

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-018
Project title	Succeeding with CITES: Sustainable and equitable Jatamansi trade from Nepal
Country/ies	Nepal
Lead organisation	TRAFFIC International
Partner institution(s)	ANSAB Nepal, Ministry of Forests and Environment, ProFound - Advisers In Development, University of Copenhagen, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, FairWild Foundation, IUCN SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group
Darwin grant value	GBP 319,649
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2018 – 31 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 – March 2020 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Anastasiya Timoshyna
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/jatamansi-trade-from-nepal/
Report author(s) and date	Anastasiya Timoshyna, Puspa Ghimire, Bishma Subedi, Jolanda van Hal, Rebecca Holmes, Emily King, Mark Watson, Carsten Smith-Hall 30 April 2020

1. Project summary

Wild-harvested medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) underpin Nepal's traditional medicine systems and provide a critical source of income for the rural poor. Over 300,000 Nepali households commercially harvest and trade MAPs.

One of Nepal's most commercially valuable and heavily exploited species is Jatamansi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*). Between 100-500 tonnes of Jatamansi rhizomes are traded annually for medicinal and cosmetic use. In nine districts, Jatamansi harvest provides at least 15,000 people with an average of 25% of their annual income. Local income potential is held back by low rates of value addition and lack of direct access to international markets, as well as being undercut by large scale illegal export of rhizomes to India.

Jatamansi populations are declining owing to overharvesting for export and habitat loss, putting both species and livelihoods at risk. Concern regarding these declines led to Jatamansi's inclusion in CITES Appendix II and IUCN classification as threatened. Nepal's Government has adopted various harvest and trade controls, including a ban on exports of unprocessed rhizomes. In 2017 the Government adopted an Act aimed at strengthening CITES implementation that unintentionally banned exports of all Appendix II listed species, including Jatamansi. With the consent from the Ministry of Law, the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC) presented a proposal to Parliament to amend the Act to allow Jatamansi trade. It has been adopted in the reporting period, and new guidelines (Regulations) were developed enabling trade to resume.

There are currently few economic incentives for sustainable sourcing, equitable benefit sharing, or CITES compliance. Although demand and price premiums for materials meeting sustainability, legality and social criteria are growing, manufacturers marketing sustainable products frequently misunderstand CITES requirements and perceive CITES species as risky. A more effective combination of market-oriented and CITES approaches is therefore needed to improve conservation and livelihood outcomes for trade in Jatamansi and other CITES/MAP species.

This project will facilitate the change in the legislative context of Nepal to enable sustainable and legal trade in CITES-listed species. It will deliver a locally-appropriate market-based model for sustainable and equitable Jatamansi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*) trade from Nepal, supporting CITES and CBD commitments and addressing the combined threats to local incomes and healthcare of biodiversity loss, habitat degradation and declining access to natural resources linked to overharvest of medicinal species.

The project sites are located in one municipality and two rural municipalities of Mugu and Jumla districts of Karnali Province of Nepal (

Figure 1). The project site covers a temperate ecological zone ranging from 2,500m to 4,700m. The total area of the project sites is 340,165 ha, comprised of Patarasi rural municipality (81,407 ha), Mugum Karmarong rural municipality (210,691 ha) and Chhayanath Rara municipality (48,067 ha). Forested area represents nearly 35% of Patarasi rural municipality, about 20% of Mugum Karmarong rural municipality and 66% of the Chhayanath Rara municipality (DFRS, 2017).

A total of eight community forest user groups (CFUGs) managing 10,088 ha of forest area have been selected for the project. Figure 1 shows the project districts and municipalities and the Table 1 presents the detail of the selected CFUGs.

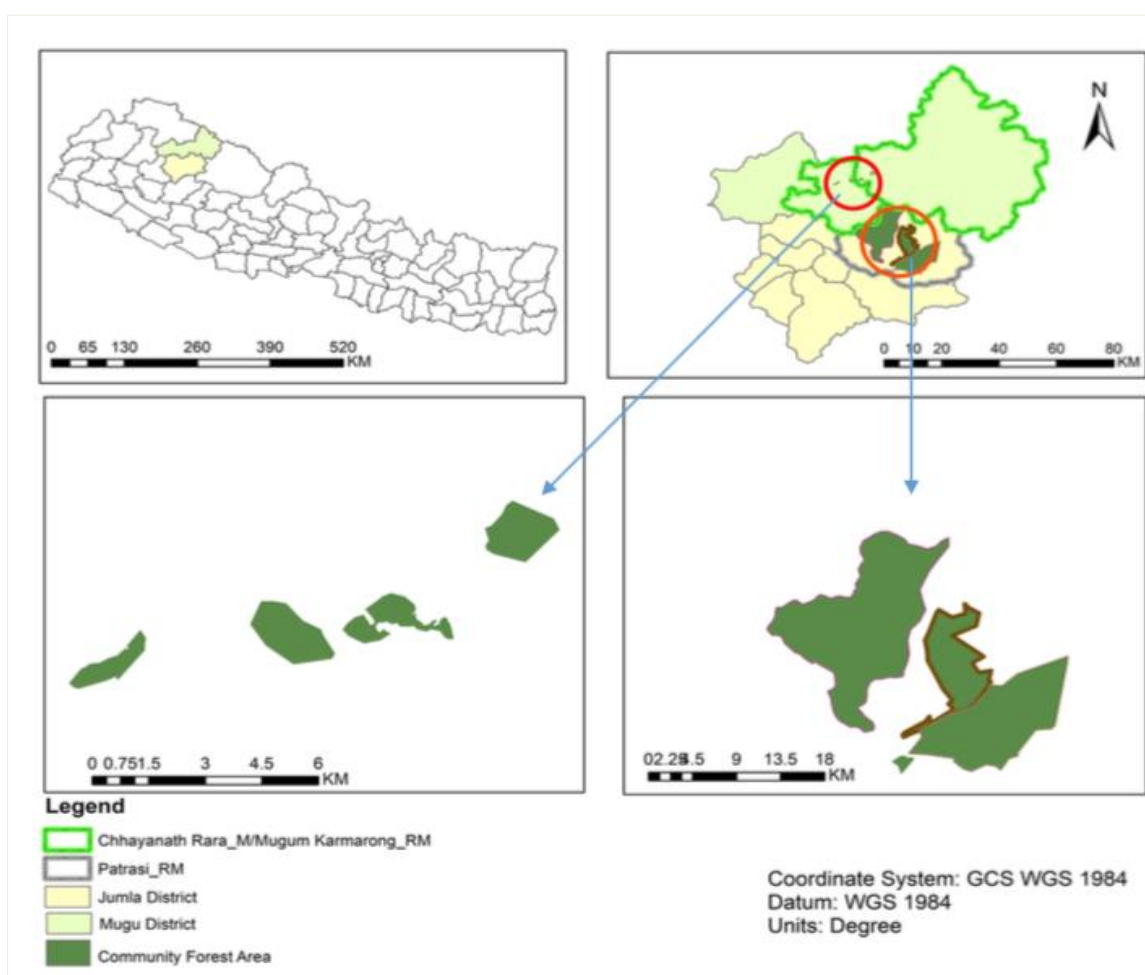


Figure 1. Map of the project sites in Nepal

Table 1 Details of the project target CFUGs

SN	Name of CFUG	District	Address	Forest Area (Ha)	Jatamansi distribution area (Ha)	No. of Households
1	Baghjale	Jumla	Patarasi-4	3,189	781	352
2	Phurkisallo	Jumla	Patarasi-2	2,625	657	244

3	Lamteli	Jumla	Patarasi-1,2	2,850	613	308
4	Bhaleni	Jumla	Patarasi-1	406	31	212
5	Ramphabaireni	Mugu	Chhayanath Rara-13	193	50	73
6	Syangmari Thakcha	Mugu	Mugum Karmarong-7	492	134	105
7	Chuchyan Rata Salla	Mugu	Mugum Karmarong-9	174	55	81
8	Rajthanka	Mugu	Chhayanath Rara-13	159	71	99
Total				10,088	2,392	1,474

2. Project partnerships

The project brings together both Nepali and international organizations with expertise in conservation, botany, wildlife trade, community and value-chain development and market access. These organizations combine the necessary reach to deliver field-level activities, international best-practice and the potential to disseminate the project through relevant policy, industry and research forums.

In the Y2 of the project, TRAFFIC International (lead partners) continued a contractual partnership with ANSAB Nepal, ProFound - Advisers In Development, University of Copenhagen, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and the IUCN SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group. Collaboration with the FairWild Foundation was also ongoing.

Monthly virtual meeting were held to allow project partners to provide updates on the workplan (with a minimum of TRAFFIC, ANSAB and ProFound on the calls). TRAFFIC also supported regular individual one-to-one partner communications, via virtual calls. This provided the background for a robust monitoring and evaluation approach.

In April 2019, ANSAB Nepal's M&E specialist attended the FairWild Forum in Budapest, Hungary, supported by the project, with side-discussions around the implementation of the project.

In February 2020, a meeting was organised at the BioFach trade fair in Nuremberg, Germany between TRAFFIC, buyer companies in the European market, ProFound, and Himalayan Bio Trade Pvt. Ltd. (one of the beneficiary producer organizations) to discuss project progress and implementation of Y3 activities, including prioritising the implementation of the FairWild pre-audit (October 2019) report.

Within Nepal, ANSAB Nepal is the implementing partner and leads on the implementation of all activities. They also engage directly with the main government project partner, the Ministry of Forests and Environment (formerly known as Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation). Within the Ministry, the Department of Plant Resources and Department of Forests and Soil Conservation have been on board and engaged since the project inception. The Ministry of Forests and Environment has been actively involved in project activities focused on amendment of the CITES Act amendment and development of the Nepal CITES Regulations to implement CITES Act.

Private sector institutions such as Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association (NEHHPA), Jadibuti Association of Nepal (JABAN) and the Herbal Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (HEAN) have been involved in policy and trade related discussions organized by the project.

At the project site level, the local municipalities, Divisional Forest Offices, local chapter of FECOFUN and traders' associations are actively involved in the project.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

The project progress has overall been as planned in the project timetable, although completion of some activities was delayed to the next reporting period due to complexity in data collection (Activity 1.1) and related activities under Output 3.

Project agreements were secured with partners for Y2 (**Activity 0.1/0.5**). Staff changes in the ProFound, ANSAB and TRAFFIC teams were approved via the change request process (**Activity 0.2**). The monthly project coordination calls continued, focussing on the project activities planning and the project delivery (**Activity 0.5**).

The development of the overview of Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal (**Activity 1.1**) has been advanced, with the draft available. Meanwhile, Jatamansi international trade data analysis was included in the [CITES CoP18 document](#) (SD01), focusing on the potential of the voluntary certification to support CITES implementation. A follow-up article in TRAFFIC Bulletin was published (SD02). Initial elements of the Jatamansi trade assessment were included in Economic Botany journal article published in the reporting period (SD03). The overview document was also amended to improve the output, anticipated to be finalized

and printed in a peer-reviewed journal in the next reporting period. This manuscript combines market data and ecology data in a novel approach to estimate the sustainability of trade and inform conservation policies. While this activity is as such delayed against the timeline of the project, the outcome will be a significant paper feeding to both the update of the IUCN Red List assessment for the species (Activity 3.1), and to inform CITES Parties (Output 5). For example, it will allow the first robust estimation of annual sustainable harvests at the district level and thus an assessment of the recent national quotas for jatamansi harvests in Nepal.

Jatamansi producing companies were prioritized already in Y1 (**Activity 1.3**): in-depth questionnaires mapping the gaps and strength of companies in relation to implementing sustainable sourcing practices and international marketing efforts were completed for five out of six companies (SD04, SD44), forming the basis of the sectoral and producer enterprises gap analysis (**Activity 1.2**). Additional key information was obtained from the FairWild pre-audit in October 2019 (see below).

To support the development of the common Jatamansi value chain strategy and action plans for producer enterprises (**Activity 1.4**), ANSAB and ProFound jointly organized a half-day workshop on "[Building a Marketing Strategy for Jatamansi](#)" for producer companies involved in the essential oil business in January 2020 in Kathmandu. A total of 14 participants participated in the workshop, with 8 from producer companies and their industry association. A detailed list of participants is available (SD05). During this workshop (SD06), the facilitators shared a progress update of the Jatamansi project, market information for essential oils (with a focus on Europe), guidelines on how to develop an export marketing strategy and the findings of the pre-audit that was conducted in the project sites Jumla and Mugu in November 2019.

Beyond the workshop, one to one meetings (virtual or face-to-face) were organized with the target producer enterprises, including with Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extract Pvt. Ltd, Annapurna Aroma Pvt. Ltd., Himalayan Bio-Trade Pvt. Ltd. and H-Plant Pvt. Ltd, to clarify the export marketing objectives and strategy of each company. In these meetings, the companies expressed their concerns about the sustainability of trade due to the legal hurdles, both domestic and international, but they were equally enthusiastic to be involved and exploring remunerative markets.

The household (HH) baseline survey was finalized (SD07) focusing on the eight participating community forest user groups (CFUGs) (**Activity 1.5**). The survey assessed the socio-demographic characteristics and economic status of target Jatamansi harvesting households, market and supply chain of the high value NTFPs/MAPs and the relationship with forest resource use and management. Over 300 HHs were included in survey (over 20% of total 1,474 households). Methods included surveys with semi-structured questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The results demonstrate that Jatamansi harvesting, collection and trade provides crucial employment opportunities and important income to the local people, especially to disadvantaged groups, such as poor and marginalized households. The baseline survey estimated that over 1,400 HHs in both project sites are actively engaged in the harvesting of Jatamansi which contributes on average 20-25% of their annual income. Harvesting is driven by market demand and the time available for harvesting. There is a clear need for strengthening sustainable harvesting practices, with populations facing multiple threats, including forest fire, uncontrolled grazing in pasture lands, premature and over-harvesting. There is inadequate information on unsustainable production and annual allowable harvest volumes, contributing to over-harvesting of Jatamansi and other high value NTFPs/MAPs. Whenever market demand and price increase, there is the potential for premature and over-harvesting to become common practice if CFUGs do not monitor adequately.

Based on the training needs assessment, the project team designed training materials (SD08) and a strategy for the Training of Trainers (ToT) on *FairWild Certification, Sustainable Forest Management, Harvesting and Value Addition complying with the FairWild Standard* (**Activity 1.6**). A four-day ToT session was then organized (**Activity 1.7**) in June-July 2019 to build the capacity of project staff, staff of local forestry offices, local forestry graduates, local stakeholders working on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. 16 CFUG members, as well as divisional forest offices and local partners, ANSAB field staff and local-level forestry graduates were trained in FairWild certification and on how to fill the existing gaps in the current operation plans of CFUGs (the list of participants is available at SD09, and detailed session plan in SD10). Following ToT, [six participants have become trainers](#)/local resource persons (LRPs) (**Activity 1.8**) (see SD11). Since the ToT, **950 Jatamansi harvesters (544 male and 406 female) were trained on sustainable harvesting practices of Jatamansi** and FW certification, ~40% of these participants were women (list of participants – SD12). The scope of training included harvesting and post-harvesting methods, storage, processing and marketing of Jatamansi. The trainings included theoretical sessions, group work and discussions.

The project supported the repair of the processing unit (**Activity 1.9**) of the "Chancharihalna Jadibuti processing enterprise" in Furkisalla CFUG (Jumla), leading to the resumption of production after closure for some years, with trial distillation successfully completed. Five CFUG members were trained on handling and processing, and will assume this role (SD45). The upgraded processing enterprise was formally inaugurated by the high-level official of the Karnali province ([press-release](#) SD11).

The activities around Nepal's CITES Act were the main policy interventions in the reporting period, while the overall policies gap analysis (SD13) have been completed as well, identifying further, longer-term options for interventions (**Activity 2.1**). Plans are developed on designing follow-up steps, including to draft the policy briefing for decision-makers. The project provided support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in both the amendment of CITES Act and the formulation of Nepal's CITES Regulation 2019 (which is implementing the Act, SD14), effective from December 16, 2019 (**Activity 2.2**). In the absence of the CITES regulation, the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation (Management Authority for flora) was not able to issue export permits for the last three years. Exporters had been lobbying for the approval of CITES Regulation for a few months. Formulation and approval of the regulation was slow to progress. The project was instrumental in the regulation development process, where technical and financial support was provided to organize meetings, write-shop and workshop (**Activity 2.3**). Subsequent to the approval of CITES Regulation 2019, the government issued a notice to the traders of CITES species to submit their formal application to obtain export permits.

Beyond Nepal's legislation concerning Jatamansi, CITES CoP18 and subsequent Standing Committee meeting established a zero quota for exports of Jatamansi from Nepal. The Nepali CITES MA was requested to provide a conservative quota for 2019, after the less conservative quota (as submitted to [CITES Standing Committee](#) by the Nepali government) was rejected. With the continuous technical advice to the CITES MA by project partners while responding to CITES secretariat, the 2019 quota for *N. grandiflora* export was approved in February 2020. The annual quota for 2019 is 382.4 metric tonnes of Jatamansi rhizomes (SD15).

The collation of up-to-date information about the conservation status of Jatamansi is ongoing (**Activity 3.1**), linked to activities **1.1**, **3.4** and **3.5**. A recent scientific [article](#) co-authored by a project partner identified Jatamansi as the most 'vulnerable' among species traded from Nepal. To assist the project, a [parallel initiative](#) by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) recently supported two botanists from Nepal in completing IUCN Red List assessment training. While they will focus on completing assessments for trees, they will also assist the project by working on re-assessment of the status of Jatamansi by the project end. Information from the project's resource inventories will also feed into the data points, observation on population declines, etc.

The plant profiles have been completed by RBGE and local partners in Nepal (SD 16) (**Activity 3.2**). These are important to help identify the species concerned and provide useful, reliable information on threat status, distribution and altitude range, flowering and fruiting times, and uses. The plant profiles are based on authenticated data, primarily herbarium specimens and validated observation records. These are freely available on www.floraofnepal.org/data. The profiles are customizable, and can be extended to include other data points throughout and beyond the project lifetime.

The situation analysis has been completed and reported in the previous period (**Activity 3.3**). The resource assessment of target sites has been completed in the reporting period (**Activity 3.4**). The resource inventory was carried out based on standard NTFP guidelines (SD17) developed by the Government of Nepal 2012 and the NTFP inventory guideline of ANSAB 2010 (SD18). The resources inventory (SD19) includes the information on the effective area, density and frequency of mature plants; regeneration of plants per hectare, growing stock of Jatamansi, total stock and the calculation of annual allowable harvest (sustainable harvest amount) of Jatamansi and its associated species. Both primary and secondary data were collected during the resource inventory, utilizing participatory rural appraisal tools, such as participatory resource mapping, focus group discussion, key informant interviews and meetings with executive committee of community forests. Relevant literature was also reviewed.

The potential habitat of Jatamansi was delineated using participatory resources mapping, as well as Google maps and Arc GIS tools. During the resources inventory, four resource inventory teams were formed (two each for Jumla and Mugu district), each team consisting of five persons including one lead forest technician, one trained Local Resource Person (LRP) and three community forest members with different roles and responsibilities. Before initiating the inventory in the field, the project team conducted meetings and participatory resources mapping. Two district level meetings with key stakeholders were organized with the objective of identifying potential habitat for the species, including aspect, elevation and optimum production range. Stakeholders included the divisional forest offices, FECOFUN district chapters, district and local level NTFPs traders, local NGOs and the LRPs. The list of participants of district level meetings are available in SD20 and SD21.

To verify the information collected during the district level meeting, eight participatory resources mapping and focus group discussions were organized at CFUGs level. These meetings were attended by 33 participants in Jumla and 29 participants in Mugu (SD22 and SD23).

The assessment quantified a total of 2,392.1 ha of forest and meadow as an effective habitat for Jatamansi in the project area, of which 2,081.3 ha (1,574 ha in dense strata and 507.3 ha in sparse) was shared by four CFUGs of Jumla and 316.4 ha (257.4 ha in dense and 59.0 ha in sparse) was shared by four CFUGs of Mugu district.

In four community forests of Jumla, the total growing stock of Jatamansi dry rhizomes biomass was found to be 295 ton and the annual allowable harvest amount has been calculated as 117.9 ton of rhizomes. In four community forests of Mugu, the total growing stock was 51.4 ton of dry rhizomes biomass and annual allowable harvest amount has been calculated as 20.5 ton. The resources inventory also calculated the annual allowable harvest of the associated species: Atis (*Delphinium himalayai*), Banlasun (*Fritillaria cirrhosa*), Kutki (*Neopicrorhiza scrophulariflora*), Panchaule (*Dactylorhiza hatagirea*), and Setochini (*Polygonatum chhiriifolium*). The process, method and findings have been presented in the inventory report.

The project team reviewed the status of the eight community forest operational plans (CFOPs) (see SD24) (**Activity 3.5**). Following the completion of the resources inventory in the reporting period, the revision process of the forest management plans has been carried out. As the validity date of Baghjale CFUG of Jumla expired, the project team facilitated writing a new management plan for the next 5-year phase (SD25). For the 7 other CFUGs, an annex was added to each management plan with the provision of harvesting quantity and extra socio-economic and environmental measures as per the FairWild standard (SD26). All the management plans are undergoing the approval process with Division Forest Offices of the respective districts. In each of the CFUGs, two informal meetings were organized: one before writing the management plan and one after the preparation of the draft plan for community validation. A total of 14 participants in Jumla and 15 participants in Mugu were present in those meetings (see SD26 and SD27 for the list of participants in Jumla and Mugu districts respectively). To start documenting the implementation of the management plan recommendations (**Activity 3.6**), the team organized a pre-audit against the FairWild Standard. See the description of the assessment below under **Activity 4.7**.

In order to properly document the ongoing harvest, the project developed a harvester registration system that includes the name, age, sex, ethnicity, address, average harvest quantity, distance to collection site and years of experience in Jatamansi harvesting for harvesters in the target CFUGs (**Activity 4.1**). At least one member from each household involved in Jatamansi harvesting had been registered at the time of writing (SD28). Each project CFUG now has a harvester database, which they maintain. After developing the registration system, the CFUGs have already started discussions on coordinating the harvesting season to ensure sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi and other MAPs. **Activity 4.2** is tightly linked to the completion of 1.4, and will further advance in the next period.

The gap analysis of the priority producer companies have been completed (SD4), which resulted in identifying both opportunities and obstacles for the Jatamansi value chain. Together with the priority producer organisations, the marketing strategy for the sector will be further developed. Direct follow-up with companies in consumer markets was supported (**Activity 4.3**), including through group calls, one to one meetings and meetings at the BioFach trade fair to ensure continued interest and commitment of companies in purchasing FairWild certified Jatamansi. Moreover, at least one priority producer organisation has been in contact with the identified companies themselves.

Activity 4.4 has been completed, with dissemination of materials is ongoing. 1,000 copies of the FairWild Standard and Performance indicators in Nepali were distributed to the relevant government bodies, FECOFUN chapters, local CFUGs, Producers enterprises, JABAN chapters, local traders and local forestry graduates. The publication of FairWild Standard and Performance Indicators in Nepalese was also promoted [on the FairWild website](#). It can be downloaded on FairWild Resources page ([here](#) and [here](#)). A boost in the FairWild capacity for the key project implementing partner in Nepal – ANSAB – was delivered through the participation in the [FairWild Forum](#) in Hungary in April 2019 (**Activity 4.5**, see SD46). This was further supported through consultancy and relevant capacity-building from an experienced FairWild auditor (Activities 4.6 and 4.8).

Activities were supported to develop [FairWild auditing capacity](#) in Nepal (**Activity 4.6**), with a training course delivered in October 2019 (SD30). This was attended by 7 participants from different organizations including CERES (certification body based in Germany, and FairWild accredited certification body), FECOFUN central level, FAO Nepal and ANSAB (SD31). Additionally, two producer company representatives participated the introductory session of the training. The course involved a mixture of presentations and classroom exercises, and the participants got the opportunity to apply knowledge in the field through practical exercises. At the end, all seven potential auditors participated the FairWild auditor competence exam that was taken in the prescribed format of the FairWild Foundation. The participation fee of the training was subsidized by the project. This training helped equip participants with the tools, knowledge and skills needed to verify sustainable wild collection practices against the FairWild Standard, an internationally recognized framework for the sustainable harvest and fair trade in wild-collected plants, fungi and lichen. The training was facilitated by Dr. Wolfgang Kathe, FairWild-approved auditor and trainer. At the end of the training the recommendations were developed for the FairWild Foundation (SD30) which is the entity to approve auditors. Follow-up activities will take place in the next reporting period, in preparation to the certification audit.

In conjunction with the auditor training, a consultant undertook a FairWild pre-audit of Himalayan BioTrade Pvt. Ltd and the CFUGs, to prepare the company for the FairWild audit in 2020 (**Activity 4.7 and Activity 4.8**). The pre-audit assessment was carried out in the Jatamansi harvesting sites of Jumla and Mugu districts of Nepal in October 2019 (SD32). During the assessment, the consultant auditor Dr. Wolfgang

Kathe and ANSAB team visited the sites and conducted meetings with CFUG members, harvesters and processors. The auditor reviewed the management plans and documentation processes at CFUG, local enterprise and producer company level and identified the gaps that need to be addressed.

In Jumla, 10 participants participated in field verification in Lamteli CF. After the field verification, a meeting with CF executive members, Jatamansi harvesters, and forest users of Lamteli, Bhaleni, Phurkisalla and Baghjale CFUGs was organized, where the auditor carried out a detailed audit assessment through interviews, document verification and discussions. A total of 16 participants were present in the pre-audit meeting (see SD33 and 34 for list of participants of pre-audit assessment meetings in Jumla and Mugu). After the field verification and group meeting, the pre-audit team visited the local processing site / distillery located at Phurkisalla CFUG of Jumla and held a discussion and verification with the management committee of the processing unit. Finally, the auditor provided some key suggestions and basic prerequisites for achieving the FairWild certification (SD35).

The main reflections of the auditor were: i) ecological criteria and indicators of the standard are well advanced; ii) project partners were well trained in the FairWild standard and generally have a good idea about what will be required by FairWild; and iii) trainings on FairWild certification standard, Jatamansi good collection practices and sustainable forest management are mostly adequately documented at the field level. A few specific gaps at CFUGs and processors levels were also identified. The auditor suggested a list of activities to be accomplished before the audit in the next season. The debriefing of the FairWild pre-audit was done with ANSAB and HBTL persons on-route to Nepalgunj on 21st Oct 2019. The details (process, method, major finding and road map) of the pre-audit have been provided in the pre-audit assessment report. As per the Auditor's recommendation from pre-audit assessment, ANSAB has developed a detailed plan of action.

As a part of audit-preparation, ANSAB has developed two training manuals in Nepali language, namely i) good collection practices of Jatamansi (SD36); and ii) occupational health and safety measures and safe working environment for the workers. Both are printed and ready to distribute to the CFUGs (SD37). Similarly, the project has recruited a consultant for the "*Development of guideline and a training manual on the implementation of Social, Fair Trade and Traceability requirements of the FairWild Standard*". The consultant has developed the draft guidelines and training manual, which are under review process. Based on these three manuals, further trainings will be organized at CFUGs level as part of the audit preparation. As recommended by the auditor, the project has also developed a process and method of resource inventory (a step-by-step guide) and developed maps of the Jatamansi harvesting sites, included in the resources inventory report (SD19).

Other companies received FairWild capacity-building in FairWild certification through training and participation in workshops (Activity 4.9). The events where the companies received training in this reporting period included: a marketing strategy workshop in January 2020 (SD05); a session on FairWild certification, with the participation of five processing companies and their industry association (NEHHPA); and presentation of the FairWild certification standard and Jatamansi project to the companies attending BioFach 2020 trade fair by ANSAB in a pre-BioFach workshop that in Kathmandu in January, 2020. There was also general discussion on FairWild certification standard in the first half of the day 1 of auditor's training. Two company representatives (HBTL and Annapurna Aroma) attended the training. Other Jatamansi producers will be part of further trainings (**Activity 4.7, Activity 4.9 and Activity 4.10**). Activities are supported to promote the project experiences to date to stakeholders in Nepal and globally (**Activity 4.11**).

There was an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi case-study at the CITES arena during CoP18 (**Activity 5.1**). ANSAB liaised with the Nepali CITES MA for preparations. Upon the request from the Government of Nepal, a Jatamansi profile was developed and distributed at CITES CoP18, alongside the project flyer (see SD38 and SD39). There has been an overall increase in recognition of the importance of [medicinal and aromatic plant trade in the CITES context](#) with the new decision adopted by CoP18, which touches directly on Jatamansi trade regulations (SD40). Project implementation was also highlighted at the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China, in a presentation by the project lead in the context of support to the implementation of CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (SD41). The project was highlighted at the BioFach 2020, showcasing the project and making the case for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredients, including in a TRAFFIC-led event on *Organic & Wild: a topic under the radar. Why should we care and what are the solutions?* (SD42) (**Activity 5.2**).

Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany and GIZ to establish a common aim for influencing investment strategy into sustainable development of the sector (**Activity 5.3**). The progress of the project was shared with the participants of a pre-BioFach IPD workshop in Kathmandu. IPD agreed on the necessity of the development of the Jatamansi sector in Nepal.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1:	Harvest management, value addition, negotiation and other knowledge, tools and skills produced and used by primary producers at project sites and by local enterprises.		
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2020	Source of evidence
<p><i>Indicator 1.1</i> Project research results, resources and methodologies are developed; relevant stakeholders, including producer enterprises, harvesters, local forestry agencies, commit to using and implementing these by March 2019</p>	<p>Initial commitments secured both from Nepalese producer enterprises and European buyers</p>	<p>The baseline methodology has been established, and the survey have been completed (see Activity 1.5). Divisional Forest Offices and Department of Forests and Soil Conservation are interested in the results of the baseline; these will be shared after final editing of the report.</p> <p>The enterprise gap analysis has been completed for 5 producer companies: 3 are based in Kathmandu and 2 outside Kathmandu.</p> <p>Commitment has been secured from the four target producer enterprises in Nepal to implement project activities and they are already involved in various project activities, including training and meetings (see under Activity 1.3). Similarly, the consent and interest in collaborating with the project team on activities was secured with harvesters and local forestry agencies and they are directly involved in the activities in the project districts (see as reported e.g. under Activity 3.4). Commitments from European buyers have been further discussed at BioFach trade fair, where all buyers involved received samples of Jatamansi oil.</p>	<p>SD07</p> <p>SD04</p> <p>SD44</p>
<p><i>Indicator 1.2</i> Project-tailored training tools and training strategy are developed (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) by July 2019 in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management</p>	<p>FairWild generic training materials are available; in need of tailoring for specific producer enterprises' needs</p>	<p>Based on the training needs assessment, the project team designed training methods and strategies and developed training materials for the Training of Trainers (ToT) on FairWild Certification, Sustainable Forest Management, Harvesting and Value Addition, complying with the FairWild Standard (Activity 1.6). Built capacity of 16 participants including project staff, staff of local forestry offices, local forestry graduates, local stakeholders working on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation through a four-day ToT (Activity 1.7). Following the ToT, six participants have become trainers/local resource persons (LRPs) for further training at group level.</p> <p>The surveys and preliminary meetings within the project provided an input to identify the appropriate elements of the training materials for harvesters and producer enterprises to roll-out in future periods (see more under Activity 1.6). The materials that will be used for the <i>harvesters' training</i> include the toolkit on Participatory Inventory of Non-Timber Forest Products; and a booklet on Sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi, documents produced by DoFSC such as Community Forest inventory NTFP inventory guideline.</p> <p>To train the <i>producer enterprises</i> three documents developed by ANSAB were taken as the main reference: i) Enterprise Development Manual; ii) Business Planning for Community Based Natural Product Enterprises; and iii) Entrepreneurship Development of Natural Resources Dependent Communities. In both the cases, FairWild Standards and performance indicators have been referred to. The ANSAB Research, Planning and Communications Manager participated in a capacity-building FairWild Forum in April 2019, to integrate the knowledge obtained into the training programme.</p> <p>Further refinement and development of additional training materials was initiated in an adaptive management approach following the pre-audit visit of an external consultant to Jatamansi harvesting areas in October 2019. Based on the detailed feedback obtained, additional materials have been developed, with the focus on implementing social and fair trade requirements of the FairWild Standard and on product traceability. These will be delivered to CFUGs in year 3 of the project.</p>	<p>Links to the materials in the section above 3.1</p> <p>SD08</p> <p>SD09</p> <p>SD11</p>
<p><i>Indicator 1.3</i></p> <p>By March 2021, knowledge and skills of up to 2,000 Jatamansi wild-harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), through the participating producing enterprises built through training of trainers' sessions and other capacity-building events</p>	<p>No specific FairWild training; level of baseline knowledge and skills to be captured in developing the training strategy</p>	<p>Following the ToT, 950 Jatamansi harvesters have received training in Y2 of the project, with their knowledge and skills improved on sustainable harvesting practices of Jatamansi and FW certification, where about 40% of participants were women.</p> <p>Training was delivered to 128 harvesters (and harvesters' households) in Y1; in Y2 the total combined number is 1,078 Jatamansi wild-harvesters, and harvesters' households. Out of the total number, 464 (or 43%) were women.</p> <p>The participants gained knowledge and skills on post-harvesting methods, storage, processing and marketing of Jatamansi considering FairWild certification through the training (Activity 1.8).</p> <p>Further trainings at the CFUGs level have been planned for the next reporting period (project year 3). Based on the recommendations of</p>	<p>SD12</p> <p>SD32</p>

		the Pre-audit assessment, modifications to the training content have been made (see under Indicator 1.2).	
Output 2:	The legislation in Nepal regulating trade in Jatamansi and other CITES Appendix II-listed species is clarified and modified as necessary to enable sustainable trade		
<i>Indicator 2.1</i> By March 2020, Nepal's CITES Act is amended to enable legal and sustainable trade in CITES Appendix II listed species, including Jatamansi.	(NEW) baseline: CITES species trade ban is in place	<p>Nepal's CITES Act has been successfully amended to enable legal and sustainable trade in CITES Appendix II species, including Jatamansi. The Regulations implementing the Act have also been completed, with technical support from the project. Continuous support is provided to ensure the Jatamansi quota-setting, required by the CITES Standing Committee, is based on the best available scientific information on species distribution and harvesting/trade impacts that the project supports gathering.</p> <p>The activities around Nepal's CITES Act and Regulations were the main policy interventions in the reporting period, while the overall policies gap analysis have been completed as well, identifying further, longer-term options for interventions (Activity 2.1). Plans are developed on designing follow-up steps, including drafting a policy briefing for decision-makers. The project provided technical support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in the amendment of CITES Act and technical and financial support in the formulation of Nepal's CITES Regulation 2019 (which is implementing the Act, effective from December 16, 2019 (Activity 2.2)). In the absence of CITES regulation, the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation (Management Authority for flora) was not able to issue export permits for the last three years. Exporters had been pushing for approval of CITES Regulation for a few months. The formulation and approval of the regulation was a lengthy process. The project was instrumental in the regulation development process, providing technical and financial support to organize meetings, write-shop and workshop (Activity 2.3). After the approval of CITES Regulation 2019, the government has already issued a notice to the traders of CITES species to submit their formal application to obtain export permits.</p> <p>Beyond Nepal's legislation concerning Jatamansi, CITES CoP18 and subsequent Standing Committee meeting had established a zero quota for exports of Jatamansi from Nepal, and the Nepali CITES MA was requested to provide a conservative quota for 2019. With the continuous technical advice to the Nepali CITES MA by project partners while responding to CITES secretariat, the 2019 quota for <i>N. grandiflora</i> export has been approved (in February 2020). This annual quota is for 382.4 metric ton of Jatamansi rhizomes.</p>	SD14 SD13 SD15
Output 3:	Species and area sustainable management plans for Jatamansi conservation, harvest, use and trade produced and implemented at the project harvest sites		
<i>Indicator 3.1</i> Up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi and other priority medicinal plants (CITES-listed in particular) is compiled and integrated into the project actions by March 2019.	Baseline: the global assessment against IUCN Red List criteria was published in 2016, assessing <i>N. grandiflora</i> as Critically Endangered (CR); however detailed evidence base seem to primarily rely on India populations, approximated to global range; other priority medicinal plants are not assessed	<p>Project partners have advanced the work to consolidate the up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi. This information is presented in a range project documents, including resource inventories, updates to the operational management plans of CFUGs, and all relevant training materials and session concerning sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi.</p> <p>The information on the international trade in Jatamansi has been included in the documents for CITES CoP18, including in the relevant items (on Medicinal and aromatic plants trade) regarding the potential of the certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES requirements for Appendix-II list medicinal and aromatic plants.</p> <p>In terms of the formal update to the current IUCN Red List assessment, the information has been collated (through Flora of Nepal), to initiate the draft update in Y3 of the project, based on the most up-to-date and accurate data from Nepal (project sites and beyond). This element of activities is implemented in parallel with the delivery of Activity 1.1 (as well as activities under the Output 3, focussing on the field implementation).</p>	SD1, SD2, SD3 SD16
<i>Indicator 3.2</i> Jatamansi species and area management plans are developed for target project areas by March 2020, and integrated in community forest management plans, recognized and applied by appropriate local government forestry agencies, harvesters and producer enterprises	Baseline: there are community forest management plans, but these do not include details of Jatamansi stock or annual allowable harvest and do not provide for monitoring sustainability	<p>Eight forest management plans (corresponding to the number of target CFUGs, linked to their operational plans) have been drafted (1) or updated based on existing plans (7) in project Y2. All the management plans are under the approval process of Division Forest Offices of the project districts.</p> <p>The situation analysis has been completed and reported in the previous reporting period (Activity 3.3). The resource inventory of Jatamansi and its associated species in 8 CFUGs in the project districts was accomplished in December 2019. The resource inventory includes the information on effective area, density and frequency of mature plants, regeneration of plant per hectare, growing stock of Jatamansi, total stock and the annual allowable harvest (sustainable harvest amount) of Jatamansi and its associated species (Activity 3.4). After completion of the resources inventory, the revision</p>	SD25 SD26 SD19

		process of the forest management plans has been carried out. As the validity date of The project team facilitated the writing of a new 5 year management plan for Baghjale CFUG, addition of an annex to the management plan of the other 7 CFUGs with harvesting quantity and extra socio-economic and environmental measures, as per the FairWild standards. All the management plans are undergoing the approval process of Division Forest Offices of the project districts (Activity 3.5).	
<i>Indicator 3.3</i> The sustainability (harvesting time, methods and appropriate tools) of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites improved by March 2021	(NEW) baseline: to be established by the resource inventories and activities under 1.2 and 1.3	The baseline of the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites have effectively been established by a combination of resource inventories and a pre-audit assessment against the FairWild Standard requirements (by the end of 2019). The recommendations on the improvement of practices are integrated into the training materials delivered to harvesters and the management plans. The change in practices will be monitored through a combination of a third-party audit (certification) planned for 2020 harvesting season and ongoing monitoring (by CFUG) against the updated management plans. As a practice, the Divisional Forest Offices (DFOs) conduct a joint monitoring (DFO, FECOFUN, Local Government) of CFUGs, where the DFO looks on the progress made on the targeted forest management activities as per their forest management plan and identify the gap on the capacity need and governance and provide required support to fulfil the gaps. Likewise the local government has a right of monitoring of CFUGs for their resource sustainability. A pre-audit assessment has been carried out in the Jatamansi harvesting sites through on-site visits, interaction with collectors and review of management plans and documentation process (such as harvestors registry system, NTFPs collection permits, slips of royalty payments and other relevant documents at CFUG level); gaps that needed to be addressed were identified (Activity 3.6). To address the gaps identified in pre-audit assessment, the project team have already developed three training documents namely i) Good collection practices of Jatamansi; ii) Occupational health and safety measures and safe working environment for workers; and iii) "a guideline and a training manual on the implementation of Social, Fair Trade and Traceability requirements of the FairWild" (under finalization). FairWild Standard and guidance documents best practices have been used to ensure the necessary safeguards of the project activities.	SD19 SD32 SD36 SD37
Output 4:	Roadmap for achieving third-party certification of sustainable harvest and equitable benefit sharing for trade in wild-harvested Jatamansi and other CITES-listed species demonstrated at in at least two districts and endorsed more widely in Nepal		
<i>Indicator 4.1</i> Availability and buy-in (by industry, harvester representatives, government agencies) of FairWild certification tools in Nepali, with specific guidance on achieving CITES compliance by year 1 of the project	Baseline: no documents are translated or disseminated	The key FairWild certification tools were translated to Nepali, printed and disseminated in the events that took place in last reporting period. From industry and harvester representatives' side, interest to use the FairWild Standard and engage in the project activities was confirmed. Government agencies are involved in the project implementation in the collaboration capacity. Upon request from the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation, the project had developed a leaflet highlighting the biology and socio-economic importance of Jatamansi for poor harvestors in Nepal, which was presented at CITES CoP18, together with the project flyer.	SD38 Nepali version of FairWild documents available on FairWild website
<i>Indicator 4.2</i> Producer enterprises access the FairWild certification auditing capacity in Nepal or the region by March 2020	Baseline: no FairWild auditor in Nepal, there is a trained auditors in India and Sri Lanka, in need of a 'top-up' training in high-risk spp	The training of FairWild auditors took place in Y2 of the project, delivered alongside the pre-audit assessment consultancy by an experienced (and FairWild Foundation approved) trainer. The training took place in Kathmandu, with a necessary field element. 7 participants from different organizations including CERES (certification body based in Germany), FECOFUN national level, FAO Nepal and ANSAB participated in the FairWild auditor training (Activity 4.6), followed by the FairWild auditor competence exam that was taken in the prescribed format of the FairWild Foundation. Additionally, two producer company representatives participated in the introductory session of the training. Further capacity-building will take place linked to the audit planned for the harvesting season 2020.	SD31 SD30
<i>Indicator 4.3</i> At least four Jatamansi wild-harvesting, processing and trading enterprises comply with minimum FairWild requirements by March 2021 and one is certified (benefitting 2,000 harvesters)	Baseline: zero companies are certified; one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild	The main company that the project engages in piloting the FairWild certification is the conservation enterprise Himalayan BioTrade Pvt. Ltd., owned by a consortium of community-based forest enterprises of Nepal. The pre-audit assessment of the CFUGs that harvest Jatamansi for HBTL took place in Y2 of the project , providing necessary information on gaps and improvements necessary to meet the requirements of FairWild Standard.	SD32 SD4 SD5

	certification in past but withdrew	In addition, the following four producer enterprises have been supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements: Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extract Pvt. Ltd. and Annapurna Aroma Pvt. Ltd., Natural Resources Industry Pvt. Ltd and H Plant Pvt. Ltd. They attended the focussed workshops and project supported activities to review and develop plans to integrate best practices in their operations.	
<i>Indicator 4.4.</i> At least one benefit sharing agreement for trade in Jatamansi meeting FairWild criteria and trading rules negotiated and agreed by March 2021 of the project, documenting FairWild sales price, planned contributions to FairWild Premium fund, and commitment to implement FairWild Standard including non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion.	Baseline: zero	<p>Himalayan BioTrade Ltd has been supported to attend the BioFach trade fair in Germany, in order to establish direct contact with potential buyers. In 2020, the company along with others participated at BioFach on their own cost, where the cost of exhibition stall was subsidized by the government of Nepal.</p> <p>A capacity-building training for the FairWild auditors was combined with the pre-audit of HBTL operation against the FairWild Standard during the Jatamansi harvest 2019, providing the input into the necessary issues to address, including on social/contract-setting side. The improvements around the implementation of social and fair-trade requirements of the FairWild Standard were among the key ones to implement as a follow-up, and project team initiated the development of guidelines and a training manual on the implementation of Social, fair trade and traceability requirements of the FairWild Standard. The traceability guideline will be helpful in the adoption of consistent business practices amongst all trading partners to effectively manage traceability in the supply chain and also will have a provision of FairWild premium fund.</p> <p>To support the development of a common Jatamansi value chain strategy and action plans for producer enterprises (Activity 1.4), project partners organized a half-day workshop on "Building a Marketing Strategy for Jatamansi" for producer companies involved in essential oil business followed by one and a half day one-to-one company meeting focusing on Jatamansi marketing strategy focusing on Europe.</p>	SD30, SD31 SD4, 5 SD44
<i>Indicator 4.5</i> Two industry workshops and FairWild training reach at least 100 stakeholders, with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal are convened and 10 or more enterprises initiate FairWild gap-analysis and benefit from training and skills in responsible sourcing practices by the project end	Baseline: zero	<p>Measurement of impact against this indicator is ongoing. In this reporting period, three different events had been organized to support the processing companies and their association regarding capacity-building in FairWild certification through training and participation in workshops (Activity 4.9). 61 stakeholders were reached in Y2.</p> <p>The events where the companies received training in this reporting period included: marketing strategy workshop with a session on FairWild certification (5 companies and 1 association); ANSAB presented the FairWild certification standard and Jatamansi project to the companies attending BioFach 2020 trade fair, in a pre-fair workshop (about 15 company representatives); and there was a general discussion on FairWild certification standard in the first half of day 1 of auditor's training - 2 company representatives HBTL and Annapurna Aroma attended the training gaining the essence and information about the FairWild certification standard. Other Jatamansi producers have been part of further trainings (Activity 4.7, Activity 4.9 and Activity 4.10).</p>	SD4 SD44
<i>Indicator 4.6</i> Stakeholders in Nepal (Government agencies, communities, enterprises and other) recognize project experience as relevant to the implementation of existing policies and laws, and prioritize the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade	Baseline: legislative and policy frameworks available, but their operationalization and enforcement are limited, in particular for the management of alpine rangelands	<p>Activities in this regard are ongoing, of relevance in particular so far to the reversing and practical implementation of CITES Act.</p> <p>The project provided support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in amendment of CITES Act 2017 and formulation of Nepal's CITES Regulation 2019, which is effective from December 16, 2019. CITES CoP18 and subsequent Standing Committee meeting had established the zero quota for exports of Jatamansi from Nepal, and Nepal's CITES MA was requested to provide a conservative quota for 2019. Now, Nepal has enacted an export quota of 382.4 metric ton Jatamansi (<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>) for 2019.</p>	SD14 SD15
Output 5:	Tools, materials and roadmap for scaling up the project approach to other Jatamansi sourcing areas and other CITES-listed species in Nepal and Himalayas		
<i>Indicator 5.1</i> The FairWild certification pilot for CITES-listed species documented and disseminated in CITES and CBD contexts by the project end	baseline is no pilot; no sharing	<p>Linked to a particular interest and support via a parallel project by German CITES Scientific Authority, the issue of the role that voluntary certification standards play in the implementation of CITES was highlighted at the CITES COP18 in August 2019.</p> <p>The case study will also provided as a contribution against the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation</p>	SD1, SD 2 SD40 SD41
<i>Indicator 5.2</i> The 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredient is developed and	Baseline: no 'business case' exist	Plans are developed for the Sustainable Herbs Program/American Botanical Council to visit the project harvesting sites, document and	SD42

disseminated at key industry events		deliver a range of communication materials to reach out to the wider industry audience in 2020/21. The project has also been promoted at the world's largest organic trade fair – BioFach 2020.	
<i>Indicator</i> 5.3 Project supports the development of Nepal investment roadmap for development and government agencies in support of sustainable trade in wild plants	Baseline: no clear development plans/roadmap available, despite separate initiatives and policy commitments	Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany and GIZ, to establish the common aim for influencing such investment strategy. A pre-BioFach IPD workshop in Kathmandu and achievement on BioFach 2020, in which two of the priority producer organisations participated together with another 6 Nepalese companies. The progress of the project was shared with these participants. IPD agrees on the necessity of the development of the Jatamansi sector in Nepal.	n/a

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome:	Conservation of Jatamansi populations, increase in harvester and enterprise incomes in two key production sites in Nepal (Jumla and Mugu districts) and CITES compliance supported through FairWild application and training.		
Indicator	Baseline	Change by 2020	Source of evidence
0.1 By 2021, status of Jatamansi populations at project harvest sites is stabilized or improving	Baseline to be established by the resource inventories	The baseline resources inventory of Jatamansi and its associated species has been established (See under the output indicator 3.2 and 3.3, and activity 3.4). The community forest management plans have been developed based on the resources inventory. Sustainable harvesting (annual allowable harvest quantity) of Jatamansi including other high value NTFPs/MAPs has been provisioned in management plans and through training to the users.	SD19 SD25 SD26
0.2 By 2021, at least one Jatamansi processing and exporting enterprises in Nepal achieve FairWild certification (benefitting 2,000 harvesters); at least three producer enterprises comply with FairWild minimum requirements (affecting further 1,000); a further 10 MAP enterprises exploring FairWild approaches	Baseline : zero for all	Initial industry engagement is confirmed. See under Output indicator 4.3. 10 Jatamansi processing and exporting companies has been identified. Of them, gap analysis of 5 companies has been accomplished. The project has also accomplished the pre-audit assessment of HBTL against the FairWild Standard, one of the 5 companies, resulting in a set of recommendations and roadmap to achieving the certification in the next harvesting period (2020). There is a established relationship between HBTL and the selected 8 CFUGs in Jumla and Mugu and many local collectors. Three other companies have been trained on the FairWild Standard so they have knowledge of the requirements.	SD4 SD44 SD32
0.3 By 2021, increased unit price by 5% or more is paid to up to 2,000 wild-harvesters for FairWild certified Jatamansi plant materials; and the evidence of non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion	Baseline: market price for Jatamansi. In the absence of CITES Regulations, there was no trade of Jatamansi from Nepal.	Verbal agreements and interest in purchasing sustainable (FairWild) Jatamansi was confirmed, in particular at face-to-face meetings at BioFach 2019 and BioFach 2020. In 2019, international trade was not possible, due to the existing regulatory constraints. These have been lifted at the end of 2019, and from February 2020, there is an established quota published by the CITES Secretariat for the 2019 harvesting period (based on Nepal's submission). Brand company has placed sample order of Jatamansi mark to HBTL, based on initial tests in 2020.	SD14 & SD15
0.4 By 2021 there is a documented increase of CITES-listed medicinal plant product exports from Nepal independently verified as meeting sustainability and legality criteria	Baseline: zero	The focus of the project in this aspect in the reporting period was primarily on enabling the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species all together, including via the reversing of CITES act banning all trade, and supporting the government agencies with development Regulations to implement the Act in practice. See more under Output indicator 3.1. Meanwhile, since trade became legal once again, 5 MT of Jatamansi rhizomes from previous stock in Mugu district was sold to Nepalgunj.	SD14 & SD15 SD1
0.5 By 2021, conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application summarized and presented to appropriate audiences (business and CITES/CBD) to support further uptake and implementation	Baseline: none	The project has an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi trade issues and impacts to at the CITES CoP18, where the case-study was included in a range of CoP official documents and information documents (e.g. the report from the CITES and Livelihoods workshop) and a summary document on the potential of voluntary certification standards to support CITES implementation.	SD1 SD2 SD41

Comments: Important assumption to enable the access to auditors, and will be particularly dealt with in Y3 activities.

8. Market study confirms sufficient demand for FairWild-certified ingredients to make certification costs viable.

Comments: Important assumption, confirmed demand has so far been sufficient to enable the certification activities in the project.

9. FairWild certification audit has high reputation of quality

Comments: Important assumption, ongoing. This has been a particularly important element of the reporting period, with FairWild auditor training delivered.

10. International market interest in sustainably-sourced products remains consistent or grows

Comments: Important assumption, and interest growing (also see as above, as this assumption is repeated in different parts of the logframe).

11. Sustainable use of wild resources remains recognized as an important conservation and livelihood solution to over-exploitation.

Comments: Key assumption, which may have unintended impacts on conservation and livelihoods. The project intends to develop case-study, including for CITES Livelihoods programme emphasizing the importance of sustainable wild harvesting/use as a solution to over-exploitation.

Few additional assumptions are proposed, discussed in Section 10 below.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The impact statement declared by the project is: **Nepali Himalayan medicinal plant resources are sustained, access to traditional healthcare resources is maintained, and harvester incomes are increased through sustainable management and equitable trade in CITES-listed medicinal species.**

The project in its second year has effectively completed most of activities planned, with very few exceptions, moving forward with the contribution to all elements of the impact statement.

The project partners conducted resource inventories for Jatamansi at project sites, which also included other species growing in the areas, contributing to the knowledge on Himalayan medicinal plant resource distribution. The CFUGs' operational management plans are being updated based on this information and FairWild best practices. These revised management plans will include an estimated quantity of annual allowable harvest of major NTFPs/MAPs, time and method of harvesting and a benefit sharing mechanism.

Sustainable harvesting trainings and introduction of a harvesters registry system in the CFUGs is conducive to making joint decisions on harvesting time and methods and the distribution of benefits. This has discouraged the harvesters from unsustainable harvesting practices, including of immature rhizomes, contributing to the longer-term benefits to biodiversity and local people.

Activities to reverse the CITES Appendix II listed species ban in Nepal has been a successful and critical to enable the trade in Jatamansi and other Appendix II listed species. These legal documents helped to re-open the collection and trade of CITES Appendix-II listed species (beyond Jatamansi) directly contributing to the income-generating channels for wild harvesters, mostly the poorest members of society. It has also motivated people to engage in legal and sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi and other species.

The project also supported the upgrade of an existing distillation unit, which will help to generate income to local people through employment and sale of raw materials, also beyond Jatamansi.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Relevant SDGs are listed below, with – where relevant - contributions that were made towards them in 2018-2019 Financial Year:

- SDG 1 (Poverty, 1.1/2/4/5), via the introduction of practical measures, including the requirement to pay the higher FairWild premium price to harvesters and workers, and the FairWild Premium Fund.
- SDG 3 (Health), by targeting the survival of plant species, which are essential resources for traditional and modern medicine systems.

Comments: The project has initiated activities to assess the sustainability of the management of target medicinal plant resource (Jatamansi) in the harvesting sites.

- SDG 5 (Women 5.5), through empowering women's non-discrimination and participation. An enabling policy environment will also be promoted, prioritizing sustainable co-management of wild-harvested resources, and implementing practical approaches to benefit-sharing. The project monitors the

participation of women in project activities, and encourages greater involvement in all aspects of activities.

Comments: in the development of the household baseline survey, information concerning women's involvement, roles and benefits were queried, and two out of eight (mixed) focus group discussions included only women.

- SDG 8 (Economy 8.2/3/5/7/8), through building the capacity for medicinal plants quality and value-addition, the project will directly influence selling prices and income-generation, based on the assumption of the development of long-term commitments from trading partners in order to reduce communities' vulnerability. FairWild certification will create additional economic benefit flow mechanisms to communities and facilitates industry engagement.

Comments: Project training materials for produce enterprises and harvesters focus on these issues, and were consolidated and tailored based on capacity assessment.

- SDG 10 (Inequality 10.1/2), through prevention of any types of discrimination, and the transparent and fair cost calculation along the trade chains, fair and premium payments to harvesters and workers (required within the framework of FairWild implementation).
- SDG 12 (Consumption 12.2/6/7/a), through implementing the best-practice principles in sustainable wild-harvesting and trade.
- SDG 15 (Ecosystems, 15.2/4/5/6/7/c), through addressing the ecosystem/landscape-level conservation via the sustainable use of key natural resources.
- SDG 17 (Sustainability 17.17), by facilitating the multi-stakeholder partnerships addressing complex resource access and management situation.

Comments: The project has brought together a wide range of stakeholders to discuss and agree ways forward with the CITES Act affecting the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species (including Jatamansi).

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project committed to directly support Nepal's delivery against several agreements – CITES, CBD, and Nagoya Protocol in particular - and showcase implementation approaches to other Parties, creating conditions for wider impact.

Most of the contribution in the reporting period focussed on the support to Nepal in meeting their obligations under **CITES**. This happened at both international and national levels.

At the national level, the direct link and close contact is supported with Nepal's CITES Focal point, including to support the provision of necessary evidence to CITES Secretariat from Nepal (in response to the Significant Trade Review recommendations). This is in response to the CITES [Standing Committee 70 document](#). Nepal's CITES Scientific Authority for Flora - the Department of Plant Resources – is the project partner and collaborator. Both the CITES Focal Point and SA were present and contributed to the project inception workshop, and onwards activities around the CITES Act discussions.

More specifically, ANSAB has provided technical support to the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DFSC) while developing the document "National Quota Fixation for Jatamansi (*Nardostachys jatamansi* DC) Ensuring Sustainable Management and Conservation in Nepal"; which was submitted to the CITES Standing Committee and Chair of the Plants Committee through the CITES Secretariat, Geneva. To re-open the trade of CITES listed species including Jatamansi, ANSAB has been actively involved in the CITES Act amendment process and played a crucial role in the CITES Regulations formulation process. The project has also provided information to the delegates of CITES CoP18 on the status of Jatamansi and produced a leaflet on Jatamansi, highlighting its biology and socio-economic importance, which was shared during CITES CoP18.

The project case-study was included in the information document to the 18th Conference of Parties to CITES 18 (August 2019), and a follow-up peer-review article in TRAFFIC Bulletin.

Project implementation was also highlighted at the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China, in a presentation by the project lead in the context of support to the implementation of **CBD's** Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

In the reporting period, the household baseline survey was completed. The report reveals that Jatamansi harvesting, collection and trade provide employment and monetary benefits to the Himalayn local communities, especially to poor and disadvantaged groups including women, dalits and indigenous people, who have very limited alternative sources of income. As a significant population in the project sites have low literacy, majority of the households have subsistence agriculture as the main occupation and depend on NTFPs/MAPs, livestock, and wage labor for cash income.

The household sampling method was designed in such a way that it covers three categories developed based on the wellbeing ranking principle of the community forest user groups (CFUGs). Of the total population, 51.5% are male and 48.5% are female in the project sites. A total of 96.8% HHs are involved in the agriculture, 2.3 % HHs are engaged in the government jobs and only a 0.9% of HHs are engaged in the small business (retailer shops and hotel).

Jatamansi harvesting and trade remained a significant source of income to the households in the project districts. Over 75% of the total surveyed households generated cash income from Jatamansi collection and trade in 2015. In 2015-2016, each individual household generated an average annual income of about NRs 42,000 from Jatamansi (NRs 53,027 in Jumla and NRs 30,875 in Mugu). Jatamansi remained the first among the high value NTFPs in the both districts in terms of its contribution to the household income from NTFPs (63.7% in Jumla and 39.8% in Mugu).

This income was completely stopped with the formulation of CITES Act 2017. Now, with the amendment of the CITES Act and formulation of CITES regulations, harvesters will again be able to collect Jatamansi, which is otherwise a lost income. Sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting is not only important from a biodiversity perspective but also for sustainable income. This fits directly with the current project objectives and activities, building the capacity of these Jatamansi harvesting households on sustainable harvesting, and companies and traders on processing, value addition and marketing, and the compliance with the FairWild Standard. Furthermore, the project has supported the upgrade of an existing distillation unit, which will help to generate income to local people through employment and distillation of Jatamansi and other essential oil bearing plants.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

The project will have direct and indirect impacts on reducing inequality between persons of different gender in Jatamansi-harvesting communities. Available data indicate that there are approximately 15,000 individuals involved in commercial wild-collection of Jatamansi in Nepal. The project targets at least 2,000 wild-harvesters of Jatamansi, and their households. Jatamansi harvesters are predominantly male, reflecting the long distances and overnight stays involved with harvesting. The project will assess barriers, and how they might be overcome, to women participating in harvest (e.g. safety) and focus on options for improving their position within the industry, e.g. in processing/storing/sales; and improving negotiation skills. The impact of men not being present at home during harvesting will also be evaluated. The project will strengthen harvesters' capacity to increase the value of raw materials prior to onward sale through improving product quality (for example through improved processing methods) and participation in certification schemes that directly increase sales prices and income-generation. The understanding of how to support greater gender equality will be developed and integrated throughout the project activities. The project will establish the baseline income, including gender-disaggregated data, and monitor changes attributable to project interventions.

Long-term commitments from trading partners (both Nepali and international) will be sought, reducing producers' vulnerability to fluctuations. Committed industry partners with relevant technical expertise will support quality improvements. Through certification, additional economic benefit flows to harvesters and primary processors will be created. CFUGs have been instrumental in organising harvesting communities to benefit more from Jatamansi value chains. The project will support women's engagement in CFUG decision-making, and access to and use of training, technical and intermediary services; ensuring women participate in consultations. Sustainable harvest of Jatamansi will maintain harvesters' access to this species in the longer term, contributing to health and well-being.

In the reporting period, the household baseline survey was completed, collecting the gender-segregated information about the reliance on Jatamansi harvesting, roles and responsibilities.

In all the project activities, gender equality principles are considered, and participation of women is encouraged and ensured. For instance, two (of eight) focus group discussions in the baseline evaluation process only involved women. Households headed by women were prioritized during the household survey. Gender is also covered in harvesters' registration system.

In Jumla an equal proportion (50% male 50% female) harvesters are involved in Jatamansi harvesting, while in Mugu the majority of Jatamansi harvesters are male. This is due to the difficult terrain and remoteness of the harvesting sites in Mugu.

At the level of CFUGs training, a total of 950 harvesters participated, of which 406 were female. The project had supported to develop a Jatamansi harvester's registration system, where gender disaggregation of data is in place. Of the total harvesters registered 1,290 are female and 2,365 male. The proportion of female harvesters in Jumla is higher (44%) and in Mugu is lower i.e only 15%. While developing an operational processing unit at the Patarasi rural municipality of Jumla, there is a mandatory provision of at least 33% women in the management committee.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The project's M&E framework supports adaptive management using six-monthly progress reviews. It also links to the partner organisations' existing structures for reporting. Project partners have met regularly in the reporting period (monthly, via virtual meetings) to ensure communications flow and that planning is on track, risk is managed, and progress reviewed. The project tracking system (M&E plan) was developed at the project inception meeting, and the matrix updates were entered at monthly project calls (coordinated by TRAFFIC).

Weekly project progress meetings are conducted within ANSAB, in particular to keep track and inform field-level activities in harvesting areas. In the field sites, monitoring visits were conducted by the Field Coordinator and technical backstopping to the field team is provided by Kathmandu-based staff. The social, economic and environmental impacts are in the listing process in ANSAB's Impact Tracking System (ITS). Under TRAFFIC's regular project review system, this project is reviewed by senior staff. Projects are reviewed in terms of timeliness on deliverables, effectiveness of external relationships, impact to conservation and expected outcomes, project legacy and sustainability and budget efficiency.

The success of the project at increasing the livelihoods outcomes for the beneficiaries and at helping to ensure sustainable collection of Jatamansi will be evaluated by carrying out monitoring activities to assess the level of income derived from Jatamansi collection. A methodology for the baseline socio-economic and biological survey/inventory was developed in the reporting period to assess current resources and their contributions to target communities' livelihoods and health. The outcomes of the evaluation will be consolidated in the next period.

At the level of the project, gender-segregated data are being made available for project activities, and will be integrated in activities throughout planning, implementation and M&E, especially on access and control over resources, ability to make change, division of labour and impact. Efforts will be made to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender and ensure information about this is captured in project outputs.

The results of the Jatamansi resource inventories, together with the sustainable yield studies and other inputs, were used to update the community forest groups management plans to integrate any gaps and the participatory monitoring techniques. Direct involvement of CFUGs, local forestry groups and harvesters was supported.

Resource inventory and management planning are required components of the FairWild Standard, establishing a system for monitoring of the impact of wild-collection on target (and affected) species in the area. It is of particular importance to ensure the rigour of project interventions to reduce over-exploitation. The FairWild certification audit is a third-party evaluation of the wild-harvesting operation against principles and criteria. In case of Jatamansi, a "high-risk" species, rigorous resource management evidence will need to be demonstrated from the first year of certification. Planned for Year 3 of project, the audit will provide an additional evaluation of the project's ecological and social impacts.

The project sites across Nepal's alpine rangelands, including in Jumla and Mugu districts, are potentially vulnerable to changes in natural resource planning. The project does not anticipate having adverse impacts on communities as it will focus on native wild species, which should therefore not compete with agricultural land needs nor impose new regulations on land use. Activities are built into the project to increase financial benefits to local participants. Efforts will be made to mitigate any potential negative impacts through adaptive management.

Throughout the project, steps will be taken to monitor and address any negative impacts to local communities. In addition, local stakeholders will be encouraged to voice issues or concerns as they arise directly with project staff.

At CFUG level, there is a system of AGM (Annual General Assembly), where the activities performed in a particular fiscal year are presented among the members and publicly audited. Stakeholders, such as Divisional Forest Offices, Rural Municipalityies/Municipalities and Federation of Community Forest User Group are also a part of the informal monitoring and evaluation process.

9. Lessons learnt

Lessons learned so far during project implementation include: (1) the Involvement the local government in the project activities enhances ownership; (2) mobilizing the local resource person (LRP) in the project activities such as awareness raising, capacity building and data collection is the efficient and sustainable in long run; (3) a participatory working approach in each project activity is instrumental for the field activities.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

The project Year 1 annual report received four comments. These are listed below accompanies by the comments and clarifications.

- 1. Add Outcome level assumption for Outcome 1 and 3 as per the recommendations from the Darwin Expert Committee (DEC)**

Comment/Actions: There was a confusion about whether assumptions were sought for particular element of the project Outcome, but it is understood they concern Output 1 and 3.

The project team has reviewed the logframe, and proposes following assumptions for Outputs 1 and 3.

Output 1. Harvest management, value addition, negotiation and other knowledge, tools and skills produced and used by primary producers at project sites and by local enterprises.

Suggested assumptions:

- Ministry of Forests and Environment fully participate in the project and their local office will support the project implementation.
- The stakeholders will find research results, resources and methodologies appropriate in their context.
- Jatamansi wild-harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), and producing enterprises will find the training contents understandable and useful for them.

Output 3. Species and area sustainable management plans for Jatamansi conservation, harvest, use and trade produced and implemented at the project harvest sites.

Suggested assumptions:

- Jatamansi populations in project sites are stable to allow harvesting.
- The Divisional Forest Offices will accept the project amendments (in particular the clauses concerning sustainability of harvesting, and other requirements with the reference to FairWild principles), while accepting the amendments in management plans.
- Local CFUGs will adopt the sustainable harvesting practices as mentioned in the revised management plans.

The project team considered the suggestions of DEC to include the assumption *that the conservation status of the species is favourable enough to allow harvesting* but decide to refine it to clarify that the detailed project site-level information will be gathered to inform the activities and establish sustainable harvesting methods, quantities and time. To date, within the project, the resources inventory of Jatamansi and associated species has provided information about harvesting methods, area, density, total stock per hectare, total annual allowable harvest amount and collection sites maps. Based on the resource inventory, the CFUGs management plans have been revised. The CFUGs have been trained on the different aspects of the sustainable harvesting, and specifically on FairWild requirements. The FairWild pre-audit assessment in the project sites provided the clear roadmap to fill the gaps to achieve third-party certification.

2. Clarify what activity 3.1 involves.

Activity 3.1 "Collate information on the conservation status of Jatamansi and other priority MAPs" will involve the collation of information to update Red List assessment for *Nardostachys grandiflora*. As elaborated in the logframe, while the species has a fairly recent global Red List assessment, it is based on the Indian population data, extrapolated to other range countries (despite the fact that Nepal has a much large proportion of the global population of this species). An update on information being collated is included in section 3 under Activities 3.1 and 1.1. At the project site levels, resource inventories have been completed.

3. Provide information regarding project sustainability and exit strategy in subsequent reports.

This is included in the section 12, and will be continuously updated.

4. Refer clearly to evidence of acknowledgement of donor funds in future reports (link to evidence).

We believe this evidence is clearly included, for example in public communication materials, such as the press-releases with project updates (such as: <https://www.traffic.org/news/building-capacity-for-the-sustainable-production-and-trade-in-cites-appendix-ii-listed-jatamansi/>) or the project [website](#), and all relevant publications.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The key additional comment concerns the current COVID-19 crisis situation and multiple way in which it may affect the project delivery in the final year of the current project. This concerns both the practical elements of delivering field work (at the moment not possible due to a lockdown in Nepal), as well as wider-ranging impacts of international trade and supply chain disruptions. The project team is closely monitoring the impacts and will be in touch with LTS on any necessary adaptations.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Four key pathways for the long-term sustainability of the project outcomes were identified and are pursued:

- Project supports the capacity building of permanent institutions such as DFOs and local FECOFUN, which will be helpful to support the CFUGs after the project period;

- Local Resource Persons (LRPs), whose capacities are developed by the project can provide support to CFUGs, local traders and processors regularly;
- Effective implementation of the CITES Act and Regulations will ensure sustainability of Jatamansi trade from Nepal;
- Permanent presence of ANSAB in Nepal will provide technical backstopping support even after the project finishes.

In addition to this, since the design of the project, MoFSC and its relevant departments have been kept well informed and involved in the project activities. Government agencies are supported to enable the project outcomes ownership and sustainable follow-up on project activities.

Private sector institutions (associations) including Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association (NEHHPA), Jaributi Association of Nepal (JABAN), and Herbal Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (HEAN) have been involved in policy and trade related discussions organized by the project. At the project site level, the local municipalities, local chapter of FECOFUN and traders' associations are actively involved in the project. This type of partnership will be helpful to make the project initiatives are sustainable.

The communication is also ongoing with other agencies investing in programmes similar to the present project, including GIZ, IPD, Helvetas to ensure the complementarity of the activities and project outcomes.

The project partners have partnered with other organization to in the development of the proposal UK Challenge Fund, on a particular aspect of trade in Nepalese medicinal resources (in the context of China's Belt and Road Initiative TCM strategy). Further funding sources will be pursued to scape-up the impacts of the current project.

13. Darwin identity

Efforts carried on ensuring the steady stream of publicizing about the Darwin Initiative projects. The project flyer was disseminated at a range of meetings. 1,000 copies of the FairWild Standard, which acknowledge the Darwin Initiative funding, were disseminated in Nepal to key audiences. The support of the Darwin Initiative is also acknowledged in the Disclaimer of the translated version of FairWild Standard Version 2.0 and FairWild Standard Performance Indicators.

In all publications (press releases, articles, flyers) and during trainings and workshops, the financial support of the Darwin Initiative was acknowledged, and the Darwin Initiative logo displayed (for example on the banner of the workshops). See for example SD47, SD38, SD11.

Darwin Initiative funding was recognized as a distinct project with clear identity. In the reporting period, all project co-financing (small amount) was matched through the staff costs of project partners. Darwin Initiative funding has a identity, not as a part of a larger programme. Darwin Initiative is known in Nepal, through funding previous and ongoing projects, in particular among the development and conservation organizations community.

A range of training manuals and materials were developed in Y2 of the project, including for example the Good Collection practices of Jatamansi, and Occupational health and safety measures and safe working environment for workers. They are used for capacity-building of local CFUGs members, Jatamansi harvesters, local collectors, local traders and local distillation units or processing enterprises. Darwin identity is fully recognized in those materials.

The project team contributed an article to Darwin Initiative newsletter (May 2019), and the project, including funding sources, was included in articles of project partners (ProFound, ANSAB, FairWild Foundation, TRAFFIC).

The Darwin logo is included in the project presentations given at various levels, including international, such as the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC).

14. Safeguarding

TRAFFIC as a lead partner have established policies and procedures relevant to safeguarding issues. This include following:

- Guidelines for the Operation of the TRAFFIC Network (2006) – includes reference to working values, equal opportunity, grievance procedures, and obligations of consultants;
- Conditions of Service in the UK (2016) – includes policies and procedures on harassment and/or intimidation, whistle-blowing, grievance and disciplinary procedures and gross misconduct;
- Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics (2013) – Includes references to standards of conduct, including integrity, accountability, harassment, and protection against retaliation;
- TRAFFIC Anti-Bribery Policy (2016) – Includes several references to whistle-blowing procedures;
- TRAFFIC Sensitive Activity Management Policy and Manual (2019) – sets out procedures for higher risk project activities

ANSAB, as the lead implementing partner in Nepal, has an organizational standard code of conduct and abides by the environmental and socio-economic benchmark set by the government and international treaties/convention to which Nepal is a party in all its activities. The code of conducts presents the organizational value, organizational ethics and employee ethics, and commits to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH), which staff are oriented to during their induction training. This is also stated in the organizational gender policy, that also set an institutional setup for compliants and grievance on SEAH, with the provision of a designated officer. ANSAB also encourages safeguarding principles to its partners and the communities it works with.

In this specific project, with the adoption of FairWild Standard and promotion of good governance and equity, some environmental and socio-economic safeguards are integral with the implementation of those practices. Project activities, especially forest management activities and operation of forest-based enterprises facilitated by the project are in the spirit of Sustainable Forest Management, which ensures maintenance and enhancement of natural habitats. Project sites are remote and natural resource-rich in far-western districts where recipients of benefits are indigenous people. The project engages stakeholders and beneficiaries from the beginning of the project without raising false expectations. Project plans and activities are shared and planned with the target stakeholders and beneficiaries ensuring their continuous support and involvement in the project. It preserves the cultural value of the community and their active participation as a broader part of conservation.

15. Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£) <i>DRAFT*</i>	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

*Due to the total lock-down in Nepal mandated by the government as a response to Covid-19, our primary partner ANSAB have been forced to work from home and not been able to send us scanned vouchers and receipts to verify their reported expenditure. They have assured us they will send these copies as soon as they are able to.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Nepali Himalayan medicinal plant resources are sustained, access to traditional healthcare resources is maintained, and harvester incomes are increased through sustainable management and equitable trade in CITES-listed medicinal species</p>		<p>The project in its second year has effectively completed most of activities planned, with very few exceptions, moving forward with the contribution to all elements of the impact statement.</p> <p>The project partners conducted resource inventories for Jatamansi at project sites, which also included other species growing in the areas, contributing to the knowledge on Himlayan medicinal plant resource distribution. The CFUGs' operational menegement plans are being updated based on this information and FairWild best practices. These revised management plans will include an estimated quantity of annual allowable harvest of major NTFPs/MAPs, time and method of harvesting and a benefit sharing mechanism.</p> <p>Sustainable harvesting trainings and introduction of a harvestors registry system in the CFUGs is conducive to making joint decisions on harvesting time and methods and the distribution of benfits. This has discouraged the harvesters from unsustainable harvesting practices, including of immature rhizomes, contributing to the longer-term benefits to biodiversity and local people.</p> <p>Activities to reverse the CITES Appendix II listed species ban in Nepal has been a successful and critical to enable the trade in Jatamansi and other Appendix II listed species. These legal documents helped to re-open the collection and trade of CITES Appendix-II listed species (beyond Jatamansi) directly contributing to the income-generating channels for wild harvesters, mostly the poorest members of society. It has also motivated people to engage in legal and sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi and other species.</p> <p>The project also supported the upgrade of an existing distillation unit, which will help to generate income to local people through employment and sale of raw materials, also beyond Jatamansi.</p>	
<p>Outcome Conservation of Jatamansi populations, increase in harvester and enterprise incomes in two key production sites in Nepal (Jumla and Mugu districts) and CITES compliance supported through FairWild application and training.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021, status of Jatamansi populations at project harvest sites is stabilized or improving (baseline to be established by the resource inventories)</p> <p>0.2 By 2021, at least one Jatamansi processing and exporting enterprises in Nepal achieve FairWild certification (benefitting 2,000 harvesters); at least three producer enterprises comply with</p>	<p>0.1 The baseline resources inventory of Jatamansi and its associated species has been established (See under the output indicator 3.2 and 3.3, and activity 3.4). The community forest management plans have been developed based on the resources inventory. Sustainable harvesting (annual allowable harvest quantity) of Jatamansi including other high value NTFPs/MAPs has been ensured through the provisioning in management plans and training to the users.</p> <p>0.2 Initial industry engagement is confirmed. See under the Output indicator 4.3. 10 Jatamansi processing and exporting companies has been identified. Of them, gap analayis of 5 companies has been accomplished. The project has also accomplished the pre-audit assessment of HBTL against the FairWild Standard, one of the 5 companies, resulting in a set of recommendations and roadmap to achieving the certification in the next harvesting period (2020). There is a established relationship between HBTL and the selected 8 CFUGs in Jumla and</p>	<p>0.1 Management plans are under approval process in respective DFOs, where ANSAB and CFUGs will work on this process in the first quarter of Year 3. The field level trainings on Social Responsibility (SR) / Fair Trade (FT) and traceability for collectors and processors at CFUGs has been planned to be completed by the end of August 2020.</p> <p>0.2 There will be continunity in capacity building of producer</p>

	<p>FairWild minimum requirements (affecting further 1,000); a further 10 MAP enterprises exploring FairWild approaches (baseline for all these is zero)</p> <p>0.3 By 2021, increased unit price by 5% or more is paid to up to 2,000 wild-harvesters for FairWild certified Jatamansi plant materials; and the evidence of non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion (baseline: market price for Jatamansi)</p> <p>0.4 By 2021 there is a documented increase of CITES-listed medicinal plant product exports from Nepal independently verified as meeting sustainability and legality criteria (baseline is zero)</p> <p>0.5 By 2021, conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application summarized and presented to appropriate audiences (business and CITES/CBD) to support further uptake and implementation (baseline is none)</p> <p>0.6 Gender-segregated data is available for project activities throughout the project, and used in design and delivery of activities and M&E, especially on access and control over resources, ability to make change, division of labour and impact (baseline will be established at project start)</p>	<p>Mugu and many local collectors. Other 3 companies have been trained on fairWild standards so they have knowledge on the requirements of FairWild. They will further be reported.</p> <p>0.3 Verbal agreements and interest in purchasing sustainable (FairWild) Jatamansi was confirmed, in particular at face-to-face meetings at BioFach 2019 and BioFach 2020. In 2019, the international trade was not possible, due to the existing regulatory constraints. These have been lifted at the end of 2019, and from February 2020, there is an established quota by CITES Secretariat for 2019 harvesting period (based on Nepal's submission). Brand company has placed sample order of Jatamansi mark to HBTL, based on initial test in 2020.</p> <p>0.4 The focus of the project in this aspect in the reporting period was primarily on enabling the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species all together, including via the reversing of CITES act banning all trade, and supporting the government agencies with development Regulations to implement the Act in practice. See more under Output indicator 3.1. Meanwhile, since trade became legal once again, 5 MT of Jatamansi rhizomes from previous stock in Mugu district was sold to Nepalgunj.</p> <p>0.5 The project has an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi trade issues and impacts to date in key CITES context: at the CITES CoP18, where the case-study has been included in a range of CoP official documents, and information documents (e.g. the report from the CITES and Livelihoods workshop), summary document on the potential of voluntary certification standards to support CITES implementation.</p> <p>0.6 The project team had completed the baseline survey of the Jatamansi harvester's households in August 2019 (See under the output indicator 1.1 and activity 1.5). Based on the baseline of the Jatamansi harvesting households the gender –segregated data and information on the economic status, education status, sources of income at HHs (incl. harvesting of NTFPs, agriculture and others) has been identified and based on that the project will track and monitor the impact of the project on their socio-economic status in the future.</p> <p>Also the baseline has provided a current status regarding the labour division, harvesting practices, market/ supply chain of the harvested NTFPs which will provide the idea for the implementing the project to achieve the FairWild certification in the targeted Jatamansi harvesting HHs. Similarly, there is availability of gender disaggregated data for meetings, trainings and workshops organized at various levels. For example, in this reporting period, the capacity of 1,161 individuals (463 female) were increased through the participation in various meetings, trainings and workshops. Of the total 950 are CFUG members/harvesters (406 female).</p>	<p>companies through participation in various forums. Gap analysis of potential companies will be done.</p> <p>0.3 Sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi will be started after 3 years of legal ban. Export of Jatamansi oil will be resumed and Jatamansi mark will be tested as an ingredient of herbal teas.</p> <p>0.4 The inventory report and scientific article published by the project, will be one of the basis for the government on fixing the annual quota of jatamansi for the year 2020.</p> <p>0.5 Conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application summarized (article, newsletter) and disseminated</p> <p>0.6 Participation of women is ensured in trainings such as good collection practices of Jatamansi, FairWild standard, sustainable forest management, occupational health and safety measures for the workers and the safe working environment.</p>
<p>Output 1. Harvest management, value addition, negotiation and</p>	<p>1.1 Project research results, resources and methodologies are developed; relevant</p>	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p>	

<p>other knowledge, tools and skills produced and used by primary producers at project sites and by local enterprises.</p>	<p>stakeholders, including producer enterprises, harvesters, local forestry agencies, commit to using and implementing these by March 2019 (baselines are: initial commitments secured both from Nepalese producer enterprises and the European buyers)</p> <p>1.2 Project-tailored training tools and training strategy are developed (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) by July 2019 in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management (baseline: FairWild generic training materials are available; in need of tailoring for specific producer enterprises' needs)</p> <p>1.3 By March 2021, knowledge and skills of up to 2,000 Jatamansi wild-harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), through the participating producing enterprises built through training of trainers' sessions and other capacity-building events (baseline: no specific FairWild training; level of baseline knowledge and skills to be captured in developing the training strategy).</p>	<p>1.1 The baseline methodology has been established, and the surveys has been completed (see elaborate in particular under the Activity 1.5). Divisional Forest Offices and Department of Forests and Soil Conservation is interested with the results of the baseline and that will be shared after final editing the report. The enterprise gap analysis has been completed for 5 producers companies 3 are based in Kathmandu and 2 outside Kathmandu.</p> <p>Commitment has been secured from the four target producer enterprises in Nepal to implement project activities and they are already involved in various project activities – training, meetings (see under Activity 1.3); similarly, the consent and interest in collaborating with the project team on activities was secured with harvesters and local forestry agencies and they are directly involved in the activities in the project districts (see as reported e.g. under the Activity 3.4). Commitments from European buyers have been further discussed at BioFach trade fair, where all buyers involved received samples of Jatamansi oil.</p> <p>1.2 Based on the training needs assessment, the project team designed training method and strategy and developed training materials for the Training of Trainers (ToT) on FairWild Certification, Sustainable Forest Management, Harvesting and Value Addition complying with the FairWild Standard (Activity 1.6). Built capacity of 16 participants including project staff, staff of local forestry offices, local forestry graduates, local stakeholders working on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation through a four-day ToT (Activity 1.7). Following the ToT, six participants have become trainers/local resource persons (LRPs) for further training at groups level.</p> <p>The surveys and preliminary meetings within the project provided an input to identify the appropriate elements of the training materials for harvesters and producer enterprises to roll-out in future periods (see more under Activity 1.6). The materials that will be used for the harvesters' training include the toolkit on Participatory Inventory of Non-Timber Forest Products; and a booklet on Sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi, documents produced by DoFSC such as Community Forest inventory guideline NTFP inventory guideline.</p> <p>To train the producer enterprises three documents developed by ANSAB were taken as the main reference: i) Enterprise Development Manual; ii) Business Planning for Community Based Natural Product Enterprises; and iii) Entrepreneurship Development of Natural Resources Dependent Communities. In both the cases, FairWild Standards and performance indicators has been well referred. Research, Planning and Communication Manager of ANSAB participated in a capacity-building FairWild Forum in April 2019, to integrate the knowledge obtained into the training programme.</p> <p>Further refinement and development of additional training materials was initiated in an adaptive management approach following the pre-audit visit of an external consultant to Jatamansi harvesting areas in October 2019. Based on the detailed feedback obtained, additional materials have been developed, with the focus on implementing social and fair trade requirements of the FairWild Standard and the focus on products traceability. These will be delivered to CFUGs in year 3 of the project.</p> <p>1.3 Following the ToT, 950 Jatamansi harvestors have received training in Y2 of the project, with their knowledge and skills improved on sustainable harvesting practices of Jatamansi and FW certification, where about 40% participants were women.</p> <p>Added up to 128 harvesters (and harvesters' households) to whom trainings were delivered in Y1, now the total combined number is 1,078 Jatamansi wild-harvesters, and harvesters' households. Out of the total number, 464 (or 43%) were women.</p> <p>The participants gained knowledge and skills on post-harvesting methods, storage, processing and marketing of Jatamansi considering FairWild certification through the training (Activity 1.8).</p> <p>Further trainings at the CFUGs level have been planned for the next reporting period (project year 3). Based on the recommendations of the Pre-audit assessment, modifications to the training content have been made (see under Indicator 1.2).</p>
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<p>Activity 1.1 Develop an overview of Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal</p>	<p>The development of the overview of Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal (Activity 1.1) has been advanced, with the draft available. Meanwhile, Jatamansi international trade data analysis was included in the CITES CoP18 document (SD01), focusing on the potential of the voluntary certification to support CITES implementation. A follow-up article in TRAFFIC Bulletin was published (SD02). Initial elements of the Jatamansi trade assessment were included in Economic Botany journal article published in the reporting period (SD03). The overview document was also amended to improve the output, anticipated to be finalized and printed in a peer-reviewed journal in the next reporting period. This manuscript combines market data and ecology data in a novel approach to estimate the sustainability of trade and inform conservation policies. While this activity is as such delayed against the timeline of the project, the outcome will be a significant paper feeding to both the update of the IUCN Red List assessment for the species (Activity 3.1), and to inform CITES Parties (Output 5). For example, it will allow the first robust estimation of annual sustainable harvests at the district level and thus an assessment of the recent national quotas for jatamansi harvests in Nepal.</p>	<p>It is anticipated that an article will be finalized and printed in peer-reviewed journal.</p> <p>Based on the report (and probably journal article), the government authorities in Nepal, as well as other CITES Parties (EU Scientific Review Group, Secretariat, Plants Committee) will be informed on its sustainability and trade issues. Other stakeholders such as FECOFUN, NEHHPA, JAPAN and HEAN will also be informed.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Conduct Jatamansi sectoral and producer enterprises gap analysis, including the current impact of adulteration and quality</p>	<p>in-depth questionnaires mapping the gaps and strength of companies in relation to implementing sustainable sourcing practices and international marketing efforts were completed for five out of six companies (SD04, SD44), forming the basis of the sectoral and producer enterprises gap analysis (Activity 1.2). Additional key information was obtained from the FairWild pre-audit in October 2019 (see below).</p>	<p>Gap analysis with other companies will be administered and the report will be generated and disseminated.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Prioritize producer companies based on their commitment, existing trade links, the capacity on the ground and viability of getting certain sourcing sites through to certification.</p>	<p>Target producer companies were prioritized in the previous reporting period (Activity 1.3).</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4 Develop common Jatamansi value chain strategy, and translate it into action plans for producer enterprises prioritised (including the identification of opportunities for increasing processing efficiency, quality improvements and value addition)</p>	<p>To support the development of the common Jatamansi value chain strategy and action plans for producer enterprises (Activity 1.4), ANSAB and ProFound jointly organized a half-day workshop on "Building a Marketing Strategy for Jatamansi" for producer companies involved in the essential oil business in January 2020 in Kathmandu. A total of 14 participants participated in the workshop, with 8 from producer companies and their industry association. A detailed list of participants is available (SD05). During this workshop (SD06), the facilitators shared a progress update of the Jatamansi project, market information for essential oils (with a focus on Europe), guidelines on how to develop an export marketing strategy and the findings of the pre-audit that was conducted in the project sites Jumla and Mugu in November 2019.</p> <p>Beyond the workshop, one to one meetings (virtual or face-to-face) were organized with the target producer enterprises, including with Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extract Pvt. Ltd, Annapurna Aroma Pvt. Ltd., Himalayan Bio-Trade Pvt. Ltd. and H-Plant Pvt. Ltd, to clarify the export marketing objectives and strategy of each company. In these meetings, the companies expressed their concerns about the sustainability of trade due to the legal hurdles, both domestic and international, but they were equally enthusiastic to be involved and exploring remunerative markets.</p>	<p>Common Jatamansi value chain strategy developed and translated into action plans for key prioritized producer enterprises.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 Conduct household baseline survey, and develop methodology for capturing project-level impact,</p>	<p>The household (HH) baseline survey was finalized (SD07) focusing on the eight participating community forest user groups (CFUGs) (Activity 1.5). The survey assessed the socio-demographic characteristics and economic status of target</p>	<p>Impact evaluation studies planned and executed</p>

with particular focus on influences on participation and income linked to gender and ethnicity	Jatamansi harvesting households, market and supply chain of the high value NTFPs/MAPs and the relationship with forest resource use and management. Over 300 HHs were included in survey (over 20% of total 1,474 households). Methods included surveys with semi-structured questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The results demonstrate that Jatamansi harvesting, collection and trade provides crucial employment opportunities and important income to the local people, especially to disadvantaged groups, such as poor and marginalized households. The baseline survey estimated that over 1,400 HHs in both project sites are actively engaged in the harvesting of Jatamansi which contributes on average 20-25% of their annual income. Harvesting is driven by market demand and the time available for harvesting. There is a clear need for strengthening sustainable harvesting practices, with populations facing multiple threats, including forest fire, uncontrolled grazing in pasture lands, premature and over-harvesting. There is inadequate information on sustainable production and annual allowable harvest volumes, contributing to over-harvesting of Jatamansi and other high value NTFPs/MAPs. Whenever market demand and price increase, there is the potential for premature and over-harvesting to become common practice if CFUGs do not monitor adequately.	
Activity 1.6 Develop a set of training materials and training strategy (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements of FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management	Based on the training needs assessment, the project team designed training materials (SD08) and a strategy for the Training of Trainers (ToT) on FairWild Certification, Sustainable Forest Management, Harvesting and Value Addition complying with the FairWild Standard (Activity 1.6).	Update materials based on the FairWild pre-audit and the implementation of the follow-up recommendations
Activity 1.7 Conduct training of trainers (TOT) sessions	A four-day ToT session was then organized (Activity 1.7) in June-July 2019 to build the capacity of project staff, staff of local forestry offices, local forestry graduates, local stakeholders working on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. 16 CFUG members, as well as divisional forest offices and local partners, ANSAB field staff and local-level forestry graduates were trained in FairWild certification and on how to fill the existing gaps in the current operation plans of CFUGs (the list of participants is available at SD09, and detailed session plan in SD10). Following ToT, <u>six participants have become trainers</u> /local resource persons (LRPs) (Activity 1.8) (see SD11).	A ToT will be organized for LRPs and other stakeholders at local level focusing on Social Responsibility (SR) / Fair Trade (FT) and traceability.
Activity 1.8 Deliver trainings to target Jatamansi harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), and producer enterprises	Since the ToT, 950 Jatamansi harvesters (544 male and 406 female) were trained on sustainable harvesting practices of Jatamansi and FW certification, ~40% of these participants were women (list of participants – SD12). The scope of training included harvesting and post-harvesting methods, storage, processing and marketing of Jatamansi. The trainings included theoretical sessions, group work and discussions.	Continue with the training programme to target harvesters, households and producer enterprises through LRPs and ANSAB's local staff.
Activity 1.9 Install and train harvesters and enterprises in the use of processing/value-adding equipment	The project supported the repair of the processing unit (Activity 1.9) of the "Chancharihalna Jadibuti processing enterprise" in Furkisalla CFUG (Jumla), leading to the resumption of production after closure for some years, with trial distillation successfully completed. Five CFUG members were trained on handling and processing, and will assume this role (SD45). The upgraded processing	Further upgrade support will be provided to one distillery/processing unit based in Mugu.

		enterprise was formally inaugurated by the high-level official of the Karnali province (press-release SD11).	
Output 2. The legislation in Nepal regulating trade in Jatamansi and other CITES Appendix II-listed species is clarified and modified as necessary to enable sustainable trade	2.1 By March 2020, Nepal's CITES Act is amended to enable legal and sustainable trade in CITES Appendix II listed species, including Jatamansi.	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p> <p>Nepal's CITES Act has been successfully amended to enable legal and sustainable trade in CITES Appendix II species, including Jatamansi. The Regulations implementing the Act have also been completed, with the technical support from the project. Continuous support is provided to ensure the Jatamansi quota-setting, required by CITES Secretariat is based on best available scientific information on species distribution and harvesting/trade impacts that project supports gathering.</p> <p>The activities around Nepal's CITES Act and Regulations were the main policy interventions in the reporting period, while the overall policies gap analysis have been completed as well, identifying further, longer-term options for interventions (Activity 2.1). Plans are developed on designing follow-up steps, including to draft the policy briefing for decision-makers. The project provided technical support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in the amendment of CITES Act and technical and financial support in the formulation of Nepal's CITES Regulation 2019 (which is implementing the Act, effective from December 16, 2019 (Activity 2.2). In the absence of CITES regulation, the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation (Management Authority for flora) was not able to issue export permits since last three years. The exporters had been demanding with the Government of Nepal for the approval of CITES Regulation for a long time. Due to weak coordination among the departments within the Ministry of Forests and Environment, it had taken long time for formulation and approval of the regulation. The project was instrumental in the regulation development process, where technical and financial supports was provided to organize meetings, write-shop and workshop (Activity 2.3). After the approval of CITES Regulation 2019, the government has already issued a notice to the traders of CITES species to submit their formal application to obtain export permit.</p> <p>Beyond Nepal's legislation concerning Jatamansi, CITES CoP18 and subsequent Standing Committee meeting had established the zero quota for exports of Jatamansi from Nepal, and CITES MA were requested to provide the conservative quota for 2019. With the continuous technical advice to the CITES MA by project partners while responding to CITES secretariat, the 2019 quota for <i>N. grandiflora</i> export have been approved (in February 2020). This annual quota is for 382.4 metric ton of Jatamansi rhizomes.</p>	
Activity 2.1 Review existing policy provisions, identify gaps, and work out policy options to address the issues		The activities around Nepal's CITES Act were the main policy interventions in the reporting period, while the overall policies gap analysis (SD13) have been completed as well, identifying further, longer-term options for interventions (Activity 2.1). Plans are developed on designing follow-up steps, including to draft the policy briefing for decision-makers.	Development of briefs for the policy makers based on the policy review accomplished in year 2, and planning of onwards activities.
Activity 2.2 Facilitate meetings between CITES SA, MA, relevant industry and civil society organisations to receive further input into the request to amend CITES Act 2017.		The project provided support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in both the amendment of CITES Act and the formulation of Nepal's CITES Regulation 2019 (which is implementing the Act, SD14), effective from December 16, 2019 (Activity 2.2). In the absence of the CITES regulation, the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation (Management Authority for flora) was not able to issue export permits for the last three years. Exporters had been lobbying for the approval of CITES Regulation for a few months. Formulation and approval of the regulation was slow to progress.	Provide continuous support to the implementation of CITES Act, including in providing project information and data to CITES Secretariat and Nepal CITES focal point to make the decision about the 2020 export quota.
Activity 2.3. Coordinate orientation and discussion meetings with the representatives of environment protection committee of legislature parliament of Nepal		The project was instrumental in the regulation development process, where technical and financial support was provided to organize meetings, write-shop and workshop (Activity 2.3). Subsequent to the approval of CITES Regulation 2019, the	Continue the engagement with the members of legislature parliament represented from Jatamansi harvesting sites.

	<p>government issued a notice to the traders of CITES species to submit their formal application to obtain export permits.</p> <p>Beyond Nepal's legislation concerning Jatamansi, CITES CoP18 and subsequent Standing Committee meeting established a zero quota for exports of Jatamansi from Nepal. The Nepali CITES MA was requested to provide a conservative quota for 2019, after the less conservative quota (as submitted to CITES Standing Committee by the Nepali government) was rejected. With the continuous technical advice to the CITES MA by project partners while responding to CITES secretariat, the 2019 quota for <i>N. grandiflora</i> export was approved in February 2020. The annual quota for 2019 is 382.4 metric tonnes of Jatamansi rhizomes (SD15).</p>	
<p>Output 3. Species and area sustainable management plans for Jatamansi conservation, harvest, use and trade produced and implemented at the project harvest sites</p>	<p>3.1 Up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi and other priority medicinal plants (CITES-listed in particular) is compiled and integrated into the project actions by March 2019. (baseline is that the global assessment against IUCN Red List criteria was published in 2016, assessing <i>N. grandiflora</i> as Critically Endangered (CR); however detailed evidence base seem to primarily rely on India populations, approximated to global range; other priority medicinal plants are not assessed)</p> <p>3.2 Jatamansi species and area management plans are developed for target project areas by March 2020, and integrated in community forest management plans, recognized and applied by appropriate local government forestry agencies, harvesters and producer enterprises (baseline is that there are community forest management plans, but these do not include details of Jatamansi stock or annual allowable harvest and do not provide for monitoring sustainability)</p>	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p> <p>3.1 Project partners have advanced the work to consolidate the up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi. This information is presented in a range project documents, including the resource inventories, updates to the operational management plans of CFUGs, and all relevant training materials and session concerning sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi. The information on the international trade in Jatamansi has been included in the documents to CITES CoP18, including to the relevant items (on Medicinal and aromatic plants trade) regarding the potential of the certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES requirements for Appendix-II list medicinal and aromatic plants.</p> <p>In terms of the formal update to the current IUCN Red List assessment, the information has been collated (through Flora of Nepal), to initiate the draft update in Y3 of the project based on the most up-to-date accurate data from Nepal (project sites and beyond). This element of activities is implemented in parallel with the delivery of Activity 1.1 (as well as activities under the Output 3, focussing on the field implementation).</p> <p>3.2 Eight forest management plans (corresponding to the number of target CFUGs, linked to their operational plans) have been drafted (1) or updated based on existing plans (7) in project Y2. All the management plans are under the approval process of Division Forest Offices of the project districts.</p> <p>The situation analysis has been completed and reported in the previous reporting period (Activity 3.3). The resources inventory of Jatamansi and its associated species in 8 CFUGs in the project districts was accomplished in December 2019. The resources inventory includes the information on effective area, density and frequency of mature; and regeneration plant per hectare, growing stock of Jatamansi, total stock and the annual allowable harvest (sustainable harvest amount) of Jatamansi and its associated species (Activity 3.4). After completion of the resources inventory, the revision process of the forest management plans have been carried out. As the validity date of Baghjale CFUG of Jumla was expired, the project team facilitated to write a new complete management plan for next 5-year phase; whereas other 7 CFUGs still have validity period, so only the annexes are added in each management plan with the provision of harvesting quantity and extra socio-economic and environmental measures as per the FairWild standards. All the management plans are under the approval process of Division Forest Offices of the project districts (Activity 3.5).</p> <p>3.3 The baseline of the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites have effectively been established by a combination of resource inventories, and the pre-audit assessment against the FairWild Standard requirements (by the end of 2019). The recommendations on the improvement of practices are integrated into the training materials delivered to harvesters, integrated into the management plans, and the change in practices will be monitored through a combination of a third-party audit (certification) planned for 2020 harvesting season, and the ongoing monitoring (by CFUG) against the updated management plans. The Divisional Forest Offices (DFOs) conduct a joint monitoring (DFO, FECOFUN, Local Government) of CFUGs, where the DFO looks on the progress made on the targeted forest management activates as per their forest management plan and identify the gap on the capacity need and governance</p>

	<p>3.3 The sustainability (harvesting time, methods and appropriate tools) of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites improved by March 2021</p>	<p>and provide required support to fulfil the gaps. Likewise the local government has a right of monitoring of CFUGs for their resource sustainability.</p> <p>Pre-audit assessment has been carried out in the Jatamansi harvesting sites through on-site visits and interaction with users; review of management plans and documentation process such as review of harvestors registry system, NTFPs collection permits, slips of royalty payments and other relevant documents at CFUG level and identified few gaps (forward supply) that need to be addressed (Activity 3.6).</p> <p>To address the gaps identified in pre-audit assessment, the project team have already developed three training documents namely i) Good collection practices of Jatamansi; ii) Occupational health and safety measures and safe working environment for workers; and third “a guideline and a training manual on the implementation of Social, Fair Trade and Traceability requirements of the FairWild” (under finalization). FairWild Standard and guidance documents best practices have been used to ensure the necessary safeguards of the project activities.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Collate up-to-date information about the conservation status (in Nepal and globally) of Jatamansi and other priority MAPs</p>	<p>The collation of up-to-date information about the conservation status of Jatamansi is ongoing (Activity 3.1), linked to activities 1.1, 3.4 and 3.5. A recent scientific article co-authored by a project partner identified Jatamansi as the most ‘vulnerable’ among species traded from Nepal. To assist the project, a parallel initiative by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) recently supported two botanists from Nepal in completing IUCN Red List assessment training. While they will focus on completing assessments for trees, they will also assist the project by working on re-assessment of the status of Jatamansi by the project end. Information from the project’s resource inventories will also feed into the data points, observation on population declines, etc.</p>	<p>Conservation status information updated, in parallel with Activity 1.1.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Compile information known about biology and regeneration capacity of species; develop plant profiles</p>	<p>The plant profiles have been completed by RBGE and local partners in Nepal (SD 16) (Activity 3.2). These are important to help identify the species concerned and provide useful, reliable information on threat status, distribution and altitude range, flowering and fruiting times, and uses. The plant profiles are based on authenticated data, primarily herbarium specimens and validated observation records. These are freely available on www.floraofnepal.org/data. The profiles are customizable, and can be extended to include other data points throughout and beyond the project lifetime.</p>	<p>Plant profiles disseminated to project stakeholders</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Conduct situation analysis to understand resource governance in target areas and status of management planning</p>	<p>The situation analysis has been completed and reported in the previous period (Activity 3.3).</p>	
<p>Activity 3.4 Complete resource inventories for Jatamansi in the identified one or more collection site(s)</p>	<p>The resource assessment of target sites has been completed in the reporting period (Activity 3.4). The resource inventory was carried out based on standard NTFP guidelines (SD17) developed by the Government of Nepal 2012 and the NTFP inventory guideline of ANSAB 2010 (SD18). The resources inventory (SD19) includes the information on the effective area, density and frequency of mature plants; regeneration of plants per hectare, growing stock of Jatamansi, total stock and the calculation of annual allowable harvest (sustainable harvest amount) of Jatamansi and its associated species. Both primary and secondary data were collected during the resource inventory, utilizing participatory rural appraisal tools, such as participatory resource mapping, focus group discussion, key informant interviews and meetings with executive committee of community forests. Relevant literature was also reviewed.</p>	<p>As suggested by pre-audit assessment, the project will support each CFUG with the information from the resource inventories to develop adequate collection area mapping (GIS and Google earth overlaid maps of the Jatamansi harvesting sites).</p>

	<p>The potential habitat of Jatamansi was delineated using participatory resources mapping, as well as Google maps and Arc GIS tools. During the resources inventory, four resource inventory teams were formed (two each for Jumla and Mugu district), each team consisting of five persons including one lead forest technician, one trained Local Resource Person (LRP) and three community forest members with different roles and responsibilities. Before initiating the inventory in the field, the project team conducted meetings and participatory resources mapping. Two district level meetings with key stakeholders were organized with the objective of identifying potential habitat for the species, including aspect, elevation and optimum production range. Stakeholders included the divisional forest offices, FECOFUN district chapters, district and local level NTFPs traders, local NGOs and the LRPs. The list of participants of district level meetings are available in SD20 and SD21.</p> <p>To verify the information collected during the district level meeting, eight participatory resources mapping and focus group discussions were organized at CFUGs level. These meetings were attended by 33 participants in Jumla and 29 participants in Mugu (SD22 and SD23).</p> <p>The assessment quantified a total of 2,392.1 ha of forest and meadow as an effective habitat for Jatamansi in the project area, of which 2,081.3 ha (1,574 ha in dense strata and 507.3 ha in sparse) was shared by four CFUGs of Jumla and 316.4 ha (257.4 ha in dense and 59.0 ha in sparse) was shared by four CFUGs of Mugu district.</p> <p>In four community forests of Jumla, the total growing stock of Jatamansi dry rhizomes biomass was found to be 295 ton and the annual allowable harvest amount has been calculated as 117.9 ton of rhizomes. In four community forests of Mugu, the total growing stock was 51.4 ton of dry rhizomes biomass and annual allowable harvest amount has been calculated as 20.5 ton. The resources inventory also calculated the annual allowable harvest of the associated species: Atis (<i>Delphinium himalayai</i>), Banlasun (<i>Fritillaria cirrhosa</i>), Kutki (<i>Neopicrorhiza scrophulariflora</i>), Panchaule (<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i>), and Setochini (<i>Polygonatum chhirifolium</i>). The process, method and findings have been presented in the inventory report.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.5 Support to revise relevant community forest management plan (producer enterprises) including the species and area management plans for Jatamansi based on completed resource inventories, and yield/regeneration studies, including the population monitoring plan</p>	<p>The project team reviewed the status of the eight community forest operational plans (CFOPs) (see SD24) (Activity 3.5). Following the completion of the resources inventory in the reporting period, the revision process of the forest management plans has been carried out. As the validity date of Baghjale CFUG of Jumla expired, the project team facilitated writing a new management plan for the next 5-year phase (SD25). For the 7 other CFUGs, an annex was added to each management plan with the provision of harvesting quantity and extra socio-economic and environmental measures as per the FairWild standard (SD26). All the management plans are undergoing the approval process with Division Forest Offices of the respective districts. In each of the CFUGs, two informal meetings were organized: one before writing the management plan and one after the preparation of the draft plan for community validation. A total of 14 participants in</p>	<p>Implement the updated management plans with the target CFUGs</p>

		Jumla and 15 participants in Mugu were present in those meetings (see SD26 and SD27 for the list of participants in Jumla and Mugu districts respectively).	
Activity 3.6 Document the implementation of the management plan recommendations, including through the (pre-)audit FairWild report		To start documenting the implementation of the management plan recommendations (Activity 3.6), team organized the (pre-)audit against the FairWild Standard. See the description of the assessment below under Activity 4.7.	Implementation of the feedback and recommendations of the pre-audit report.
Activity 3.7 Link the documented outcomes with Nepal's CITES NDF processes, including through providing information on species' status to authorities.		Not yet applicable, although see Activities under Output 2.	Provide further support and input into the making of CITES NDFs by Nepal's SA
<p>Output 4. Roadmap for achieving third-party certification of sustainable harvest and equitable benefit sharing for trade in wild-harvested Jatamansi and other CITES-listed species demonstrated at in at least two districts and endorsed more widely in Nepal</p>	<p>4.1 Availability and buy-in (by industry, harvester representatives, government agencies) of FairWild certification tools in Nepali, with specific guidance on achieving CITES compliance by year 1 of the project (baseline is no documents are translated or disseminated)</p> <p>4.2 Producer enterprises access the FairWild certification auditing capacity in Nepal or the region by March 2020 (baseline: no FairWild auditor in Nepal, there is a trained auditors in India and Sri Lanka, in need of a 'top-up' training in high-risk spp)</p> <p>4.3 At least four Jatamansi wild-harvesting, processing and trading enterprises comply with minimum FairWild requirements by March 2021 and one is certified (benefitting 2,000 harvesters) (baseline is zero companies are certified; one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild certification in past but withdrew)</p> <p>4.4. At least one benefit sharing agreement for trade in Jatamansi meeting FairWild criteria and trading rules negotiated and agreed by</p>	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p> <p>4.1 The key FairWild certification tools were translated to Nepali, printed and disseminated in the events that took place in last reporting period. From industry and harvester representatives' side, interest to use the FairWild Standard and engage in the project activities was confirmed. Government agencies are involved in the project implementation in the collaboration capacity. Upon request from the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation, the project had developed a leaflet highlighting the biology and socio-enomic importance of Jatamansi for poor harvestors in Nepal, which was presented at CITES CoP18, together with the project flyer.</p> <p>4.2 The training of FairWild auditors took place in Y2 of the project, delivered alongside the pre-audit assessment consultancy by an experienced (and FairWild Foundation approved) trainer. The training took place in Kathmandu, with a necessary field element. 7 participants from different organization including CERES (certification body based in Germany), FECOFUN national level, FAO Nepal and ANSAB participated in the FairWild auditor training (Activity 4.6), followed by the FairWild auditor competence exam that was taken in the prescribed format of the FairWild Foundation. Additionally, two producers company representatives participated the introductory session of the training. Further capacity-building will take place linked to the audit planned for the harvesting season 2020.</p> <p>4.3 The main company that the project engages in piloting the FairWild certification is the conservation enterprise Himalayan BioTrade Pvt. Ltd., owned by a consortium of community-based forest enterprises of Nepal. The pre-audit assessment of the CFUGs that harvest Jatamansi for HBTL took place in Y2 of the project, providing necessary information on gaps and improvements necessary to meet the requirements of FairWild Standard. In addition to it, the following four producer enterprises have been supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements: Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extract Pvt. Ltd. and Annapurna Aroma Pvt. Ltd., Natural Resources Industry Pvt. Ltd and H Plant Pvt. Ltd. They attended the focussed workshops and project supported activities to review and develop plans to integrate best practices in their operations.</p> <p>Himalayan BioTrade Ltd has been so far supported to attend the BioFach trade fair in Germany, in order to establish direct contact with the potential buyers. In 2020, the company along with others participated the BioFach on their own cost, where the cost of exhibition stall was subsidized by the government of Nepal.</p> <p>4.4 A capacity-building training for the FairWild auditors was combined with the pre-audit of HBTL operation against the FairWild Standard during the Jatamansi harvest 2019, providing the input into the necessary issues to address, including on social/contract-setting side. The improvements around the implementation of social and fair-trade requirements of the FairWild Standard were among the key ones to implement as a follow-up, and project team initiated the development of guidelines and a training manual on the implementation of Social, Fair Trade and Traceability requirements of the FairWild Standard. The traceability guideline will be helpful in the adoption of consistent business practices amongst all trading partners to effectively manage traceability in the supply chain and also will have a provision of FairWild premium fund.</p> <p>To support the development of a common Jatamansi value chain strategy and action plans for producer enterprises (Activity 1.4), project partners organized a half-day workshop on "Building a Marketing Strategy for Jatamansi" for</p>	

	<p>March 2021 of the project, documenting FairWild sales price, planned contributions to FairWild Premium fund, and commitment to implement FairWild Standard including non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion. (baseline is zero)</p> <p>4.5 Two industry workshops and FairWild training reach at least 100 stakeholders, with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal are convened and 10 or more enterprises initiate FairWild gap-analysis and benefit from training and skills in responsible sourcing practices by the project end (baseline is zero)</p> <p>4.6 Stakeholders in Nepal (Government agencies, communities, enterprises and other) recognize project experience as relevant to the implementation of existing policies and laws, and prioritize the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade (baseline is that legislative and policy frameworks available, but their operationalization and enforcement are limited, in particular for the management of alpine rangelands)</p>	<p>producer companies involved in essential oil business followed by one and half day one-to-one company meeting focusing on Jatamansi marketing strategy focusing to Europe.</p> <p>4.5 Measurement of impact against this indicator is ongoing. In this reporting period, three different events had been organized to support the processing companies and their association regarding capacity-building in FairWild certification through training and participation in workshops (Activity 4.9). 61 stakeholders were reached in 2019/20.</p> <p>The events where the companies received training in this reporting period included: marketing strategy workshop - there was a session on FairWild certification (5 companies and 1 association); ANSAB presented the FairWild certification standard and Jatamansi project to the companies attending BioFach 2020 trade fair, in pre-fair workshop (about 15 company representatives); and there was a general discussion on FairWild certification standard in the first half of the day 1 of auditor's training - 2 company representatives HBTL and Annapurna Aroma attended the training gaining the essence and information about the FairWild certification standard. Other Jatamansi producers have been part of further trainings (Activity 4.7, Activity 4.9 and Activity 4.10).</p> <p>4.6 Activities in this regard are ongoing, of relevance in particular so far to the reversing and practical implementation of CITES Act. The project provided support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in amendment of CITES Act 2017 and formulation of Nepal's CITES Regulation 2019, which is effective from December 16, 2019. After the legislation, beyond Nepal's legislation concerning Jatamansi, CITES CoP18 and subsequent Standing Committee meeting had established the zero quota for exports of Jatamansi from Nepal, and CITES MA were requested to provide the conservative quota for 2019. Now, Nepal became able to receive a quota of 382.4 metric ton Jatamansi (<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>) for 2019 to export from Nepal.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Develop Jatamansi/MAPs harvesters registration system in community managed forests in the project sites</p>		<p>In order to properly document the ongoing harvest, the project developed a harvester registration system that includes the name, age, sex, ethnicity, address, average harvest quantity, distance to collection site and years of experience in Jatamansi harvesting for harvesters in the target CFUGs (Activity 4.1). At least one member from each household involved in Jatamansi harvesting had been registered at the time of writing (SD28). Each project CFUG now has a harvester database, which they maintain. After developing the registration system, the CFUGs have</p> <p>As suggested by the pre-audit, the project will organize CFUGs level orientation training to update/upgrade and complete the harvesters registration system</p>

	already started discussions on coordinating the harvesting season to ensure sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi and other MAPs.	
Activity 4.2 Develop marketing strategy and marketing plan for producer enterprises based on the analysis of production quantities, costs and long-term viability	<p>Activity 4.2 is tightly linked to the completion of 1.4, and will further advance in the next period.</p> <p>The gap analysis of the priority producer companies have been completed (SD4), which resulted in identifying both opportunities and obstacles for the Jatamansi value chain. Together with the priority producer organisations, the marketing strategy for the sector will be further developed.</p>	Complete marketing strategy and share to the producer companies and relevant stakeholders.
Activity 4.3 Support the development of trading relationships between ethical companies in consumer market(s) and producer enterprises	Direct follow-up with companies in consumer markets was supported (Activity 4.3), including through group calls, one to one meetings and meetings at the BioFach trade fair to ensure continued interest and commitment of companies in purchasing FairWild certified Jatamansi. Moreover, at least one priority producer organisation has been in contact with the identified companies themselves.	<p>Ongoing support to the relationships; potential buyer visit (self-funded) in harvesting sites</p> <p>Explore the links to promoting the project and enterprises via the FairWild match-making web-site, which will be upgraded and in the next year.</p>
Activity 4.4 Translate FairWild Standard, Performance Indicators and other relevant certification documents in Nepalese, disseminate those in Nepal and seek buy-in	Activity 4.4. has been completed, with dissemination of materials is ongoing. 1,000 copies of the FairWild Standard and Performance indicators in Nepali were distributed to the relevant government bodies, FECOFUN chapters, local CFUGs, Producers enterprises, JABAN chapters, local traders and local forestry graduates. The publication of FairWild Standard and Performance Indicators in Nepalese was also promoted on the FairWild website . It can be downloaded on FairWild Resources page (here and here).	Completed
Activity 4.5 Build-up project partners' capacities in the implementation of the FairWild Standard and certification scheme (especially the implementing team on the ground).	A boost in the FairWild capacity for the key project implementing partner in Nepal – ANSAB – was delivered through the participation in the FairWild Forum in Hungary in April 2019 (Activity 4.5 , see SD46). This was further supported through consultancy and relevant capacity-building from an experienced FairWild auditor (Activities 4.6 and 4.8).	Completed, ad hoc capacity-building will be delivered
Activity 4.6 Support the identification/establishment of FairWild auditing capacity in Nepal, including for 'high risk' species, and those concerning the fair trade and social sustainability provisions of the FairWild Standard (improved negotiation skills, development of transparent and fair trading agreements)	Activities were supported to develop FairWild auditing capacity in Nepal (Activity 4.6), with a training course delivered in October 2019 (SD30). This was attended by 7 participants from different organizations including CERES (certification body based in Germany, and FairWild accredited certification body), FECOFUN central level, FAO Nepal and ANSAB (SD31). Additionally, two producer company representatives participated the introductory session of the training. The course involved a mixture of presentations and classroom exercises, and the participants got the opportunity to apply knowledge in the field through practical exercises. At the end, all seven potential auditors participated the FairWild auditor competence exam that was taken in the prescribed format of the FairWild Foundation. The participation fee of the training was subsidized by the project. This training helped equip participants with the tools, knowledge and skills needed to verify sustainable wild collection practices against the FairWild Standard, an internationally recognized framework for the sustainable harvest and fair trade in wild-collected plants, fungi and lichen. The training was facilitated by Dr. Wolfgang Kathe, FairWild-approved	Plans in place for further capacity-building in harvesting season 2020.

	<p>auditor and trainer. At the end of the training the recommendations were developed for the FairWild Foundation (SD30) which is the entity to approve auditors. Follow-up activities will take place in the next reporting period, in preparation to the certification audit.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.7 Support four producer enterprises with implementation of the FairWild minimum certification requirements appropriate to 'high risk' species</p>	<p>In conjunction with the auditor training, a consultant undertook a FairWild pre-audit of Himalayan BioTrade Pvt. Ltd and the CFUGs, to prepare the company for the FairWild audit in 2020 (Activity 4.7 and Activity 4.8). The pre-audit assessment was carried out in the Jatamansi harvesting sites of Jumla and Mugu districts of Nepal in October 2019 (SD32). During the assessment, the consultant auditor Dr. Wolfgang Kathe and ANSAB team visited the sites and conducted meetings with CFUG members, harvesters and processors. The auditor reviewed the management plans and documentation processes at CFUG, local enterprise and producer company level and identified the gaps that need to be addressed.</p> <p>In Jumla, 10 participants participated in field verification in Lamteli CF. After the field verification, a meeting with CF executive members, Jatamansi harvesters, and forest users of Lamteli, Bhaleni, Phurkisalla and Baghjale CFUGs was organized, where the auditor carried out a detailed audit assessment through interviews, document verification and discussions. A total of 16 participants were present in the pre-audit meeting (see SD33 and 34 for list of participants of pre-audit assessment meetings in Jumla and Mugu). After the field verification and group meeting, the pre-audit team visited the local processing site / distillery located at Phurkisalla CFUG of Jumla and held a discussion and verification with the management committee of the processing unit. Finally, the auditor provided some key suggestions and basic prerequisites for achieving the FairWild certification (SD35).</p> <p>The main reflections of the auditor were: i) ecological criteria and indicators of the standard are well advanced; ii) project partners were well trained in the FairWild standard and generally have a good idea about what will be required by FairWild; and iii) trainings on FairWild certification standard, Jatamansi good collection practices and sustainable forest management are mostly adequately documented at the field level. A few specific gaps at CFUGs and processors levels were also identified. The auditor suggested a list of activities to be accomplished before the audit in the next season. The debriefing of the FairWild pre-audit was done with ANSAB and HBTL persons on-route to Nepalgunj on 21st Oct 2019. The details (process, method, major finding and road map) of the pre-audit have been provided in the pre-audit assessment report. As per the Auditor's recommendation from pre-audit assessment, ANSAB has developed a detailed plan of action.</p> <p>As a part of audit-preparation, ANSAB has developed two training manuals in Nepali language, namely i) good collection practices of Jatamansi (SD36); and ii) occupational health and safety measures and safe working environment for the workers. Both are printed and ready to distribute to the CFUGs (SD37). Similarly, the project has recruited a consultant for the "<i>Development of guideline and a training manual on the implementation of Social, Fair Trade and Traceability requirements of the FairWild Standard</i>". The consultant has developed the draft guidelines and training manual, which are under review process. Based on these three manuals, further trainings will be organized at CFUGs level as part of the audit preparation. As recommended by the auditor, the project has also developed a</p>	<p>Continued participation of producer enterprises in capacity building events.</p>

		process and method of resource inventory (a step-by-step guide) and developed maps of the Jatamansi harvesting sites, included in the resources inventory report (SD19).	
Activity 4.8 Facilitate the FairWild certification audit of at least one enterprise		Planned for Year 3 of the project	Planned for Year 3 of the project
Activity 4.9 Conduct industry workshop and FairWild training for companies with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal		Other companies received FairWild capacity-building in FairWild certification through training and participation in workshops (Activity 4.9). The events where the companies received training in this reporting period included: a marketing strategy workshop in January 2020 (SD05); a session on FairWild certification, with the participation of five processing companies and their industry association (NEHHPA); and presentation of the FairWild certification standard and Jatamansi project to the companies attending BioFach 2020 trade fair by ANSAB in a pre-BioFach workshop that in Kathmandu in January, 2020. There was also general discussion on FairWild certification standard in the first half of the day 1 of auditor's training. Two company representatives (HBTL and Annapurna Aroma) attended the training. Other Jatamansi producers will be part of further trainings (Activity 4.7, Activity 4.9 and Activity 4.10).	Further workshops/training planned for Year 3.
Activity 4.10 Support at least 10 producer enterprises in initiating the FairWild gap-analysis		ANSAB and ProFound completed the gaps analysis of the producer enterprises, creating the basis for onward engagement in Year 3	Completed
Activity 4.11 FairWild certification pilot promoted widely to government agencies, communities, enterprises and other stakeholders including to support prioritization of the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade		Activities were supported to promote the project experiences to date to stakeholders in Nepal and globally (Activity 4.11).	Ongoing
Output 5. Tools, materials and roadmap for scaling up the project approach to other Jatamansi sourcing areas and other CITES-listed species in Nepal and Himalayas	<p>5.1 The FairWild certification pilot for CITES-listed species documented and disseminated in CITES and CBD contexts by the project end (baseline is no pilot; no sharing)</p> <p>5.2 The 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredient is developed and disseminated at key industry events (baseline is no 'business case' exist)</p> <p>5.3 Project supports the development of Nepal investment roadmap for development and government agencies in support of sustainable trade in wild plants (baseline is no clear</p>	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p> <p>5.1 Linked to a particular interest and support via a parallel project by German CITES Scientific Authority, the issue of the role that voluntary certification standards play in the implementation of CITES was highlighted at the CITES COP18 in August 2019.</p> <p>The case study will also provided as a contribution against the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.</p> <p>5.2 The case of the project inception so far has been promoted at the world's largest organic trade fair – BioFach 2020. Plans are developed for the Sustainable Herbs Program/American Botanical Council to visit the project harvesting sites, document and deliver a range of communication materials to reach out to the wider industry audience in 2020/21.</p> <p>5.3 Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany, and GIZ, to establish the common aim for influencing such investment strategy.</p> <p>Pre-fair IPD workshop in Kathmandu and achievement on BioFach 2020, in which two of the priority producer organisations participated together with another 6 Nepalese companies. The progress of the project was shared with these participants. IPD agrees on the necessity of the development of the Jatamansi sector in Nepal.</p>	

	development plans/roadmap available, despite separate initiatives and policy commitments)		
Activity 5.1 Document the FairWild certification project case study and disseminate/present as appropriate in the relevant CITES and CBD contexts	There was an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi case-study at the CITES arena during CoP18 (Activity 5.1). ANSAB liaised with the Nepali CITES MA for preparations. Upon the request from the Government of Nepal, a Jatamansi profile was developed and distributed at CITES CoP18, alongside the project flyer (see SD38 and SD39). There has been an overall increase in recognition of the importance of medicinal and aromatic plant trade in the CITES context with the new decision adopted by CoP18, which touches directly on Jatamansi trade regulations (SD40). Project implementation was also highlighted at the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China, in a presentation by the project lead in the context of support to the implementation of CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (SD41).	Showcase of the project to date in the context of CITES Plants Committee (tent. July 2020), and the CBD CoP15.	
Activity 5.2 Develop the 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified, CITES-listed ingredients and disseminate at key industry events (e.g. at the BioFach trade fair)	The project was highlighted at the BioFach 2020, showcasing the project and making the case for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredients, including in a TRAFFIC-led event on <i>Organic & Wild: a topic under the radar. Why should we care and what are the solutions?</i> (SD42) (Activity 5.2).	Promotion at the BioFach trade fair 2021, other key industry events; promotion via the FairWild website	
Activity 5.3 Engage relevant development and government agencies in Nepal and internationally to develop the Nepal investment roadmap in support of sustainable trade in wild plants	Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany and GIZ to establish a common aim for influencing investment strategy into sustainable development of the sector (Activity 5.3). The progress of the project was shared with the participants of a pre-BioFach IPD workshop in Kathmandu. IPD agreed on the necessity of the development of the Jatamansi sector in Nepal.	Continuous engagement with relevant development and government agencies in Nepal and internationally	

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Nepali Himalayan medicinal plant resources are sustained, access to traditional healthcare resources is maintained, and harvester incomes are increased through sustainable management and equitable trade in CITES-listed medicinal species			
Outcome: Conservation of Jatamansi populations, increase in harvester and enterprise incomes in two key production sites in Nepal (Jumla and Mugu districts) and CITES compliance supported through FairWild application and training.	0.1 By 2021, status of Jatamansi populations at project harvest sites is stabilized or improving (baseline to be established by the resource inventories)	0.1 Project reports, species and area management plan(s) and monitoring reports	International market interest in sustainably-sourced products remains consistent or grows
	0.2 By 2021, at least one Jatamansi processing and exporting enterprises in Nepal achieve FairWild certification (benefitting 2,000 harvesters); at least three producer enterprises comply with FairWild minimum requirements (affecting further 1,000); a further 10 MAP enterprises exploring FairWild approaches (<i>baseline</i> for all these is zero)	0.2 FairWild certificate; pre-audit report, industry reports	The clarification and amendments (per proposal submitted by the Department of Forests and enterprises) to 2017 CITES Act re-establish legal trade in CITES Appendix-II listed species, including Jatamansi
	0.3 By 2021, increased unit price by 5% or more is paid to up to 2,000 wild-harvesters for FairWild certified Jatamansi plant materials; and the evidence of non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion (<i>baseline</i> : market price for Jatamansi)	0.3 Agreements between processing and exporting enterprises and local processors/harvesters, and between processing and exporting enterprises and manufacturers/wholesalers; receipts; project technical reports; surveys; (pre)audit reports.	Nepal Government responds effectively to the recommendations of CITES Plants Committee (with project support), to provide assurance on effective resource management framework, and CITES Plants Committee does not issue further recommendations to suspend trade in Jatamansi
	0.4 By 2021 there is a documented increase of CITES-listed medicinal plant product exports from Nepal independently verified as meeting sustainability and legality criteria (<i>baseline</i> is zero)	0.4 Training sessions reports, project technical reports; participants feedback; FairWild certificate; pre-audit and audit reports; CITES export/import permits	State restructuring process does not limit to access the project sites or export markets.
	0.5 By 2021, conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application summarized and presented to appropriate audiences (business and CITES/CBD) to support further uptake and implementation (<i>baseline</i> is none)	0.5 Case study publication, summary of meetings and presentations	FairWild certification continues to be available as credible third-party audited system; audit

			capacity can be built regionally.
	0.6 Gender-segregated data is available for project activities throughout the project, and used in design and delivery of activities and M&E, especially on access and control over resources, ability to make change, division of labour and impact (<i>baseline</i> will be established at project start)	0.6 Project baselines; technical reports; beneficiaries' surveys.	
Output 1. Harvest management, value addition, negotiation and other knowledge, tools and skills produced and used by primary producers at project sites and by local enterprises.	1.1 Project research results, resources and methodologies are developed; relevant stakeholders, including producer enterprises, harvesters, local forestry agencies, commit to using and implementing these by March 2019 (<i>baselines</i> are: initial commitments secured both from Nepalese producer enterprises and the European buyers)	1.1 Baseline survey, assessment of harvest practices; market analyses; enterprise gap analyses and development strategies, Jatamansi value chain scenarios and strategy (including the identification of opportunities for increasing processing efficiency, value addition)	
	1.2 Project-tailored training tools and training strategy are developed (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) by July 2019 in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management (<i>baseline</i> : FairWild generic training materials are available; in need of tailoring for specific producer enterprises' needs)	1.2 Training tools; training strategy; tailor-made action plans per enterprise; project technical reports	
	1.3 By March 2021, knowledge and skills of up to 2,000 Jatamansi wild-harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), through the participating producing enterprises built through training of trainers' sessions and other capacity-building events (<i>baseline</i> : no specific FairWild training; level of baseline knowledge and skills to be captured in developing the training strategy).	1.3 Training session reports; number of local trainers; participants feedback; project technical reports	
Output 2. The legislation in Nepal regulating trade in Jatamansi and other CITES Appendix II-listed species is clarified and modified as necessary to enable sustainable trade	2.1 By March 2020, Nepal's CITES Act is amended to enable legal and sustainable trade in CITES Appendix II listed species, including Jatamansi.	2.1 Relevant government legislation	Environmental protection committee of Legislature Parliament of Nepal will facilitate to draw the suspension of Jatamansi trade (and other CITES Appendix II listed species)

3. Species and area sustainable management plans for Jatamansi conservation, harvest, use and trade produced and implemented at the project harvest sites	3.1 Up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi and other priority medicinal plants (CITES-listed in particular) is compiled and integrated into the project actions by March 2019. (<i>baseline</i> is that the global assessment against IUCN Red List criteria was published in 2016, assessing <i>N. grandiflora</i> as Critically Endangered (CR); however detailed evidence base seem to primarily rely on India populations, approximated to global range; other priority medicinal plants are not assessed)	3.1 Project technical reports; published materials and articles; IUCN Red List assessment	
	3.2 Jatamansi species and area management plans are developed for target project areas by March 2020, and integrated in community forest management plans, recognized and applied by appropriate local government forestry agencies, harvesters and producer enterprises (<i>baseline</i> is that there are community forest management plans, but these do not include details of Jatamansi stock or annual allowable harvest and do not provide for monitoring sustainability)	3.2. Resource assessments; Sustainable yield studies; Management plans; project technical reports; meeting minutes; stakeholder statements; training strategy.	
	3.3 The sustainability (harvesting time, methods and appropriate tools) of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites improved by March 2021	3.3. Project technical reports; Training sessions reports, participants feedback; FairWild pre-audit/audit results; monitoring results (against the management plans)	
4. Roadmap for achieving third-party certification of sustainable harvest and equitable benefit sharing for trade in wild-harvested Jatamansi and other CITES-listed species demonstrated at in at least two districts and endorsed more widely in Nepal	4.1 Availability and buy-in (by industry, harvester representatives, government agencies) of FairWild certification tools in Nepali, with specific guidance on achieving CITES compliance by year 1 of the project (<i>baseline</i> is no documents are translated or disseminated)	4.1 FairWild tools in Nepalese; project technical reports; FairWild website and newsletter	Certification bodies are able to complete accreditation with the FairWild Foundation
	4.2 Producer enterprises access the FairWild certification auditing capacity in Nepal or the region by March 2020 (<i>baseline</i> : no FairWild auditor in Nepal, there is a trained auditors in India and Sri Lanka, in need of a 'top-up' training in high-risk spp)	4.2 Project technical reports; audit training reports; FairWild communication materials (including website)	Market study confirms sufficient demand for FairWild-certified ingredients to make certification costs viable.
	4.3 At least four Jatamansi wild-harvesting, processing and trading enterprises comply with minimum FairWild requirements by March 2021 and one is certified (benefitting 2,000 harvesters) (<i>baseline</i> is zero companies are certified; one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild certification in past but withdrew)	4.3 Training reports; pre-audit reports; audit reports	FairWild certification audit has high reputation of quality

	4.4. At least one benefit sharing agreement for trade in Jatamansi meeting FairWild criteria and trading rules negotiated and agreed by March 2021 of the project, documenting FairWild sales price, planned contributions to FairWild Premium fund, and commitment to implement FairWild Standard including non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion. (<i>baseline</i> is zero)	4.4 Agreements between producer enterprises and local harvesters, and between producer enterprises and manufacturers/wholesalers on supply of sustainably harvested products; evaluation against FairWild Standard and Trading Rules	International market interest in sustainably-sourced products remains consistent or grows
	4.5 Two industry workshops and FairWild training reach at least 100 stakeholders, with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal are convened and 10 or more enterprises initiate FairWild gap-analysis and benefit from training and skills in responsible sourcing practices by the project end (<i>baseline</i> is zero)	4.5 Record of the workshop; training sessions records; industry statements	
	4.6 Stakeholders in Nepal (Government agencies, communities, enterprises and other) recognize project experience as relevant to the implementation of existing policies and laws, and prioritize the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade (<i>baseline</i> is that legislative and policy frameworks available, but their operationalization and enforcement are limited, in particular for the management of alpine rangelands)	4.6 Meetings records; case studies demonstrating project contribution to the implementation of existing policies and commitments; statements and commitments made by stakeholders included in project report(s)	
5. Tools, materials and roadmap for scaling up the project approach to other Jatamansi sourcing areas and other CITES-listed species in Nepal and Himalayas	5.1 The FairWild certification pilot for CITES-listed species documented and disseminated in CITES and CBD contexts by the project end (<i>baseline</i> is no pilot; no sharing)	5.1 Case studies; information documents for relevant CITES (Plants Committee and CoP) and CBD (SBSSTA and CoP) meetings; case study in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation implementation toolkit (www.plants2020.net)	Sustainable use of wild resources remains recognized as an important conservation and livelihood solution to over-exploitation
	5.2 The 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredient is developed and disseminated at key industry events (<i>baseline</i> is no 'business case' exist)	5.2 Case study; FairWild Newsletter, communication materials; industry events reports	
	5.3 Project supports the development of Nepal investment roadmap for development and government agencies in support of sustainable trade in wild plants (<i>baseline</i> is no clear development plans/roadmap available, despite separate initiatives and policy commitments)	5.3 Sector roadmap; project technical reports	
Activities (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)			
Effective project management, implementation and reporting			
0.1 Signing grant contract			
0.2 Recruitment of project staff			
0.3 Agreements with implementing partners			

0.4 Inception workshops (national and district-level)
0.5 Develop project M&E and Communication plans
0.6 Annual review and planning meetings
0.7 Project final workshop
Output 1
1.1 Develop an overview of Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal
1.2 Conduct Jatamansi sectoral and producer enterprises gap analysis, including the current impact of adulteration and quality
1.3 Prioritize producer companies based on their commitment, existing trade links, the capacity on the ground and viability of getting certain sourcing sites through to certification.
1.4 Develop common Jatamansi value chain strategy, and translate it into action plans for producer enterprises prioritised (including the identification of opportunities for increasing processing efficiency, quality improvements and value addition)
1.5 Conduct household baseline survey, and develop methodology for capturing project-level impact, with particular focus on influences on participation and income linked to gender and ethnicity
1.6 Develop a set of training materials and training strategy (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements of FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management
1.7 Conduct training of trainers (TOT) sessions
1.8 Deliver trainings to target Jatamansi harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), and producer enterprises
1.9 Install and train harvesters and enterprises in the use of processing/value-adding equipment
Output 2
2.1 Review existing policy provisions, identify gaps, and work out policy options to address the issues
2.2 Facilitate meetings between CITES SA, MA, relevant industry and civil society organisations to receive further input into the request to amend CITES Act 2017.
2.3. Coordinate orientation and discussion meetings with the representatives of environment protection committee of legislature parliament of Nepal
Output 3
3.1 Collate up-to-date information about the conservation status (in Nepal and globally) of Jatamansi and other priority MAPs
3.2 Compile information known about biology and regeneration capacity of species; develop plant profiles
3.3 Conduct situation analysis to understand resource governance in target areas and status of management planning
3.4 Complete resource inventories for Jatamansi in the identified one or more collection site(s)
3.5 Support to revise relevant community forest management plan (producer enterprises) including the species and area management plans for Jatamansi based on completed resource inventories, and yield/regeneration studies, including the population monitoring plan
3.6 Document the implementation of the management plan recommendations, including through the (pre-)audit FairWild report
3.7 Link the documented outcomes with Nepal's CITES NDF processes, including through providing information on species' status to authorities.
Output 4
4.1 Develop Jatamansi/MAPs harvesters registration system in community managed forests in the project sites
4.2 Develop marketing strategy and marketing plan for producer enterprises based on the analysis of production quantities, costs and long-term viability
4.3 Support the development of trading relationships between ethical companies in consumer market(s) and producer enterprises
4.4 Translate FairWild Standard, Performance Indicators and other relevant certification documents in Nepalese, disseminate those in Nepal and seek buy-in

4.5 Build-up project partners' capacities in the implementation of the FairWild Standard and certification scheme (especially the implementing team on the ground).
4.6 Support the identification/establishment of FairWild auditing capacity in Nepal, including for 'high risk' species, and those concerning the fair trade and social sustainability provisions of the FairWild Standard (improved negotiation skills, development of transparent and fair trading agreements)
4.7 Support four producer enterprises with implementation of the FairWild minimum certification requirements appropriate to 'high risk' species
4.8 Facilitate the FairWild certification audit of at least one enterprise
4.9 Conduct industry workshop and FairWild training for companies with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal
4.10 Support at least 10 producer enterprises in initiating the FairWild gap-analysis
4.11 FairWild certification pilot promoted widely to government agencies, communities, enterprises and other stakeholders including to support prioritization of the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade
Output 5
5.1 Document the FairWild certification project case study and disseminate/present as appropriate in the relevant CITES and CBD contexts
5.2 Develop the 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified, CITES-listed ingredients and disseminate at key industry events (e.g. at the BioFach trade fair)
5.3 Engage relevant development and government agencies in Nepal and internationally to develop the Nepal investment roadmap in support of sustainable trade in wild plants

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
3	Auditors to receive formal FairWild accredited training to deliver audits	tbc	tbc	0	3	0	0	3
4A	Year 1: Research support to undergraduate student	Y1 Male Y2 Male	Y1 Nepali Y2 Nepali	1 (One forestry undergraduate of Kathmandu Forestry Collage , Tribhuwan University, Nepal)	1 (One Nepali student persuring his Masters degree in Forestry Science from Yale university, USA)	0	2	2
6A	Y1: 8 orientation trainings (1 in each CFUG) on sustainable harvesting and FairWild standards were organized for the Jatamansi harvesters	Y1 Male-70 and Female-58 Y2 (544 Male and 406 Female)	Nepali Nepali	128 across 8 trainings	950 Across 6 CFUGs (4 in Mugu and 2 in Jumla)	922	1078	2000
6A	Producer enterprises trained in sustainable wild plant sourcing, compliance with FairWild	n/a	Nepali	4	7 producers enterprises were trained during different events	5	11	16
6A	Y1 FairWild standard and certification training to the project partners in Kathmandu; Y2: In-depth FairWild training in the Fairwild Forum Y2: FairWild Auditors' training	Male-7 and Female-2 Y2: Male-1 Male 7	7 Nepali, 1 Indian, 1 Dutch	9	8	0	17	
7	FairWild Standard (1) and Performance Indicators (1) in NP; Project flyer (1); Set	NA	NA	3	4	1	7	8

	of training materials (3); Project summary report (1) Y2: Jatamansi Flyer (2) Training manuals 2							
8	Management plans of target CFUGs reviewed and FairWild requirements incorporated, focussing on sustainable management of Jatamansi			0	8 (1 full and 7 partial amendment)	0	0	8
10	Resource inventories for harvesting sites (1) Jatamansi plant profiles (6)			0	2 (Mugu & Jumla) 6 profiles	0	8	8
11 A	Jatamansi – state of trade, conservation (1) TRAFFIC Bulletin project progress articles (2) IUCN Red List update (1)			0	0	4	0	4
11 B	As 11A			0	2	2	0	4
12 A	Database of project beneficiaries (harvesters and households) collected using the android based data collection tool to convert into the Register of harvesters; Resource Inventory database of 8 CFUGs			0	2	0	2	2
14 A	Y1: inception workshops (3), CITES regulation drafting workshop (1), national-level CITES regulation sharing workshop (1), district-level workshop for CFUGs identification (2), workshop with producer enterprises (1)			8	21	4	29	14

	<p>Y2: policy workshop (1); industry workshop on marketing strategy development (1)</p> <p>District level meeting /workshop for Jtamansi resources inventory in Jumla and Mugu (2)</p> <p>CFUGs level meeting /workshop for Jtamansi resources inventory in Jumla and Mugu (8)</p> <p>CFUGs level meeting /workshop for forest management plan preparation in Jumla and Mugu (8)</p> <p>CFUG level workshop on Enterprise management in Jumla (1)</p> <p>Y3: industry workshop (1); closing workshops (3)</p>							
14 B	<p>Y1: NP: Ministry-level meetings (3) and Jatamansi quota fixing workshop (1); INT: CITES & Livelihoods (1); India sustainable use (1); Plants Committee side event (1); CITES & certification stakeholder workshop (1)</p> <p>Y2: Jatamansi quota fixation workshop organized by DFSC (1)</p> <p>Workshop on Review on CITES Listed species of Nepal organized by DPR (1)</p> <p>Pre-CITES COP 18 preparation workshop organized by DFSC (1)</p> <p>CITES regulation 2019 final draft preparation workshop organized by DFSC (1)</p>			8	4	2	12	14

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
FairWild Standard Nepalese translation	Standard	FairWild Foundation, 2010	n/a	n/a	FairWild Foundation	http://www.fairwild.org/documents/
FairWild Standard Performance Indicators	Standard	FairWild Foundation, 2010	n/a	n/a	FairWild Foundation	http://www.fairwild.org/documents/
Succeeding with CITES*	Project flyer	A Timoshyna, 2019	Female	Ukrainian	TRAFFIC	https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/11204/jatamansi-project-brochure-2019-vfinal-web.pdf
Succeeding with CITES webpage	Webpage project	M Cornthwaite A Timoshyna	Male Female	British Ukrainian	TRAFFIC	https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/jatamansi-trade-from-nepal/
Succeeding with CITES: Sustainable and equitable Jatamansi trade from Nepal	Darwin Initiative newsletter article	A Timoshyna	Female	Ukrainian	TRAFFIC	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-May-19-Fantastic-Flora-FINAL.pdf
Brief Jatamansi Profile*	Flyer	ANSAB, 2019	n/a	Nepalese	ANSAB	To be available from www.ansab.org.np
Good collection practices of Jatamansi*	Manual	ANSAB, 2020	n/a	Nepalese	ANSAB	To be available from www.ansab.org.np
OHS and Safe Working Environment for the Workers *	Manual	ANSAB, 2020	n/a	Nepalese	ANSAB	To be available from www.ansab.org.np

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	