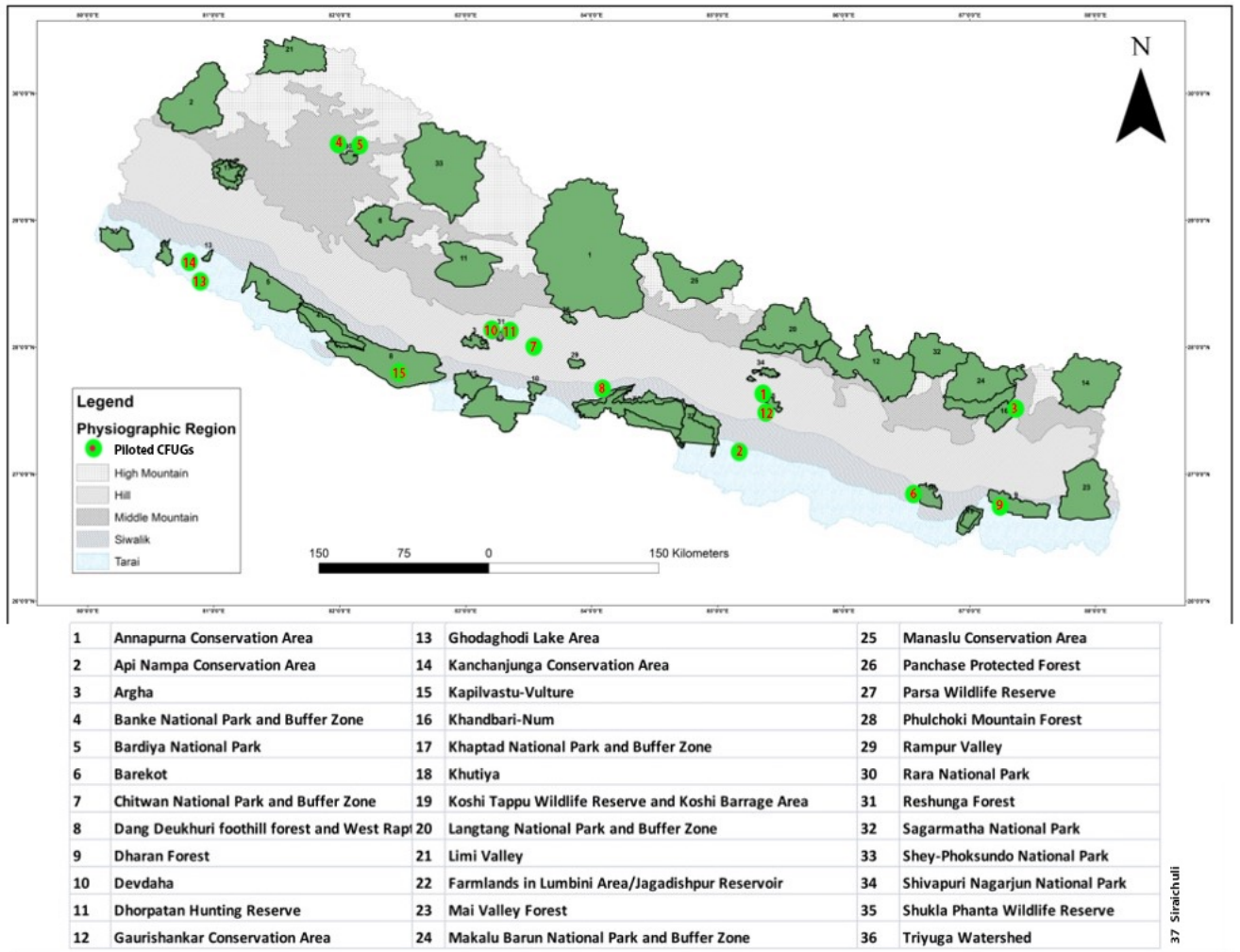
This project has demonstrated, documented, and promoted the link between conserving biodiversity, improving livelihoods and reducing multi-dimensional poverty. The project has also integrated key lessons into national training, tools, and guidelines for forest officers, NGOs and local communities. Furthermore, the project has mainstreamed biodiversity and ecosystem services into national frameworks for forest management planning, building the capacity for long-term, sustainable impact.

In order to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry policy at the national level, 15 pilot interventions were conducted by BCN and DoF with 15 community forest user groups (CFUGs), at ten Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) distributed across the different geographical regions and federal provinces of Nepal. An additional 13 interventions were conducted independently by DoF (with financial support from the project). See Maps 1a, 1b, and 2 below.





Maps 1a and 1b: Piloted Community Forests shown by physiographic zone and by Province and District.



Map 2: Pilot sites and Nepal's 36 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)

## 2 Project Partnerships

The main project partners identified during project development were BirdLife International, Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN) – BirdLife in Nepal; Nepal’s Department of Forests (DoF) – Community Forests Division - and the Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN).

The BirdLife Secretariat has worked with BCN for over 20 years, collaborating on capacity-building, biodiversity surveys and prioritisation, national and international policy, ecosystem service assessments and local-level development and conservation projects. BCN is the oldest and largest NGO in Nepal dedicated to bird and habitat conservation, and was responsible for leading on project implementation in Nepal.

A national Project Advisory Committee was formed by BCN to guide project implementation, chaired by the Director General of DoF. Other high-level committee members from collaborating organisations include the Chairperson of FECOFUN and the Deputy Director General of DoF/Chief of Community Forestry Division, demonstrating the commitment of both organisations to the project and its relevance to forest stakeholders and national policy objectives. In addition to this commitment, a project focal point was appointed from each institution to support project implementation. There has been good representation of both DoF and FECOFUN at all project workshops (national and regional levels). In-country project management is detailed in Figure 1.

In Year 1, the Central Forests Training and Extension Centre (CFTEC) (established by the Ministry of Soil and Forest Conservation) was identified as a key government stakeholder (alongside DoF). The project has worked very closely with CFTEC and the five regional training centres in developing and delivering all aspects of Forest Officer training. CFTEC were integrated as a key player in the technical committee, alongside RECOFTC – The Centre for People and Forests. (See Figure 1 below).

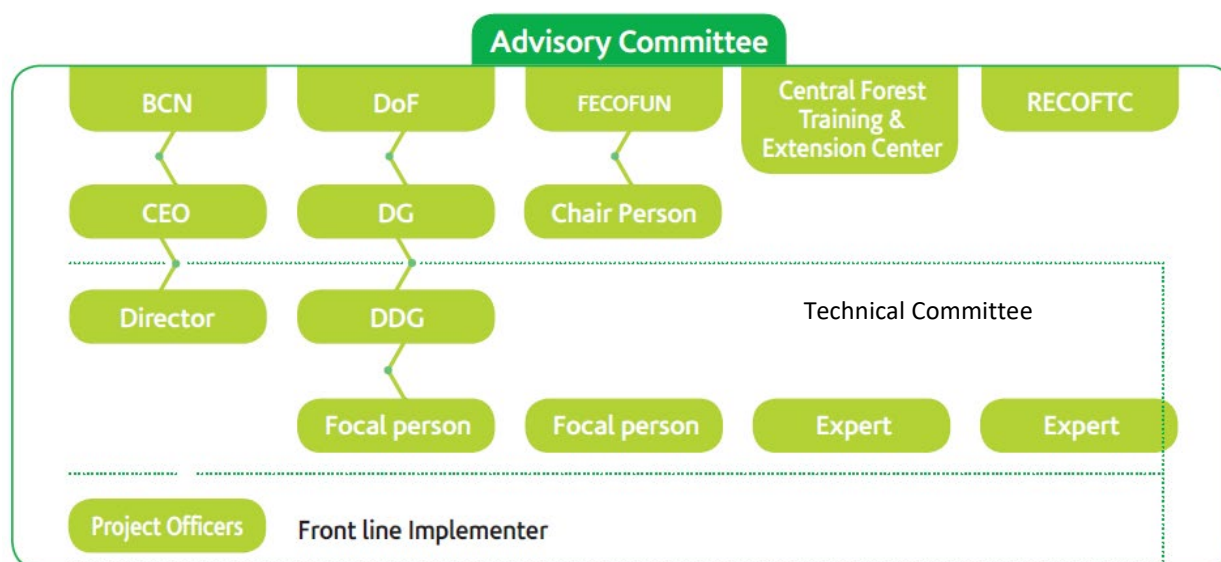


Fig. 1: Composition of Project Advisory and Technical Committees

A Mid-term review (MTR) of the project, conducted by LTSI in November 2016, found that project partnerships “...appear exemplary. There is strong high-level government buy-in and participation through DoF and CFTEC, clear commitment from FECOFUN, and strong in-country coordination from BCN, supported by BirdLife International.” See Annex 7.17 Mid Term Review Report, LTSI.

The MTR recommended that the project seek wider partnerships with other organisations in CF. The project team has since focussed on building further partnerships and collaborations with national CF

programmes, including with WWF's Hariyo Ban programme, the Community Forestry Supporters Network (COFSUN), the Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB) and the Nepali government Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC). These organisations attended an initial meeting in November 2017 to plan for sustaining and building on the project outputs and achievements beyond the end of this Darwin funding phase and to seek funding to support government to continue biodiversity and ecosystem mainstreaming, capacity building and implementation across all (22,000) CFUGs as part of national CF planning processes. This planning meeting led to development and submission of a Darwin Post Project proposal in January 2018 (Annex 7.2).

All stakeholders involved in the project, and specifically the Advisory Committee, continue to show commitment to sustaining project activities and impacts and to support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ES across Nepal and in national policy, even though Darwin project funding has now ended. The Advisory Committee is continuing to meet regularly, with support from a BCN project in Reshunga (one of the project pilot sites) and a second site (Madane Forest IBA) in Nepal, which is rolling out the use of the Darwin project tools and training to more CFUGs and forestry professionals. This project is supported by the BirdLife Partner in Denmark (DOF - Dansk Ornitologisk Forening) and Danish bilateral funding (Annex 7.3: DOF Project document "*People partner with Nature for sustainable living*" (PPN) 2018-2022). Other funding proposals continue to be developed by this partnership. See also section 5. Sustainability and Legacy.

### 3 Project Achievements

#### 3.1 Outputs

**Output 1:** *Information and knowledge on ecosystem service and biodiversity linkages to livelihoods and wellbeing, in the context of community forestry (including cultural, social, gender-based and institutional differences in understanding, interpretation, practice and impact) are compiled, documented and shared with state and civil society forest management stakeholders; entry points for mainstreaming biodiversity into pro-poor CFM identified.*

Before the project, knowledge and information on biodiversity and ecosystem services linkages to livelihoods and wellbeing was scattered. An extensive literature review was undertaken of peer-reviewed and grey literature, existing government policies and documentation and current practices within the community forestry sector in relation to wider biodiversity and ecosystem service values (indicator 1b). See Annex 7.1 Literature Review (part 1: General Literature Review, part 2: Review of Government Policy). The reviews covered the following topics:

- Biodiversity and community forest management
- Biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods
- Opportunities and approaches for biodiversity linked livelihood development
- Biodiversity loss in community forests and impact on human wellbeing
- Social dimensions to CF in Nepal
- Government policy, biodiversity and community forestry in Nepal

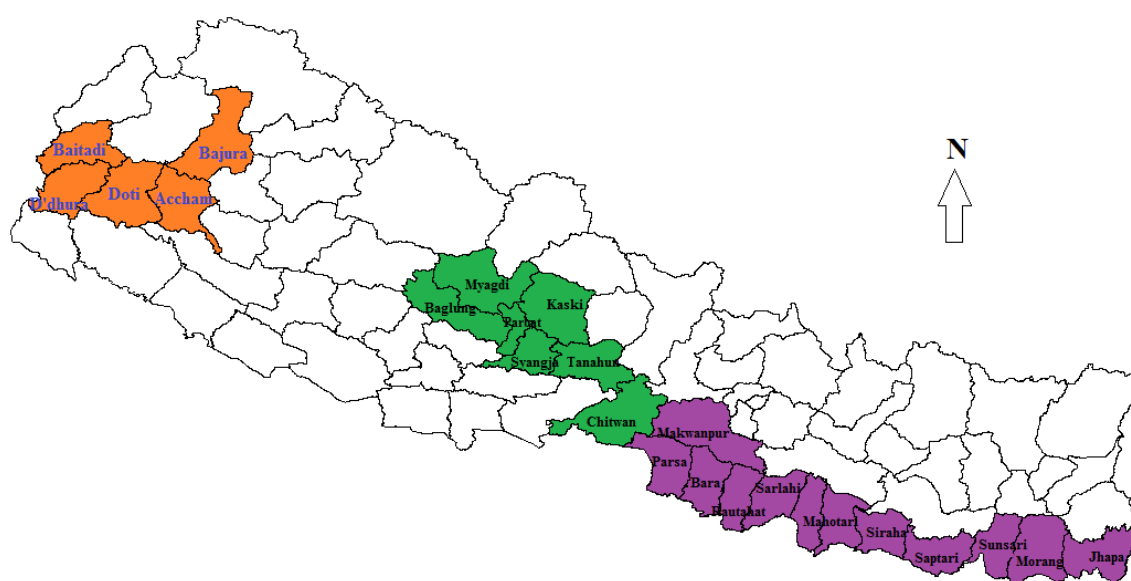
A paper that summarises the findings of the Literature Review has been submitted for publication to the Nepali National Journal of Science and Technology (indicator 1.d) (See Annex 5). The paper has received comments which are currently being addressed. An earlier version can be found annexed to the Year 2 Annual Report.

To further document attitudes and understanding of biodiversity and ecosystem services in relation to community forestry at the national level, and collate lessons and best practices, national-level stakeholders in community forest management were identified and invited to a national workshop on biodiversity and ecosystem services in community forestry in Nepal (indicator 1a). Twenty speakers representing government and non-governmental CF stakeholders were asked to present their



experience and expertise in integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry management (Annex 7.4: Abstracts from National Workshop, Participants of National Workshop). Proceedings of this national workshop summarise positive case studies of biodiversity and CF (indicator 1c) and have formed an important part of the project’s awareness raising and outreach (See Annex 7.5: Proceedings). They have been distributed to 228 individuals from 82 organisations in the CF sector throughout the lifetime of the project (Annex 7.6: Proceedings distribution list) and are also available online on the BCN website.

To understand the knowledge, awareness and status of biodiversity and ecosystem services (ES) in CF at the local/community/district forest office levels (and to identify barriers to implementation of conservation activities), three regional workshops were held in Nepal’s Middle Hills, Mountain and Terai regions. (See Annex 7.7 Regional Workshop Reports). These brought together 93 representatives of 48 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) from 24 of the 75 districts of Nepal, alongside local and regional DoF officials and FECOFUN representatives to discuss how biodiversity was currently addressed in CF policy and practice, and the current and potential benefits that CFUGs could gain from their forests. See Map 3 below: districts from which CFUG workshop representatives were drawn.



Map 3: The 24 districts and three regions involved in the regional workshops (purple - Terai; green – Middle hills; orange - Mountains).

Finally, a review of 100 operational plans was undertaken to understand the level at which biodiversity and ecosystem services were recognised in OPs at the beginning of the project. While various biodiversity and ecosystem services were recognised in OPs (including timber, firewood, fodder, clean water, medicinal plants, food species, culturally important species, ecotourism) scoring confirmed that OPs overwhelmingly contained management actions for just timber or fodder species. These results were used to refine the baseline for Output 3. See Annex 7.8: OP Analysis.

**Output 2:** Training courses for forestry professionals revised to include modules relating to the integration of ES and biodiversity into CFM planning (that also addresses issues of equity, indigenous knowledge, gender) and, through training of trainers, 500 FOs and 50 FECOFUN staff trained; with appropriate tools, guidelines, and awareness materials available for use in guiding CFUGs.

A review was carried out of existing training provided by the government (Central Forests Training and Extension Centre - CFTEC) and other stakeholders (including NGOs working in community forestry in Nepal and South Asia) (indicator 2a) to understand how capacity for biodiversity and ES integration was currently being addressed in the CF sector and to identify gaps. (Annex 7.9 – Training Review).

Training materials for a five-day training course, consisting of a detailed lesson plan, reference materials and example training activities were successfully developed (indicator 2b, See Training manual, Annex 7.10). These materials draw on the case studies and examples of best practice collated under Output 1, and complement other training courses that already exist in the annual curriculum of the training centres (on e.g. REDD+ and Climate Change). The goal of the course is to empower forest officers to use the project-developed Biodiversity Supplement (aka “Toolkit” see Output 4) to enable them to support the CFUGs they are working with and to integrate biodiversity into the operational planning process. Topics include:

- Concept and Importance of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- Typology of Ecosystem Services and linkages with livelihoods
- Biodiversity relevant Policies and Plans in CF
- Technical and Social Aspect of Participatory Biodiversity Mapping in CF (and introducing biodiversity supplement)
- Criteria and Methods for Site Specific Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Assessment & Prioritization
- Concept of Climate Change Science and Threats to Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services
- Discussion about endemic, protected and threatened species locally & globally
- Incorporating biodiversity and ecosystem services in the OP
- Monitoring of CF after the approval of OP

In year two, the training course was trialled with 21 forest officers, collecting feedback that was used to improve the course and training materials (see Annex 7.10). The pilot course was delivered by BCN staff in collaboration with expert training facilitators from the Department of Forests. DoF staff who had not been involved with developing the course were specifically chosen to test usability of the materials for non-expert trainers, as well as building the capacity of those involved to deliver the course as trainers in Year 3.

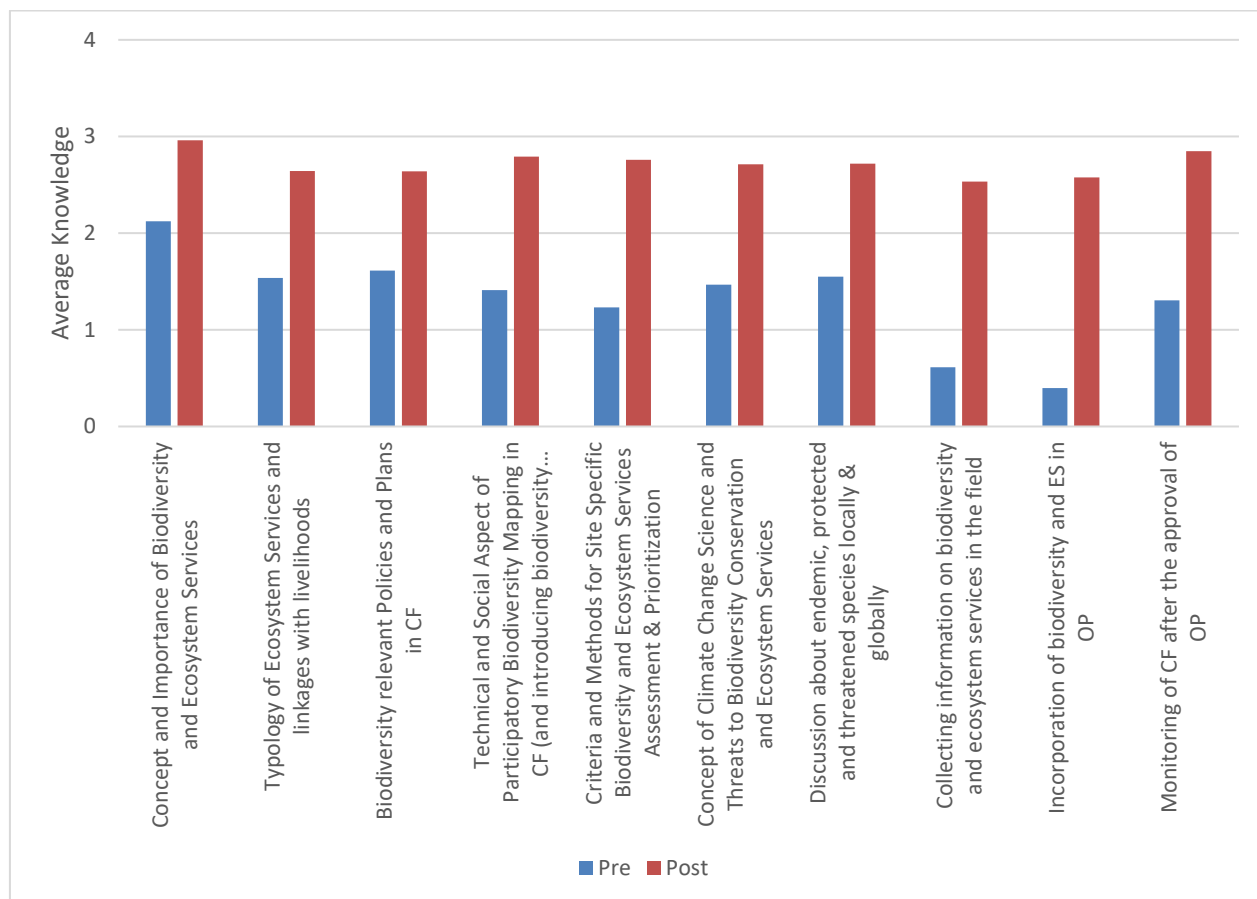
A formal Training of Trainers (ToT) was delivered in Year 3, (indicator 2c), with attendance of trainers from each of the five regional training centres. The ToT also included trainers from FECOFUN and other CF-related networks (COFSUN<sup>4</sup>, HIMAWANTI<sup>5</sup>). The trained trainers, with support from BCN, subsequently delivered 7 formal training workshops in Year 3 of the project, training 246 forestry professionals through formal workshops. In pre-and post-training surveys, 100% of trainees reported an increase in knowledge of the topics covered on the training course. (See Chart 1 below, from Annex 7.11).

Throughout the project period, a total of 476 forestry professionals received some form of training (indicator 2d – target of 550). These were composed of: 246 forestry professionals trained via formal training workshops; 120 via community meetings and 110 through use of the dissemination materials.

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<sup>4</sup> Community-based Forestry Supporters Network, Nepal

<sup>5</sup> Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association



*Chart 1: Self assessed measure of knowledge of particular topics, before and after the training. 0=Weak, 1=Good 2=Better 3=Best*

A training and awareness [video](#) has been filmed and circulated - indicator 2e. (See Annex 7.12). This demonstrates good practice and positive biodiversity-livelihoods linkages to Forest Officers (as an introduction to the training course) and CFUGs (as part of the CF operational planning process). Leaflets containing information about the project aims and outputs were published in Nepali and distributed to each of the c. 70 district forest offices (indicator 2e) – see example, Annex 7.13. The Biodiversity Supplement (Annex 7.14) will be distributed by DoF to all district forest offices once approved at Ministerial level. BCN have sent copies of the document to all forest offices they currently work with.

**Output 3:** *CFUGs in a minimum of 14 community forests have the understanding and capacity for inclusive planning, integration and monitoring of biodiversity and ES in their forests for combined and balanced livelihoods-resilience-conservation outcomes that benefit women and men; and have revised and adopted Operational Plans accordingly.*

The baseline for Output 3 was established by reviewing a selection of c.100 Operational Plans (OPs). Each was given a score based on the level of inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Plans were scored against a range of commonly utilised species and services that are provided by forests - 0: *Not mentioned in plan*; 1: *Mentioned but with no description*; 2: *Mentioned with short description*; 3: *Mentioned with detailed description and management actions*. While various biodiversity and ecosystem services were recognised in OPs (including timber, firewood, fodder, clean water, medicinal plants, food species, culturally important species, ecotourism) scoring confirmed that OPs overwhelmingly contained management actions for just timber or fodder species (see Annex 7.8 for full OP review and analysis).

A total of 15 Community Forest User Groups at 10 sites across Nepal were identified and engaged to test the proposed approach to integrating biodiversity into CF operational plans. The pilot sites were distributed across the five main physiographic regions in Nepal (Map 1a), whilst also ensuring



representation of each of the seven provinces that have been enshrined in Nepal's new federal constitution (Map 1b) and 10 of Nepal's 36 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) (Map 2).

Participatory community workshops, led by FOs and BCN staff, raised awareness and conducted trial biodiversity and ES assessments with each of the 15 target CFUGs at the 10 sites (indicator 3a). The experience and feedback were used to refine the planning process and guidance in the Biodiversity Supplement, which includes a simple planning tool to ensure that steps in using the BS dovetail with existing CF operational guidance and planning processes. (See Output 4 and Fig. 2 below).

A total of 674 people participated in the biodiversity and ecosystem services assessments and subsequent planning activities carried out by the 15 CFUGs. This included 327 women (49% of total) who actively participated in the process, as did 152 people from traditionally disadvantaged groups (lower castes, 'untouchables') (indicator 3b). See detailed breakdown in Table 1 below.

All 15 pilot CFUGs have revised their CF operational plans (indicator 3c) to include management actions for biodiversity and ecosystem services and 12 of these revised OPs also identify new, additional biodiversity benefits or biodiversity-linked livelihood opportunities for development over the five year period (Outcome indicators 0.1 and 0.4 – see Section 3.2). All 15 OPs facilitated through the project have received formal sign-off from their district forest office (indicator 3c).

S.N	15 piloted CFUG with districts and provinces along with associated IBAs				General Participants during community meetings			Disadvantaged Group (DAG) during Community meetings		
	Associated IBA	Districts	Province (1-7)	Piloted CFUGs	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	N/A	Palpa	5	Adheri Charchare	65	70	135	19	31	50
2	Ghodaghodi lake	Kailali	7	Ban Devi	27	11	38	6	5	11
3	Deukhuri hills	Dang	5	Bhote Daha	20	10	30	3	3	6
4	N/A	Udayapur	1	Dumrithumka	11	35	46	2	7	9
5	Phulchwoki Mountain Forest	Lalitpur	3	Godawari Kund	15	28	43	2	3	5
6	Dharan	Sunsari	1	Himali	37	18	55	7	4	11
7	Rara National Park	Mugu	6	Jhyari Bufferzone	19	1	20	2	1	3
8	Reshunga	Gulmi	5	Kafalgaira	12	27	39	2	4	6
9	Ghodaghodi lake	Kailali	7	Lathuwa	23	16	39	6	5	11
10	Reshunga	Gulmi	5	Maranga Jhankribhir	15	18	33	1	9	10
11	Chitwan National Park	Nawalparasi	4	Namuna Buffer Zone	26	23	49	3	11	14
12	Phulchowki	Lalitpur	3	Naudhara CFUG	7	28	35	0	3	3
13	Parsa National Park	Bara	2	Radha Krishna Buffer Zone	32	11	43	0	0	0
14	Rara National Park	Mugu	6	Ratmata Chote Buffer Zone	14	7	21	4	3	7
15	Khandbari-Num	Sankhuwasabha	1	Thumki Baisakhe	24	24	48	0	6	6
				<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>152</b>

Table 1. Piloted CFUGs - breakdown by gender and disadvantaged status of participants in community meetings and biodiversity/ ES assessments

**Output 4:** *National biodiversity supplement to the CF guidelines (integrated with CF initiatives concerning REDD+ and EbA), published by DoF and in use, with high level of awareness of its existence and relevance among key CFM stakeholders and practitioners.*

Prior to the project, the national Community Forestry Development Guidelines (CFDG) contained no provision for biodiversity conservation, (focussing only on livelihood development) and gave no information related to the importance of biodiversity, ecosystem services and the links to sustainable livelihoods. The CFDG provides the framework for local implementation of the national community forestry programme in Nepal and guides the process, involving over 20,000 CFUGs. While there was some recognition by CFUGs and supporting forest officers of the importance of biodiversity conservation to underpin key ecosystem services and sustainable livelihoods, the lack of formal guidance was a barrier to effective inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and the planning templates available offered little room for incorporating conservation actions. As shown through the review of operational plans (Output 3 and Annex 7.8), it was clear that this gap was limiting the potential for the CF programme to contribute to effective biodiversity conservation in Nepal. The government of Nepal had already recognised this, stating in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan that, “By 2020, all community managed forests to include a biodiversity chapter in their management or Operational Plan and respective user groups to effectively implement those plans”.

The project has filled this gap through the development of a ‘Biodiversity Supplement’ to the CFDG guideline and a simple toolkit for using it. This was developed and drafted through extensive consultation within the CF sector. Two large-scale consultation workshops were held in year two (November 2016; March 2017) building on national stakeholder information-gathering workshops in year 1 (see Output 1), to develop the structure and content of the Supplement (indicator 4a). Subsequent development has been led by the Technical Advisory group (with support from BirdLife) chaired by the project focal point at DoF, ensuring that the Department has full ownership of the document (indicator 4b). To fully integrate the supplement into the OP process, the DoF focal point is advocating for formal recognition of the Supplement in the official Community Forestry Operational Planning Guidelines (indicator 4b, 4c). (See Annex 7.15: Letter of intent from DoF, Community Forests Division, dated August 2018 and Annex 7.14 Biodiversity Supplement).

The Biodiversity Supplement (BS) was developed in the form of a simple toolkit and piloted with CFUGs under output 3, providing a step-by-step process for forest officers and CFUGs to follow, in order to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into the Operational Planning process (See Fig. 2 below). The steps help CFUGs:

- to identify and incorporate conservation actions into their OPs, (ensuring the continued supply of ES and biodiversity benefits to forest users);
- to identify potential opportunities to increase the benefits that users derive from the forest; and
- to reduce exposure to floods, drought, landslides and other risks that may increase as a result of climate change.

In recognition of limited capacity and resources at national and local level to implement biodiversity conservation planning and management, the BS was designed to dovetail with existing CF operational guidance (Fig. 2). To increase capacity within field-level implementers to implement the steps outlined in the Supplement, the training course for forest officers (Output 2, described above) focusses on developing the skills and knowledge required to use the Supplement, to help ensure uptake.

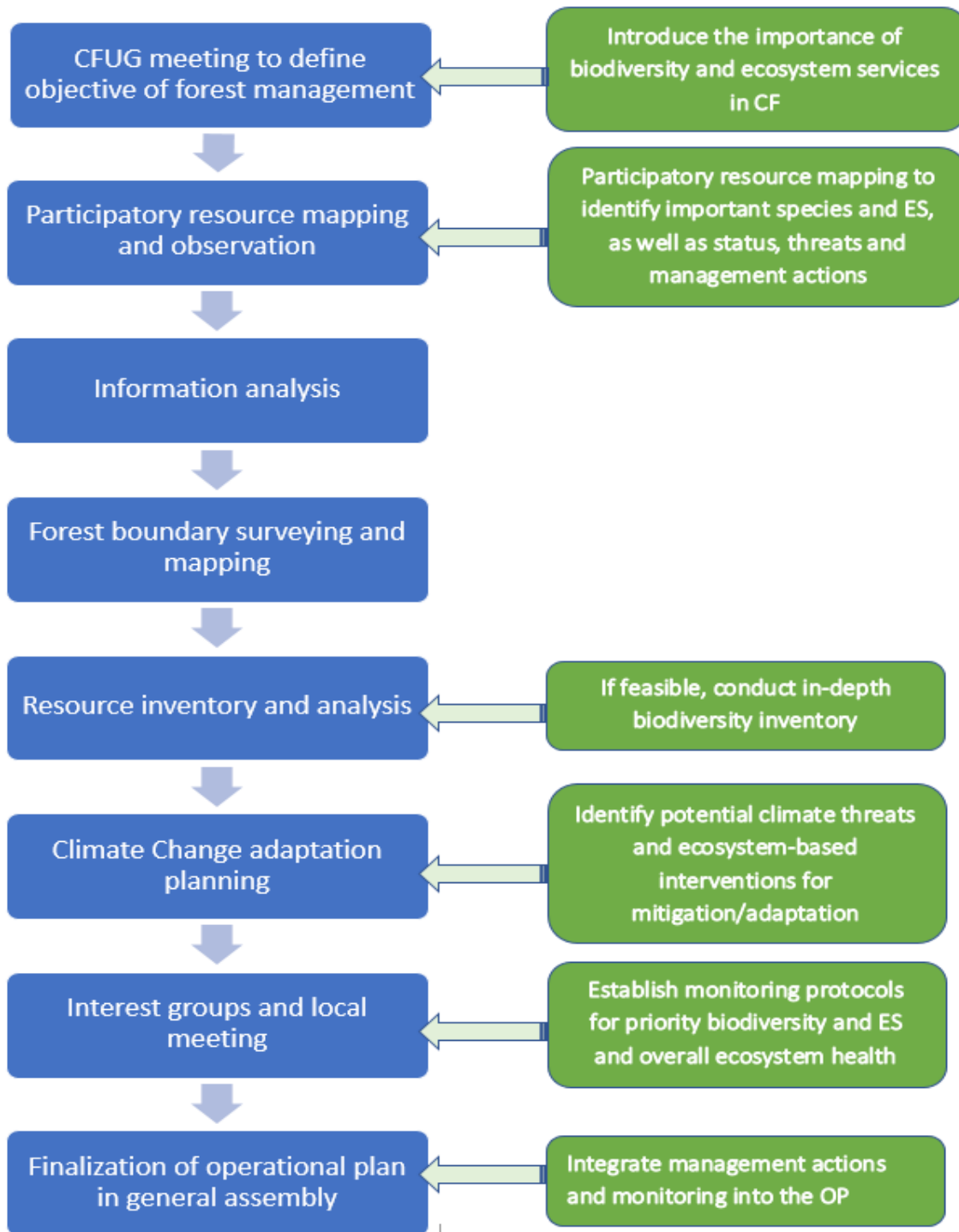


Fig 2: Demonstrating linkages between steps outlined in 'Biodiversity Supplement' (green) and the existing Community Forestry Development Guidelines (blue)

BCN has recently been asked to sit on the national NBSAP review committee chaired by the Department of Forests, in part due to the increased exposure gained through this project. BCN is using this position to advocate use of the project's products and integration of project learning into the CBD NBSAP reporting and preparation processes (indicator 4d).

**Output 5:** CFM stakeholders nationally and regionally aware of the lessons learned from the project.

Key CF sector stakeholders at national and regional level have been fully engaged and supportive throughout the lifetime of the project, including the Department of Forests, Ministry of Soil and Forests Conservation, and the Central Forests Training and Extension Centre (indicator 5a, 5b). See Annex 7.16: List of national and regional meetings across the project lifetime.

This engagement will continue, with the Technical and Advisory Committees outlined in Section 2 (Fig. 1) continuing to meet at 6-monthly intervals in future. This will ensure that key national stakeholders continue to advocate for continuing roll-out of the Biodiversity Supplement for use by all CFUGs; mainstreaming and use of all project outputs and lessons learned in OP implementation; and training and continued capacity building of forestry professionals and CFUGs beyond the project lifetime.

In response to the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review (conducted by LTSI – Annex 7.17) BCN have stepped up communication with WWF's Hariyo Ban programme – which works with 450,000 people over two forested landscapes in Nepal and has significant potential to support roll-out of Darwin project outputs to CFUGs on a landscape scale. BCN have applied for grant funding from Hariyo Ban to start this work with their 1,569 partner CFUGs in the Terai Arc and Chitwan Annapurna landscapes. (See Annex 7.18: BCN Proposal to Hariyo Ban). Other partnerships and follow-on funding proposals are in discussion and development (see also Sections 2. Partnerships, and 5. Sustainability).

A regional lesson-sharing meeting was held in Singapore in October 2017, as part of a five-day training course in “Advocating for mainstreaming biodiversity”, delivered to policy and advocacy staff of 16 staff from 13 BirdLife Partners in Asia, and co-funded by the BirdLife Partner from Denmark, DOF (indicator 5b, 5c). This Darwin project was incorporated as a case study, taking half a day of the course time, to share, examine and learn lessons from our mainstreaming approach. (See Annex 7.19: Regional BirdLife Workshop agenda: *Advocating for mainstreaming biodiversity*). Since the workshop, BirdLife Partners in Indonesia, Myanmar and the Philippines have requested additional information on the project approach and outputs, to support similar initiatives in their own countries.

All project outputs have been shared through the BCN website, where Darwin funding and support is acknowledged. BCN are also leading on disseminating all outputs to district forest offices and other CF actors across Nepal (indicator 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d).

### **3.2 Outcome**

The project has achieved the intended Outcome: *“Through capacity development, tools, policy and process, biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into Community Forestry in Nepal, alongside livelihood improvement, creating conditions for poverty alleviation and resilience among community forest-users.”*

Log Frame Outcome indicator targets have been met or exceeded and national recognition and endorsement of the importance of the project approach and quality of outputs has been achieved at the highest levels in the CF sector in Nepal. Capacity for biodiversity and ES conservation and linked community livelihood benefits has been strengthened under all project components and at all levels in the CF sector and in all project partners, (communities and CFUGs, regional and national forestry professionals and authorities, NGOs) through project implementation and “learning by doing”.

The evidence is presented below under each of the four elements of the Outcome statement and in relation to the 4 Outcome indicators. Some changes were made to the indicators and targets as a result of the Mid Term Review and theory of change process carried out in Year 2 (November 2016) with Darwin advisers (see Section 6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation and Annex 1: Revised, approved Log Frame). Achievements are presented here in relation to these revised targets (with supporting documentation and means of verification listed in Annex 7 and available on a Dropbox folder). Although the project Outcome and mainstreaming has been effectively achieved, additional support and funding will be required to continue to scale-up and roll-out use of the project tools, processes and other outputs to all c. 20,000 CFUGs nationally across Nepal; to fully embed these in CF policy and planning processes in the long-term; and to ensure that livelihood opportunities and community resilience can be developed and sustained (See Section 5. Sustainability and Legacy).

### **1. Biodiversity and ES conservation actions included in pilot CFUG Operational Plans (Indicator 0.1)**

Fifteen operational plans for CFUGs have been facilitated directly through the project to include a biodiversity conservation chapter (starting from a baseline of 0). Each of these operational plans (OPs) contains specific actions, identified by the communities with support from DoF and BCN, that support conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and also provide livelihood opportunities and other community benefits (See Indicator 0.4 below). Fourteen of the 15 CFUGs have started to implement conservation activities under their five-year action plans (approved by the District Forest Office/DoF as part of their revised OP). The list of prioritized flora, fauna and ES and conservation actions for these 14 CFUGs is in Annex 7.20 (*List of conservation activities implemented by piloted community forests*). Thirteen of the 15 pilot communities and CFUGs live within or adjacent to Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), ensuring that conservation delivered by communities will feed into national and international conservation priorities for biodiversity conservation. In many cases, the conservation actions in these OPs align closely with BCN and BirdLife International priorities (e.g. in vulture conservation). Through this project, 10 out of the 36 IBAs in Nepal were targeted. Capacity of communities and CFUGs to use the project tools, revise their OPs and implement linked biodiversity conservation and livelihood activities have been built through involvement with the project/participation in the pilots and revised OP processes. (See Indicator 0.3).

### **2. Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into national CF policy (Indicator 0.2)**

The 'Biodiversity Supplement' (BS) that supports integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in community forestry was developed, piloted and finalised (see 3.1, Output 4 and Annex 7.14). The BS, which details how to identify, assess, and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services, was extensively tested and refined with the 15 CFUGs (see 3.1, Output 3). On the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018 (National Community Forestry Day in Nepal) one of the 15 CFUG pilots (Andheri CFUG, Palpa district) was awarded 1<sup>st</sup> position in the very prestigious Ganesh Man Singh Award for the year 2018 (for "*conservation of endangered vultures, sustainable forest management, income generating activities to improve livelihoods and contribute to poverty alleviation and setting up of demonstration plot and nursery for medicinal and aromatic plants*"). Receipt of this award, for which all c.20,000 CFUGs in Nepal are eligible, demonstrates the value of integrating biodiversity conservation into the OP planning process, and shows national recognition of the importance and quality of the project outputs at the very highest level in the CF sector. In addition to the 15 pilot CFUGs supported by BCN under the project, another 13 CFUGs in 6 districts are revising their OPs to include a biodiversity and ES chapter, using the BS and toolkit (supported directly by Forest Officers/ DoF with additional back-up from BCN if requested).

The Biodiversity Supplement has been endorsed by DoF and submitted by DoF to the Ministry of Soil and Forest Conservation (MSFC) for formal approval. Accompanying this submission is a modified text to the national OP planning guidelines that refers specifically to use of the supplement by CFUGs. When formally approved, it will become a legal requirement for all (c.20,000) CFUGs in Nepal to consider and integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service values within their OP. This will significantly increase and extend the impact of the project and future sustainability of its outputs. DoF are strongly committed to ensuring this ongoing dissemination and replication of good practice and are incorporating the BS and project toolkit in the current revision of national and regional CF Programme guidelines and planning processes. DoF are confident that Ministerial approval will also be achieved within the next few months, although timing is linked to finalisation of Nepal's federal restructuring. See Annex 7.15: DoF letter of support: *Inclusion of "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" into Community Forest Development Programme Guidelines*.

### **3. Developing capacity of the Nepal CF sector and CFTEC (Indicator 0.3)**

Capacity has been developed at all levels in the CF sector (communities and CFUGs, regional and national forestry professionals), through project implementation ("learning by doing") and specifically, through participation in pilots (CFUG revised OPs) and development of the Biodiversity Supplement and associated training course. Outcome indicator 0.3 relates to adoption and roll-out of the training course



by the national forestry training centre in Kathmandu (CFTEC) and its 5 regional centres. A total of 476 forestry professionals (FOs, staff of FECOFUN and other CF-related networks) have been trained (including through “training of trainers”) and helped to develop the training course and guidance through their feedback (see 3.1 Output 2). CFTEC has committed to provide annual training to staff as part of the FO course curriculum and to carry out biannual reviews of training needs to ensure any knowledge gaps are addressed in future. (See Annexes 7.10 – 7.13 for examples of training and information materials; FO and CFUG feedback and learning assessments). In addition to those involved in the 15 pilot CFUG OP revisions, other forest officers who received training have subsequently developed 13 additional operational plans independently with communities (See 3.1 Output 2 and Outcome indicator 0.2, above).

BCN, as the project implementing partner in Nepal, has also developed its own capacity significantly (both organisational and individual) and strengthened in-country partnerships with the CF sector (government, agencies, other NGOs, communities and CF networks and donors). In particular, the profile and national recognition of BCN has been enhanced considerably as a “serious” NGO contributing to CF and local development based on biodiversity and ES conservation and best practice (not “just a bird conservation NGO”). (See also Section 2. Partnerships and 6. Lessons Learned).

#### **4. Contributions to livelihood improvement; creating conditions for poverty alleviation and community resilience (Indicator 0.4)**

Thirteen of the 15 revised operational plans have identified biodiversity-linked livelihood development opportunities (surpassing the target of “at least 10 by Year 4”) and have started to implement these under their 5-year OP workplans. Each of these initiatives has been developed by the CFUG with DoF and project support, as part of their OP revision and all are designed to provide new or enhanced opportunities for the CFUG and wider community to benefit from sustainable and legal use of biodiversity and ES in their community forest, managed and monitored under the approved OP. Some examples are given in Table 2 below. Initiatives are now at the start-up phase (helping to create the conditions to achieve positive impacts for poverty alleviation and community resilience) but evidence of impacts will only be seen post-project (see Section 3.3 Impact).

*Table 2. Examples of livelihood opportunities linked to biodiversity and ES conservation and sustainable use – from the 15 pilot CFUG OPs developed with project support (and other CFUGs supported by DoF)*

<b>Community Forest</b>	<b>Additional livelihood activities/opportunities included in 5-year OP</b>
<b>Terai Region</b>	
Lathuwa Community Forest, Kailali	Initiation of homestays – visitors/ tourists who pay for accommodation in order to visit the IBA and local area  Annual allowable extraction of three Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) (Kachur, Amriso and Kurilo) will be calculated based on current stocks, and disadvantaged groups will be allowed to collect from the forest and sell into market
Bandevi Community Forest, Kailali	There are good stocks of many important NTFPs, so detailed surveys will be undertaken to establish their annual allowable extraction and the products will be sold by CFUG into market.
Namuna Buffer Zone Community Forest, Nawalparasi	Nursery of fodder species such as Badahar, Tanki, Khanyu, Bakaino, Tatahar, Ipil Lipil, Nim will be established and planted into forest (increasing species diversity) as well as distributed to users to plant into their private land. This will improve the sustainability of local cattle farming.  Training in appropriate forest-based enterprises will be identified and will be provided to users of lower financial status, to enhance self-employment opportunities

	<p>Musahar and Majhi communities (disadvantaged groups whose only current occupation is fishing) will have exclusive access rights to fish in the river (reducing pressure on fish stocks). In addition to this, they will be encouraged by the wider user group (with support from the forest office) to diversify their livelihoods through alternative income generating opportunities.</p> <p>Pater (a species of reed) is readily available in this forest therefore, training will be provided to women to design, prepare and sell different kinds of handicrafts made from Pater (e.g. mats)</p>
Dumrithumka Community Forest, Udayapur	Appropriate income generating activities will be identified by the CFUG to support poor and disadvantaged groups, and 35% of the total CFUG operating budget will be spent on activities to improve the livelihoods of marginalized, poor people along with women and traditionally disadvantaged caste groups
Himali Community Forest, Dharan	<p>Training will be provided to users on making leaf plates, compost fertilizer, and bio-briquettes to help them to establish small-scale enterprises and enhancing their livelihoods</p> <p>Nursery of fuel and fodder species will be established with the help of Ilaka forest office and planted around forest. Additionally, species will be distributed to users to plant into their private land to support their livelihoods</p>
Radha Krishna Buffer Zone Community Forest, Bara	Nursery of fuel and fodder species will be established with the help of Ilaka forest office and planted around forest. Additionally, species will be distributed to users to plant into their private land to support their livelihoods
<b>Mountain Region</b>	
Bhotedaha Community Forest, Dang	<p>The market will be studied and training will be provided to users about making bio-briquettes (sustainable fuel) to help establish small scale enterprises</p> <p>Nursery of highly productive fodder species will be established and promoted/provided to users to plant into their private land for their livestock</p>
Andheri Chharchhare Community Forest, Palpa	<p>Nursery of fuel and fodder species will be established with the help of Ilaka forest office and planted around forest. Additionally, species will be distributed to users to plant into their private land to support their livelihoods</p> <p>There is huge potential to develop many important NTFPs including Cinnamoum tamala (Tejpat). Populations will be assessed in more detail with the support of the Forest Office to establish annual allowable extraction quotas, and the products will be sold by users into market</p>
Naudhara Community Forest, Lalitpur	Wide advertisement will be done to attract tourists to the forest to enhance income of users
Godawori Kund Community Forest, Lalitpur	<p>Appropriate places inside the forest will be identified and will be leased to marginalized and poor people to grow <i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i> (broom grass), <i>Drepanostachyum falcatum</i> (Himalayan bamboo) and other NTFPs that can be used to support livelihoods through establishment of small enterprises</p> <p>Wide advertisement will be done to attract tourists to the forest to enhance income of users</p>
Kafalgaira Community Forest, Gulmi	<p>A mill will be established to produce ghee from <i>Diploknema butyracea</i> (Chiuri) and more Chiuri trees will be planted for sustainable production</p> <p>The site has a good stock of <i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> (Timur) that has medicinal properties. Training will be provided to users in Timur farming, conservation, production and refinement for oil and powder production and sale.</p>
Maranga Jhankribhir Community Forest, Gulmi	The site has a good stock of <i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> (Timur) that has medicinal properties. Training will be provided to users in Timur farming, conservation, production and refinement for oil and powder production and sale.
Ratamata Chotikhada Buffer Zone Community Forest, Mugu	<p>Training will be given to CFUG on identification of medicinal plants.</p> <p>Support will be sought for the establishment of a nursery for the production of some valuable medicinal plants (e.g. Bhojo, Chiraito and Attis)</p>

Jhyari Buffer Zone Community Forest, Mugu	With the technical support of Rara Buffer Zone Community Forest, production of important and valuable medicinal plants such as Satuwa, Attis, Chiraito, Kutki will be encouraged on the private land of users adjacent to the CF.
<b>Additional CFUGs</b>	
Bhusune Salleri CFUG, Okhaldhunga	Set up Rhododendron juice factory as Rhododendron are found abundantly in this community forest.
Betkhola CFUG, Nuwakot	Commercialize fish farming along with agroforestry.

### 3.3 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The higher-level biodiversity and poverty alleviation impacts to which the project was designed to contribute were stated in the proposal as: *“Community forestry across Nepal delivers for both nature and people: sustaining vital ecosystem services, improving livelihoods and wellbeing, achieving greater resilience to climate change, and safeguarding globally important biodiversity”*.

At the start of the project, community forestry was well-established in Nepal, with an extensive network of CFs, covering over 10% of Nepal’s land area and c. 19,000 CFUGs established with a mandate to manage their CF under OPs approved by DoF. However, there was little or no awareness or capacity across the CF sector for integrating biodiversity and ES conservation into CF operational planning processes and CFUG practices to ensure sustainable use of these natural resources in community forests in the long-term. Clearly, influencing the way this extensive CF network is managed for biodiversity conservation, fully integrated with other CF management objectives, policy and practice, represents a very significant tool for effective conservation of biodiversity outside formal protected areas. Many CFs are Important Bird and Biodiversity areas and/ or adjacent to formal protected areas so there are potentially very significant and widespread positive impacts on biodiversity conservation at national level. The project has successfully laid the foundations to achieve this; developed capacity and demonstrated successful implementation in 15 pilot CFs/ CFUGs; mainstreamed the tools and guidance to start the process; and successfully advocated for replication and scaling-up of these approaches, regionally and nationally (with evidence of successful achievements of project outputs and outcome provided above and in Annexes). By definition, specific measures of longer-term impacts (including *“vital ecosystem services sustained”* and *“globally important biodiversity safeguarded”*), can only be measured or demonstrated through longer-term (post-project) monitoring. This can include national NBSAP and CBD reporting or follow-on projects which continue to support government and stakeholders to scale-up the processes across the CF sector in Nepal and to monitor biodiversity and ES in CFs.

Similarly, in terms of community development, the project has made significant achievements (at Output and Outcome level), creating the foundation and favourable conditions for communities to realize sustainable livelihood benefits and increased resilience to climate change, based on good management of their CFs, (even if measures or demonstration of these impacts can only be made in the longer-term). Communities/ CFUGs associated with the 15 pilot CFs and revised OPs have increased their capacity to engage with government and the wider CF sector, (to “have a voice”); to develop OPs and to manage their CFs incorporating their environmental and social concerns; and to investigate and develop new income-generating initiatives based on sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing. Fourteen of these groups have initiated new livelihoods activities based on sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in their CF (See 3.1 Output 2 and 3.2 Outcome). The effective protection and enhancement of the ES provided by CFs has the potential to have much wider impacts well beyond the pilot CFUGs - on the wellbeing and livelihoods of all those living in and around Nepal’s c. 22,000 CFs, though this will require continued external support to Nepal to scale-up and replicate at national level. The DoF and project partners are continuing to advocate for formal Ministerial recognition of the project outputs and toolkit, and for new partnerships and donor support, to ensure that mainstreaming of biodiversity and ES conservation and associated community development benefits are achieved across all c. 22,000 CFUGs and their OPs in Nepal in the coming years. Clear ownership of the process and the BS “toolkit” by the Department of Forests, coupled with the project support to helping government achieve its ambitious NBSAP targets, further strengthen the likelihood that the impacts of the project will be sustained.

## 4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

### 4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

In recognition of the importance of contributing to the SDGs for sustainable impacts on poverty alleviation and development, the project has empowered local communities to manage their community forests (CFs) sustainably, achieving livelihood and wellbeing benefits, while supporting equitable participation in planning, decision-making and benefit-sharing (including in relation to gender). BirdLife International contributed to a Cambridge Conservation Initiative (CCI)<sup>6</sup> project: *“Unusual suspects? Biodiversity conservation and the SDGs”*, to analyse in detail the project’s direct and indirect contributions to the SDG targets. (See detailed analysis in Annex 7.21). The project has contributed directly to the following Goals:

**1: No poverty.** Ensuring participation of traditionally disadvantaged groups in CF operational plan (OP) revisions and new livelihood opportunities based on sustainable natural resource use.

**4: Quality Education.** Developing and delivering technical training of forestry professionals

**5: Gender equality.** Continuing to ensure equitable participation in CF operational planning and revision. (Nationally 24% of CFUG members are women but main project participation by women was 30-50%. Post project support to communities (BCN and others) continues to encourage this.)

**10: Reduced Inequalities.** Ensuring participation of women/ marginalised groups in OP processes.

**12: Responsible consumption and production** encouraging sustainable use and management of natural resources in community forest management (CFM).

**13: Climate action.** By embedding the Biodiversity Supplement (BS) guidance into OPs, CFUGs are encouraged to understand how biodiversity/ES can be used to mitigate/adapt to climate change.

**15: Life on land.** Increased awareness and use of the BS in operational planning (to support protection, restoration, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in CFs)

**17: Partnerships for the goals.** Strengthening partnerships between government (DoF), civil society (FECOFUN) and other NGOs for biodiversity and CFM.

In addition to the above, the project has contributed indirectly to Goals:

**2: End Hunger.** Promoting the culture of sustainable use of forest resources through use of the BS in operational planning and management of CFs.

**3: Health and Well-being.** Supporting CFUGs to recognise (and manage for) the potential health and wellbeing benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services

**6: Clean water.** Identification of provision of clean water as a key ecosystem service (ES) promoted in the BS and in the detail of OPs and their associated 5-year workplans.

**8: Sustainable Economic Growth.** Creation and promotion of linked CFUG network enterprises to promote sustainable use of shared resources and to generate income (local livelihoods).

### 4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (CBD, CITES, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA)

The project has directly supported Nepal’s commitments under the CBD, and specifically, the NBSAP objective: *‘By 2020, all community managed forests to include a biodiversity chapter in their management or Operational Plan and respective user groups to effectively implement those plans’* (FB-C1).

The NBSAP also recognises that CFs can make a significant contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services (ES) conservation, whilst contributing to health, livelihoods and wellbeing. The project is helping to achieve these twin aims, and therefore Aichi Targets [AT] 11 &14, and in addition:

AT1 - Integrating biodiversity and ES into forest officer training and CF guidelines has raised awareness of the values of biodiversity and how to conserve and use it sustainably.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.cambridgeconservation.org/cambridge-conservation-initiative-cci>

AT2 - Tools developed by the project ensure integration of biodiversity and ES into CF management plans; implementation ensures sustainable management of CFs for biodiversity and livelihoods (AT7).

AT15 – Support to Community Forest Management (CFM), valuing and managing for biologically-diverse habitats (rather than a few, high value species) helps strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change.

AT18 - The operational processes for CFs and biodiversity conservation developed by the project are promoting recognition, respect for and integration of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

The importance of the project in contributing to the NBSAP is recognised by government: BCN has been selected to sit on the NBSAP Review and CBD 6<sup>th</sup> National Report committees. The project is referenced as an important delivery mechanism for conserving biodiversity in CF in the NBSAP Mid-Term Review.

### **4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation**

Nepal is ranked 144 out of 188 in the HDI<sup>7</sup>, and over 80% of poor people are rural in Nepal (IFAD<sup>8</sup>) with high dependence on natural resources. For CFM in Nepal to realise its potential for biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, a change was required to the way in which the natural assets and values of CFs were assessed, monitored and managed for maximum shared benefit. The project has produced tools and guidance, built capacity and mainstreamed biodiversity and ES conservation in community-based forest management, to create an enabling environment and start to implement this change.

Direct and indirect wellbeing impacts from the project will benefit traditionally marginalised groups including the chronically poor, women and Dalit ('untouchables' caste) in the long term. Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) considerations are integral to the national CF Guidelines, and indicate that 35% of user-group income must be used for pro-poor interventions. The project has ensured participation of these groups in the operational planning process. In 15 project operational planning meetings, 152 people from traditionally disadvantaged groups participated (23% of total). Crucially, 63% of these were women.

### **4.4 Gender equality**

Women are the primary users of forest products in Nepal, therefore any activity relating to access and/or improvement in the condition and diversity of forest resources will have a bearing on women. However, only c. 24% of CFUG members are women. Reflecting women's important role in forest resource use, the project has seen women's involvement as vital, both as participants and beneficiaries. Training, guidelines and tools for mainstreaming of biodiversity into CFM include specific content which helps raise awareness of women's roles, and creates a process for women's participation and empowerment as managers, users and beneficiaries of forest biodiversity.

In the project period, 327 women (out of 674 total participants from 15 CFUGs – 49%) actively participated in biodiversity and ecosystem service assessments, management planning and implementation. There has been a particular focus on poor women – of the 152 participants from poor, disadvantaged groups that are particularly dependent on forest products, 95 (63%) were women.

### **4.5 Programme indicators**

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?**

Yes – through Outputs 3 and 4

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed?**

Yes – 28 management plans (OPs) were developed. See Output 3.

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<sup>7</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI> (Accessed August 2018)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ifad.org/web/operations/country/id/nepal> (Accessed August 2018)

- **Were these formally accepted?**

15 of these have been formally accepted so far – those facilitated by BCN with communities. The additional 13 are currently in the process of approval by DoF.

- **Were they participatory in nature or were they ‘top-down’? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?**

Participatory. 49% women. 23% disadvantaged groups.

- **Were there any positive gains in household (HH) income as a result of this project?**

Not directly – the project focussed on putting plans and guidance in place. HH incomes may increase as a result of access and use of biodiversity in the future, as outlined in CFUG OPs including livelihoods activities (see Output 3 and 3.2 Outcome, Table 2).

- **How many HHs saw an increase in their HH income?**

Not measured, as not a focus of this project.

- **How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?**

Not measured (not a focus of this project).

#### **4.6 Transfer of knowledge**

The project has sought to transfer knowledge (including new knowledge gained through the Darwin project) to practitioners and policy makers within the community forestry sector. This transfer of knowledge has taken the form of regional and national workshops, training and awareness raising (see Annexes 7.4-7.7; and 7.10-7.13), publication of guidance and training manual (Annexes 7.14 and 7.10) and through the CBD and NBSAP reporting processes (see Output 5).

Knowledge transfer has also taken place within the BirdLife Partnership, with training on Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Forestry in Asia (see Annex 7.19) supporting transfer of knowledge between BCN and other BirdLife Partners in the Asia region.

#### **4.7 Capacity building**

Individual and institutional capacity building has been a major focus of this project at the level of forestry professionals (Output 2), communities (Outputs 3 and 4) and the national CF sector and policy level (Outputs 4 and 5). This has included formal and informal training, workshops and use of project awareness, information and guidance materials; “learning by doing” through project implementation and increases in national status and recognition of the role of BCN in contributing to improvements in national CF practice and policy.

One unanticipated capacity development outcome of the project was the elevation of BCN to several key committees at national level in Nepal. These were the NBSAP (2014-2020) review committee and the CBD 6<sup>th</sup> national report preparation committee. Due to this project, BCN are now recognised as a sector leader in the field of biodiversity and community forestry in Nepal, and CF is a key pillar in BCN’s new strategic plan. During the lifetime of the project, the female in-country lead, Ishana Thapa, was promoted from conservation director to Chief Executive Officer of BCN.

## **5 Sustainability and Legacy**

The project has successfully developed, tested and mainstreamed the “toolkit” (for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation) into national Nepal Community Forest Guidance and OP (operational planning) - including the Biodiversity Supplement (BS); training materials and course curriculum and other guidance and awareness raising resources. The project has achieved widespread raising of



awareness and strengthening of capacity among forestry professionals, NGOs and communities/ CFUGs to use the guidance and training and implement this in CFUG OPs and CF planning processes. These achievements, together with commitments from the DoF (Community Forest Division) and CFTEC (Training Centre) to continue the “roll-out”, use and implementation of the “toolkit” and associated training, integrated as part of wider government CF planning processes, suggest strongly that these achievements and impacts will be expanded nationally and sustained in the future. (See Annex 7.15: DoF Letter of Intent - *Inclusion of "Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" into Community Forest Development Programme Guidelines*).

At higher policy levels, DoF has submitted the BS (with DoF endorsement and approved Nepali translation) to the Ministry of Soil and Forest Conservation (MSFC) for formal approval. When formally approved by government there will be a modified text in the national OP planning guidelines that refers specifically to use of the supplement by CFUGs and makes it a legal requirement for all (c.20,000) CFUGs in Nepal to consider and integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service values within their OP. This will significantly increase and extend the impact of the project and future sustainability of its outputs. DoF are confident that Ministerial approval will be achieved within the next few months (although dependent on the timescale for Nepal government restructuring). The importance of the project achievements in contributing to the NBSAP is recognised by government: BCN has been selected to sit on the NBSAP Review and CBD 6<sup>th</sup> National Report committees and the Darwin project is referenced as an important delivery mechanism for conserving biodiversity in CF in the NBSAP Mid-Term Review. BCN is using this position to advocate integration of project learning and outputs into the CBD NBSAP reporting and preparation processes.

However, national uptake of the project toolkit and other outputs will continue to be heavily dependent on available resources. To guarantee the sustainability and legacy of the project and support scaling-up of the impact beyond the current Darwin project end, continued support and funding will be required (to government, agencies and NGO partnerships). BCN has gained capacity and national recognition/status through Darwin project implementation and has strengthened national partnership working in Year 3 of the project, e.g. with Hariyo Ban/ WWF (see Section 2). BCN will continue (subject to available funding) to employ the experienced project staff, to support similar activities in other projects and in partnership with others. A post-project Darwin application was made in January 2018 (for support to government-NGO partnerships to scale-up from the project pilots and fully embed biodiversity and ecosystem mainstreaming, capacity building and implementation across all (now 22,000) CFUGs) as part of national CF planning processes, Annex 7.2). This was unsuccessful but BCN (with support from the Birdlife Secretariat and wider Partnership including the BirdLife Partners in Denmark and Norway) will continue to develop partnership proposals and seek funding to support government in scaling-up, integrating and ensuring sustainability of all project achievements and outputs in CF OP policy and practice across Nepal. (See also 2. Partnerships). Support given to CFUGs to begin to implement and monitor their new biodiversity-inclusive OPs through this Darwin project (as detailed in Annex 7.20) will continue at several priority sites through Danida/CISU- and Norad-funded initiatives (see section 8.2).

## **6 Lessons learned**

The most significant lessons learned (by BCN) in terms of in-country implementation are:

- The project technical and advisory committees were formed of representatives at national level only, but it would have been useful to have a similar committee structure at local/ field level as well (to help with communication and engagement at field level)
- Greater active participation at higher levels of decision- and policy-making would have facilitated project advocacy (in particular, gaining government endorsement of the Biodiversity Supplement might have been achieved more easily and more quickly)
- During selection of pilot CFUGs, it would have been useful to select sites/ CFs with intact biodiversity and ones where the CF was already degraded, for comparison (although it would have been difficult to increase the total number of pilot sites and still achieve revised, approved OPs during the project timeframe)
- It would have been better to establish stronger partnerships with other organisations doing similar kinds of work, at an earlier stage in the project. Stronger partnerships were established

in Year 3 and these are now helping to ensure continuity and replication of the project's tools, outputs and advocacy but stronger support to government-NGO partnerships will be needed to ensure sustainability of the project impacts

- As a result of the project successes and BCN awareness-raising and advocacy work, including a presentation of project results to the NBSAP review committee, BCN are now able to advocate and gain support at higher Ministry levels (i.e. Secretary and Joint Secretary of MoFSC).

## 6.2 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring of day-to-day project implementation has been carried out through regular communication between BirdLife and BCN, through quarterly reporting from BCN to BirdLife as well as regular (at least monthly) Skype calls. Two visits to Nepal by BirdLife Secretariat staff (Project Manager, twice and Project Leader, once) have assisted greatly, in planning of future work, monitoring and evaluating what the project has achieved and in reporting (internally in BirdLife and to the Darwin Initiative).

The MTR carried out by LTSI in November 2016 noted that "M&E capacity is strong, with data gathered by BCN with support from BirdLife International". However, the MTR also highlighted that we had thus far struggled to demonstrate progress towards the Outcome due to indicator weaknesses. The project found the MTR to be a very useful and constructive exercise. Following critical analysis of the project logframe (especially outcome and output indicators) in the project's first year Annual Report Review (ARR), the project recognised the need to revise the logframe (specifically the indicators at Outcome level). The MTR reviewer facilitated a theory of change workshop with the in-country project team to establish where improvement was needed, and made input to the draft revisions. These revisions, which were submitted to and accepted by Darwin at the beginning of year 3, made the outcome-level indicators much 'SMARTer' and has much improved our ability to report at outcome and impact levels.

## 6.3 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

### Annual Report Review 1

**ARR Comment:** *"The project needs to ensure a collaborative working approach at decentralised levels (i.e. below that of central government and national offices of FECOFUN) to ensure consistency with Nepal's state restructuring."*

The recommendation was taken into account in Year 2, as work began with CFUGs. Rather than work with individual CFUGs only, we engaged each local District Forest Office and FECOFUN chapter and introduced the project aims to a range of stakeholders including staff from local offices of other CF agencies where possible and appropriate.

**ARR Comment:** *"The project log-frame is still very weak. The main weakness is the lack of SMART indicators at both output and outcome levels and the confusion between indicators and activities. It is strongly recommended that the logframe is revised to clearly identify and quantify what impacts will be achieved and delivered and to put in place an M&E system to track these indicators accordingly"*.

With the support of LTSI (and the MTR) we revisited the project Theory of Change and drafted a revised logframe with SMART Outcome and Output indicators. Final revisions were submitted and accepted early in Year 3 and this Final report responds to the revised indicators and targets. (Annex 1: Log Frame).

**ARR Comment:** *"Darwin Initiative support to be credited in all reports/documents (final versions)"*.

We have credited Darwin support in all final versions of project documents.

### Annual Report Review 2

**ARR Comment:** *"The project has reported to the original logframe, rather than the revised version in the MTR. The reviewer recommends revised logframe and new M&E are formally adopted by the project and submitted to Darwin as a matter of some urgency, and certainly before the submission of the next half yearly report"*.

The revised logframe was submitted and approved, beginning of Year 3 and this Final Report responds to the revised indicators and targets. (See Annex 1: Log Frame).

**ARR Comment:** *“The draft training materials will hopefully be completed soon. The draft training manual (Annex 7) needs extensive copy editing and some sections are incomplete. It is not clear whether this document will be translated into Nepali”.*

These have been completed and translated (See Annexes 7.10, 7.11 - 7.13).

**ARR Comment:** *“The project should consider monitoring the inclusion of marginalised groups, and report in more detail on gender equality issues in the final report”.*

See sections 4.3 and 4.4 above.

**ARR Comment:** *“It is not clear to what extent the sustainability and legacy of the project might be weakened without Post Project funding”.*

See Section 5 above.

**ARR Comment:** *“Darwin is not acknowledged in the review paper and appears to be missing from the BCN Trimester article and the draft Operational Plan (it may be referred to in the text of these documents, which is in Nepali”).*

We have credited Darwin support in all final versions of project documents.

## **7 Darwin identity**

Darwin Initiative support has been clearly publicised at every workshop held by the project, which has been profiled as a distinct project. The Darwin logo has featured prominently on workshop banners, presentations and communications made through the project. The Darwin funding has been recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity, whilst contributing to the delivery of the wider community forestry programme across Nepal. Darwin project funding is acknowledged in all publications and presentations (e.g. the BirdLife Regional (Asian) Lesson sharing workshop – Output 5 above and Annex 7.19; and the CCI project analysing contributions to the SDG targets – 4.1 above and Annex 7.21). Several articles have been published over the lifetime of the project on the BirdLife website (e.g. <http://www.birdlife.org/asia/news/insights-how-nature-and-people-benefit-community-forestry-nepal>).

## 8 Finance and administration

### 8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 (April 2017-May 2018)* Grant (£)	2017/18 (April 2017-May 2018)* Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			-7.04%	
Consultancy costs			-49.65%	Consultancy costs increased as Project Leader moved from BirdLife staff member to contractor. Discussed and agreed with LTSI advisers (on basis that the role and input has not changed - just where the amounts appear on the claim).
Overhead Costs			-2.22%	
Travel and subsistence			17.37%	Travel costs reduced as BirdLife World Congress delayed beyond project lifetime. Balance used for additional staff time put into project.
Operating Costs			-4.51%	
Capital items (see below)			0.00%	
Others (see below)			20.81%	Variance due to underspend on 'community meetings' line in BCN budget – funds used for 'Development of OPs' and 'Support to community OP implementation' – under Operating Costs
<b>TOTAL</b>				

\* 14 month period for "Final project year" accounting because of 2 month approved delay at start of project (due to 2015 Nepal earthquake)

\*\* Final claim to be confirmed after project audit (scheduled for mid-September 2018)

Staff employed (Provide name and position)	Cost to Darwin (£)
Nonie Coulthard – Project leader, BirdLife International	
Billy Fairburn – Project manager, BirdLife International	
Jenny Merriman – Ecosystem services officer, BirdLife International	
Hum Gurung – Capacity development coordinator – BirdLife Asia	
Alessandra Cappelli – Finance manager, BirdLife International	
Morag Hunter – Fundraising officer, BirdLife International	
Narendra Pradan – CEO, BCN	
Ishana Thapa – Conservation Director, BCN/CEO BCN	
Sudil Acharya – Project Manager (BCN) (Apr 17-June 17)	
Parbat Thani – Project officer BCN	

Prashid Kandel – Project Manager BCN (Jul 17-May 18)	
Pratikchha Srivastava Finance manager, BCN	
Prakash Lamsal – focal point, DoF	
Thakur Bhandari – focal point, FECOFUN	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Communications and printing Support to OP implementation Monitoring and evaluation (BCN) Dissemination materials (pen drives)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
DANIDA/CISU	
NORAD	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
DANIDA/CISU	
NORAD	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 8.3 Value for Money

We have offered value for money in several ways:

- **Leverage of existing partnerships.** The project was designed to build upon the excellent existing relationships of BCN with DoF and FECOFUN. BCN were also already working with a number of CFUGs that were included among the pilot sites.
- **Mainstreaming into existing institutional process.** The project capitalised on existing systems and processes, and hence delivered an impressive overall 'return on investment' – adopted guidance will become an integral part of CF planning processes for c. 22,000 CFUGs.
- **Securing matched funding** to increase our local reach. Matched funding secured from DANIDA and NORAD supported BCN's work at three of the ten pilot sites (and continues post-Darwin project funding).
- **Following internal financial procedures** to ensure efficiency of spending.



**Annex 1 Project’s original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.**

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b></p> <p>Community forestry across Nepal delivers for both nature and people: sustaining vital ecosystem services, improving livelihoods and wellbeing, achieving greater resilience to climate change, and safeguarding globally important biodiversity.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>Through capacity development, tools, policy and process, biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into Community Forestry in Nepal, alongside livelihood improvement, creating conditions for poverty alleviation and resilience among community forest-users.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> By end of year 4 Q1 operational plans of at least 14 CFUGs include specific biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation actions, with formulation led by forest officers and BCN staff, against a baseline of 0. Three completed by Yr 3 Q2, and additional 3 completed by Yr3 Q3.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2</b> Biodiversity Supplement that supports integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services formally endorsed and adopted by the Department of Forests by Yr 4 Q1, and at least 10 additional CFUGs<sup>9</sup>, led by trained forest officers, are using the supplement to inform the revision of their plans by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b> Training course is adopted by the Central Forests Training and Extension Centre and all 5 regional training centres are delivering the course by the end of the project.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reports of reviews; case studies printed and published on-line; peer reviewed paper; number of downloads of publicly available documents; records of meetings with DoF/FECOFUN/MoFSC and training institutions</li> <li>2. Pre- and post-training surveys conducted among FO trainees to assess the understanding, impact and application of course content and key principles; training schedules and reports on training carried out by FOs and surveys of participating CFUGs</li> <li>3. Reports from planning meetings; operational plans from targeted CFs; monitoring plans and gender disaggregated baselines of biodiversity and livelihood indicators</li> <li>4. Documentation and guidance related to the biodiversity supplement to the CFM Guidelines, is available on line and within</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nepal remains politically stable throughout the project period</li> <li>2. National policies remain supportive of Community Forestry as an approach to forest management, benefit sharing, local empowerment, and biodiversity conservation</li> <li>3. Key institutions, programmes and projects remain receptive to development of a biodiversity supplement to the CFM guidelines, and to integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services modules in training programmes.</li> <li>4. The OP process with CFUGs/communities recommended in the biodiversity supplement can overcome any barriers to equitable participation from women, minority ethnic groups and low castes, to support poverty alleviation goals.</li> </ol>

<sup>9</sup> These operational plans are additional to the 14 (now 15) facilitated by BCN and will likely still be in draft by the end of the project.

	<p><b>Indicator 4</b></p> <p>By Year 4 at least 10 revised operational plans identify one additional livelihood opportunity or specific management actions for biodiversity-linked livelihood development.</p>	<p>offices of key forest institutions (DoF/FECOFUN); report of survey of availability, awareness and use of materials among DoF District Offices and Forest Officers and FECOFUN; note on official endorsement and communication of the biodiversity supplement etc. provided from DOF to all FOs.</p>	
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. Information and knowledge on ecosystem service and biodiversity linkages to livelihoods and wellbeing, in the context of community forestry (including cultural, social, gender-based and institutional differences in understanding, interpretation, practice and impact) are compiled, documented and shared with state and civil society forest management stakeholders; entry points for mainstreaming biodiversity into pro-poor CFM identified.</p>	<p>1a Source list and key stakeholders for consultation drawn up by end of Quarter 2 Year 1</p> <p>1b Desk top research of published material, site visits and consultation meetings completed with CF practitioners and policy makers (to understand entry points) and database of case studies compiled on CF, biodiversity and ecosystem services by end of Quarter 3, Year 1</p> <p>1c Case studies and report on community forest management practices enhancing biodiversity conservation and livelihood development submitted to DoF/FECOFUN/MoFSC by end of Quarter 1, Year 2 and published by end Q1 Y3</p> <p>1d Review of CFM, biodiversity and livelihoods in Nepal published in peer reviewed journal by end of Q1, Yr 3</p>	<p>Attendee lists, programme, presentations, and reports/minutes from national and regional workshops and meetings; websites; records of downloads and web page visits..</p>	<p>That good practice recorded through the review of CFs can be translated into training and guidance to achieve replication.</p>
<p>2. Training courses for forestry professionals revised to include modules relating to the integration of ES and biodiversity into CFM planning (that also addresses issues of equity, indigenous knowledge, gender) and, through training of trainers, 500 FOs</p>	<p>2a Current course content reviewed with MFTEC and gaps in relation to biodiversity and ecosystem services identified (Q1 Y2)</p> <p>2b Draft training materials available by end of year 2, formalised and adopted into</p>	<p>Training materials, both printed and on-line and reports and evaluations from training workshops held with FOs; no. of downloads of online materials; FO training course content</p>	<p>Forest Officers and FECOFUN staff that attend training courses apply what they have learned about biodiversity and ecosystem services in supporting revision of OPs, and staff turnover remains low</p>

<p>and 50 FECOFUN staff trained; with appropriate tools, guidelines, and awareness materials available for use in guiding CFUGs.</p>	<p>curriculum of training centres by end of Yr4 Q1.</p> <p>2c At least 14 FECOFUN staff and 28 Forest Officers from 5 regional training centres, trained as trainers in biodiversity and ecosystem services by Q2 year 3 (baseline 0).</p> <p>2d 500 trained FOs and 50 FECOFUN staff have increased capacity to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry by end of Q4 year 3.</p> <p>2e Awareness raising training materials disseminated in all seven federal provinces, from Yr3 Q1, with awareness raising video produced and disseminated by Q2 Yr3.</p>		
<p>3. CFUGs in a minimum of 14 community forests have the understanding and capacity for inclusive planning, integration and monitoring of biodiversity and ES in their forests for combined and balanced livelihoods-resilience-conservation outcomes that benefit women and men; and have revised and adopted Operational Plans accordingly.</p>	<p>3a Workshops on biodiversity and ES values in CF, led by the targeted FOs and BCN staff, build relevant knowledge in 3 communities &amp; CFUGs by end of Yr2, and in all 14 target CFs by Q2 Yr3.</p> <p>3b Participatory information gathering related to biodiversity and ES conservation and management carried out in at least 14 target CFs by Q1 of year 3. Interim targets – 3 by end of Q1 Y3, 6 by Yr3Q2, 14 by Yr3 Q4, ensuring gender inclusive participation.</p> <p>3c Operational plans and monitoring regime drafted by 14 CFUGs (supported by project partners) and approved by DFO, by end of Year 4 Q1.</p>	<p>Reports of training workshops held with CFUGs; gender disaggregated reports of biodiversity benefits in each targeted CF and written monitoring plans.</p>	<p>CFUGs have the capacity to update their OPs in the timeline of the project</p>
<p>4. National biodiversity supplement to the CF guidelines (integrated with CF initiatives concerning REDD+ and EbA), published by DoF and in use, with high</p>	<p>4a Content and format of Biodiversity Supplement to CF guidelines agreed by DoF, BCN, and FECOFUN by end of Q3, Year 2.</p>	<p>Published report on CF management practices that enhance biodiversity conservation and livelihood development;</p>	<p>Key institutions, programmes and projects remain receptive to development of a biodiversity supplement to the CFM guidelines, and</p>

<p>level of awareness of its existence and relevance among key CFM stakeholders and practitioners.</p>	<p>4b Biodiversity Supplement that supports integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services formally endorsed and adopted by the Department of Forests (by end Q2 year 3)</p> <p>4c Supplement and supporting guidance available on DoF website and distributed to all DoF and FECOFUN District Offices by end of project.</p> <p>4d DoF integrates learning from the project into the CBD reporting process and preparation by end of Q1 year 4</p>	<p>records of meetings held with policy makers; list of relevant policy entry points; journal</p>	<p>to integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services modules in training programmes.</p> <p>The policy entry points that have been identified for the outputs of the project remain valid</p>
<p>5. CFM stakeholders nationally and regionally aware of the lessons learned from the project.</p>	<p>5a Project partners share lessons learned in at least 5 relevant national and regional forestry meetings by end Yr2 and 20 by Q4 Yr3.</p> <p>5b Lesson sharing event on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations into CF held with at least 10 leading national NGOs in attendance, by end Q4 Yr 3.</p> <p>5c Lesson-sharing event held with other National NGOs from the BirdLife Partnership by end of Yr3</p> <p>5d Project advocacy targets demonstrate increased engagement in CF biodiversity integration</p>	<p>Reports of Biodiversity Supplement planning workshops; programme and attendee list for development workshop and report on workshop outcomes and agreements; published version of Biodiversity Supplement either in print and/or on line; survey of DoF District office staff before and after to gauge awareness of Biodiversity Supplement; reports from national meetings</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Hold workshop and meetings to start collating case studies and link to networks of organisations and individuals working together on CFM and biodiversity in Nepal</p> <p>1.2 Conduct a comprehensive and up-to-date review of CFM, ES, biodiversity and livelihoods in Nepal, including social dimensions, and drawing from case studies provided through the network under 1.1</p>			

1.3 Publish results of the review in an open-access peer reviewed journal or other appropriate format

2.1 Hold expert consultative meeting to agree and design content of training materials, tools and guidelines (and drawing from Output 1); and develop approach for integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services training modules into curricula and content of existing training courses of DoF and FECOFUN

2.2 Produce training materials in appropriate formats (brochures, PowerPoint presentations, videos, course modules etc.) and distribute to relevant/targeted individuals and institutions.

2.3 Provide training to DoF and FECOFUN staff to enhance their knowledge and capacity on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the context of CFM (including through training of trainers)

2.4 Pre- and post-training surveys conducted among FO trainees to assess the understanding, impact and application of course content and key principles

2.5 Produce awareness materials for CFUGs and disseminate throughout the country to support integration of ES and biodiversity in community forestry

3.1 Hold community level meetings for piloting the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in CFM

3.2 Through participatory process, prepare revised Operational Plans for 14 selected CFs considering the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation in sustainable livelihoods development and resilience

3.3 Follow and support the process of approval of the revised OPs by the relevant government body

3.4 Support implementation of OPs and establishing of monitoring of biodiversity, ES and livelihoods outcomes

4.1 Hold meetings with experts (including communications/educators) and DoF to agree content and format of biodiversity supplement

4.2 Design, write and produce biodiversity supplement and any accompanying materials (e.g. video, poster, leaflets) in appropriate formats

4.3 Distribute materials through appropriate channels and conduct outreach activities (meetings, websites, local radio, CFM networks) to ensure wide awareness

5.1 Organise national level awareness and lesson-sharing events at meetings of relevant government bodies and other key CFM stakeholders

5.2 Organise regional lesson-sharing workshop (associated with BirdLife Asia Region partnership meeting)

5.3 Disseminate and share all project materials and lessons learned through appropriate channels (websites, networks etc.)

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## Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Community forestry across Nepal delivers for both nature and people: sustaining vital ecosystem services, improving livelihoods and wellbeing, achieving greater resilience to climate change, and safeguarding globally important biodiversity.</p>		
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Through capacity development, tools, policy and process, biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into Community Forestry in Nepal, alongside livelihood improvement, creating conditions for poverty alleviation and resilience among community forest-users.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> By end of year 4 Q1 operational plans of at least 14 CFUGs include specific biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation actions, with formulation led by forest officers and BCN staff, against a baseline of 0. Three completed by Yr 3 Q2, and additional 3 completed by Yr3 Q3.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2</b> Biodiversity Supplement that supports integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services formally endorsed and adopted by the Department of Forests by Yr 4 Q1, and at least 10 additional CFUGs<sup>10</sup>, led by trained forest officers, are using the supplement to inform the revision of their plans by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b> Training course is adopted by the Central Forests Training and Extension</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b></p> <p>Operational plans of 15 CFUGs include specific biodiversity conservation actions (see annex 7.20). Formulation was led by forest officers, with technical support from BCN, and financial support from the project.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2</b></p> <p>Biodiversity Supplement to the National Community Forestry Guidelines (annex 7.14) has been endorsed by the DoF (see endorsement letter annex 7.15) and submitted for final approval to the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation. 13 additional CFUGs have revised their plans to include biodiversity conservation actions, using the biodiversity supplement and facilitated by FOs trained under output 2 of the project.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b></p>

<sup>10</sup> These operational plans are additional to the 15 facilitated by BCN and will likely still be in draft by the end of the project.

	<p>Centre and all 5 regional training centres are delivering the course by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4</b> By Year 4 at least 10 revised operational plans identify one additional livelihood opportunity or specific management actions for biodiversity-linked livelihood development.</p>	<p>Trainers from Central Forests Training and Extension Centre and all 5 regional training centres have capacity to deliver the course (received Training of Trainers under output 2) and have delivered training workshops with support of BCN to 246 forest officers. Training has been adopted into curricula, to be delivered on demand and when resources allow.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4</b> 13 revised OPs developed through the project include actions for additional biodiversity-linked livelihood development or opportunities (see table 2 in section 3.2 above).</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Information and knowledge on ecosystem service and biodiversity linkages to livelihoods and wellbeing, in the context of community forestry (including cultural, social, gender-based and institutional differences in understanding, interpretation, practice and impact) are compiled, documented and shared with state and civil society forest management stakeholders; entry points for mainstreaming biodiversity into pro-poor CFM identified.</p>	<p>1a. Source list and key stakeholders for consultation drawn up by end of Quarter 2 Year 1</p>	<p>Completed as planned in year 1. National level stakeholders in community forest management identified and invited to a national workshop. Abstracts and list of participants in annex 7.4</p>
	<p>1b. Desk top research of published material, site visits and consultation meetings completed with CF practitioners and policy makers (to understand entry points) and database of case studies compiled on CF, biodiversity and ecosystem services by end of Quarter 3, Year 1</p>	<p>Completed as planned in year 1. Extensive literature review of policy and best practise. Published in two parts: part 1 literature review, part 2 government policy. See annex 7.1.</p>
	<p>1c. Case studies and report on community forest management practices enhancing biodiversity conservation and livelihood development submitted to DoF/FECOFUN/MoFSC by end of Quarter 1, Year 2 and published by end Q1 Y3</p>	<p>Case studies collected at national workshop in year 1 collated into ‘workshop proceedings’ and shared with DoF, FECODUN and MoFSC (annex 7.5). Copies of the proceedings have been distributed to 228 individuals from 82 organisations in the CF sector (distribution list annex 7.6) Memory sticks with all project outputs were distributed at a final dissemination workshop in Kathmandu in May 2018.</p>
	<p>1d. Review of CFM, biodiversity and livelihoods in Nepal published in peer reviewed journal by end of Q1, Yr 3</p>	<p>Review paper submitted to Nepali journal of Science and Technology, comments received and currently being addressed. See Annex 6 of year two annual report for previous version.</p>

<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Hold workshop and meetings to start collating case studies and link to networks of organisations and individuals working together on CFM and biodiversity in Nepal</p>		<p>Completed as planned in year 1.</p> <p>Twenty speakers from governmental and non-governmental stakeholders presented their experience and expertise in integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry management at a national workshop (annex 7.4)</p>
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>Conduct a comprehensive and up-to-date review of CFM, ES, biodiversity and livelihoods in Nepal, including social dimensions, and drawing from case studies provided through the network under 1.1</p>		<p>Completed as planned in year 1.</p> <p>Both the proceedings of the workshop, including case studies, and a desk based literature review, including current government policy, have been distributed to relevant stakeholders (annexes 7.5 and 7.1)</p>
<p>Activity 1.3</p> <p>Publish results of the review in an open-access peer reviewed journal or other appropriate format</p>		<p>Paper submitted to national Journal of Science and Technology in Nepal. Comments received from reviewers and being addressed.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> Training courses for forestry professionals revised to include modules relating to the integration of ES and biodiversity into CFM planning (that also addresses issues of equity, indigenous knowledge, gender) and, through training of trainers, 500 FOs and 50 FECOFUN staff trained; with appropriate tools, guidelines, and awareness materials available for use in guiding CFUGs.</p>	<p>2a Current course content reviewed with CFTEC and gaps in relation to biodiversity and ecosystem services identified (Q1 Y2)</p>	<p>Current content reviewed with DoF and Central and Regional Forest Training Centre staff, completed in year 2 as planned. Annex 7.9.</p>
	<p>2b Draft training materials available by end of year 2, formalised and adopted into curriculum of training centres by end of Yr4 Q1.</p>	<p>Draft training manual and materials developed in consultation with CFTEC staff. The training course was trialled with 21 forest officers in Yr2, collecting feedback that was used to improve the course and materials (see Annex 7.10). During Yr3, there was a formal Training of Trainers drawing on staff from the five regional training centres, FECOFUN and other CF-related networks. The course now forms part of the curriculum at each regional training centre.</p>
	<p>2c At least 14 FECOFUN staff and 28 Forest Officers from 5 regional training centres, trained as trainers in biodiversity and ecosystem services by Q2 year 3 (baseline 0).</p>	<p>ToT of 23 forest officers took place between 18<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> May 2017. A further 27 staff were trained by FECOFUN in Yr3</p>



	<p>2d 500 trained FOs and 50 FECOFUN staff have increased capacity to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry by end of Q4 year 3.</p>	<p>The Trained Trainers successfully delivered 7 formal training workshops to 246 forestry professionals who all indicated an improved understanding of the topics covered (see annex 7.11). A further 120 received training via community meetings and 110 via dissemination of training materials. In total 476 forestry professionals, including 27 FECOFUN staff have been trained.</p>
	<p>2e Awareness raising training materials disseminated in all seven federal provinces, from Yr3 Q1, with awareness raising video produced and disseminated by Q2 Yr3.</p>	<p>Leaflets in Nepali and English circulated to each of c. 70 district forest officers (annex 7.13). Video (annex 7.12) completed and circulated to Forest Officers as an introduction to the training course and to CFUGs as part of the CF operational planning process. National Workshop Proceedings (collection of Case Studies, annex 7.5) circulated to district forest offices.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Hold expert consultative meeting to agree and design content of training materials, tools and guidelines (and drawing from Output 1); and develop approach for integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services training modules into curricula and content of existing training courses of DoF and FECOFUN</p>	<p>Meetings held in March 2016, November 2016, March 2017 with Central and Regional Training Centre Staff that identified gaps in current courses and FO capacity. Delivery of course Regional training centres identified as best approach for sustainable integration of course to DoF curriculum.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2. Produce training materials in appropriate formats (brochures, PowerPoint presentations, videos, course modules etc.) and distribute to relevant/targeted individuals and institutions.</p>	<p>Training materials drafted during Yr1 and revised during Yr2 following feedback from the pilot course held with 21 forest officers (see Annex 7.10). The material is available in English and Nepali. The training video was completed in Yr3 (Annex 7.12) and distributed to Forest Officers as an introduction to the training and to CFUGs as part of the CF operational planning process.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.3. Provide training to DoF and FECOFUN staff to enhance their knowledge and capacity on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the context of CFM (including through training of trainers)</p>	<p>Pilot course with 21 FOs completed in Yr2. 23 Trainers trained early in Yr3 who then successfully led 7 sessions to 246 further individuals. In total, 476 forestry professionals, including 27 FECOFUN staff have been exposed to the training and gained increased capacity through this.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.4. Pre- and post-training surveys conducted among FO trainees to assess the understanding, impact and application of course content and key principles</p>	<p>Surveys were distributed before, and 3 months after, each course in year three. The surveys indicate 100% increased awareness as a result of the training (Annex 7.11)</p>	
<p>Activity 2.5. Produce awareness materials for CFUGs and disseminate throughout the country to support integration of ES and biodiversity in community forestry</p>	<p>Three regional workshops were held in Yr1 to raise awareness of the project and understand the current level of understanding. In total 93 individuals from 48 CFUGs representing 24 of the 75 districts, attended the workshops (Annex 7.7) Leaflets and magazine articles have been produced and distributed to c. 70</p>	

		district forest offices, CFUGs and CF agencies (Annex 7.13). The biodiversity supplement (Annex 7.14) is awaiting final Ministerial adoption but has already been distributed to those district forest offices working most closely with BCN.
<p><b>Output 3.</b> CFUGs in a minimum of 14 community forests have the understanding and capacity for inclusive planning, integration and monitoring of biodiversity and ES in their forests for combined and balanced livelihoods-resilience-conservation outcomes that benefit women and men; and have revised and adopted Operational Plans accordingly.</p>	<p><b>3a Workshops on biodiversity and ES values in CF, led by the targeted FOs and BCN staff, build relevant knowledge in 3 communities &amp; CFUGs by end of Yr2, and in all 14 target CFs by Q2 Yr3.</b></p>	In total, 15 workshops were held with 15 CFUGs at 10 sites, led by FOs and BCN. 6 biodiversity and ES assessments were carried out by end year 2, and all 15 completed by end of year 3. (see example revised OP (in Nepali): annex 7.22)
	<p><b>3b Participatory information gathering related to biodiversity and ES conservation and management carried out in at least 14 target CFs by Q1 of year 3. Interim targets – 3 by end of Q1 Y3, 6 by Yr3Q2, 14 by Yr3 Q4, ensuring gender inclusive participation.</b></p>	15 CFUG workshops were participatory. 49% representation of women (327/674 participants) and 152 from traditionally disadvantaged groups (see Table 1 above, Section 3)
	<p><b>3c Operational plans and monitoring regime drafted by 14 CFUGs (supported by project partners) and approved by DFO, by end of Year 4 Q1.</b></p>	All 15 CFUGs have revised their operational plans in accordance with the ES and biodiversity supplement, and these have been submitted to and approved by the relevant district forest offices. (see example revised OP (in Nepali): annex 7.22)
<p>Activity 3.1. Hold community level meetings for piloting the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in CFM</p>		Participatory meetings to assess integration of ecosystem services and biodiversity were held with 15 user groups at 10 sites. (table 1 in section 3 above)
<p>Activity 3.2. Through participatory process, prepare revised Operational Plans for 14 selected CFs considering the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation in sustainable livelihoods development and resilience</p>		Based on biodiversity and ecosystem service assessments completed under 3.1, 15 operational plans for 15 CFUGs were revised (e.g. Annex.7.22).
<p>Activity 3.3. Follow and support the process of approval of the revised OPs by the relevant government body</p>		All 15 revised OPs (e.g. annex 7.22) have been submitted to the relevant District Forest Office and approved. Supported by BCN.
<p>Activity 3.4 Support implementation of OPs and establishing of monitoring of biodiversity, ES and livelihoods outcomes</p>		Financial and technical support given by BCN to support implementation of biodiversity conservation actions in OPs by 15 CFUGs and continued monitoring of biodiversity, ES and livelihoods outcomes. Some support from matched funds to continue this work post-project. (See Annex 7.20).

<p><b>Output 4.</b> National biodiversity supplement to the CF guidelines (integrated with CF initiatives concerning REDD+ and EbA), published by DoF and in use, with high level of awareness of its existence and relevance among key CFM stakeholders and practitioners.</p>	<p>4a Content and format of Biodiversity Supplement to CF guidelines agreed by DoF, BCN, and FECOFUN by end of Q3, Year 2.</p>	<p>Two consultation and training workshops held with community forestry sector in Nov 2016, March 2017 following an Expert Consultation Workshop on "Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Community Forestry in Nepal" in March 2016 (Annex 7.16 for list of all meetings held during project lifetime). Format reviewed and supplement content agreed</p>
	<p>4b Biodiversity Supplement that supports integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services formally endorsed and adopted by the Department of Forests (by end Q2 year 3)</p>	<p>Biodiversity Supplement (BS) drafted by DoF, BCN and BirdLife, and tested with user groups. Feedback integrated where appropriate.</p> <p>Supplement shared for comment with c. 30 CF organisations in March 2017, and finalised based on feedback. (Final BS - see Annex 7.14).</p> <p>To integrate fully into the OP process DoF are advocating for formal recognition of the supplement in the CF OP Guidelines (Annex 7.15, endorsement letter from DoF submitted to MoFSC for approval).</p>
	<p>4c Supplement and supporting guidance available on DoF website and distributed to all DoF and FECOFUN District Offices by end of project.</p>	<p>Will be distributed to all CFUGs, all Forestry Offices when approved. Supplement recognised in NBSAP report (annex 7.23).</p> <p>The supplement has already been shared by BCN to CFUGs they work closely with.</p>
	<p>4d DoF integrates learning from the project into the CBD reporting process and preparation by end of Q1 year 4</p>	<p>BCN met with CBD focal point to introduce project in year 2, and asked to join CBD reporting and NBSAP review committees in 2018. As a result BCN have been asked to sit on the national NBSAP review committee and are using this position to actively promote the project's products.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1.</p> <p>Hold meetings with experts (including communications/educators) and DoF to agree content and format of biodiversity supplement</p>	<p>Consultative meetings held with CF practitioners and organisations in March 2016, November 2016, and March 2017. Technical Advisory Committee formed and meeting regularly to ensure relevance of Supplement to CF current guidelines, policy and context on the ground. (List of meetings Annex 7.16. Agendas can be seen in annexes of previous annual reports or by request).</p>	
<p>Activity 4.2.</p> <p>Design, write and produce biodiversity supplement and any accompanying materials (e.g. video, poster, leaflets) in appropriate formats</p>	<p>Final draft of Biodiversity Supplement completed and used by 15 CFUGs in their new OPs (Annex 7.14). Biodiversity supplement heavily informs training materials.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.3.</p> <p>Distribute materials through appropriate channels and conduct outreach activities (meetings, websites, local radio, CFM networks) to ensure wide awareness</p>	<p>Leaflets containing information about the project, our aims and progress so far, were published in Nepali and distributed to each of the c. 70 district forest offices (see Output 3 and Annexes 7.12 and 7.13).</p>	

<b>Output 5.</b> CFM stakeholders nationally and regionally aware of the lessons learned from the project.	<b>5a Project partners share lessons learned in at least 5 relevant national and regional forestry meetings by end Yr2 and 20 by Q4 Yr3.</b>	15 national, regional and international meetings have been organised to share lessons learned and disseminate materials developed during the project lifetime (see annex 7.16)
	<b>5b Lesson sharing event on integrating biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations into CF held with at least 10 leading national NGOs in attendance, by end Q4 Yr 3</b>	Dissemination and lesson sharing workshop held with 10 NGOs and 8 government departments (See annex 7.24)
	<b>5c Lesson-sharing event held with other National NGOs from the BirdLife Partnership by end of Yr3</b>	Workshop held 9 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> October 2017 in Singapore with c.20 BirdLife Partners in Asia. (Annex 7.19)
	<b>5d Project advocacy targets demonstrate increased engagement in CF biodiversity integration</b>	FOs completed 13 additional CFUG OPs in project lifetime (by trainees trained by the project). DoF Letter shows increased awareness by government on biodiversity and ES in CF
Activity 5.1. Organise national level awareness and lesson-sharing events at meetings of relevant government bodies and other key CFM stakeholders		15 national, regional and international meetings have been organised to share lessons learned and disseminate materials developed during the project lifetime (see annex 7.16)
Activity 5.2. Organise regional lesson-sharing workshop (associated with BirdLife Asia Region partnership meeting)		Successful workshop held 9 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> October 2017 in Singapore with c.20 BirdLife Partners in Asia.
Activity 5.3. Disseminate and share all project materials and lessons learned through appropriate channels (websites, networks etc.)		All final outputs, as well as meeting minutes, workshop reports have been shared on BCN website. ( <a href="http://www.birdlifenepal.org/projects/mainstreaming-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-into-community-forestry-in-nepal">http://www.birdlifenepal.org/projects/mainstreaming-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-into-community-forestry-in-nepal</a> )

### Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
<b>Training Measures</b>							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained						
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)						
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	473	Nepali		Biodiversity in community forestry	Nepali	
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification						
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	3					Training manual (biodiversity and ecosystem services in CF)  Biodiversity supplement (toolkit for use by communities)

							Training video
Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Title	Language	Comments/ Weblink if available
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	28			28 Community Forestry Operational Plans created/ revised to include biodiversity by project	Nepali	Yes- see table 1 above and example plan annex 7.22
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	1			Biodiversity supplement to CF development guidelines	English/Nepali	Supports communities to identify and record priority species in their CF
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	1			Community forestry in Nepal: measures for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and social well-being	Nepali	<i>Accepted for publication in: Nepal Journal of Science and Technology, Kathmandu</i>
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country						
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						

13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	17					
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	5					

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£3958	Motor bike and computers purchased by the project will stay with BCN in Nepal
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£28,500					

## Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	√
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	√
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	√
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	√
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	



13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	√
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	√
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	√
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

## Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Workshop Proceedings	Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Community Forestry in Nepal, 2016	Nepal	Nepal	Male	Bird Conservation Nepal	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org/media/uploads/files/1467269307-BCN-Proceedings-2016-for-Green-Colour-PDF.pdf">http://www.birdlife.org/media/uploads/files/1467269307-BCN-Proceedings-2016-for-Green-Colour-PDF.pdf</a>
Newsletter	Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Community Forestry in Nepal, Bird Conservation Nepal, 2017	Nepal	Nepal	Male	Bird Conservation Nepal	
Documentary	Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Community Forestry in Nepal, Bird Conservation Nepal, 2018	Nepal	Nepal	Male	Bird Conservation Nepal	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3turhnSA4tE&amp;t=170s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3turhnSA4tE&amp;t=170s</a>
Review paper	Community forestry in Nepal: measures for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and social well-being, Bhuvan Keshar Sharma, 2018	Nepal	Nepal	Male	Nepal Journal of Science and Technology, Kathmandu	Will be published by September, 2018
Policy implementation guidance	Biodiversity Supplement to the National Community Forestry Development Guidelines	Nepal	Nepal	Male	Department of Forests, Nepal	See Annex 7.14 (will be available publicly on final approval)

## Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

<b>Ref No</b>	<b>Darwin Project Ref: 22-018:</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into community forestry in Nepal</b>
<b>Project Leader Details</b>	
Name	Dr Nonie Coulthard
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader/ Adviser (Nov. 2016-May 2018) for BirdLife International (as Biodiversity and Livelihoods Programme Manager/ Adviser: BirdLife International Local Engagement and Empowerment Programme)
Address	BirdLife International
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 1</b>	
Name	Ms Ishana Thapa
Organisation	Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN)
Role within Darwin Project	Project Lead in Country
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 2</b>	
Name	Mr Thakur Bhandari
Organisation	The Federation of community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)
Role within Darwin Project	Civil society representative organisation
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 3</b>	
Name	Mr Prakash Lamsal
Organisation	Department of Forests (DoF)
Role within Darwin Project	Government focal point
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

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**Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	√
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.  See supplementary material here: <a href="https://www.dropbox.com/sh/3us0c1s446g189w/AADaWF9YoZ3x3cjDnbFoeGbNa?dl=0">https://www.dropbox.com/sh/3us0c1s446g189w/AADaWF9YoZ3x3cjDnbFoeGbNa?dl=0</a>	√
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	√
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	√
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	