



Darwin Initiative: Final 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
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Project website/blog/social media	https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/jatamansi-trade-from-nepal/
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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. However, the local income potential is held back by low rates of value addition, lack of direct access to international markets, and 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 Red List classification as Threatened (Critically Endangered). 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 the international trade in Jatamansi. The revised CITES Act was adopted during the lifetime of this project together with the new guidelines (Regulations), enabling international trade in CITES-listed species to resume.

There are currently few economic incentives for sustainable sourcing, equitable benefit sharing, or CITES compliance in Nepal. 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. Therefore, a more effective combination of

market-oriented and CITES approaches are needed to improve conservation and livelihood outcomes for trade in Jatamansi and other CITES/MAP species from Nepal.

This project aimed to facilitate the change in the legislative context of Nepal to enable sustainable and legal trade in CITES-listed species. It was set to deliver a locally appropriate market-based model for sustainable and equitable Jatamansi 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 the 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). The 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 were selected for the project. Figure 1 shows the project districts and municipalities and the

Table 1 presents the detail of the selected CFUGs.

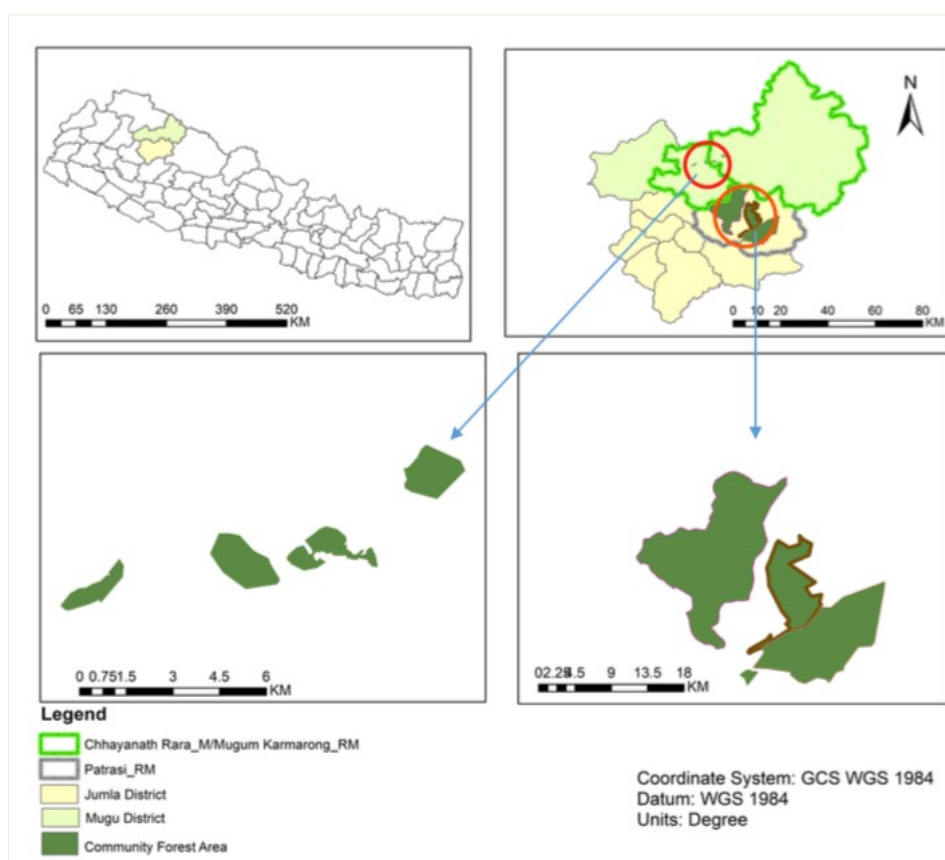


Figure 1. Map of the project sites in Nepal

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 brought Nepali and international organizations with expertise in conservation, botany, wildlife trade, community, and value-chain development and market access. These organizations combined 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.

Throughout the project, TRAFFIC International (lead partner) 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 meetings were held to allow project partners to update 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. These meetings provided information and structure for a robust monitoring and evaluation approach.

Whenever possible, face-to-face meetings were organized; for example, in 2019, ANSAB Nepal's M&E specialist attended the FairWild Forum in Budapest, Hungary, supported by the project, with side-discussions around implementing the project.

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

Beyond project partners, central and local chapters in Jumla and Mugu of the Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN), business associations such as Jadibuti Association of Nepal (JABAN) and the Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association (NEHHPA), municipalities, and Divisional Forest Offices (DFOs) participated in capacity building programmes such as training sessions, meetings, workshops. These institutions were further mobilised to enable the capacity development of the community forest user groups (CFUGs) and harvesters on sustainable forest management and the FairWild good practices. In addition, private sector institutions, including NEHHPA, JABAN, and the Herbal Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (HEAN), have been involved in policy and trade-related discussions organized by the project.

Project partners remain connected and plan a range of activities as a follow-up to this project beyond its end, including submitting a project proposal to the Darwin Initiative for extending this work in Nepal (*DIR27S2\1049 Himalayan plants for people: sustainable trade for biodiversity and development*).

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

The project had five Outputs, which were largely met/ fully met.

Output 1 is Harvest management, value addition, negotiation, and other knowledge, tools, and skills produced and used by primary producers at project sites and by local enterprises. The change was recorded following three Output indicators.

Against those indicators, the *baselines* at the project start were that: the initial commitments were secured both from Nepalese producer enterprises and European buyers, that the FairWild generic training materials were available (in English) but needed tailoring for specific producer enterprises' needs, and that wild-harvesters in Nepal had no specific FairWild training with the level of baseline knowledge and skills were to be captured in developing the project training strategy.

A range of changes was delivered over the project duration, allowing us to evaluate this Output **as fully achieved** as laid out in the logical framework.

Specifically, under Indicator 1.1, the baseline methodology has been established (SD2), and the survey has been completed (SD9) (Activity 1.5). ANSAB shared the reports with Divisional Forest Offices and local FECOFUNs, and the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation. In Nepal, four target producer enterprises have been fully engaged in implementing project activities, including training and meetings (see, e.g., Activity 1.3). The enterprise gap analysis has been completed (SD8.1-8.9) for nine producer companies in Nepal, based on which the marketing and value chain strategy (SD57) of each company has been developed. Consent on collaboration at the field level has been secured early on, with harvesters and local forestry agencies being directly involved in the activities in the project districts throughout the project duration (see as reported, e.g., under Activity 3.4). Joint materials (e.g., SD4, 23) were developed in partnership with the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation and shared among the participants attending the Eighteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CITES CoP18).

Under Indicator 1.2, based on the training needs assessment, the project team designed training method and strategy (e.g., SD11) and developed training materials (e.g., SD10) for the Training of Trainers (ToT) on FairWild Certification, Sustainable Forest Management, Harvesting, and Value Addition (Activity 1.6). As a result, the project has built the 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 (SD1.3 and subset of other SDs under 1) (Activity 1.7). Following the ToT, six participants have become trainers/local resource persons (LRPs) for further training at the CFUG level. In addition, further refinement and development of training materials were undertaken in an adaptive management approach following the FairWild pre-audit (SD20) (October 2019). Based on the detailed feedback, additional materials have been developed, focusing on implementing social and fair trade requirements of the FairWild Standard and the focus on product traceability with three sets of training manuals (SD26, SD27, SD28).

Against the Indicator 1.3, 2,090 Jatamansi harvesters, over the targeted number (of 2,000), have received training during the project duration, focussing on a range of knowledge and skills improvements, including sustainable harvesting practices Jatamansi and the elements of FairWild Standard and certification. Around 44% of participants of capacity-building sessions were women (see summary SD1 and a sub-set of SD1.1 to SD1.18). The participants also gained knowledge and skills on post-harvesting methods, storage, processing, and marketing of Jatamansi considering FairWild certification.

Output 2 is 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. The change was recorded following one indicator.

The *baseline* established at the beginning of the project was that the ban on international trade of CITES-listed species from Nepal was in place.

A range of changes was delivered over the project duration, allowing us to evaluate this Output **as fully achieved** as laid out in the logical framework.

Specifically, Nepal's CITES Act has been successfully amended (SD5), supported by the project activities, 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. The project provided technical support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in the amendment of the 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)). The project was instrumental in the regulation development process, where ANSAB provided technical and financial support to organize meetings and workshops (Activity 2.3). Project partners provided continuous support to CITES Authorities in Nepal and to CITES Secretariat to ensure the Jatamansi annual quota-setting (of 382.4 mt of Jatamansi rhizomes in 2019 & 2020 (SD12.1-12.4), is based on best available scientific information on species distribution and harvesting/trade impacts that project supported gathering. Beyond the CITES Act, the project reviewed all policies and regulations covering trade in NTFPs in Nepal (SD3), building opportunities for policy engagement beyond the project end.

Output 3 is Species and area sustainable management plans for Jatamansi conservation, harvest, use, and trade produced and implemented at the project harvest sites. The change was recorded following three Output indicators.

Against those indicators, the *baselines* at the project start were as follows: that the global assessment against IUCN Red List criteria was published in 2016, assessing *N. grandiflora* as Threatened (Critically Endangered (CR)), however detailed evidence base seems to rely on India populations, approximated to global range primarily; that community forest user groups (CFUGs) have community forest management plans, but these do not include details of Jatamansi stock or annual allowable harvest and do not provide

for monitoring sustainability; and that there was no information on sustainability (harvesting time, methods and appropriate tools) of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites.

A range of changes was delivered over the project duration, allowing us to evaluate this Output **as fully achieved** as laid out in the logical framework.

Specifically, the up-to-date information about the conservation status, use, and trade of Jatamansi was brought together (Activity 1.1, 3.1). This information is presented in a range of project documents, including the resource inventories (SD16), updates to the operational management plans of CFUGs (SD17, SD18, SD19), and all relevant training materials and sessions concerning sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi. In addition, the Royal Botanical Garden Edinburgh developed plant profiles to assist with the implementation of field practices (SD13.1-13.6). The information on the international trade in Jatamansi has been included in the documents to CITES PC24 (SD36), CoP18 (SD47), and PC25 (SD85), including to the relevant agenda items (on Medicinal and aromatic plants trade) regarding the potential of the certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES requirements for Appendix II-listed medicinal and aromatic plants. In terms of the formal update to the current IUCN Red List assessment, the assessment has been drafted (SD58) by the IUCN MPSG based on the most up-to-date accurate data from Nepal (project sites and beyond). The project integrated existing species-level data and upscaled it to generate the best-ever Jatamansi sustainability harvest estimates at national, provincial, and district levels, including in the draft Jatamansi manuscript (SD83). Occurrence points were used for spatial distribution modelling, combined with trade data and population ecology data; sustainability was assessed using three scenarios (conservation, medium, new practices). In the most conservative scenario, current harvest levels are unsustainable, particularly in the western parts of the country. However, the new practices scenario indicates scope for a significant potential increase in sustainable harvesting volumes, if harvesting practices are changed (including replanting upper plant parts and two cm of the rhizome).

Forest management plans for all eight target CFUGs have been developed (SD17, 18, 19.1-19.7), of which two management plans were new with a detailed inventory of timber and non-timber forest products. In addition, six were amended to include sustainable management of NTFPs (with a detailed inventory of commercially important NTFPs) and FairWild Standard provisions. All management plans have become operational after the approval/recognition officially from the respective Divisional Forest Offices (2020-21, Y2-3). Preceding the formal revision/drafting and adoption of management plans, the situation analysis has been completed, followed by the detailed resource inventory (SD16) of Jatamansi and its associated species in eight CFUGs in the project districts (in 2019). The inventory was based on the established methodology, including participatory elements of the assessment (SD14, SD15). The resources inventory included the information on the 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 completing the resources inventory, ANSAB supported the revision process of the forest management plans.

The baseline of the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites has effectively been established (Output 3.3) by a combination of resource inventory (SD16) and pre-audit assessment (SD20) against the FairWild Standard requirements. The recommendations on the improvement of practices were integrated into the specialized guidance. Training materials (SD21, SD22, SD26, SD27, SD28) delivered to harvesters, integrated into the management plans. The change in practices was monitored through a third-party audit (certification) in December 2020/January 2021 and the ongoing monitoring (by CFUGs) against the updated management plans. The Divisional Forest Offices (DFOs) conduct annual joint monitoring (DFO, FECOFUN, Local Government) of CFUGs, where the DFO looks at the progress made on the targeted forest management activities as per their forest management plan and identify the gap in the capacity need and governance and provide the necessary support to fulfil the gaps. A third-party FairWild audit assessment has been carried out concerning the Jatamansi and Kutki harvesting sites during November 2020 and January 2021. The certification provides an independent evaluation of the sustainability of Jatamansi and Kutki management practices at project sites. While not undertaken in-person, due to COVID-19 restrictions, the audit was undertaken remotely, and it provides an external evaluation of the existing rules and processes. The FairWild Control Body concerned, CERES, has recommended a favourable Y1 certification decision based on the findings of the remote audit (SD84). Following a further review process, this has been confirmed by FairWild Foundation, with special conditions attached. As no harvest of either Jatamansi or Kutki took place in 2020, certification relates only to the resource management system in place – product certification and trade in FairWild-certified ingredients will be possible following the 2021 harvest season, following a further on-site audit and issuance of an updated Y1 certificate. The Y1 preliminary certification decision confirms that the resource management and monitoring system in place has been assessed as sufficient to meet the Y1 requirements for high-risk species, pending its full implementation in an actual harvest season. It allows the operator to continue developing trade relationships for certified ingredients based on the initial assurance that the FairWild principles have been met.

Output 4 is *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*. The change was recorded following six Output indicators.

The project baselines at the beginning were that no FairWild documents were translated or disseminated, that there were no FairWild auditors in Nepal, and only trained auditors in India and Sri Lanka, in need of a 'top-up' training in high-risk species; that no companies in Nepal were FairWild-certified (with one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild certification in the past but withdrew); that there was no benefit-sharing agreement for trade in Jatamansi meeting FairWild criteria and trading rules; and no implementation of FairWild by companies in Nepal overall. Finally, in Nepal, there is a range of legislative and policy frameworks available, but their operationalization and enforcement are limited, particularly for the management of alpine rangelands.

A range of changes was delivered over the project duration, allowing us to evaluate this Output **as largely achieved** as laid out in the logical framework.

The essential FairWild certification tools (FairWild Standards V2 and Performance Indicators V2) were translated to Nepali (SD6 and SD7), printed, and disseminated (Output 4.1) to the harvesters and other stakeholders in various meetings, training sessions, and workshops. The industry and harvester representatives confirmed the interest in using the FairWild Standard and engaging in the project activities, including the Meet the Producers webinar and engagement at BioFach trade fair 2019, 2020 (SD40, SD41, SD69, SD70, SD71). Government agencies were involved in the project implementation as collaborators. Upon the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation request, the project developed a leaflet (SD23) on Jatamansi highlighting the biology, value chain actors and functions, and socio-economic importance. The flyer was disseminated at the CITES CoP18.

The training of FairWild auditors took place (Output 4.2) in Y2 of the project (SD52.1 and SD52.2), 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. Seven participants from different organizations, including CERES Certification Body (two employees), FECOFUN at the national level, UN-FAO Nepal and ANSAB participated in the FairWild auditor training (Activity 4.6) 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. In 2021, CERES undertook the FairWild certification audit in Nepal in a remote form. However, plans were developed to enable the auditing capacity within Nepal. In addition, an online FairWild Foundation auditor training event took place in April 2021, in which an additional CERES staff member from Kathmandu participated. As a result, three staff members of CERES based in Kathmandu, Nepal, have completed the FairWild Auditor training. One was assessed by the trainer as not presently qualified, and two were assessed as qualified with conditions (SD61, SD62, SD52.1). The provision of further training has been delegated to the FairWild scheme manager at CERES. Thus the two auditors that were qualified with conditions would be able to conduct future audits under supervision. The remote FairWild audit was led by an experienced auditor based in Europe, but with the assistance and interpretation of one of the Nepalese auditors. Therefore, they would be well placed to take over future audits.

HBTL has received FairWild Y1 Certification (special conditions), complying with the FairWild Standard (SD65) (Output 4.3). Three other producer companies, namely Annapurna Aroma Pvt. Ltd., Natural Resources Industry Pvt. Ltd and H Plant Pvt. Ltd. have been supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements. In addition, they have received a range of capacity-building training sessions and individual coaching and were with the gap analysis (SD8) and development of marketing and value chain strategy (SD57), and webinar-meet the producers (SD69-71), among others to review and develop plans to integrate best practices in their operations. HBTL has been so far supported to attend the BioFach trade fair in Germany to establish direct contact with potential buyers (in Y1 of the project, SD40, SD41). In Y2, HBTL participated in BioFach at their own cost, with the cost of the exhibition stall was subsidized by the government of Nepal (SD55).

Agreement between HBTL and the harvesters in the project target groups have been developed (SD59) to implement the FairWild Standard and integrate the fair pricing and equitable trade conditions (Output 4.4). The operational manual (SD31.1) and policy (31.2) for the FairWild premium fund management has been developed for Jumla and Mugu CFUGs. The processes and outputs have been recorded in CFUG meeting minutes (SD32) so that the practice is standardized at the group level. Premium Fund Committees were developed each in Jumla and Mugu. As a part of the certification, the premium fund has been operationalised in Jumla, with a benefit-sharing agreement with HBTL (SD59). For the FairWild Premium Fund management, a seven-member committee has been formed representing the CFUG executive members, Jatamansi sub-group members, and members of the local processing unit. In the joint signatory

of three members representing the CF executive committee, sub-group and enterprise, bank account has been opened to manage the fund.

Project partners organized at least four different events to support the processing companies and their association regarding capacity-building in FairWild certification through training and participation in workshops (Activity 4.9). As a result, 61 stakeholders were reached in 2019/20 and 40 participants during the Meet the Producers webinar in 2021 (Output 4.5); see compiled list of participants among SD1.1-1.18 and overview in SD1. The events included: marketing strategy workshop - with a session on FairWild certification (5 companies and 1 association) (SD50); ANSAB presented the FairWild certification standard and Jatamansi project to the companies attending BioFach 2020 trade fair, in the 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 FairWild). Other Jatamansi producers have been part of further training sessions (Activity 4.7, Activity 4.9, and Activity 4.10). In 2021, the project organized a "Meet the Jatamansi Producers" webinar (SD69-71) for the producer companies dealing with the essential oils for promoting their business through adopting FairWild certification and enhance the business network in Europe and the USA. Representatives from seven producer companies and an association participated. In addition, ANSAB facilitated the development of the short introductory videos of the five producers companies (Himalayan Bio-trade Pvt. Ltd, Annapurna Aroma Company Pvt. Ltd, Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extracts Pvt. Ltd, Satya Herbal and Spice Product Pvt. Ltd, and Namuna Herbs Pvt. Ltd), to introduce Nepalese companies to international buyers and link them for the sustainable and ethical business of the essential oils particularly of the FairWild certified products from Nepal. A range of potential buyers and representatives of development agencies in Europe, North America, and Asia engaged in the webinar, including sharing the follow-up 'Roadmap to source FairWild Jatamansi oil from Nepal' (SD68).

The project partners collaborated extensively with government agencies in Nepal, including the support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in amendment of CITES Act 2017 and formulation of Nepal's CITES Regulation 2019 (SD5). Following the legislation amendment, 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, submitted to CITES Secretariat (SD39). As a result, Nepal received annual quotas of 382.4 metric tonnes of Jatamansi for 2019 and 2020 to export from Nepal (SD12.1-12.4). Stakeholders in Nepal (Government agencies, communities, enterprises) recognised project experience as relevant to implementing existing policies and laws. Therefore, they prioritized implementing Nepal's existing policies and legislation pertinent to the Jatamansi trade (SD12.4, SD60) (Output 4.6).

Output 5 is *Tools, materials and roadmap for scaling up the project approach to other Jatamansi sourcing areas and other CITES-listed species in Nepal and the Himalayas*. The change was recorded following three Output indicators.

The project baselines at the beginning were that there was no existing FairWild certification pilot for CITES-listed species to disseminate in CITES and CBD contexts; that there was no 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredient to disseminate to industry; and that there was no clear development plans/roadmap for development and government agencies in support of sustainable trade in wild plants in Nepal available, despite separate initiatives and policy commitments.

A range of changes was delivered over the project duration, allowing us to evaluate this Output **as fully achieved** as laid out in the logical framework.

Linked to a particular interest and support via a concurrent project initiated by the German CITES Scientific Authority, the issue of the role of voluntary certification standards in the implementation of CITES was highlighted at the CITES PC24, CoP18, PC25 documents (SD47, SD36, SD85) and events (SD42, SD37, SD38) in 2018-2021 (Output 5.1). CITES CoP18 adopted a new Trade in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants decision, for which TRAFFIC assisted in advocating support (SD53). The decision included a focus on developing an overview on the role of voluntary certification standards for CITES-listed MAPs, which the project contributed to (as evidenced in SD85), among the documents of the 25th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee. A peer-review article was also published in TRAFFIC Bulletin (SD48). Building on the CITES decisions, the case-study draft (SD84) on the practical application of FairWild Standard for CITES Appendix-II listed species was developed in the context of contribution to the making of CITES NDFs and LAFs and will further contribute to CITES CoP19, PC26, and EU Scientific Review Group. The connection to livelihoods and poverty alleviation and fair benefits through sustainable trade in CITES-listed species was highlighted at the International CITES and Livelihoods workshop, where project case-study was presented, captured in the workshop report (SD43, SD44, SD45). Plans are established with the CITES Secretariat to present the Jatamansi and Livelihoods case study to CITES CoP19.

The Project Leader presented the project case study in the global Strategy for Plant Conservation workshop (SD54) in the **CBD context**. The project has further been included in the Global Plant Conservation Report, launched as part of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in September 2020 (SD86). Aligned with the World Wildlife Day 2021, the project was also showcased as an example of an initiative contributing to the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (SD76).

The business case of the project (Output 5.2) has been promoted at the world's largest organic trade fair – BioFach 2019 (SD40, 41), 2020 (SD55), FairWild Forum (SD56), international webinar on COVID and the Botanical Industry: Perspectives from the Field, organized by Sustainable Herbs Program of the American Botanical Council (SD77), and BioTrade: challenge or opportunity, organized by ProFound during BioFach 2021. 'Meet the producers' webinar successfully generated interest and engagement of a range of industry players (SD69-71), with the 'Roadmap for sourcing Jatamansi oil from Nepal' shared with participants as follow-up (SD68). Furthermore, an article on the project was included in the UK-based industry association International Federation of Professional Aromatherapists (SD66). The article was published in April 2021 and distributed to IFPA members worldwide; it was circulated on social media to FairWild and Neal's Yard Remedies followers. In addition, the Project Leader produced a joint article with the US CITES Scientific Authority for an industry magazine on the outcomes of CITES CoP18, including to inform on the ongoing project (SD79).

Nepal NTFPs trade was analysed in the wider context of the corruption in wild plant supply chains, with recommendations emphasizing the importance of project intervention to reduce the (risk of) corruption in this sector (SD73-75).

TRAFFIC also initiated a concurrent and complementary project called Wild at Home, running from August 2020-July 2022, which features Jatamansi as one of its focal 'Wild Dozen' species. The project aims to catalyse industry and consumer engagement with sustainable and ethical sourcing of wild plant ingredients (SD82). A risk/opportunity profile has been drafted for Jatamansi and the other Wild Dozen species, sharing responsible sourcing tips and best practices. The profile will be published online later in 2021 alongside industry and consumer engagement.

Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany and GIZ to establish the common aim of influencing a wild plant sector development investment strategy (Output 5.3). 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.

3.2 Outcomes

Project Outcome is *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.*

The delivery against the project outcome was measured through six Outcome indicators, and the overall progress at the end of the project is assessed as: achieved. Brief details follow.

Indicator 0.1 By 2021, the status of Jatamansi populations at project harvest sites is stabilized or improving (Baseline: Baseline to be established by the resource inventories: 4 CFUGs of Jumla: 295 tonnes and 4 CFUGs of Mugu: 51.4 tonnes)

Change by the end of the project: The baseline resources inventory (SD16) of Jatamansi and its associated species has been established (See under the output indicators 3.2 and 3.3, and activity 3.4). The community forest management plans (SD17-19) have been developed based on the resources inventory and were approved officially for implementation by the Divisional Forest Offices. The management plans revision and approval signify the significant progress in establishing the long-term sustainable framework for the Jatamansi (and other NTFP) resources management and accountability under the annual management plan report, leading to the improving populations of Jatamansi in the target areas over a longer-term period. In addition, sustainable harvesting (annual allowable harvest quantity) of Jatamansi, including other high-value NTFPs, has been established to provide management plans and training to the 2,090 harvesters (SD1, 1.1-1.18). The establishment of management plans covers the long-term sustainable management of more than 10,000 ha of community forests (CF) land with the provision and practices of sustainable harvesting of NTFPs and the FairWild Standard framework.

Indicator 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 harvesters); a further 10 MAP enterprises exploring FairWild approaches (Baseline: zero for all)

Change by the end of the project: Industry interest and engagement have been confirmed (see details under the Output indicator 4.3). Ten Jatamansi processing and exporting companies have been identified by the project (SD24), and of those, gap analysis of nine companies (SD8.1-8.9) has been accomplished, based on which marketing and value chain strategy (SD57) has been developed. The project supported the pre-audit (SD20) and final certification audit (SD65) of HBTL against the FairWild Standard, one of the ten companies, with a company certified. An established commercial relationship (SD59) between HBTL and eight project target CFUGs in Jumla and Mugu (over 2,000 harvesters). Other four companies (Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extracts Pvt. Ltd.; Annapurna Aroma Company Pvt. Ltd., Natural Resources Industries Pvt; Ltd; H Plant Pvt. Ltd.) have been trained on FairWild Standard combined with the marketing requirements in EU/US markets.

Indicator 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 the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion (Baseline: market price for Jatamansi. In the absence of CITES Regulations, there was no trade of Jatamansi from Nepal)

Change by the end of the project: Verbal agreements and interest in purchasing sustainable (FairWild) Jatamansi (marc and oil) was confirmed, throughout the project duration, including at face-to-face meetings at BioFach 2019, BioFach 2020, and Meet the Producers Webinar 2021. In 2018-19, international trade in Jatamansi was not possible due to the Nepalese regulatory constraints. These have been lifted at the end of 2019. From February 2020, there has been an established annual quota by Nepal, accepted by CITES Standing Committee for the 2019 and 2020 harvesting periods (based on Nepal's submission, which project supported), SD12.1-12.3. Harvesting of Jatamansi has re-started after three years of the ban (SD12.4). A brand company has placed a sample order of Jatamansi marc to HBTL, based on the initial test in 2020. Despite being delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the remote FairWild audit under the project was possible in the last part of the project, with the results confirmed after the project official end (as positive), which enables the fair, premium prices flow to harvesters and producer company in Nepal. Harvesters and producer companies were further trained on the aspects of Social Responsibility (SR) / Fair Trade (FT) requirements of FairWild Standard, which sets the non-discrimination safeguards. Payment of 5% or more to the harvesters was not realized during the project period, with harvesting and trade delayed to 2021. However, the project set all systems in place. Producer communities signed the purchasing agreement with the producer company (HBTL) (SD59). The trade of certified products with a premium price to the harvesters will happen in the coming season and beyond. The qualitative impact on harvesters has also been captured (SD60).

Indicator 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)

Change by the end of the project: The focus of the project in this aspect was primarily on enabling the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species altogether, including via the amendment of Nepal's CITES Act banning all trade, and supporting the government agencies with the development of Regulations to implement the Act in practice (SD5). See more under Output indicator 3.1. Meanwhile, since international trade became legal once again, and the establishment of the annual quota of 382.4 tonne/year for 2019 and 2020 (SD12.1, 12.2), producer companies, including traders and trading firms, have received the collection permit from the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (CITES Management Authority of Nepal). After international trade resumed, 3,064 kg of Jatamansi oil and 363 tonnes of Jatamansi marc were exported to India, Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Japan, UAE, USA, and Switzerland (SD12.4). This diversity of export destinations is an indicator of a transparency of trade itself and is important for future trade management. It is anticipated that the trade in FairWild-certified Jatamansi products from Nepal, independently verified as sustainable and legal, will start following the harvesting season of 2021. According to the Y1 audit findings, an adequate resource management and monitoring system has been developed sufficiently to meet FairWild Y1 requirements; however, due to many factors, the harvest by the HBTL suppliers was canceled in the 2020 harvest season, and no products were available to certify (SD65).

Indicator 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)

Change by the end of the project: The project had an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi trade issues and impacts to date in key CITES context: at the CITES CoP18 (SD47), where the case-study has been included in a range of CoP18 official documents, and information documents (e.g., the report from the CITES and Livelihoods workshop (SD43-45), summary document on the potential of voluntary certification standards to support CITES implementation (SD48, SD47), a Global Plant Conservation Report (SD86) prepared under the Global Biodiversity Outlook agenda item of CBD. A case on

conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application will be ready for CITES CoP19 (2022).

Indicator 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: established at project start)

Change by the end of the project: The project team had completed the baseline survey (SD9) of the Jatamansi harvesters' 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 household (HH) levels (including 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. Also, the baseline has provided a current position regarding the labour division, harvesting practices, market/ supply chain of the harvested NTFPs, which will provide the idea for implementing the project to achieve the FairWild certification in the targeted Jatamansi harvesting HHs. Gender disaggregated data was collected throughout the project for meetings, training sessions, and workshops organized at various levels (SD1, SD1-18). For example, the capacity of 2,090 forest users (916 female) was increased by participating in multiple meetings and training sessions. To ensure women's participation in training sessions, special considerations were made for the meeting venue, meeting time and training delivery method, and language.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

The Outcome and Output level assumptions were monitored throughout the project, including in the annual reports to the Darwin Initiative. Some changes were made to the assumptions at the end Y1 and Y2 of the project based on the recommendations of the Darwin Expert Committee and the partnership considerations of the adaptive management needs.

Assumptions of the project logframe:

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

Comments: remained an important assumption, and interest has been growing over the project duration. The COVID-19 situation appeared to drive the demand for herbal ingredients and products further up (SD87). However, it is anticipated that there will be further logistical complexities that will affect trade. Despite the interest of the international companies in sustainable Jatamansi, there have been restrictions due to COVID-19, which prevented certain types of engagement (such as visiting the project areas), SD67.

- The clarification and amendments (per the proposal submitted by the Department of Forests and Environment) to the 2017 CITES Act re-establish legal trade in CITES Appendix-II listed species, including Jatamansi.

Comments: This remained a critical assumption and has been an essential focus of implementing the project in Nepal. There was a breakthrough in this matter during the project period, with the CITES Act re-establishing CITES Appendix II-listed species trade and the regulation coming into force in December 2019. Both of these benefitted directly from the project interventions.

- Nepal Government responds effectively to the recommendations of the CITES Plants Committee (with project support) to assure effective resource management framework, and CITES Plants Committee does not issue further recommendations to suspend trade in Jatamansi.

Comments: This remained a critical assumption. The project assisted in establishing the connection between the CITES Secretariat and Nepal CITES focal point. The government provided the Secretariat comments clarifying the situation around the management and harvesting of Jatamansi and providing (and amending) the export quotas for 2019 and 2020. The streamlined communication between CITES Secretariat and Nepal CITES authorities will remain critical, as the 2021 quota will need to be submitted and agreed upon in the next few months.

- The State restructuring process does not limit access to the project sites or export markets.

Comments: The State restructuring process (shifting of sub-national boundaries within Nepal) did not negatively impact accessing the project sites or export markets.

- FairWild certification continues to be available as a credible third-party audited system; audit capacity can be built regionally.

Comments: Important assumption for enabling the FairWild certification of Jatamansi. Some regional/national capacity for auditing was developed through the FairWild auditors' training in Nepal. A local project team member also benefited from the in-depth training at the FairWild Forum (SD56). FairWild

certification remained a credible third-party audited system, introducing remote auditing practices during the pandemic in line with emerging good practices (e.g., as developed by the ISEAL Alliance).

- Environmental protection committee of Legislature Parliament of Nepal will facilitate withdrawal of the suspension of Jatamansi trade (and other CITES Appendix II-listed species)

Comments: Critical assumption, linked to Assumptions 2 and 3. The CITES Act has been amended (SD5), and the CITES Regulation has been formulated and was operational by the project's end.

- Certification bodies are able to complete accreditation with the FairWild Foundation.

Comments: Important assumption to enable access to auditors. The certification audit was handled by a Certification Body already accredited by the FairWild Foundation (CERES) with an office in Kathmandu, allowing straightforward access to the auditing capacity.

- 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. There were many queries from the interested buyers to HBTL on FairWild products after the *Meet the Producers* webinar.

- FairWild certification audit has a high reputation of quality.

Comments: A vital assumption has been ongoing, including in the months wrapping up the project after its official end. The certification audit for high-risk species (Jatamansi) is checked and approved by the FairWild Foundation in addition to the Certification Body, assuring the quality and approval of the certification decision. Given the lack of opportunity for a physical audit and the cancellation of the 2020 harvest season for the suppliers due to a combination of factors, a precautionary approach was taken by introducing special conditions for the Y1 certification decision, which protects the integrity of the FairWild certification scheme while recognising the work that the operator and many other stakeholders had undertaken to reach the standards required.

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

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

- 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, beyond its end, will develop a case study for the CITES and Livelihoods programme emphasizing the importance of sustainable wild harvesting/use as a solution to over-exploitation.

Based on the Darwin Expert Committee (DEC) review in Y1 and Y2 of the project, the team proposed **several additional assumptions** for Outputs 1 and 3. These were as follows:

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.

(New) assumptions:

- Ministry of Forests and Environment fully participate in the project, and their local office will support the project implementation.

Comments: MoFE fully engaged in the project, including joint publications, convening workshops (in particular on policy matters). Their local offices in target areas have also been fully involved with the project activities on the ground.

- The stakeholders will find research results, resources, and methodologies appropriate in their context.

Comments: This has been a critical assumption and based on the progress of the project activities, we believe the stakeholders found the research results, resources, and methodologies appropriate.

- 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.

Comments: Training materials have been developed (or translated) in the Nepali language. Training sessions (reaching over 2000 harvesters) were followed up by evaluating the usefulness/relevance of the materials, which was positive. The feedback was also collected in a qualitative form from the CFUGs in

the project finishing workshops in March 2021, with the overall positive impressions of the usefulness and impacts of the project (SD60).

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

(New) assumptions:

- Jatamansi populations in project sites are stable to allow harvesting.

Comments: This is a crucial assumption. The project undertook resource-intensive field resource inventories, including through a range of stakeholder consultation among harvesting communities, establishing clear baselines and quantities/methods for sustainable harvesting.

- The Divisional Forest Offices will accept the project amendments (particularly the clauses concerning the sustainability of harvesting and other requirements with reference to FairWild principles) while accepting the amendments in management plans.

Comments: This remained a vital assumption and focused on engagement between the CFUGs and the Divisional Forest Offices that this project facilitated. Amended Management Plans (SD17-19), including the clauses concerning the sustainability of harvesting, were approved by the DFOs for all target CFUGs, establishing a critical long-term sustainability framework for sustainable management of NTFPs, including Jatamansi.

- Local CFUGs will adopt sustainable harvesting practices as mentioned in the revised management plans.

Comments: 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. The inventory informed both specific sets of training to local CFUGs and revised the CFUGs management plans. As a result, the CFUGs have been trained on the different aspects of sustainable harvesting, and specifically on FairWild requirements. The FairWild pre-audit assessment in the project sites provided a clear roadmap to fill the gaps to achieve third-party certification. The remote audit confirmed (through a set of interviews and documentation) the set-up and compliance with the requirements of sustainable harvesting and trade practices. At the CFUGs level, the process of the onwards monitoring will be included, e.g., through the Annual General Assembly meetings, where the activities performed in a particular fiscal year are presented among the members and publicly audited.

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

The impact statement in the original application form 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 has effectively completed most activities planned, with very few exceptions, influenced primarily by the adaptations to the COVID-19 situation/restrictions, contributing to all elements of the impact statement.

The project partners conducted resource inventories for Jatamansi at project sites, including other species growing in the areas, contributing to the knowledge on Himalayan medicinal plant resource distribution. Beyond the specific project areas, this knowledge contributed to the documentation of information about Jatamansi harvesting, use, and trade in Nepal and internationally, assisting policy decisions (in the context of CITES implementation).

Sustainable harvesting training and a harvesters' registry system (which captured information about 3,655 Jatamansi harvesters, including 1290 females) were introduced (SD40). CFUGs themselves maintain the registry system, and it provides for making joint decisions on harvesting time and methods and the distribution of benefits. This has discouraged the harvesters from unsustainable harvesting practices, including immature rhizomes, contributing to the longer-term benefits to biodiversity and local people.

The CFUGs' operational management plans (SD17-19) have been updated based on the resource inventories (SD16) information and FairWild Standard best practices. By the end of the project, these revised management plans include an estimated quantity of annual allowable harvest of major NTFPs/MAPs, time and method of harvesting, and a benefit-sharing mechanism. Beyond the project end, this approach is essential for replication to other CFUGs in Nepal and a range of different species/resources to enable sustainable use and survival of species. This allows for a decentralized approach and a community-based governance model over resources management.

The establishment of management plans covers the long-term sustainable management of more than 10,000 ha of community forests (CF) land with the provision and practices of sustainable harvesting of NTFPs and the FairWild Standard framework.

Over 15,000 harvesters depend economically on Jatamansi wild harvest alone in Nepal. The inadvertent ban on the trade in this CITES Appendix II-listed species led to the stop of legal trade and incomes for many collectors (in the project beginning). Over the project period, the activities to reverse the CITES Appendix II-listed species ban in Nepal have successfully enabled 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, who are essentially the lowest-income members of Nepali society. It has also motivated people to engage in legal and sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi and other species. There is evidence of trade re-starting (through the data on exports of Jatamansi) (SD12.4).

Beyond Jatamansi, in the FairWild certification context, the project supported additional species/product (Kutki) to be included in the scope of certification (SD63-65), demonstrating the landscape-conservation benefit of the FairWild approach (which documents the species harvested in the same management area, allowing for sustainable trade approach). The project also supported the upgrade of an existing distillation unit (SD29), which will help generate income to local people through employment and sale of raw materials beyond Jatamansi.

Reflecting on the most recent global COVID-19 crisis, the project has documented a range of socio-economic impacts that pandemics had on the trade in medicinal and aromatic plants in the target areas and Nepal overall (SD67, 77, 80). These ranged from the reverse migration into rural areas and the increased pressure on the wild plant resource for subsistence and income generation, the reliance on the wild medicinal plants as health remedies for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 in the target areas and beyond. The project assisted with the interventions at the target areas level with training sessions and essential health and safety equipment to reduce the risk of the COVID-19 spread, and more widely, helped publicise and draw attention to the issues of the impacts on natural resource management and health from the increased use of wild species due to COVID-19 (SD87).

Similarly, at a higher level, the project contributed to conceptualizing the information about corruption issues in wild plant trade chains and documenting the range of solutions to enable the reduction of (risks of) corruption. (SD73-75). The project also established a solid foundation for reviewing and revising government sustainable harvest quota at the district, province, and national levels (SD83). The applied approach is replicable across other vulnerable species.

4. Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Relevant SDGs are listed below, with contributions that were made towards them by the project:

- 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.

Comments: The project introduced the benefit-sharing approaches and built the capacity of wild-harvesters around the establishment of the benefit-sharing mechanisms, including for accessing the FairWild Premium Fund, once the FairWild-certified ingredients start being traded.

- SDG 3 (Health), by targeting the survival of plant species, which are essential resources for traditional and modern medicine systems.

Comments: The project has implemented activities to improve the management of target medicinal plant resources (Jatamansi) in the harvesting sites. The project has also contributed to the development of understanding of the contribution of wild-harvested medicinal plant resources to local communities' healthcare (particularly in the context of the use for COVID-19 prevention and treatment).

- 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 involvement of women in project activities and encourages more significant involvement in all aspects of activities.

Comments: Starting from the development of the household baseline survey, information concerning women's involvement, roles, and benefits was queried, and two out of eight (mixed) focus group discussions included only women. Throughout the project, it was ensured that women participate equally (to an extent possible to enable by an external project) in capacity-building sessions and the decision-making related to the trade in Jatamansi and other resources.

- 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 to reduce communities' vulnerability. FairWild certification will create additional economic benefit flow mechanisms to communities and facilitates industry engagement.

Comments: Project training materials for producer enterprises and harvesters focus on these issues and were consolidated and tailored based on capacity assessment. Training has been delivered to over 2,090 harvesters and producer enterprises. Producer enterprises have also been supported with the gap analysis and the value-chain development and marketing strategy to enable the benefits to flow from the trade in wild Jatamansi.

- 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).

Comments: This has been achieved by implementing the provision/requirements of the FairWild certification, which set out clear social safeguards, requires transparent and fair payments, and prevents discrimination.

- SDG 12 (Consumption 12.2/6/7/a), through implementing the best-practice principles in sustainable wild-harvesting and trade.

Comments: Project has contributed to the broader work enabling the shift in consumption practices of wild plant ingredients towards demonstrated sustainability. Through a complementary project, TRAFFIC selected Jatamansi among 12 'wild dozen' species, which together act as flagships of the opportunities and challenges of wild-harvested plant ingredients. Activities will continue beyond the current project end to encourage sustainable consumption by companies along the Jatamansi trade chains and by consumers.

- SDG 15 (Ecosystems, 15.2/4/5/6/7/c) addresses the ecosystem/landscape-level conservation via the sustainable use of key natural resources.

Comments: The resource inventories and the CFUGs management plans present an inclusive vision of the landscape-level conservation at the level of harvesting areas. Beyond collecting the information on the availability and sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi, the project – relying on established methodology – has documented the availability and risks to other commercially valuable species in the area. This allowed the development of management plans inclusive of a range of wild plant species in use.

- 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 on ways forward with the CITES Act affecting the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species (including Jatamansi).

4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (e.g. CBD, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, UNFCCC)

The project directly supported Nepal's delivery against several agreements – CITES, CBD, and Nagoya Protocol - and showcased implementation approaches to other Parties, creating conditions for broader impact. The support to Nepal in meeting its obligations under **CITES** occurred at both international and national levels.

At the national level, the direct link and close contact were supported with Nepal's CITES Focal point, including to support the provision of necessary evidence to the CITES Secretariat from Nepal. This was done in response to the Significant Trade Review recommendations and 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 engaged with a range of activities around the CITES Act discussions. 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. ANSAB also supported the compilation and publication of the CITES Convention and CITES Act of Nepal.

The project case-study was included in the information document to the 18th Conference of Parties to CITES 18 (August 2019) (SD47), and a follow-up peer-review article in TRAFFIC Bulletin (SD48), as well as the 25th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee (SD85) (June 2021).

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 support of the implementation of **CBD's** Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (SD54). It has also been included in the Global Plant Conservation Report, which assessed the progress in the implementation of GSPC 2011-2020 (SD86).

The project aligns tightly and supports the implementation of Nepal's NBSAP, which reflects a range of the Aichi Targets, including around the ecosystem services, sustainable use of wild resources, conservation of mountain ecosystems, and natural resources access and benefit-sharing.

4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation

Project household baselines report (SD9) conducted in the Y1-2 of the project revealed that Jatamansi harvesting, collection, and trade provide employment and monetary benefits to the Himalayan local communities, especially to poor and disadvantaged groups, including women, Dalits, and indigenous people, who have minimal alternative sources of income. As a significant population in the project sites have low literacy, most households have subsistence agriculture as the main occupation and depend on NTFPs/MAPs, livestock, and wage labour for cash income.

The household sampling method was designed to cover three categories developed based on the well-being 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 agriculture, 2.3 % HHs are engaged in government jobs, and only 0.9% of HHs are involved in small businesses (retailer shops and hotels). 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 household generated an average annual income of about NRP 42,000 from Jatamansi (NRP 53,027 in Jumla and NRP 30,875 in Mugu). Jatamansi remained the first among the high-value NTFPs in both districts regarding its contribution to the household income from NTFPs (63.7% in Jumla and 39.8% in Mugu).

This income generation was stopped entirely with the formulation of the CITES Act 2017. Through the project support to the amendment of the CITES Act and formulation of CITES regulations (SD5), wild-harvesters are again able to collect Jatamansi, which is otherwise a lost income. Legal harvesting of Jatamansi has re-started after three years of ban. Since the resumption of trade, 3,064 kg of Jatamansi oil and 363 tonnes of Jatamansi marc have been reported by Nepal (in its CITES trade data) as exported to India, Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Japan, UAE, USA, and Switzerland (SD12.4).

The sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting is essential from a biodiversity perspective and sustainable income generation. The project built the capacity of Jatamansi harvesting households on sustainable harvesting, companies, and traders on processing, value addition and marketing, and compliance with the FairWild Standard. Furthermore, the project has supported the upgrade of an existing distillation unit, which will help to generate income for local people through employment and distillation of Jatamansi and other essential oil-producing plants.

It has been outside of the project scope to undertake the complete quantitative study on the project's impacts on target CFUG households. However, the qualitative impacts were captured through interviews in the project close-down workshops in the target district (March 2021). These show the relevance and usefulness of the project interventions to the individual harvesters through resumption of harvesting and trade, sustainability of the resources, and secured income (SD60). While the 5% increase in the unit price paid to up to 2,000 wild-harvesters for FairWild certified Jatamansi plant materials (Outcome Indicator) was not achieved, with the FairWild certification decision received in June 2021 (SD65), the agreements between the Nepalese exporter and CFUGs demonstrate the clear commitment to fair and transparent prices for Jatamansi (SD59)

4.4 Gender equality

The project had 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 the commercial wild collection of Jatamansi in Nepal. The project targeted 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 assessed barriers and how they might be overcome to women participating in harvest (e.g., safety) and focus on 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 has also been evaluated. The project strengthened

harvesters' capacity to increase the value of raw materials before onward sale through improving product quality (through improved processing (distillation) methods) and participation in certification schemes (FairWild) that directly increase sales prices and income generation.

In all the project activities, gender equality principles were considered, and the participation of women was encouraged and ensured. For instance, two (of eight) focus group discussions in the baseline evaluation process only involved women (SD1). Households headed by women were prioritized during the household survey. Gender equality issues are also covered in the harvesters' registration system.

In Jumla, a more equal proportion of harvesters of both genders are involved in Jatamansi harvesting (44%), while in Mugu, most Jatamansi harvesters are male (15% female). This is due to the difficult terrain and remoteness of the harvesting sites in Mugu.

The project enabled gender-disaggregated data for meetings, training sessions, and workshops organized at various levels. The capacity of 2,090 harvesters (916 of these were female) (SD1, 1.1-1.18) was increased through participation in multiple meetings and training sessions. To ensure women's participation in the training sessions, special considerations were made for the meeting venue, meeting time, and training delivery method and language.

The project had supported the development of a Jatamansi harvesters' registration system, where gender disaggregation of data is captured. Of the total harvesters registered in target CFUGs, 1,290 were female and 2,365 male. The harvesters' registry (SD30) is maintained by the CFUGs and allowed for making joint decisions on harvesting time and methods and the distribution of benefits.

While developing an operational processing unit at the Patarasi rural municipality of Jumla, which the project supported, there is a mandatory provision of at least 33% women represented in the management committee (SD88).

Long-term commitments from trading partners (both Nepali and international) were secured, reducing producers' vulnerability to fluctuations. Committed industry partners with relevant technical expertise supported quality improvements. Through certification, additional economic benefit flows to harvesters and primary processors will be created in the coming harvesting season. CFUGs have been instrumental in organising harvesting communities to benefit more from Jatamansi value chains. The project supported women's engagement in CFUG decision-making and access to and using 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.

4.5 Programme indicators

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

Yes. For example, the project facilitated the evolution of the executive committee of CFUGs to being more inclusive. There is a representation of women in vital positions (vice chair, secretary, treasurer) of the new management committees, which did not exist before. At least 50% of women will now be included in the executive committee.

In the harvesters' sub-group, women and under-privileged groups (Dalits) are involved, which did not exist before the project.

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed, and were these formally accepted?**

Forest management plans for eight target CFUGs have been developed (SD17-19). Two management plans were new and included detailed inventory and management of timber and non-timber forest products. Six remaining were amended to ensure sustainable management of NTFPs (with a detailed inventory of commercially important NTFPs) and FairWild Standard provisions. All the management plans have been implemented after the formal approval from the respective Divisional Forest Offices.

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

The developed CFUG management plans were participatory and rooted in participatory methodology. Baseline information was collected using focus group discussions. At the same time, the resource inventory utilized participatory rural appraisal tools, such as participatory resource mapping, focus group discussion, key informant interviews, and meetings with the executive committee of community forests. In developing management plans, local poor people included full and effective participation, including women in meetings and discussions. In the newly formed structures in CFUG (executive committee, sub-groups, and harvesters' register), the involvement of the local poor includes women.

- **How did the project positively influence household (HH) income and how many HHs saw an increase?**

The project activities facilitated the revision of Nepal's CITES Act, which made provisions for resuming the legal trade in CITES Appendix II-listed Jatamansi, enabling the participation of households in legal trade in these resources.

The project has also supported the implementation of the FairWild Standard in the target CFUGs and (entirely) with one producer enterprise. This led to the agreement (SD59) being established between the producer company in CFUG, establishing fair price conditions (over 5% over the market price). Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the FairWild certification audit was moved to a remote format, which delayed the final certification decision. However, the processes, systems, and trading relationships are in place for the 2021 harvest.

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

The HH income increase has not been measured quantitatively. The beneficiaries (CFUG members) provided qualitative feedback regarding the project activities and impacts (SD60). The project had supported the development of a Jatamansi harvester's registration system. There are 3,655 people (1290 female) registered who would involve in the collection of Jatamansi (SD89.1-89.4). The agreement between target CFUGs and HBTL stipulates the increase in the price paid per kilo of Jatamansi (by 5%). SD 59

Transfer of knowledge

The project did not result in formal qualifications. However, two students received research support, including technical guidance, which was an integral part of their studies. The students were: one pursuing a master's degree in forestry science from Yale University, USA, and another one a forestry undergraduate of Kathmandu Forestry College, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.

The transfer of knowledge was an important component of the project, including governmental agencies, businesses, associations, and producer groups. 'Plants and You' profiles (SD13.1-13.6) were printed and shared with MoFE, DFOs, NEHHPA, companies, FECOFUN, Forestry graduate students.

Capacity building

Six members of ANSAB staff (five male, one female), both in the central office in Kathmandu and in the field, were trained in FairWild standard, sustainable forest management, and enterprise development through coaching, training, participation in national and international forums. ANSAB staff were invited locally and internationally to share their experiences from the project lessons learnt.

5. Sustainability and Legacy

The project planned exit strategy is still valid. The project impacted policy in Nepal at national and international levels through the changes in the national CITES trade regulations, enabling long-lasting change. Several critical pathways for the long-term sustainability of the project outcomes were identified and pursued.

At the local project target CFUGs level, the project supported 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 were developed by the project, will provide support to CFUGs, local traders, and processors regularly, while systems and processes supported by the project, such as the harvesters' registration system, comprehensive capacity-building, and training materials, and the CFUG management plans update will provide robust structure and guidance for the upholding of good practices beyond the project end.

At the national level, the effective implementation of the revised CITES Act (SD5) and its implementing Regulations will ensure the sustainability of Jatamansi trade from Nepal. Since its inception, key government agencies have been collaborators on this project, with MoFSC and its relevant departments having been kept well informed and involved in the project activities. Government agencies were engaged to enable the project outcomes ownership and sustainable follow-up on project activities. The sustainability estimates provide a foundation for revising the government harvest quota and document the vast potential in changed harvesting techniques (SD83). The sustainability approach can be replicated for other vulnerable species in trade.

There is a broader stakeholder network facilitated by the project, which will remain engaged with Jatamansi and other NTFPs harvesting and trade sustainability. Private sector institutions, such as associations including Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association (NEHHPA), Jadibuti 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, the local chapter of FECOFUN, and traders' associations are actively involved. This type of partnership will be helpful to make the project initiatives are sustainable. The communication has been ongoing with other agencies investing in complementary programmes, including GIZ, IPD, Helvetas, to ensure the complementarity of the activities and project outcomes.

The permanent presence of ANSAB in Nepal will provide technical backstopping support beyond the project end, with project staff remaining employed and engaged in different activities and their expertise available to help the beneficiaries of this project. The project also builds into the wider work of TRAFFIC and FairWild Foundation, enabling incentives for broader industry commitments and shifts to more responsible wild plant-sourcing practices. With Jatamansi identified as one of the 'wild dozen' flagship wild plant species in trade (SD82), activities will be planned to support the sustainability of trade beyond the project end.

The project partners have developed collaboration with other organizations to develop proposals to the UK DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund (unsuccessful) and Darwin Initiative (under consideration), focusing on scaling up the project impact to Nepal's Himalayas. Other funding sources will be pursued to scale up the impacts of the current project.

6. Lessons learned

Lessons learned so far during project implementation include: (1) the Involvement of 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 efficient and sustainable in the long run; (3) a participatory working approach in each project activity is instrumental for the field activities.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

In terms of the changes to the project design, the feedback provided by the donor to annual reports was useful to clarify and adjust the project design. In particular, the logframe was amended to include additional assumptions (to Outputs 1 and 3). These changes were formally approved (reflected in Annex 1). Throughout the project, the baselines have been confirmed for some of the Outcome/Output indicators (around the household baseline income and the availability of the resources in target areas), which informed project activities. A selection of project activities was adapted due to the COVID-19 restrictions, including the shift of the FairWild certification audit to remote arrangements and the change in stakeholder consultations/final workshops to virtual platforms.

The project M&E system was practical and helpful in providing helpful feedback to partners and stakeholders.

In terms of the external evaluation during the project, it included the following: donor review of the annual project technical reports, the review of the project as part of the DEFRA funding evaluation by Ecorys (beyond the Y3 of the project), Annual General Assembly review process at CFUG level, the review of the project activities and impacts by the Nepal government (Social Welfare Council). At the specific activity level, the third-party FairWild certification (remote) audit took place in Y3 of the project, providing a robust, unbiased evaluation of the systems, processes, documentation, and practices at the field level. Other internal/external reviews and evaluations are described below.

The project's M&E framework supported adaptive management using six-monthly progress reviews. It is also linked to the partner organisations' existing structures for reporting. Project partners have met regularly (monthly, via virtual meetings) to ensure communications flow and that planning is on track, the 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).

Regular project progress meetings were conducted within ANSAB 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 was reviewed by senior staff in terms of timeliness on deliverables, the effectiveness of external relationships, impact to conservation and expected outcomes, project legacy, and sustainability and budget efficiency.

A baseline socio-economic and biological survey/inventory methodology was developed to assess the natural resources and their contributions to target communities' livelihoods and health. The project's success at increasing the livelihoods outcomes for the beneficiaries and at helping to ensure sustainable

collection of Jatamansi was evaluated by carrying out a range of monitoring activities to document quantitative and qualitative changes, as appropriate.

At the project level, gender-segregated data were made available for project activities and integrated into activities throughout the planning, implementation, and M&E, especially on access and control over resources, making change, division of labour, and impact. Efforts were made to reduce 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 the impact of wild collection on target (and affected) species in the area. It was 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 the case of Jatamansi, a "high-risk" species, rigorous resource management evidence needed to be demonstrated from the first year of certification (in Y3 of the project).

At the CFUG level, there is a system of AGA (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 Municipalities/Municipalities, and Federation of Community Forest User Group, are also a part of the informal monitoring and evaluation process. At the national level, as a mandatory requirement, the Social Welfare Council (SWC) of Nepal will evaluate the project impacts (with ANSAB as a lead implementing partner in Nepal).

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All feedback received at the Y1 annual report was responded to. For Y2, there was one review comment concerning the update in the following annual report (Now that the detailed information is available on gender and the Jatamansi trade from the baseline, revisit project strategies for ensuring women's engagement in project activities). The deliverables and impacts relevant to this point are included in multiple places in this report, in particular sections 4.4 and 4.5. We believe that this response adequately covers the comment from the review. The reviews have been shared and discussed with the project partners and collaborators during the monthly project update meetings.

7. 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. One thousand copies of the FairWild Standard (SD6, SD7), which acknowledge the Darwin Initiative funding, were distributed in Nepal to critical 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 (e.g., SD23, SD25) 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).

Darwin Initiative funding was recognized as a distinct project with a clear identity. Throughout the project, co-financing (small amount) was matched through the staff costs of project partners. Darwin Initiative funding is not a part of a larger programme.

Darwin Initiative is known in Nepal, through funding previous and ongoing projects, particularly among the development and conservation organizations community.

A range of training manuals and materials were developed during the project, including for example the Good Collection practices of Jatamansi (SD21), and Occupational health and safety measures and safe working environment for workers (SD22). 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 in May 2019 and (SD67) August 2020) and the project, including funding sources, was included in articles of project partners, for example ProFound (SD35), FairWild Foundation (SD69, SD56), TRAFFIC (SD34, SD51). An article on the project was included in the UK-based industry association International Federation of Professional Aromatherapists (SD66). The article was published in April 2021 and distributed to IFPA members worldwide and circulated on social media to FairWild and Neal's Yard Remedies followers. The two species put forward for FairWild certification were also added to the "potential ingredient" page on the FairWild website (SD72) ([Jatamansi](#) and [Kutki](#)). In the social media communication, the link was made to the Darwin social media accounts. A webpage for the Wild at Home project (SD82), which includes Jatamansi

as one of the focal species in its 'Wild Dozen' (as discussed in relation to SDG12 on p.14 above), was published [here](#).

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) (SD54), the international workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (SD43).

8. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

In target communities, during the 2020 lockdown periods in Nepal, collection and trade of NTFPs halted due to limitations on the harvesting of Yarsagumba (*Ophiocordyceps sinensis*), Banlasun (*Fritillaria cirrhosa*), and Morel mushroom (*Morchella* sp.). Yarsagumba and Banlasun are usually harvested by groups of collectors, which meant that these activities were banned due to the restrictions on gatherings.

Some activities were affected by the country-wide lockdown and travel restrictions, with the following adaptations:

- 1 Support to revise relevant community forest management plan including the species and area management plans for Jatamansi based on completed resource inventories, and yield/regeneration studies, including the population monitoring plan** was slightly delayed due to the nation-wide lock down and travel restrictions. The movement of the staff was not possible from March to July 2020, resulting in delay in the approval process of the management plans.
- 2 Deliver trainings to target Jatamansi harvesters, harvesters' households, and producer enterprises.** Trainings and orientation at Mugu were delayed due to the restriction over the movement between districts but they were eventually delivered within the project timeline.
- 3 Facilitate the FairWild certification audit of at least one enterprise.** FairWild Certification audit was delayed and adapted to remote audit.

During the lockdown, the project team worked virtually with municipalities. It mobilised local staff in target districts to share information on Covid-19 prevention approaches, based on the WHO recommendations and government regulations, and to deliver critical supplies. Virtual training and planning continued with local staff once the initial restrictions had been lifted to restart capacity building.

During the community-level training, the participants were informed about COVID-19 preventive measures. Face masks, gloves and soap was provided, and participants with high temperature were screened out; training arrangements involved physical distancing, limiting the number of participants, and equipping the trainer with PPE. The list of materials provided is presented in SD33.

These adaptations increased the budget for operational costs and national travel, with a delay in the implementation of the training sessions against the project timetable. However, the Y3 activities were delivered. A range of project activities has been moved online, including meetings planned under activities 4.9, 5.2, 5.3. This trend of online meetings and reduced travel is likely to continue after the pandemic passes.

Project outcomes and impacts, focussing on enabling systems and incentives for the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources, are an essential part of post-COVID recovery (SD67, 77, 80), including in the context of the growing interest/demand for herbal ingredients for treatment and prevention of COVID (SD87).

9. Finance and administration

9.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				

Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Anastasiya Timoshyna - Project leader; management and oversight	
Emily King - FairWild expertise and liaison with Foundation	
James Compton - Asia - Regional supervision and advocacy	
Rebecca Holmes - Finance/administration in UK	
Tess Rayner - Case Study Lead	
Bhishma P. Subedi - Project advisor	
Puspa Ghimire - Project Coordinator cum Enterprise and Value chain Expert	
Sudarshan Khanal - Knowledge management and M&E	
Bharat Sharma - Forest enterprise facilitator	
Sita Subedi - Administration and Finance Manager	
Junila Shrestha - Administration and Finance Officer	
Arati Rana Shrestha - Administration and Finance Associate	
Nabin Raj Joshi - Field coordinator	
Jolanda van Hal - Value chain; market actions + training materials/TOT	
Carsten Smith-Hall - Household surveys; Jatamansi trade baseline; methodology impact	
Danna Leaman, Co-chair and Red List Authority Coordinator, IUCN-SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
Construction materials purchased for making iron shade house for distillation unit	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Bank fees	
Consumables	
TOTAL	

9.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
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Co-funding contribution to the CITES Plants Committee side-event and certification and medicinal and aromatic plant species workshop (funded by BfN, German Agency for Nature Conservation)	
Match funding for staff costs from the Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh and the University of Copenhagen	
TOTAL	

9.3 Value for Money

This project has provided good value for money. Project output targets have been achieved within budgeted costs, with most output milestones met on time. Some adaptations have been made to extend the milestone (such as for the Activity 1.1), however the scope of the activity has been extended to reflect on the pressing needs of the government, harvesting communities and other stakeholders along the trade chain.

The project has been conservative and yet flexible in reallocating funds to meet projects' emerging priorities. This was assured by the allowed 10% flexibility of budget reallocations between the budget lines. The budget was monitored throughout the year. The examples of flexible adaptations included reallocating international travel funds towards national travel and field work over the COVID-19 pandemic to boost the necessary field resources, adapt to the new realities (e.g., to provide personal protective equipment (PPE)) to the local communities, and deliver project activities.

The identification and management of risks by the project has been effective. The monitoring of expenditures and activity implementation ensured the project team has been on top of the necessary budget and activity changes. The forecasting exercise done each December was a good way to ensure this is monitored on an annual basis, aligned with the contractual project years.

10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

To be provided at a later date, as a follow-up to the final technical report.

Annex 1 Project's most recently approved logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

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 remain 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	0.5 Case study publication, summary of meetings and presentations	FairWild certification continues to be available

	appropriate audiences (business and CITES/CBD) to support further uptake and implementation (<i>baseline</i> is none)		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)	Ministry of Forests and Environment fully participate in the project and their local office will support the project implementation.
	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	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.
	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	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)

enable sustainable trade			
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	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.
	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;	4.3 Training reports; pre-audit reports; audit reports	FairWild certification audit has high reputation of quality

	one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild certification in past but withdrew)		
	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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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 has effectively completed most of activities planned, with very few exceptions, influenced primarily by the adaptations to the COVID-19 situation/restrictions, contributing 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 Himalayan medicinal plant resource distribution. Beyond the specific project areas, this knowledge contributed to the documentation of information about Jatamansi harvesting, use and trade in Nepal and internationally, assisting the making of policy decisions (in the context of CITES implementation).</p> <p>Sustainable harvesting trainings and introduction of a harvesters' registry system (which captured information about 3,655 Jatamansi harvesters (including 1290 female) registered. The registry system is maintained by CFUGs themselves and it provides for 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.</p> <p>The CFUGs' operational management plans have been updated based on the resource inventories information and FairWild Standard best practices. These revised management plans by the end of the project include an estimated quantity of annual allowable harvest of major NTFPs/MAPs, time and method of harvesting and a benefit sharing mechanism. Beyond the project end, this approach is important for replication to other CFUGs in Nepal and for a range of other species/resources to enable sustainable use and survival of species. This allows for decentralized approach and community-based governance model over resources management.</p> <p>The establishment of management plans covers the long-term sustainable management of more than 10,000 ha of community forests (CF) land with the provision and practices of sustainable harvesting of NTFPs, and in the framework of the FairWild Standard.</p> <p>Over 15,000 harvesters depend on Jatamansi wild-harvest alone in Nepal. The inadvertent ban on the trade in this CITES Appendix II listed species led to the stop of legal trade and incomes for a large number of collectors (in the project beginning). Over the project period, the 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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>poorest members of society. It has also motivated people to engage in legal and sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi and other species. There is evidence of trade re-starting (through the data on exports of Jatamansi).</p> <p>Beyond Jatamansi, in the FairWild certification context, project supported additional species/product (Kutki) to be included in the scope of certification, demonstrating the landscape-conservation benefit of the FairWild approach (which documents the species harvested in the same management area, allowing for sustainable trade approach).</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>Reflecting on the most recent global COVID-19 crisis, the project has documented a range of socio-economic impacts that pandemics had on the trade in medicinal and aromatic plants in the target areas and Nepal overall. These ranges from the reverse migration into rural areas and the increased pressure on the wild plant resource for subsistence and income-generation, the reliance on the wild medicinal plants as health remedies for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 in the target areas and beyond. The project assisted with the interventions at the target areas level with trainings and basic health and safety equipment to reduce the risk of the COVID-19 spread, and more widely, helped publicizing and drawing attention to the issues of the impacts on natural resource management and health from the increased use of wild species due to COVID-19.</p> <p>Similarly, at a higher level, the project contributed to conceptualizing the information about the issues of corruption in wild plant trade chains, and to documenting the range of solutions to enable the reduction of (risks of) corruption. (SD73-75)</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 FairWild minimum requirements (affecting further 1,000); a further 10 MAP enterprises exploring FairWild</p>	<p>0.1 The baseline resources inventory (SD16) of Jatamansi and its associated species has been established (See under the output indicators 3.2 and 3.3, and activity 3.4). The community forest management plans (SD17-19) have been developed based on the resources inventory and were approved officially for implementation by the Divisional Forest Offices. The management plans revision and approval signify the significant progress in establishing the long-term sustainable framework for the Jatamansi (and other NTFP) resources management and accountability under the annual management plan report, leading to the improving populations of Jatamansi in the target areas over a longer-term period. In addition, sustainable harvesting (annual allowable harvest quantity) of Jatamansi, including other high-value NTFPs, has been established to provide management plans and training to the 2,090 harvesters (SD1, 1.1-1.18). The establishment of management plans covers the long-term sustainable management of more than 10,000 ha of community forests</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	<p>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>(CF) land with the provision and practices of sustainable harvesting of NTFPs and the FairWild Standard framework.</p> <p>0.2 Industry interest and engagement have been confirmed (see details under the Output indicator 4.3). Ten Jatamansi processing and exporting companies have been identified by the project (SD24), and of those, gap analysis of nine companies (SD8.1-8.9) has been accomplished, based on which marketing and value chain strategy (SD57) has been developed. The project supported the pre-audit (SD20) and final certification audit (SD65) of HBTL against the FairWild Standard, one of the ten companies, with a company certified. An established commercial relationship (SD59) between HBTL and eight project target CFUGs in Jumla and Mugu (over 2,000 harvesters). Other four companies (Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extracts Pvt. Ltd.; Annapurna Aroma Company Pvt. Ltd., Natural Resources Industries Pvt; Ltd; H Plant Pvt. Ltd.) have been trained on FairWild Standard combined with the marketing requirements in EU/US markets.</p> <p>0.3 Verbal agreements and interest in purchasing sustainable (FairWild) Jatamansi (marc and oil) was confirmed, throughout the project duration, including at face-to-face meetings at BioFach 2019, BioFach 2020, and Meet the Producers Webinar 2021. In 2018-19, international trade in Jatamansi was not possible due to the Nepalese regulatory constraints. These have been lifted at the end of 2019. From February 2020, there has been an established annual quota by Nepal, accepted by CITES Standing Committee for the 2019 and 2020 harvesting periods (based on Nepal's submission, which project supported), SD12.1-12.3. Harvesting of Jatamansi has re-started after three years of the ban (SD12.4). A brand company has placed a sample order of Jatamansi marc to HBTL, based on the initial test in 2020. Despite being delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the remote FairWild audit under the project was possible in the last part of the project, with the results confirmed after the project official end (as positive), which enables the fair, premium prices flow to harvesters and producer company in Nepal. Harvesters and producer companies were further trained on the aspects of Social Responsibility (SR) / Fair Trade (FT) requirements of FairWild Standard, which sets the non-discrimination safeguards. Payment of 5% or more to the harvesters was not realized during the project period, with harvesting and trade delayed to 2021. However, the project set all systems in place. Producer communities signed the purchasing agreement with the producer company (HBTL) (SD59). The trade of certified products with a premium price to the harvesters will happen in the coming season and beyond. The qualitative impact on harvesters has also been captured (SD60).</p> <p>0.4 The focus of the project in this aspect was primarily on enabling the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species altogether, including via the amendment of Nepal's CITES Act banning all trade, and supporting the government agencies with the</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>development of Regulations to implement the Act in practice (SD5). See more under Output indicator 3.1. Meanwhile, since international trade became legal once again, and the establishment of the annual quota of 382.4 tonne/year for 2019 and 2020 (SD12.1, 12.2), producer companies, including traders and trading firms, have received the collection permit from the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (CITES Management Authority of Nepal). After international trade resumed, 3,064 kg of Jatamansi oil and 363 tonnes of Jatamansi marc were exported to India, Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Japan, UAE, USA, and Switzerland (SD12.4). This diversity of export destinations is an indicator of a transparency of trade itself and is important for future trade management. It is anticipated that the trade in FairWild-certified Jatamansi products from Nepal, independently verified as sustainable and legal, will start following the harvesting season of 2021. According to the Y1 audit findings, an adequate resource management and monitoring system has been developed sufficiently to meet FairWild Y1 requirements; however, due to many factors, the harvest by the HBTL suppliers was cancelled in the 2020 harvest season, and no products were available to certify (SD65).</p> <p>0.5 The project had an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi trade issues and impacts to date in key CITES context: at the CITES CoP18 (SD47), where the case-study has been included in a range of CoP18 official documents, and information documents (e.g., the report from the CITES and Livelihoods workshop (SD43-45), summary document on the potential of voluntary certification standards to support CITES implementation (SD48, SD47), a Global Plant Conservation Report (SD86) prepared under the Global Biodiversity Outlook agenda item of CBD. A case on conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application will be ready for CITES CoP19 (2022).</p> <p>0.6 The project team had completed the baseline survey (SD9) of the Jatamansi harvesters' 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 household (HH) levels (including 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. Also, the baseline has provided a current position regarding the labour division, harvesting practices, market/ supply chain of the harvested NTFPs, which will provide the idea for implementing the project to achieve the FairWild certification in the targeted Jatamansi harvesting HHs. Gender disaggregated data was collected throughout the project for meetings, training sessions, and workshops organized at various levels (SD1, SD1-18). For example, the capacity of 2,090 forest users (916 female) was increased by participating in multiple meetings and training sessions. To</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>ensure women's participation in training sessions, special considerations were made for the meeting venue, meeting time and training delivery method, and language.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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 (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>Specifically, under Indicator 1.1, the baseline methodology has been established (SD2), and the survey has been completed (SD9) (Activity 1.5). ANSAB shared the reports with Divisional Forest Offices and local FECOFUNs, and the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation. In Nepal, four target producer enterprises have been fully engaged in implementing project activities, including training and meetings (see, e.g., Activity 1.3). The enterprise gap analysis has been completed (SD8.1-8.9) for nine producer companies in Nepal, based on which the marketing and value chain strategy (SD57) of each company has been developed. Consent on collaboration at the field level has been secured early on, with harvesters and local forestry agencies being directly involved in the activities in the project districts throughout the project duration (see as reported, e.g., under Activity 3.4). Joint materials (e.g., SD4, 23) were developed in partnership with the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation and shared among the participants attending the Eighteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CITES CoP18).</p> <p>Under Indicator 1.2, based on the training needs assessment, the project team designed training method and strategy (e.g., SD11) and developed training materials (e.g., SD10) for the Training of Trainers (ToT) on FairWild Certification, Sustainable Forest Management, Harvesting, and Value Addition (Activity 1.6). As a result, the project has built the 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 (SD1.3 and subset of other SDs under 1) (Activity 1.7). Following the ToT, six participants have become trainers/local resource persons (LRPs) for further training at the CFUG level. In addition, further refinement and development of training materials were undertaken in an adaptive management approach following the FairWild pre-audit (SD20) (October 2019). Based on the detailed feedback, additional materials have been developed, focusing on implementing social and fair trade requirements of the FairWild Standard and the focus on product traceability with three sets of training manuals (SD26, SD27, SD28).</p> <p>Against the Indicator 1.3, 2,090 Jatamansi harvesters, over the targeted number (of 2,000), have received training during the project duration, focussing on a range of knowledge and skills improvements, including sustainable harvesting practices Jatamansi and the elements of FairWild Standard and certification. Around 44% of participants of capacity-building sessions were women (see summary SD1 and a sub-set of SD1.1 to SD1.18). The participants also gained knowledge and skills on</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		post-harvesting methods, storage, processing, and marketing of Jatamansi considering FairWild certification.
Activity 1.1 Develop an overview of Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal		<p>The overview of Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal (Activity 1.1) has been developed (SD83) in preparation to a peer-reviewed publication. This manuscript combines habitat niche modelling with market data and population ecology data in a novel approach to estimate the sustainability of trade and inform conservation policies. This activity has been delayed against the original timeline of the project, however its outcome is timely in preparation to the next CITES Standing Committee meeting and CITES CoP19 (in 2022 (Output 5)). The paper uses three scenarios to allow the first estimation of annual sustainable harvests at the district, provincial, and national levels based on the robust methodology and thus an assessment of the recent government quotas for Jatamansi harvests in Nepal (as well as the accuracy of national and CITES trade records). Based on the data, the government authorities in Nepal, as well as other CITES Parties (EU Scientific Review Group, Secretariat, Plants Committee) and other stakeholders such as FECOFUN, NEHHPA, JABAN, and HEAN will be informed.</p> <p>Jatamansi international trade data analysis was included in the CITES CoP18 document (SD47), focusing on the potential of the voluntary certification to support CITES implementation. A follow-up article in TRAFFIC Bulletin was published (SD48). Initial elements of the Jatamansi trade assessment were included in Economic Botany journal article (SD49).</p>
Activity 1.2 Conduct Jatamansi sectoral and producer enterprises gap analysis, including the current impact of adulteration and quality		in-depth questionnaires mapping the gaps and strength of companies in relation to implementing sustainable sourcing practices and international marketing efforts were completed for nine companies (SD8.1-8.9), forming the basis of the sectoral and producer enterprises gap analysis. Based on the gap analysis, marketing and value chain strategy of each company has been developed (SD57 Activity 1.4). Additional key information was obtained from the FairWild pre-audit in October 2019 (see below).
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.		Target producer companies were prioritized informed by one-to-one meetings with the producer enterprises, as well as the training and delivery of information/capacity-building. The main company that the project engaged in piloting the FairWild certification is the conservation enterprise Himalayan BioTrade Ltd., owned by a consortium of community-based forest enterprises of Nepal. In addition to it, following three producer enterprises will be supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements: Natural Resources Industries, H-Plant and Annapurna Aroma. Further list of companies was identified for the project activities engagement and support.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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, 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. During this workshop, 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. (SD69-71)</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. Marketing and value chain strategy for nine producer enterprises have been developed based on these detailed discussions with the individual companies and included the action plans for key prioritized producer enterprises.</p>
<p>Activity 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</p>		<p>The household (HH) baseline survey was finalized (SD9) focusing on the eight participating community forest user groups (CFUGs). 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 sustainable production and annual allowable harvest volumes, contributing to over-harvesting of Jatamansi and other high value NTFPs/MAPs. Whenever market</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>demand and price increase, there is the potential for premature and over-harvesting to become common practice if CFUGs do not monitor adequately.</p> <p>Based on the baseline information and the project activities carried out during the project period, the project has collected the opinion of the project stakeholders on project outcomes and outputs during the district level closing workshops and focus group discussion in the project districts. The outcomes of these qualitative surveys are as follows: These show the relevance and usefulness of the project interventions to the individual harvesters through resumption of harvesting and trade, sustainability of the resources and secured income. (SD60)</p> <p>As a mandatory requirement, Social Welfare Council (SWC) of Nepal will conduct evaluation of the project. Further to this, the project team contributed to the independent evaluations of the UK Government Darwin Initiative (between March-June 2021).</p>
<p>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</p>		<p>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. Further, building on the pre-audit report, additional sets of training materials were developed, focussing on the aspects of implementing social/fair trade requirements, as well as traceability. These are: i) FairWild guideline for social responsibility and fair trade (in Nepali and English languages), ii) Good collection practices of Jatamansi (in Nepali language), iii) Workers occupational health and safety in producer enterprises (in Nepali language).</p> <p>Additionally, project team compiled and published a book on CITES and CITES Act of Nepal (in Nepali and English languages), translated FairWild Standard, and Performance Indicators into Nepali language, and developed a flyer on Jatamansi (in English language).</p>
<p>Activity 1.7 Conduct training of trainers (TOT) sessions</p>		<p>A four-day ToT session was then organized 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. Following the ToT, <u>six participants have become trainers</u>/local resource persons (LRPs). Following the FairWild pre-audit feedback, additional top-up training was delivered to LRPs and stakeholders at the community level on the aspects of social responsibility, fair trade and traceability in the last quarter of 2020. (SD1; 1.1-18)</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>Activity 1.8 Deliver trainings to target Jatamansi harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), and producer enterprises</p>		<p>Since the first ToT, 2,090 Jatamansi harvesters (916 female) were trained on sustainable harvesting practices and FW certification, 44% of these participants were women (list of participants – SD1 and 1.1-18).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Activity 1.9 Install and train harvesters and enterprises in the use of processing/value-adding equipment</p>		<p>The project supported the repair of the processing unit 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 (SD1, 1.1-18). The upgraded processing enterprise in Jumla was formally inaugurated by the high-level official of the Karnali province (press-release).</p> <p>Nepal Jaributi Byabasai Prashodhan Udhyog Limited in Mugu was supported with a shade house for the protection of the existing distillation unit.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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>	<p>Specifically, Nepal's CITES Act has been successfully amended (SD5), supported by the project activities, 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. The project provided technical support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in the amendment of the 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). The project was instrumental in the regulation development process, where ANSAB provided technical and financial support to organize meetings and workshops (Activity 2.3). Project partners provided continuous support to CITES Authorities in Nepal and to CITES Secretariat to ensure the Jatamansi annual quota-setting (of 382.4 mt of Jatamansi rhizomes in 2019 & 2020 (SD12.1-12.4), is based on best available scientific information on species distribution and harvesting/trade impacts that project supported gathering. Beyond the CITES Act, the project reviewed all policies and regulations covering trade in NTFPs in Nepal (SD3), building opportunities for policy engagement beyond the project end.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Review existing policy provisions, identify gaps, and work out policy options to address the issues</p>		<p>A review report “Review of Policies, Legislation and Regulations on Sustainable Trade of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) and other Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in Nepal” has been developed. The document has analysed the overall policies gap (SD3), identifying further, longer-term options for interventions.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		The identified gaps will be instrumental in designing the post-project interventions and priority policy engagement actions.
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. 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 three years. The project provided 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 on 2019 and 2020 export quota of Jatamansi. To lift the temporary negative opinion on imports of Jatamansi from Nepal to the EU, project partners have been engaging with both Nepal and the EU CITES authorities to provide arguments and evidence concerning the evidence of sustainability of the Jatamansi harvesting and trade.
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 workshops. 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 <u>CITES Standing Committee</u> 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 and 2020 is 382.4 metric tonnes of Jatamansi rhizomes (SD15).
Output 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. (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	The up-to-date information about the conservation status, use, and trade of Jatamansi was brought together (Activity 1.1, 3.1). This information is presented in a range of project documents, including the resource inventories (SD16), updates to the operational management plans of CFUGs (SD17, SD18, SD19), and all relevant training materials and sessions concerning sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi. In addition, the Royal Botanical Garden Edinburgh developed plant profiles to assist with the implementation of field practices (SD13.1-13.6). The information on the international trade in Jatamansi has been included in the documents to CITES PC24 (SD36), CoP18 (SD47), and PC25 (SD85), including to the relevant agenda items (on Medicinal and aromatic plants trade) regarding the

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	<p>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>3.3 The sustainability (harvesting time, methods and appropriate tools) of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites improved by March 2021</p>	<p>potential of the certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES requirements for Appendix II-listed medicinal and aromatic plants. In terms of the formal update to the current IUCN Red List assessment, the assessment has been drafted (SD58) by the IUCN MPSG based on the most up-to-date accurate data from Nepal (project sites and beyond). The project integrated existing species-level data and upscaled it to generate the best-ever Jatamansi sustainability harvest estimates at national, provincial, and district levels, including in the draft Jatamansi manuscript (SD83). Occurrence points were used for spatial distribution modelling, combined with trade data and population ecology data; sustainability was assessed using three scenarios (conservation, medium, new practices). In the most conservative scenario, current harvest levels are unsustainable, particularly in the western parts of the country. However, the new practices scenario indicates scope for a significant potential increase in sustainable harvesting volumes, if harvesting practices are changed (including replanting upper plant parts and two cm of the rhizome).</p> <p>Forest management plans for all eight target CFUGs have been developed (SD17, 18, 19.1-19.7), of which two management plans were new with a detailed inventory of timber and non-timber forest products. In addition, six were amended to include sustainable management of NTFPs (with a detailed inventory of commercially important NTFPs) and FairWild Standard provisions. All management plans have become operational after the approval/recognition officially from the respective Divisional Forest Offices (2020-21, Y2-3). Preceding the formal revision/drafting and adoption of management plans, the situation analysis has been completed, followed by the detailed resource inventory (SD16) of Jatamansi and its associated species in eight CFUGs in the project districts (in 2019). The inventory was based on the established methodology, including participatory elements of the assessment (SD14, SD15). The resources inventory included the information on the 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 completing the resources inventory, ANSAB supported the revision process of the forest management plans.</p> <p>The baseline of the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites has effectively been established (Output 3.3) by a combination of resource inventory (SD16) and pre-audit assessment (SD20) against the FairWild Standard requirements. The recommendations on the improvement of practices were integrated into the specialized guidance. Training materials (SD21, SD22, SD26, SD27, SD28) delivered to harvesters, integrated into the management plans. The change in practices was monitored through a third-party audit (certification) in</p>

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		<p>December 2020/January 2021 and the ongoing monitoring (by CFUGs) against the updated management plans. The Divisional Forest Offices (DFOs) conduct annual joint monitoring (DFO, FECOFUN, Local Government) of CFUGs, where the DFO looks at the progress made on the targeted forest management activities as per their forest management plan and identify the gap in the capacity need and governance and provide the necessary support to fulfil the gaps. A third-party FairWild audit assessment has been carried out concerning the Jatamansi and Kutki harvesting sites during November 2020 and January 2021. The certification provides an independent evaluation of the sustainability of Jatamansi and Kutki management practices at project sites. While not undertaken in-person, due to COVID-19 restrictions, the audit was undertaken remotely, and it provides an external evaluation of the existing rules and processes. The FairWild Control Body concerned, CERES, has recommended a favourable Y1 certification decision based on the findings of the remote audit (SD84). Following a further review process, this has been confirmed by FairWild Foundation, with special conditions attached. As no harvest of either Jatamansi or Kutki took place in 2020, certification relates only to the resource management system in place – product certification and trade in FairWild-certified ingredients will be possible following the 2021 harvest season, following a further on-site audit and issuance of an updated Y1 certificate. The Y1 preliminary certification decision confirms that the resource management and monitoring system in place has been assessed as sufficient to meet the Y1 requirements for high-risk species, pending its full implementation in an actual harvest season. It allows the operator to continue developing trade relationships for certified ingredients based on the initial assurance that the FairWild principles have been met.</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 draft re-assessment of the conservation status of Jatamansi has been completed. (SD58)</p> <p>A scientific <u>article</u> co-authored by a project partner identified Jatamansi as the most 'vulnerable' among species traded from Nepal. To assist the project, a <u>parallel initiative</u> by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) supported two botanists from Nepal in completing IUCN Red List assessment training. Information from the project's resource inventories (Output 3) also fed into the data points, observation on population declines, etc.</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 13). 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</p>

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		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.
Activity 3.3 Conduct situation analysis to understand resource governance in target areas and status of management planning		The resource governance of each of the 8 CFUGs was analysed focusing on sustainability of resources, fair trade, traceability and social responsibility. Review of the documents and meeting with the CFUGs representatives were carried out.
Activity 3.4 Complete resource inventories for Jatamansi in the identified one or more collection site(s)		<p>The resource assessment of target sites has been completed, based on standard NTFP guidelines (SD14) developed by the Government of Nepal 2012 and the NTFP inventory guideline of ANSAB 2010 (SD15). The resources inventory (SD16) 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>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 SD1 (and 1.1-1.18).</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</p>

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		<p>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 tonnes and the annual allowable harvest amount has been calculated as 117.9 tonnes of rhizomes. In four community forests of Mugu, the total growing stock was 51.4 tonnes of dry rhizomes biomass and annual allowable harvest amount has been calculated as 20.5 tonnes. 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). 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 the management plans of Baghjale CFUG of Jumla and Chuchyanratasalla CFUG of Mugu expired, the project team facilitated to write a new complete management plan for next 5-year phase. Other 6 CFUGs management plans were still within the validity period, with only the annexes having been added in each management plan with the provision of harvesting quantities and extra socio-economic and environmental measures per the FairWild Standard requirements (see SD17, 18, 19.1-19.7)</p> <p>All the management plans have been implemented after the approval from the respective Divisional Forest Offices. 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 among SDs 1.1-1.18).</p>
<p>Activity 3.6 Document the implementation of the management plan recommendations, including through the (pre-)audit FairWild report</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>At the operational level, CFUGs report to Divisional Forest Office. Being monitored by the Divisional Forest Offices against the management plans adopted annually, these will be documented in the official CFUGs records.</p>
<p>Activity 3.7 Link the documented outcomes with Nepal's CITES NDF processes, including through providing information on species' status to authorities.</p>		<p>Resource inventory report, case studies (on the making of CITES NDFs and voluntary certification standards), and the tools we developed for the training will be</p>

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		<p>shared with the Scientific Authorities of Nepal (Department of Plant Resources). Nepal's CITES SA will be involved in the development of the project documentation.</p>
<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 are 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 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>The project baselines at the beginning were that no FairWild documents were translated or disseminated, that there were no FairWild auditors in Nepal, and only trained auditors in India and Sri Lanka, in need of a 'top-up' training in high-risk species; that no companies in Nepal were FairWild-certified (with one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild certification in the past but withdrew); that there was no benefit-sharing agreement for trade in Jatamansi meeting FairWild criteria and trading rules; and no implementation of FairWild by companies in Nepal overall. Finally, in Nepal, there is a range of legislative and policy frameworks available, but their operationalization and enforcement are limited, particularly for the management of alpine rangelands.</p> <p>A range of changes was delivered over the project duration, allowing us to evaluate this Output as largely achieved as laid out in the logical framework.</p> <p>The essential FairWild certification tools (FairWild Standards V2 and Performance Indicators V2) were translated to Nepali (SD6 and SD7), printed, and disseminated (Output 4.1) to the harvesters and other stakeholders in various meetings, training sessions, and workshops. The industry and harvester representatives confirmed the interest in using the FairWild Standard and engaging in the project activities, including the Meet the Producers webinar and engagement at BioFach trade fair 2019, 2020 (SD40, SD41, SD69, SD70, SD71). Government agencies were involved in the project implementation as collaborators. Upon the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation request, the project developed a leaflet (SD23) on Jatamansi highlighting the biology, value chain actors and functions, and socio-economic importance. The flyer was disseminated at the CITES CoP18.</p> <p>The training of FairWild auditors took place (Output 4.2) in Y2 of the project (SD52.1 and SD52.2), 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. Seven participants from different organizations, including CERES Certification Body (two employees), FECOFUN at the national level, UN-FAO Nepal and ANSAB participated in the FairWild auditor training (Activity 4.6) 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. In 2021, CERES undertook the FairWild certification audit in Nepal in a remote form. However, plans were developed to enable the auditing capacity within Nepal. In addition, an online FairWild Foundation auditor training event took place</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	<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>in April 2021, in which an additional CERES staff member from Kathmandu participated. As a result, three staff members of CERES based in Kathmandu, Nepal, have completed the FairWild Auditor training. One was assessed by the trainer as not presently qualified, and two were assessed as qualified with conditions (SD61, SD62, SD52.1). The provision of further training has been delegated to the FairWild scheme manager at CERES. Thus the two auditors that were qualified with conditions would be able to conduct future audits under supervision. The remote FairWild audit was led by an experienced auditor based in Europe, but with the assistance and interpretation of one of the Nepalese auditors. Therefore, they would be well placed to take over future audits.</p> <p>HBTL has received FairWild Y1 Certification (special conditions), complying with the FairWild Standard (SD65) (Output 4.3). Three other producer companies, namely Annapurna Aroma Pvt. Ltd., Natural Resources Industry Pvt. Ltd and H Plant Pvt. Ltd. have been supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements. In addition, they have received a range of capacity-building training sessions and individual coaching and were with the gap analysis (SD8) and development of marketing and value chain strategy (SD57), and webinar-meet the producers (SD69-71), among others to review and develop plans to integrate best practices in their operations. HBTL has been so far supported to attend the BioFach trade fair in Germany to establish direct contact with potential buyers (in Y1 of the project, SD40, SD41). In Y2, HBTL participated in BioFach at their own cost, with the cost of the exhibition stall was subsidized by the government of Nepal (SD55).</p> <p>Agreement between HBTL and the harvesters in the project target groups have been developed (SD59) to implement the FairWild Standard and integrate the fair pricing and equitable trade conditions (Output 4.4). The operational manual (SD31.1) and policy (31.2) for the FairWild premium fund management has been developed for Jumla and Mugu CFUGs. The processes and outputs have been recorded in CFUG meeting minutes (SD32) so that the practice is standardized at the group level. Premium Fund Committees were developed each in Jumla and Mugu. As a part of the certification, the premium fund has been operationalised in Jumla, with a benefit-sharing agreement with HBTL (SD59). For the FairWild Premium Fund management, a seven-member committee has been formed representing the CFUG executive members, Jatamansi sub-group members, and members of the local processing unit. In the joint signatory of three members representing the CF executive committee, sub-group and enterprise, bank account has been opened to manage the fund.</p> <p>Project partners organized at least four different events to support the processing companies and their association regarding capacity-building in FairWild certification through training and participation in workshops (Activity 4.9). As a result, 61</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>stakeholders were reached in 2019/20 and 40 participants during the Meet the Producers webinar in 2021 (Output 4.5); see compiled list of participants among SD1.1-1.18 and overview in SD1. The events included: marketing strategy workshop - with a session on FairWild certification (5 companies and 1 association) (SD50); ANSAB presented the FairWild certification standard and Jatamansi project to the companies attending BioFach 2020 trade fair, in the 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 FairWild). Other Jatamansi producers have been part of further training sessions (Activity 4.7, Activity 4.9, and Activity 4.10). In 2021, the project organized a "Meet the Jatamansi Producers" webinar (SD69-71) for the producer companies dealing with the essential oils for promoting their business through adopting FairWild certification and enhance the business network in Europe and the USA. Representatives from seven producer companies and an association participated. In addition, ANSAB facilitated the development of the short introductory videos of the five producer companies (Himalayan Bio-trade Pvt. Ltd, Annapurna Aroma Company Pvt. Ltd, Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extracts Pvt. Ltd, Satya Herbal and Spice Product Pvt. Ltd, and Namuna Herbs Pvt. Ltd), to introduce Nepalese companies to international buyers and link them for the sustainable and ethical business of the essential oils particularly of the FairWild certified products from Nepal. A range of potential buyers and representatives of development agencies in Europe, North America, and Asia engaged in the webinar, including sharing the follow-up 'Roadmap to source FairWild Jatamansi oil from Nepal' (SD68).</p> <p>The project partners collaborated extensively with government agencies in Nepal, including the support to the Department of Forest and Soil Conservation in amendment of CITES Act 2017 and formulation of Nepal's CITES Regulation 2019 (SD5). Following the legislation amendment, 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, submitted to CITES Secretariat (SD39). As a result, Nepal received annual quotas of 382.4 metric tonnes of Jatamansi for 2019 and 2020 to export from Nepal (SD12.1-12.4). Stakeholders in Nepal (Government agencies, communities, enterprises) recognised project experience as relevant to implementing existing policies and laws. Therefore, they prioritized implementing Nepal's existing policies and legislation pertinent to the Jatamansi trade (SD12.4, SD60) (Output 4.6).</p>

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Activity 4.1 Develop Jatamansi/MAPs harvesters registration system in community managed forests in the project sites		<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. At least one member from each household involved in Jatamansi harvesting have been registered (SD89.1-4). Each project CFUG now has a harvester database, which they maintain.</p> <p>Before operationalizing the registration system, the project organized CFUGs level orientation training as suggested by the pre-audit.</p>
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>With the gap analyses of 9 producer companies completed (Activity 1.2), marketing and value chain strategy of each company has been developed. The strategy has been shared to the respective producer companies.</p>
Activity 4.3 Support the development of trading relationships between ethical companies in consumer market(s) and producer enterprises		<p>Direct follow-up with companies in consumer markets was supported, including through group calls, one to one meetings and meetings at the BioFach trade fair, and meet the Jatamansi producer webinar to ensure continued interest and commitment of companies in purchasing FairWild certified Jatamansi.</p> <p>Commitments from European buyers have been further discussed at BioFach trade fair, where all buyers involved received samples of Jatamansi oil. Four companies in EU, Switzerland and UK had shown interest in marc and oil of Jatamansi from HBTL. HBTL has already sent sample to those interested companies.</p> <p>The operator profile for the 'potential' FairWild producer operator was set-up on the FairWild match-making website (https://www.fairwild.org/ingredients/jatamansi), and HBTL has been promoted through the FairWild focussed communications, including the newsletter (https://mailchi.mp/9ce78b7df90b/fairwild-newsletter-july-2020)</p>
Activity 4.4 Translate FairWild Standard, Performance Indicators and other relevant certification documents in Nepalese, disseminate those in Nepal and seek buy-in		<p>Project partners translated FairWild Standard V2, Performance Indicators V2, and other relevant supporting certification documents (FairWild guidelines for social responsibility and fair trade, Good collection practices of Jatamansi, Workers occupational health and safety in producer enterprises) have been prepared and printed. 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 <u>on the FairWild website</u>. It can be downloaded on FairWild Resources page (here and here).</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
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).		<p>A boost in the FairWild capacity for the key project implementing partner in Nepal – ANSAB – was delivered through the participation in the <u>FairWild Forum</u> 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). In 2020-21 with the shift in events to virtual platforms, partners attended a range of specialized FairWild capacity-building events, including webinars explaining FairWild registration, FairWild certification and providing an introduction to FairWild. At the ground level, local chapters of FECOFUN, JABAN, DFOs, among others have been trained on FairWild Standard and certification scheme.</p>
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)		<p>Activities were supported to develop <u>FairWild auditing capacity</u> in Nepal (Activity 4.6), with a training course delivered in October 2019 (SD52.1-2). This was attended by 7 participants from different organizations including two Nepalese staff of CERES (certification body based in Germany, and FairWild accredited certification body), FECOFUN central level, FAO Nepal and ANSAB. 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 (SD52.1-2) which is the entity to approve auditors.</p> <p>In 2020/21, due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the decision was made by the FairWild Foundation to enable the remote audit of the project sites. Two staff members of ANSAB got the opportunity to participate in the auditing process and were further trained on FairWild audit. The audit itself has been managed by CERES, which has office in Nepal, enabling the engagement in the long-term. An online FairWild Foundation auditor training took place in April 2021 in which an additional CERES staff member from Kathmandu participated. In total, three staff members of CERES based in Kathmandu, Nepal have completed the FairWild Auditor training, of which one was assessed by the trainer as not presently qualified, and two were assessed as qualified with conditions (SD61 SD62). Provision of further training has been delegated to the FairWild scheme manager at</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>CERES, and so the two auditors that were qualified with conditions would be able to conduct future audits under supervision. The remote FairWild audit was led by an experienced auditor based in Europe, but with the assistance and interpretation of one of the Nepalese auditors, who would be well placed to take over future audits.</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 2020/21 (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 (SD20). During the assessment, the consultant 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, together with the clear roadmap for the implementation. As per the recommendations, ANSAB has developed a detailed plan of action.</p> <p>As a part of audit-preparation, ANSAB developed three training manuals in Nepali language, namely FairWild guideline for social responsibility and fairtrade, Good collection practices of Jatamansi, Workers occupational health and safety in producer enterprises. These documents were printed and disseminated to the CFUGs and producer companies. Based on these three manuals, further trainings were organized at CFUGs level as part of the audit preparation. As recommended by the auditor, the project has also developed a clear explanation of the process and method of resource inventory (a step-by-step guide) and developed detailed maps of the Jatamansi harvesting sites, included in the resources inventory report (SD16).</p> <p>Further support was provided in preparing required documents for the certification audit. The main documents were habitat map of Jatamansi and Kutki, Jatamansi harvesters sub-group management guideline, FairWild premium fund operational guideline (SD31, 32), and the evidence of harvesters' registration system (SD30, SD89.1-4).</p> <p>Three other producer companies (Annapurna Aroma Pvt. Ltd., Natural Resources Industry Pvt. Ltd and H Plant Pvt. Ltd.) have been supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements. They have been trained and supported, including through the gap analysis and development of marketing and value chain strategy, and webinar-meet the producers among others to review and develop plans to integrate best practices in their operations.</p>
<p>Activity 4.8 Facilitate the FairWild certification audit of at least one enterprise</p>		<p>HBTL has received Y1 FairWild Certification (special conditions, SD65), complying the FairWild certification standards. The audit was carried out between November 2020 and January 2021. The remote field audit was carried out in Jumla from</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>January 27-31, 2021. A total of 52 participants (40% female) have attended the remote audit interviews held in Jumla. During the FairWild audit the auditor took interviews of the Jatamansi and Kutki harvesters of the four CFUGs and distillation enterprise manager and workers. During the interviews, the topics discussed included: sustainable harvesting methods and practices, traditional knowledge and uses, social responsibility, traceability, fair trade, fair price, harvester's registration system, harvesters' sub-group, child labour, FairWild premium fund, benefit sharing and use of the premium fund in social development projects and forest management activities. The audit was carried out by a consultant Mr. Szabo Alexandru from Romania and supported by Mrs. Kushum Bhandari as a translator from Nepal.</p> <p>The FairWild audit was carried out following the COVID-19 safety protocols of the Government of Nepal.</p>
<p>Activity 4.9 Conduct industry workshop and FairWild training for companies with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal</p>		<p>Interested producer companies received capacity-building in FairWild certification through training and participation in workshops (Activity 4.9). The events where the companies received training 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); 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.</p> <p>In January 2021, ANSAB represented the project and producer companies from Nepal at an American Botanical Council, Sustainable Herbs Program webinar (recording available through the following link), which focussed on the impacts of COVID-19 on herbal supply chains.</p> <p>In March 2021, the project organized "Meet the Jatamansi producers" webinar for the producer companies dealing with the essential oils for the promoting their business through adopting FairWild certification and enhance the business network in particularly in Europe and North America. Representatives from seven producer companies and associations, participated in the webinar. Short introductory videos of the five producer's companies involved and interested in FairWild certification have been shared during the webinar. Apart from Nepal, the webinar included international buyers and representatives from development agencies and industry associations.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
Activity 4.10 Support at least 10 producer enterprises in initiating the FairWild gap-analysis		ANSAB and ProFound completed the gaps analysis of the 9 producer enterprises. Based on the gap analysis, marketing and value chain strategy of each of the 9 companies have been developed and shared with the respective companies.
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		Project experiences were shared with the stakeholders in Nepal and global level. The district level stakeholders were informed through close-out workshops. National level stakeholders were informed through dissemination of FairWild Standards and performance indicators, training materials, press releases, and sharing the project experiences and outputs in relevant forums.
<p>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>	<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 development plans/roadmap available, despite separate initiatives and policy commitments)</p>	<p>5.1 Linked to a particular interest and support via a concurrent project initiated by the German CITES Scientific Authority, the issue of the role of voluntary certification standards in the implementation of CITES was highlighted at the CITES PC24, CoP18, PC25 documents (SD47, SD36, SD85) and events (SD42, SD37, SD38) in 2018-2021 (Output 5.1). CITES CoP18 adopted a new Trade in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants decision, for which TRAFFIC assisted in advocating support (SD53). The decision included a focus on developing an overview on the role of voluntary certification standards for CITES-listed MAPs, which the project contributed to (as evidenced in SD85), among the documents of the 25th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee. A peer-review article was also published in TRAFFIC Bulletin (SD48). Building on the CITES decisions, the case-study draft (SD84) on the practical application of FairWild Standard for CITES Appendix-II listed species was developed in the context of contribution to the making of CITES NDFs and LAFs and will further contribute to CITES CoP19, PC26, and EU Scientific Review Group. The connection to livelihoods and poverty alleviation and fair benefits through sustainable trade in CITES-listed species was highlighted at the International CITES and Livelihoods workshop, where project case-study was presented, captured in the workshop report (SD43, SD44, SD45). Plans are established with the CITES Secretariat to present the Jatamansi and Livelihoods case study to CITES CoP19.</p> <p>The Project Leader presented the project case study in the global Strategy for Plant Conservation workshop (SD54) in the CBD context. The project has further been included in the Global Plant Conservation Report, launched as part of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in September 2020 (SD86). Aligned with the World Wildlife Day 2021, the project was also showcased as an example of an initiative contributing to the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (SD76).</p> <p>5.2 The business case of the project (Output 5.2) has been promoted at the world's largest organic trade fair – BioFach 2019 (SD40, 41), 2020 (SD55), FairWild Forum (SD56), international webinar on COVID and the Botanical Industry: Perspectives from the Field, organized by Sustainable Herbs Program of the American Botanical Council (SD77), and BioTrade: challenge or opportunity, organized by ProFound</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>during BioFach 2021. ‘Meet the producers’ webinar successfully generated interest and engagement of a range of industry players (SD69-71), with the ‘Roadmap for sourcing Jatamansi oil from Nepal’ shared with participants as follow-up (SD68). Furthermore, an article on the project was included in the UK-based industry association International Federation of Professional Aromatherapists (SD66). The article was published in April 2021 and distributed to IFPA members worldwide; it was circulated on social media to FairWild and Neal’s Yard Remedies followers. In addition, the Project Leader produced a joint article with the US CITES Scientific Authority for an industry magazine on the outcomes of CITES CoP18, including to inform on the ongoing project (SD79).</p> <p>5.3 Nepal NTFPs trade was analysed in the wider context of the corruption in wild plant supply chains, with recommendations emphasizing the importance of project intervention to reduce the (risk of) corruption in this sector (SD73-75).</p> <p>TRAFFIC also initiated a concurrent and complementary project called Wild at Home, running from August 2020-July 2022, which features Jatamansi as one of its focal ‘Wild Dozen’ species. The project aims to catalyse industry and consumer engagement with sustainable and ethical sourcing of wild plant ingredients (SD82). A risk/opportunity profile has been drafted for Jatamansi and the other Wild Dozen species, sharing responsible sourcing tips and best practices. The profile will be published online later in 2021 alongside industry and consumer engagement.</p> <p>Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany and GIZ to establish the common aim of influencing a wild plant sector development investment strategy (Output 5.3). 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.</p>
Activity 5.1 Document the FairWild certification project case study and disseminate/present as appropriate in the relevant CITES and CBD contexts		<p>There was an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi case-study at the CITES arena during CoP18.</p> <p>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 SD25.1 and SD25.2, SD23). There has been an overall increase in recognition of the importance of <u>medicinal and aromatic plant trade in the CITES context</u> with the new decision adopted by CoP18, which touches directly on Jatamansi trade regulations (SD53). Project implementation was also highlighted at the World Forum on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province, China, in a presentation by</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>the project lead in the context of support to the implementation of CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (SD54).</p> <p>Two case studies (Certification and CITES, and CITES and livelihoods) and one paper (Overview of Jatamansi trade and use in Nepal) are under the finalization and will be shared at national and global level. SD84</p> <p>The project information has been included in the CITES Plants Committee 25 documents, and it is recommended that the issue of the voluntary certification standards and the making of non-detriment findings be included in the scope of the 2nd international NDF workshop, planned in 2022 (tent). SD85</p>
<p>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)</p>		<p>The project was highlighted at the BioFach 2020, 2021 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? (SD55).</p> <p>In March 2021, the project organized "Meet the Jatamansi producers" webinar for the producer companies dealing with the essential oils for the promoting their business through adopting FairWild certification and enhance the business network in particularly in Europe and North America. Representatives from seven producer companies and associations, participated in the webinar. Short introductory videos of the five producer's companies involved and interested in FairWild certification, namely (i) Himalayan Bio-trade Pvt. Ltd (ii) Annapurna Aroma Company Pvt. Ltd (iii) Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extracts Pvt. Ltd (iv) Satya Herbal and Spice Product Pvt. Ltd. (v) Namuna Herbs Pvt. Ltd, have been shared during the webinar. Apart from Nepal, the webinar was participated by the international buyers and representatives from development agencies and industry associations.</p> <p>In January 2021, project's learning and experiences was shared in a webinar titled COVID and the Botanical Industry: Perspectives from the Field, organized by Sustainable Herbs Program of American Botanical Council. In the webinar, challenges in producing and supplying high quality, sustainable, and fairly traded botanicals to the global market in the context of COVID-19 was shared.</p> <p>In February 2021, the project's outcome and experiences was shared in the webinar titled BioTrade day: BioTrade, challenge or opportunity, organized by ProFound. Nepal's case on essential oil how and if trade can contribute to biodiversity conservation, as well as what BioTrade could specifically bring to suppliers and producers of BioTrade products.</p> <p>The operator profile for the 'potential' FairWild producer operator was set-up on the FairWild match-making website (https://www.fairwild.org/ingredients/jatamansi), and HBTL has been promoted through the FairWild focussed communications, including</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>the newsletter (https://mailchi.mp/9ce78b7df90b/fairwild-newsletter-july-2020). An article on the project was included in the UK based industry association International Federation of Professional Aromatherapists (SD66). The article was published in April 2021 and distributed to IFPA members worldwide and circulated on social media to FairWild and Neal's Yard Remedies followers</p> <p>TRAFFIC has a concurrent and complementary project called Wild at Home, which runs from August 2020-July 2022, and features Jatamansi as one of its focal 'Wild Dozen' species (as noted in previous sections). The project aims to catalyse industry and consumer engagement with sustainable and ethical sourcing of wild plant ingredients. A risk/opportunity profile has been drafted for Jatamansi along with the other Wild Dozen species, sharing responsible sourcing tips and best practice, and this will be published online later in 2021 alongside industry and consumer engagement.</p>
<p>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</p>		<p>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. 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.</p> <p>TRAFFIC and ANSAB will continue the engagement with relevant development and government agencies in Nepal and internationally.</p>

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	1	Nepali	Male	Floristic study of the plant community in the Lamteli CFUGs of Jumla	English	One Nepali student persuring his Masters degree in Forestry Science from Yale university, USA
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	3	Nepali	Male (2), Female (1)	Auditors to receive formal FairWild accredited training to deliver audits	English	Two assessed as qualified with conditions (1 male, 1 female); one assessed as not yet qualified. Top up training to be delivered by CERES.
4a	Number of undergraduate students received training	1	Nepali	Male	Ecological and economic analysis of Jatamansi in Patarasi rural municipality of Jumla.	English	One forestry undergraduate of Kathmandu Forestry Collage , Tribhuwan Uiversity, Nepal
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						

5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)						
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	2,090	Nepali	Male 57%- Female-43%,	Trainings on on FairWild standard, Good collection practices of Jatamansi and other NTFPs, Occupational Helath & safety, sustainable forest management, Social responsibility, Fair trade, Traceability, Account and record keeping,	Nepali	These trainings were organized at CFUGs level particularly for the Jatamansi harvesters, CF executive members and processors of Jumla and Mugu districts
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	16 producer companies	Nepali	Male	Producer enterprises trained in sustainable wild plant sourcing, compliance with FairWild		The producer's companies were trained in different activities organized in Nepal both physically and virtually by ANSAB, ProFound and TRAFFIC.
	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	17	7 Nepali, 1 Indian, 1 Dutch		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		
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification						
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	12			1.FairWild Standard Nepali translation (1) 2. FairWild performance Indicator Nepali translation (1) in NP 3.Project flyer (1) 4.Booklet on CITES-convention text on CITES act in Nepali and English (1) 5.Training manual on good collection practices of Jatamansi in Nepali (1)	Nepali & English	

					<p>6. Training manual on OHS in Nepali (1)</p> <p>7. Brief Jatamansi profile in English (1)</p> <p>8. Generic guideline on social responsibility in English (1)</p> <p>9. Generic guideline on Fairtrade in English (1)</p> <p>10. Generic guideline on Traceability in English (1).</p> <p>11. Compilation of the generic guideline on SR, TR and FT in Nepali (1)</p> <p>12. FairWild premium fund operation guideline in Nepali (1)</p>		
Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Title	Language	Comments/ Weblink if available

9	<p>Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)</p> <p>Management plans of target CFUGs reviewed and FairWild requirements incorporated, focussing on sustainable management of Jatamansi</p>	8			Forest Management Plans	Nepali	
10	<p>Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.</p> <p>Resource inventories for harvesting sites (1)</p> <p>Jatamansi plant profiles (6) three in Nepali and 3 in English language</p>	7					<p>Plant profiles and data</p> <p>www.floraofnepal.org/data</p>
11a	<p>Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals</p> <p>Project is included in HerbalGram article, TRAFFIC Bulletin Article, Global Plant Conservation Report</p>	3					
11b	<p>Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere</p> <p>TNRC brief – including ref to the project</p>						
12a	<p>Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country</p> <p>Database of project beneficiaries (harvesters and households) collected using the android based data collection tool to convert into the Register of harvesters;</p> <p>Resource Inventory database of 8 CFUGs</p>	2					
12b	<p>Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country</p>						

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

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	<p>Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Y2: policy workshop (1); industry workshop on marketing strategy development (1); District level meeting /workshop for Jtamansi resources inventory in Jumla and Mugu (2); CFUGs level meeting /workshop for Jatamansi resources inventory in Jumla and Mugu (8); CFUGs level meeting /workshop for forest management plan preparation in Jumla and Mugu (8); CFUG level workshop on Enterprise management in Jumla (1)</p> <p>Y3: CFUGs level trainings and meetings in Jumla and Mugu (26); Sub-group level trainings in Jumla and Mugu (8); Training on sustainable enterprise management in Jumla and Mugu (2); Industry workshop for producer enterprises and entrepreneurs (5); Meetings during FairWild distance audit in Jumla (5); Project closing workshops in Jumla and Mugu (2)</p>	77					
14b	<p>Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.</p> <p>Y1: NP: Ministry- level meetings (3) and Jatamansi quota fixing workshop (1); INT: CITES & Livelihoods (1); India</p>	20					

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
	<p>sustainable use (1); Plants Committee side event (1); CITES & certification stakeholder workshop (1)</p> <p>Y2: Jatamansi quota fixation workshop organized by DFSC (1); Workshop on Review on CITES Listed species of Nepal organized by DPR (1); Pre-CITES COP 18 preparation workshop organized by DFSC (1); CITES regulation 2019 final draft preparation workshop organized by DFSC (1)</p> <p>Y3: Shared the ANSAB's learnings on NTFP enterprise incl. DI project findings in the webinar organized by FECOFUN on its 26th establishment day, June 1, 2021 (1); Presented ANSAB's learnings incl. from DI project on the webinar on "Corruption in the Environment: New Perspectives", organized by Targeting Natural Resource Corruption project (1); Shared the ANSAB's learnings on NTFP enterprise incl. DI project findings in the webinar "BioTrade - Challenge or Opportunity" in BioFach 2021 - organized by Profound (1); Shared the ANSAB's learnings on essential oils incl. DI project findings in the project advisory meeting of the Forest and Farm Facility, 19 January 2021 (1); Presented the project findings in the ToolKit webinar organized by American Botanical Council's Sustainable Herbs Program focusing on best practices in the botanical industry, January 21, 2021 (1); Shared the major progress of the Jatamansi DI project in the meeting organized by Department of Plant resources (the scientific authority for CITES in Nepal - 30 September 2020 (1). Ministry level meetings (2)</p>						

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 9.2)</i>						

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

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

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

Annex 5 Publications

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
FairWild guideline for social responsibility and fairtrade*	Guideline	ANSAB, 2021	n/a	Nepalese	ANSAB	
Compilation of CITES Convention and CITES Act of Nepal (English and Nepali translation)*	Book	DNPWC, 2020	n/a	Nepalese	DNPWC	

Jatamansi trade sustainability and Covid-19*	Darwin Initiative newsletter article	A Timoshyna	Female	Ukrainian	TRAFFIC	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-September-2020-Conservation-the-coronavirus-FINAL.pdf
Sustainable spikenard*	In-Essence industry magazine article	Susan Curtis Kajal Patel	Females	British	Independent	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5bec424b297114f64cb908d8/t/609a63ab9cccf959a020fe5c/1620730795907/Curtis%2C+S.+%26+Darshan+Patel%2C+K.+%282021%29+Sustainable+Spikenard.+InEssence+19%282%29+21-24.pdf

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	25-018
Project Title	Succeeding with CITES: Sustainable and equitable Jatamansi trade from Nepal
Project Leader Details	
Name	Anastasiya Timoshyna
Role within Darwin Project	Project leader; management and oversight
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
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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.	N/A
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 10)?	To be followed-up
Have you included means of verification? You should 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 need 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
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