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1 Progress summary

This report documents the third reporting year (July 2020-June 2021) of EnLiFT2. Previous reports recorded good progress despite significant challenges due to delayed inception and the COVID19 lockdown that began in 24 March 2020. Since then, there have been two more waves of the epidemic (peaking October 2020 and May 2021), over 8,700 deaths and community transmission still active in all districts. Localised lockdowns and restrictions are still in effect at time of writing this report.

Nevertheless, EnLiFT2 has been agile in its response to COVID19. We have achieved the following during this reporting period.

Under Objective 1, despite intermittent travel restrictions the silviculture team has continued to negotiate with authorities and communities to renew operational plans, conduct harvest training sessions, and undertake logging in three CFUGs of Sindhupalchok. Similarly, there has been further monitoring and harvesting of private forests, nursery improvement and identification of even more farmers willing to be involved in private forest management.

The socio-ecological team made a strong recommendation during the mid-term review to consider the following key initial findings from the socio-ecological survey in shifting focus of EnLiFT2: 1] respondents do not value the sale of timber highly, prioritising non-use, aesthetic values or non-destructive use values such as timber for private use, fuel, mulch and fodder; 2] the forest is being used in a complex range of ways, but largely for subsistence production or only indirectly for commercial activity; and 3] Involvement in forestry activities has declined in the last five years.

The policy and regulations team has been able to continue its discussions with government and civil society stakeholders to improve policy and regulatory constraints on tree felling and marketing of timber. They have also made an important contribution to the re-writing of the Government of Nepal's Forest Rules 2021.

Under Objective 2, the team working to develop and institutionalise equitable community forestry planning and governance frameworks within the new local government system have remained very active with their community consultations. They have been able to achieve this by face-to-face meetings in the periods between lockdowns and zoom meetings at other times. Similarly, the field work analysis gender-equitable decision making in community forestry governance has been able to continued, albeit at a slower rate.

Under Objective 3, the team working to better under the forest industry and potential for facilitating pro-poor forest enterprises have completed their initial survey. They have also collected timber business and policy impact data that will be taking in EPPLs (EnLiFT Policy & Practice Lab). Such an EPPL was undertaken on zoom to discuss issues and opportunities for timber harvest from community forestry and trade, inviting DFOs, timber traders, and community leaders.

This report contains an Activity Table providing more details on all of the above.

A Mid-Term Review (MTR) of EnLiFT2 was undertaken by Dr Don Gilmour and Dr Popular Gentle in February 2021. The primary recommendation from this review was to "...incorporate an additional Activity in Objective 1 aimed at articulating a new institutional modality for managing community and private forests in the Middle Hills of Nepal." This would include a focus on establishing plots to demonstrate different silvicultural options relevant for a variety of forest management objectives, outcomes, species and sites, to support the proposed new Activity. The reviewers also recommended an extension of the project's timeframe from five to six years to account for the loss of a year due to the six-month delay in ratifying the project document and the delays associated with COVID19.

In response to these recommendations, the EnLiFT2 team submitted a Concept Note to ACIAR for a costed variation for two more pay periods, with project conclusion at mid-2024. This report includes the revised Outputs table has been prepared that reflects the refocusing of activities as advised by the MTR, and a Budget that reflects the timeframe extension and personnel changes.

2 Achievements against project activities and outputs/milestones

2.1 Achievements to date

NOTE: This version of the outputs table is that submitted as part of Annual Report 2019/2021.

Appendix 2 presents the revised outputs table reflecting the project re-structure advised by the Mid-Term Review and Concept Note for an extension into mid-2024

Objective 1: Enhance adoption and benefits from Active and Equitable Forest Management (AEFM) and improved private forestry practices

Activity	Output/milestones	Due Original month & Year Revised last AR	Comments
1.1 Participatory action research on implementing improved silviculture in community forests.	O1: At least 6 highly visible demonstrations of AEFM across 6 sites (FAN lead, UA contribute)	June 2019 June 2021	Harvesting completed in 3 CFUGs (Shreechhap, Sansaridanda, Deupokhari) of Sindhupalchok. Stacking is on the progress. Timber sale process will initiate soon. Kalapani approved with Khasru research plan. Pre-harvest Regeneration measurement in 5 CFUGs and an old regeneration site in Chaubas. Forest Fire has destroyed the regeneration in Chautara and Chaubas. Additionally, an OP of Hilejaljale Kha CFUG was prepared. Harvesting was banned nationally by the Government. Consequently, we could not harvest in Kavre sites.
	O2: Training Manual for AEFM practice in community forests (UA lead, FAN contribute)	June 2019 June 2021	Training manual on forest management is underway. Draft session plans are completed and writing of reading material is being done but waiting for SFM standard completed. Hope to complete this manual by June 2021 with field testing in the training in upcoming winter season.
	O3: 3 10-minutes videos as supplementary training material for AEFM practice on CF (UA lead, FAN contribute)	June 2019 June 2021	Script has already been developed but could not go as planned due to COVID. Separate Video clips were taken during felling in Sansari, Shreechhap, Deupokhari. We have video clips of past activities also. Further, timber shadehouse/stacking/piling and personal interviews with DFO, AFO and LG representatives will be taken soon. Almost 30 CFUGs members attended one-day on-site orientation from 3 CFUGs on safe chain saws and tree harvesting during the establishment of silviculture research plots.
	O4 Report on Training of Trainers of Forest Technician including analysis of exit surveys from 30 participating CFUGs	June 2020 June 2021	This activity is dependent on the establishment of trials, hence will be delayed until this trial plots are established, Chainsaw training conducted on site, COVID stalled training activities
	O5 Report on achievements of scaling-up activities and	Nov 2020 (Progress Report)	Final report will be ready for June 2022 now because of COVID19.

	effectiveness of AEFM extension program	Nov 2021 June 21 (Final Report) Jun 2022	Shambhu Dangal is engaged in developing SFM national standard and directives. Once standard are approved, this will pave the way for scaling up the AEFM actions.
	O6: A scientific paper reporting the results of 4 years of silviculture experiments on CF (UA lead, FAN contribute)	June 2022 June 2023	
1.2 Participatory action research on developing silviculture regimes for private forestry in Nepal	O7: At least 15 private forests demonstrating major AEFM regimes across 6 sites (FAN lead, UA & NAF contribute)	Dec 2019	18 farmers are now involved in private forestry demonstrations See BH Pandit MTR report; already achieved. Another 15 happening
	O8: At least 15 more (i.e 30 overall) private forests demonstrating major AEFM regimes across 6 sites (FAN lead, UA & NAF contribute)	Dec 2023	Additional 18 farmers have replicated the demonstration in 2020/2021. Total we have 36 PF demonstration till date. The PF management (silviculture trial) list and Income generation via PF management is depicted in Annex 2 and Annex 3 respectively.
	O9: 6 government small-scale forest nurseries implementing best-seedling production and nursery management practices (FAN lead, UA & NAF contribute)	June 2020	Currently we have 8 nurseries as reported in RPS 2020-01: This year we have supported 5 private nurseries, 1 local government Nurseries and 2 Government Nurseries for quality seedling production. The list of nurseries is depicted in Annex 1.
	O10: 1 Manual of AEFM for private forestry for under-utilised land with 1 supplementary video (UA lead, NAF contribute)	June 2022 Dec 2022	We have 3 current trials for PF, but need trials for 3 more forest types to complete this manual. Instead of AEFM, we plan to prepare a manual on Best nursery management practice and certification. The draft of which is being prepared.
	O11: A scientific paper reporting growth and yield performance of private forests (UA lead, FAN contribute)	Dec 2022 June 2023	Since we have to obtain data from new private forest demonstration, one year time is extended.
	O12 Case study report presenting analysis on change in knowledge, attitudes, skills and practices in demo nurseries (UA lead, FAN & NAF contribute)	Dec 2022 June 2023	This also needs additional one year time to complete with new experience from targeted two clusters (Chautara and Chaubas)
1.3 Monitoring and assessment of social, economic and ecological impacts of silviculture practices	O13 Socio-ecological monitoring protocol (UA lead, FAN & UNSW contribute)	June 2019 Dec 2020	Socio-ecological survey was implemented from November 2019 – February 2020. The monitoring protocol report is under preparation as research paper series – Monitoring protocol published as RPS Vol 2020:03
	O14: Report on the performance of different community forestry and private forestry silviculture regimes in relation to financial, ecological and social values, including resource extraction and disaster management	June 2020 June 2021	Data cleaning of the baseline social ecological survey is ongoing; analysis of key sections of survey is expected to be done in August-December 2020, with the report to be available by June 2021. Draft report in preparation RPS Vol 2021:02
	O15: EnLiFT model and management recommendations informed by socioecological data.	June 2022 June 2023	Depends on completion of O11

	(UA lead, FAN contribute)		
	O16: Scientific output on the socio-ecological impact of AEFM in community and private forestry on under-utilised land. (UA lead, FAN contribute)	Dec 2021 Dec 2022	Depends on completion of third and final monitoring survey which will now be in 2022 due to delays.
	O17: Report of follow-up analysis of most significant changes on small-scale nursery operations to support active and equitable forest management (UA lead, FAN contribute)	Dec 2022 June 2023	Assumes good involvement by nurseries in research processes.
1.4 Institutionalising science-informed silviculture policy in community forestry	O18: A report of "policy network analysis" identifying the relevant policy and other decision makers at different levels that the project needs to engage with (FAN leads, UC, UNSW and UoA contribute)	July 2019	
	O19: EnLiFT Policy Lab reports detailing stakeholder views and perspectives key problems, barriers and challenges to promoting active, sustainable and equitable silvicultural and forest management technologies (FAN leads, UC, UNSW and UoA contribute)	July 2019 July 2020 July 2021	While there have been several senior government level meetings (see list in Appendix 3 Annual report 2019/2020) no formal EPL has been held yet in the period July 2020-June 2021.
	O20: Policy practice analysis report drawing on the experience and insights from the action research sites, highlighting key policy implications and opportunities for up-scaling the improved silvicultural practices (FAN leads, UC, UNSW and UoA contribute)	June 2022	Assumes policy relevant action research outcomes in the field
	O21: A scientific synthesis on enabling policies and procedures for active and equitable community forestry practices (UC leads, FAN UNSW, UoA and contribute)	March 2023 Oct 2023	Assumes adequate evidence from research

PC = partner country, A = Australia

Objective 2: Develop and institutionalise equitable community forestry planning and governance frameworks within the new local government system

Activity	Outputs/ milestones	Completion date Original month & Year Revised AR 1 Revised this AR2	Comments
2.1 Analysis and demonstration of community forestry planning framework at CFUG level	O22: Report on the advances in planning literature, focussing on community-based planning and management of natural resources in developing countries (FAN leads, UNSW and UC contribute)	July 2019 Dec 2020	Assumes the availability of relevant literature on planning theory and practice Review under progress. Draft will be shared in Basecamp for review by Aug end, and produced as a RPS by Dec 2020 . RPS Vol 2021:04
	O23: Report of 3 case studies assessing current CFUG planning practices and identifying	July 2019	Case study framework, questionnaire, checklists are prepared. Some of the data collection completed. More data

	opportunities and challenges (FAN lead, UNSW and UC contribute)	Dec 2020	collection is needed. It is planned to accomplish by Dec 2020. ???
	O24: Report of 3 further case studies (ie, 6 in all) assessing current CFUG planning practices and identifying opportunities and challenges (FAN lead, UNSW and UC contribute)	July 2020 July 2021	Case study framework, questionnaire, checklists are prepared. ???
	O25: <i>CF Provincial Workshop Report</i> , plus a <i>CFUG Planning Guidebook</i> , outlining how to develop more inclusive and strategic plans at CFUG level (FAN leads, UNSW and UC contribute)	Dec 2022 June 2023	Assumes sufficient evidence on what tools and processes work emerged from action research
	O26: A journal article sharing a new framework in CFUG planning (UNSW leads, UoA, UC and FAN contribute)	March 2023 June 2023	Assumes sufficient and relevant evidence generated from the research
2.2 Analysis and demonstration of responsive institutional cooperation framework between CFUGs and local governments	O27: Report on regulatory analysis of CF and local governance systems (FAN leads, UNSW and UC contributes)	Dec 2019	This has been completed and will be available as RPS by October 2020
	O28: <i>Cross-case Analysis Report</i> including literature review on CFUG-LG interaction (FAN leads, UNSW and UC contributes)	Dec 2020 Dec 2021	Assumes cooperation from CFUGs and LGs; Risk in obtaining and handling sensitive information
	O29: A journal article on institutional cooperation between CFUG and LG (UC leads, UNSW, UoA and FAN contributes)	Dec 2022 June 2023	Assumes adequate evidence from research
	O30: Best Practice Guide for responsive institutional cooperation between CFUG and LG (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	March 2023 June 2023	Assumes sufficient and relevant evidence from action research
2.3 Analysis and piloting of gender equitable decision making model in CF governance	O31: Report on gender equity in forest management (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	July 2019 Oct 2020	Assumes access to and reasonable capacity to review relevant literature on gender and forest management. Consultation meeting organised with expert (20) to develop indicators of WEFI (12 Dec 2019). The initial draft was shared in Gender Integration in Forestry Workshop (29 Feb-02 March, 2020) WEAI (WEFI) framework has been developed. Checklist for case studies and questionnaire for HH survey on WEFI indicators have been prepared. Literature on gender in Nepal's CF has been reviewed. Draft report has been shared in Basecamp for review. Final report will be in the form of RPS. RPS Vol 2020:05
	O32: Interim report on gender empowerment (FAN leads, UNSW and UC contributes)	July 2020 June 2021	RPS Vol 2020:06
	O33: Report summarising gender equitable decision making framework for CF (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	July 2022 Dec 2022	

	O34: A journal article on gender equitable CF options (UNSW leads, UoA and FAN contribute)	Dec 2022 June 2023	
2.4 Facilitating government ownership of research outputs through research-policy interface for improved CF planning and governance	O35: <i>Regulatory review report</i> analysing the issues, gaps and opportunities in relation to CFUG and local government interface, including planning, institutional cooperation, accountability and oversight (FAN leads, UC and UNSW contributes)	July 2019 Dec 2021	Completed RPS?
	O36: <i>EPL events proceedings</i> documenting stakeholder perspectives on identified policy problems and opportunities for negotiated policy solutions informed by EnLiFT and other research (FAN leads, UC and UNSW contributes)	July 2019 July 2020 July 2020 July 2021 July 2021 July 2022	During this reporting period, due to COVID-19, EPL meetings were minimised and informal/virtual meetings held and a number of expert review panels and consultations were held (as detailed in the policy activity summary appended).
	O37 National CF Workshop Proceedings in year 3 (FAN leads, UC and UNSW contributes)	Dec 2020 Dec 2021	The WS was planned for March 2020, but could not be held due to COVID-19. We will seek the government's interest in this workshop for 2021
	O38: Video documentary policy lab methodology (10-12 mins) (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	July 2022 Dec 2022	Photographs of the EPPL in Dhulikhel and footages from other events relating to EPPL are on file at ForestAction ready for developing this video.
	O39: A journal article policy brief highlighting evidence on improving multilevel governance of community forestry, linking communities with three layers of governance (local, provincial and national) (UC leads, FAN, UNSW, and UoA contribute)	March 2023 June 2023	
	O39A: A Scientific paper synthesizing critical and forward looking policy insights into effective and equitable management of forests for livelihoods and jobs (UC leads, FAN, FRTC/DoF, UA, UNSW contribute).	March 2023 Oct 2023	

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Objective 3: To design and facilitate the establishment of pro-poor small-scale forest enterprises

Activity	Output/milestones	Completion date Original Revised this AR2	Comments
Activity 3.1 Survey of existing forest	O40 Report of survey design workshop.	Dec 2018 Sep 2020	This workshop organised on 14/10/19. This report will be incorporated in O41

enterprises in two districts	O41. Survey results report on: forest production activities and the relationships among all actors in the timber industry; their understanding and perceptions on timber markets and policy; and specific market information identified in the gap analysis. Recommendations for industry partnerships (UA lead, NAF & FAN contribute)	Jun 2019 June 2020	A report entitled 'Establishment and Operation of Small-scale Forest Enterprise in Nepal: Critical Analysis of Issues and Challenges in Policies and Practise' was finalised RPS Vol 2020-6 Stage 1 interviewed were completed and a progress report on these interviews was developed for the MTR. This included an industry value chain map, identification of the major stakeholders, key constraints & opportunities and early recommendations on interventions and priority enterprise models
	O42. Value chain report identifying pro-poor and pro-women forest enterprise opportunities (UA lead, UNSW & FAN contribute)	Dec 2019 Dec 2020	A short report on timber import status was shared on basecamp The progress report in O41 contains the early insights, but this will be expanded on as new enterprise model opportunities are explored after the MTR
Activity 3.2 Analyse and facilitate better regulatory systems for sale of timber and other forest products from private and community forests	O43. Workshop report developing better regulatory system (UA lead, all contribute)	June 2019 Dec 2021	Developed a preliminary report based on a literature review of the regulatory framework around the harvest and sale of timber and forestry products in Nepal. The report was titled 'Regulatory challenges relating to the sale of timber and other forest products from private and community forests in Nepal' Vol 2020-5 We need to reconsider when we can practically hold this workshop because of COVID restrictions. It is likely that the workshop will need to be delayed until at least the end of 2021
	O44. Report of action research on be better regulatory systems, leading to publication "How can forestry regulations be improved to support sale of timber and NTFPs from small scale enterprises" (UA lead, NAF contribute)	June 2020 Dec 2021 June 2021	Subject to COVID-19 situation relaxing by end of 2021 Timing will depend on O43 above
	O45 Report on outcomes and lessons from attempts to facilitate a better regulatory system (UA lead, all contribute)	June 2021 June 2022 Dec 2021	Subject to COVID-19 situation relaxing by end of 2021 Timing will depend on O43 above
Activity 3.3 Facilitate local forest-based enterprises that	O46. Report: progress to pro-poor small-scale partnerships, including capacity building achievements (FAN lead, UA contribute)	Nov 2020 June 2021	Subject to COVID-19 situation relaxing by end of 2021

address social disadvantage	O47. Resource book to facilitate pro-poor forestry enterprise (UA lead all contribute)	Nov 2020 Dec 2021 Dec 2022	We will need more time to examine experiences from the planned case studies in O48 to guide promotion of scale-scale forest- based enterprises in Nepal.
	O48 Report documenting 6 case studies of small-scale forest enterprises (FAN lead, UA contribute)	Dec 2022 June 2022	
	O49. Journal article on successful models of small-scale forest enterprises that benefit women and disadvantaged groups (UA lead all contribute)	Dec 2022 June 2023	
3.4 Facilitate policy development promoting local forest entrepreneurship	O50: A policy review report identifying critical regulatory issues and challenges in relation to small scale forest enterprise registration and operation (FAN leads, UC, UA, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2019 Sept 2020	Completed RPS?
	O51: EPL events proceedings highlighting important policy recommendations and message for forest enterprise registration, development, and forest products marketing (FAN leads, UC, UA, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2019 Dec 2020 Dec 2020 Dec 2021 Dec 2021 Dec 2022	Only one EPPL was held in Oct 2020 and a number of informal policy dialogues held with officials and consultations with private forestry groups, FECOFUN and local governments during this reporting period. Policy recommendations made to Provincial and federal government ministries of forest (as detailed in the policy activity summary appended).
	O52 Report analysing the policy implications of action research on community forest enterprises (FAN leads, UC, UA, UNSW contributes)	June 2022 Dec 2022	
	O53 A scientific paper on improving policy for enterprise oriented management of forest and tree products (UC leads, UA, FAN and UNSW contribute)	Mar 2023 June 2023	

2.2 Summary of achievements to date (for ACIAR website)

The EnLiFT2 Project has made considerable achievements for the period July 2019 to June 2020 despite of major challenges. These achievements are summarised below:

- Established 24 silviculture research plots in 6 research sites and complied administrative processes required for tree harvesting.
- Established eight demonstration nurseries of representing five management types (provincial government-DFO, local government, CFUG, individual household and registered private) with combined production capacity of about 256,000 seedlings of assorted forest tree species for plantation during this July-Aug 2020.
- Trained 18 private forest owners in silvicultural practices to enable them to manage silvicultural trials on their forests.
- Completed social ecological survey of 600 households from 18 CFUGs in 5 research sites. Interview data has been stored in Access database and data cleaning is underway.

- Completed first phase timber market and value chain survey
- Conducted one EnLiFT2 Policy and Practice Lab on Silvicultural Practice
- Actively participated in the deliberation and ratification for Nepal Forest Act 2019
- Conducted 12 workshops in research sites resulting to four (4) collaboration initiatives with ENLiFT2, local governments and CFUGs
- Finalise the Women Empowerment in Forestry Index (WEFI) and questionnaire checklist
- Establish a strong working relationship with Foresters of Division Forest Offices and Subdivision Forest Offices in the two districts enabling Foresters participation in the EnLiFT2 action research activities such as silviculture demonstration and EPPL engagements, and improved nursery demonstrations.

2.3 Summary of activities in FY 2020/2021

Activity & progress	
1.1 Participatory action research on implementing improved silviculture in community forests.	
Oct-Dec 020	Pre-harvesting regeneration measurement (Sansaridanda, Shreechhap, Deupokhari, Bhawaganthumki, Hilejaljale Ka, Chapani)
Jul 020-June 021	OP renewal accomplished of two CFUGs OP updated to new standards with participatory approach Kalapani CFUG, Dhungkharka, Kavre- Khasru Research plan and ecotourism plan in OP Hilejaljale Kha, Banepa Kavre- Detailed ecotourism plan in OP
Oct 020-Apr 021	Tree harvest preparatory procedures and permission (Harvesting Decision from General Assembly, Request to S-DFO/DFO, OP amendment-Shreechhap/Sansari/Deupokhari (to remove the word 'scientific' in OP), Tree marking, Monitoring, Approval from DFO)
Apr-May 021	Harvesting tools and safety gears distribution to 3 CFUGs (Sansari, Shreechhap and Deupokhari)
Apr-May 021	One-day orientation and on-site training on tree harvest, power chain saw operation, and safety measures Shreechhap, Sansari and Deupokhari Provided by: Madan, Shyam, Lakshman. Total Participants: 30 Users
May-June 021	Tree harvesting and logging in three CFUGs of Sindhupalchok (Sansaridanda, Shreechhap, Deupokhari)
June-July 021	Timber measurement, data collection and entry
13-14 Dec 020	OP preparation and revision training to EnLiFT field staffs Provided by: Shambhu Dangal, Maniram Banjade. Participants: 6 staffs
5 and 24 May-Sansari 12 June-Shreechhap	Video clips shoot on silviculture research plot harvesting Harvesting and logging operation, stacking/piling, chain saw operation etc
June 021	Timber shade-house prepared in Shreechhap CFUG
Apr-May 021	One-day orientation and on-site training on tree harvest, power chain saw operation, and safety measures Shreechhap, Sansari and Deupokhari Provided by: Madan, Shyam, Lakshman. Total Participants: 30 Users
1.2 Participatory action research on developing silviculture regimes for private forestry in Nepal	
3 rd - 5 th feb, 021	Height and diameter growth measurement of small aged and middle aged Pinus Patula in 2 trial plots at Chaubas, Kavre.
14 th -18 th feb, 021	Small aged and middle aged Pinus Patula harvesting in 3 farmer's plot at Chaubas, Kavre.
1 st - 3 rd Jan, 021	Alnus harvesting and Nursery monitoring at Dhunkharka, Kavre

25 th -27 th March, 021	Collaboration with local government regarding nursery management and identification of Private Nursery owner at Chautara and Chaubas.
10 th -17 th April, 021	Identification of new farmers (34) and preliminary assessment of their PF who are interested on PF management at Chautara and Chaubas clusters.
19 th -22 nd April, 021	Germination house construction at Budol Forest Nursery, DFO Kavre.
Activity 1.3 Monitoring and assessment of social, economic and ecological impacts of silviculture practices	
Jul-Aug 2020	Completed cleaning of the socioecological survey (SES data). Finalising the Monitoring report.
Sep-Oct 2020:	Completed and published the Monitoring Report. Australian researchers began analysing for relationships between values, silvicultural management approaches, forest types, and community and household characteristics. Began co-supervising new PhD student, Nicola McGunnigle.
Nov-Dec 2020:	Analysis of the SES data continuing. Drafted report of initial results for Activity 3. Wrote mid-term report for Activity 1.3.
Jan-March 2021:	Further statistical analysis and drafting of report.
April – June 2021:	Preparation of reports and manuscript for a book chapter on Reframing CF in Nepal
1.4 Institutionalising science-informed silviculture policy in community forestry	
July- Sept 2020	Historical analysis of silvicultural policy and practice (Timsina et al draft paper)
Oct-Dec 2020	Joint meeting of DFO Sindhupalchowk, FECOFUN and Local Governments (24 November 2020) to discuss ways to work around policy and regulatory constraints to tree felling and marketing of timber Preparation, organisation of reporting Project Advisory Committee discussing tree felling in research sites (25 Nov 2020)
Jan - March 2021	Meetings with DFOs to discuss, review and explore ways to implement and workaround policy and regulatory constraints to felling trees as prescribed in Operational Plans Joint meeting of DFO Kavre, FECOFUN and Local Governments (5 January 2021) to discuss ways to work around policy and regulatory constraints to tree felling and marketing of timber
April-June 2021	Analysis of draft provisions of Forest Rules 2020 related to active and equitable forest management and private forests, and submission to the Ministry of Forest and Environment (MOFE) on 18 May 2021 through a collaboration with 14 experts from within the project and outside Intensive engagement with Ministry of Forest and Environment Committee for the development of national standards on sustainable forest management (ENLIFTT played a shaping role and an active deliberative link between ENLIFT and the Committee)
2.1 Analysis and demonstration of community forestry planning framework at CFUG level	
Oct 020- Mar 021	General Assembly (GA) of CFUGs Sansari: 21 Dec, 020 Shreechhap- 19 Dec, 020 Deupokhari- 11 Oct, 020 Hilejaljale Ka: 1 Feb, 021 Hilejaljale Kha: 31 Mar, 021 Kalapani: 9 Nov, 020

	Bhagwanthumki:12 Jan 021 Agenda: OP revision/amendment and endorsement, research plan and timber harvest, governance and planning (plan preparation, progress and fiscal report, audit)
Oct 020-May 021	Various formal and informal Meetings with Executive Committee (EC) of CFUGs (Shreechhap, Sansaridanda, Deupokhari, Bhagawanthumki, Hilejaljale Ka, Hilejaljale Kha, Kalapani, Chapani, Fagarkhola)
Dec 020-Jan 021	CFUG Tole Level Meetings (Shreechhap and Hilejaljale Kha) Agenda: participatory research/case study, OP revision
Sept 020- June 021	Various Formal and informal meetings with DFOs, S-DFOs Agenda: OP revision, Tree harvesting, Enterprise development etc
Jan 2021	KII and FGD to collect information for case study
Jan-Feb 2021	Field observation, interviews, meetings, document review for case study
20 th Jan 2021	Research methodology- qualitative data collection and analysis orientation for FA staffs
11 th -12 th Feb 2021	Two-days "Account Keeping" training for CFUGs of Bhumlu-4 #participants: 17 (9 men and 8 women)
13 th Feb 2021	Orientation at Kalapani CFUG on CF related policies, guidelines, OPs and constitution #participants: 11 (4 men and 7 women)
2.2 Analysis and demonstration of responsive institutional cooperation framework between CFUGs and local governments	
Sept 020-June 021	Various Formal and informal meetings with Local Government (Banepa Municipality, Bhumlu RM, Bethanchok RM, Lisankhupakhar RM, Chautara Municipality) <i>Agenda:</i> Forest sector strategy, CF management through joint action, potentiality on CF-LG cooperation
23 rd Dec 2020	Joint meeting among CFUGs of Chautara-11, FECOFUN, Local government and EnLiFT team (Total participant: 21) <i>Agenda:</i> Existing issues/challenges and opportunities in the CF management and way out to improve the condition <i>Decisions:</i> Three membered committee formed to work out on the prospects of employing a forest technician to provide forest extension services to enhance FM, governance and income from the forests.
3 rd Jan 021	Interaction with stakeholders and local government, Banepa Discussed on forest management and utilisation of community forestry around urban area, role of local government
9 th Jan 2021	Joint meeting among CFUGs of Chautara-8, FECOFUN, Local government, EnLiFT team (Total participant: 26), Irkhu, Chautara-8 <i>Agenda:</i> Current issues on passive FM and role of LG in filling the gaps <i>Decisions:</i> Meeting agreed to supply technical forest services to CFUGs through forest technician to ensure the active FM and ultimately to enhance income and livelihood through FM.
5 th Jan 2021 18 th March 021	Meeting with stakeholders (CFUGs, DFO Kavre, LG, EnLiFT, RECOFTC, etc) Bhumlu (5 th Jan: Total participant: 25; 18 th March: 31)

	<i>Achievement:</i> The meeting agreed to work jointly to improve FM and link it with livelihood improvement in the current changing socio-economic, environmental and political context.
26 th Jan 2021	Sub-division level planning workshop (representatives from Sub-DFO, CFUGs and EnLiFT), Bhumlu <i>Achievement:</i> The identified issues are backlogged OPs, no timber harvest due to outdated OPs, no timely conduction of audit and GAs, no availability of some EC representatives in the CFUG and their insufficient time for events and discussions. Agreed to solve existing issues. Prepared S-DFO level plan for next year.
Feb 021-May 021	CF profile preparation of Bhumlu (collaboration with Bhumlu RM and Bhumlu FECOFUN) in Nepali language
19 March 021	Joint meeting of stakeholders of two Wards (Chautara-13 and Chautara-8), Jalkeni Chautara Meeting agreed to supply technical forest services to CFUGs through forest technician to ensure the active FM and ultimately to enhance income and livelihood. Formation of Formation of a Forest Management network/mechanism Preparation of forest Management and Technician mobilisation guideline
20 Apr -021	Meeting of forest management committee (includes Ward chairpersons of both wards, AFO from S-DFO, FECOFUN, CFUG networks from both wards, EnLiFT) Endorsed forest management and forest technician mobilisation guideline, finalised stamp, letterhead, registration and prepared for vacancy and recruitment procedures. Later it was halted due to COVID which will be resumed soon. Local Government is ready to hire technician and start active management of forest in their wards.
11 Nov 021 24 Nov 021	Interaction with Local Government on forest management at local level and role of LG, LG-CF collaboration Lisankupakhar (participants: 24); Chautara (participants: 42) Local representatives including Mayor and Vice-Mayor of Chautara M, Vice – chairperson of Lisankupakhar RM attended the program and committed to work on forest management. Agreed to prepare forest strategy and action plan.
Sept 020-June 021	Various Formal and informal meetings with Local Government (Banepa Municipality, Bhumlu RM, Bethanchok RM, Lisankupakhar RM, Chautara Municipality) <i>Agenda:</i> Forest sector strategy, CF management through joint action, potentiality on CF-LG cooperation
2.3 Analysis and piloting of gender equitable decision making model in CF governance	
Nov 2021-Apr 2021	39 KIIs (Shreechhap, Sansari, Kalapani, Deupokhari, Bhagawanthumki) and two FGD (Sansaridada and Kalapani) completed
Nov 021-Apr 021	Field note preparation of interviews and FGDs
11 th – 12 th Jan 2021	Two-days GESI and Leadership development training (Kalapani CFUG) #participants: 36 (6 men and 30 women)
11 th Feb 2021	Orientation at Sansaridada CFUG on GESI and leadership development, CF related policies, guidelines, OPs and constitution

2.4 Facilitating government ownership of research outputs through research-policy interface for improved CF planning and governance	
July- Sept 2020	<p>Several zoom based meetings to share research findings and policy insights to civil society networks on community forestry (including on FECOFUN day on 1 June 2021)</p> <p>Initial stakeholders and expert meetings on scoping and outlining of community forestry review (started on 22 July 2020)</p> <p>Expert panel meeting for the comprehensive review of four decades of community forestry including an assessment of the modality of CF in changing contexts (25 Aug 2020)</p>
Oct-Dec 2020	<p>Historical analysis of community forestry transformation (Ojha and Hall in collaboration with CSIRO Australia)</p> <p>Drafting an outline of paper on policy engagement (Ojha et al, draft, "Influencing Policy....")</p> <p>Thematic review expert meetings within Community forestry comprehensive review (seven thematic group meetings held inviting 35 experts on community forestry and policy)</p>
Jan - March 2021	<p>Preparatory work and reporting for MTR and participation in the MTR process Meetings and engagement with PAC, senior officials of MOFE and Province Ministry of Forestry (Federal Secretary, Provincial Secretary, Joint Secretary at MOFE, Director Generals of Department of Forest and Forest Research and Training Centre on National Seminar on reframing community forestry in the light of changing contexts for over 300 community forestry leaders from across the country, hosted by FECOFUN and inaugurated by Prime Minister of Nepal (2 March 2021)</p>
April-June 2021	<p>Analysis of Draft Forest regulations focussing on community rights, local governments roles, service provisioning to CFUGs, benefit sharing and other CF planning and governance aspects and submission of recommendations on 18 May 2021 through collaboration with 14 experts within and outside of the project team</p> <p>Multiple rounds expert meetings on forest regulation draft review and submission preparation</p>
Activity 3.1 Survey of existing forest enterprises in two districts	
	This activity has been completed
Activity 3.2 Analyse and facilitate better regulatory systems for sale of timber and other forest products from private and community forests	
Sep-Oct 020	Field visits, observations and interviews with CFUGs and DFO staffs on timber harvest and trade issues- for EPPL
Sept-Oct 020	Timber business data collection and literature review – for EPPL
Activity 3.3 Facilitate local forest-based enterprises that address social disadvantage	
Nov 021-March 021	Field visits and meetings with DFO, CFUGs to assess potentiality of forest based enterprise in Lisankhupakhar, Dhungharkha and Chautara
3.4 Facilitate policy development promoting local forest entrepreneurship	

July- Sept 2020	Informal meetings with Federation of Forest Products Trade and Industry to explore conducive policy and regulatory spaces for fairer business linkages between community-based producers and downstream traders and enterprises
Oct-Dec 2020	Gathering of policy impact data related to timber trade, royalty practices for a paper and EPPL (Ojha et al draft, Influencing Policy.....) A virtual EnlIFT Policy and Practice Lab (EPPL) organised on October to discuss issues and opportunities for Timber harvest from community forestry and trade, inviting DFOs, timber traders, and community leaders (15 Oct 2020) (See Report xxx).
Jan - March 2021	ENLIFT team contributed to policy dialogues on forest product trade and enterprise organised by FENFIT and ENLIFT researchers personally felicitated in the event (Dr Naya Sharma) (7 March 2021)
April-June 2021	Analysis of Draft Forest regulations focussing on community forestry enterprise, timber trade, permits systems and other aspects of forest enterprise development, and submission of recommendations on 18 May 2021 through collaboration with 14 experts within and outside of the project team (See Report) Analysis of annual program and budgeting for forest based enterprise promotion and submission to Provincial Secretary of Forest Dr Sindhu Dhungana (10 May 2021) (See report)

3 Impacts

3.1 Scientific impacts

The **Research Paper Series** available on <https://enliftnepal.org/research-paper-series/> records the scientific knowledge generated in this period. The specific RPS reports generated in this reporting period are:

Volume 2021

Banjade, MR, Paudel NS, Shrestha KK, (2021), Theories and practices of community - based planning and management of natural resources, Research Paper Series on Agroforestry and Community Forestry in Nepal, 2021-01

Paudyal K, Karki R, Paudel NS, Johns C, Cedamon E, Nuberg I, Ojha H, (2021), Establishment and Operation of Small-scale Forest Enterprise in Nepal: Critical Analysis of Issues and Challenges in Policies and Practise, Research Paper Series on Agroforestry and Community Forestry in Nepal, 2021-02

Amatya SM, Johns C, Ojha HR, Paudel NS, Nuberg I, (2020), Regulatory challenges relating to the sale of timber and other forest products from private and community forests in Nepal, Research Paper Series on Agroforestry and Community Forestry in Nepal, 2021-03

Banjade MR, Paudel NS, Jha BN, Paudel M, Shrestha KK, Ojha H, (2021)

Fostering Partnership: Report on Regulatory Analysis and Developing a Collaborative Framework for CF and LG, Research Paper Series on Agroforestry and Community Forestry in Nepal, 2021-04

Bardsley DK., Cedamon E. and Nuberg I. (2021), Socio-ecological monitoring to guide sustainable development of complex community-based agroforestry systems, Research Paper Series on Agroforestry and Community Forestry in Nepal, 2021-05

Volume 2020

Pandit, B.H., Chapagain, R., Cedamon, E., Paudel, N.S., Pokhrel, D.C. and Nuberg, I. (2020), Choosing best practice nursery: A way forward for a successful plantation project, Research Paper Series on Agroforestry and Community Forestry in Nepal, 2020-01:1-31

R Karki, N S Paudel, M Bashyal, A K Poudel, K Bhandari, E Cedamon, I Nuberg. (2020), Setting up criteria and appropriating field sites for participatory action research, Research Paper Series on Agroforestry and Community Forestry in Nepal, 2020-02:1-35.

Bardsley, D., Cedamon, E., Gyawali, B., Paudel, N.S., Banjade, M. and Nuberg, I. (2020). Socio-ecological Monitoring Protocol for EnLiFT2, Research Paper Series on Improved Forest Management in Nepal, 2020- 03:1-31.

Lamsal, R.P., Pandit, B.H., Pokhrel, D., Paudel, N.S., Cedamon, E., and Nuberg, I. (2020), Current Practices and Suggested Management Modalities for Promotion of Forest Nurseries in Nepal, Research Paper Series on Improved Forest Management in Nepal, 2020-04: 1-28.

Tamang, S., Karki, R., Paudel, N.S., Timsina, S., Banjade, M.R. and Shrestha, K.K. (2020). Gender Equity in Forest Management: Literature Review for Identifying Research Priorities in Nepal's Changing Context, Research Paper Series on Improved Forest Management in Nepal, 2020-05: 1-12.

Tamang, S., Shrestha, K.K., Banjade, M.R. and Paudel, N.S. (2020). Interim Report on Gender Empowerment, Research Paper Series on Improved Forest Management in Nepal, 2020-06: 1-15.

Journal papers of PhD scholars related to EnLiFT2 published in this reporting period are:

Badu, M., Ghimire, C.P., Nuberg, I., Bruijnzeel, L.A., Meyer, W.S. 2020. Rainfall partitioning in three major types of forests in the Mid-hills of Nepal, EGU General Assembly 2020, Online, 4–8 May 2020, EGU2020-22314. <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-22314>

Badu, M., Ghimire, C.P., Nuberg, I., Bruijnzeel, L.A., Meyer, W.S. 2020. Rainfall interception and overland flow production in various types of community forests of Nepal mid-hills (submitted in Eco-hydrology)

Puri, L., Nuberg, I., Ostendorf, B., & Cedamon, E. (2020). Locally Perceived Social and Biophysical Factors Shaping the Effective Implementation of Community Forest Management Operations in Nepal. *Small-scale Forestry*, 19(3), 291-317. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11842-020-09438-5>

Puri, L.; Nuberg, I.; Ostendorf, B.; Cedamon, E. (2021). Making operational plans relevant to forest user groups in the Mid-Hills of Nepal. *International Forestry Review*, Volume 23, Number 2, June 2021, pp. 182-196(15) <https://doi.org/10.1505/146554821832952816>

3.2 Community impacts

(These community impacts are the same as report in Annual Report 2019-2020)

Four major impacts are visible at community level. First, there is an increased optimism and enthusiasm that people can benefit from forest management by improving both social/institutional aspects as well as better management of forests. Even the neighbouring CFUGs have learnt from current sites and are requesting project teams to support them for the start up. Second, timber was often conceived as a very remote, government property and users can use it only for household purposes. Now there is well established confidence that they can harvest, sell and benefit from forest-based revenue. As a result, there is greater collective action at the local level. Third, women, Dalits and other marginalized groups are also organising themselves and taking proactive actions to get involved and influence CF institutions and forest management activities. Fourth, CFUG members have empowered to question their own leadership and the authorities over the governance issues especially around timber sale and mobilisation of revenue.

3.2.1 Economic impacts

Farmers involved in private forestry silvicultural trial have started earning small amount of income (NPR one lakh) from the sale of harvested timber in Dhunghkharka and Chaubas clusters. Similarly, two private nurseries promoted by project in Khahare of Bethanchok Rural Municipality-2 and

Badare of Indrawati-10, Sindhupalchok have earned a significant amount of money to sustain their families. The average earning is more than one million rupees per nursery.

As there was no harvest in CF this year due to COVID-19, none of the CFUGs benefited economically.

3.2.2 Social impacts

In private forestry promotion program, participants from disadvantaged group, mainly Dalit families were prioritized for job and income generation activities. For instance: Ms Sunita Ramtel was nominated by the farmer group of Daduwa, Sindhupalchowk for the nursery training. She has produced more than 4000 seedlings of various tree species to be planted on UUL of her community land. Similarly, Chaubas Bhumlu Rural Municipality in collaboration with the project also employed one nursery operator from dalit family, Mr. Kancha Sarki.

Women, *Dalits* and other marginalised groups have benefited from the rigorous process of bottom up and inclusive planning process adopted during research plot establishment, OP revision and developing annual plan. There is an increased appreciation and enthusiasm towards inclusive and equitable CF that in many cases they have formed task forces to institutionalise these practices. Learning forums with different names have been formed to advance dialogue on key issues with forest and livelihoods.

3.2.3 Environmental impacts

As part of our regeneration management in a few research plots, the project has been able to demonstrate how to manage regeneration in pine plantation forest. The methods have been appreciated by the CFUG and put this into their annual programme. Besides, many private forest owners have also adopted the practice recently. As a result, there is good regeneration coming in previously harvested community and private forests. It has also assured the authorities and community people that a well-managed harvesting won't have any trade off with the future stock, instead it will enhance the future stand.

3.3 Communication and dissemination activities

Rahul for here

Paul Willis

4 Training activities

Chainsaw training prior to harvest

Not permitted to go to field because of COVID

CAN WE PREPARE A TABLE SUCH AS THIS ONE FROM LAST YEAR PLEASE

Table 1. Training activities on private forestry silviculture action research

Location	Field Days Theme	Date	Number of Participants	Name of participants
Dadwa, Sindhupalchowk	<i>Cinnamom tamala</i> and <i>Michelia champaca</i> plantation	24 July ,2019	6 (4 Male, 2 Female)	1. Vesh Bahadur khatri 2. Parbati Nepal 3. Maiya Ramtel 4. Bal Krishna Nepal 5. Kedar Nepal 6. Dinesh Nepal
Dadapakhar, Sindhupalchowk	Fertilizer application for <i>Cinnamom tamala</i> and <i>Michelia champaca</i>	14- 15 March,2020	4 (1 Male, 3 Female)	1. Anju Thapa 2. Anita Thapa 3. Nani Maya Thapa 4. Lila Bahadur Niraula
Daduwa, Sindhupalchowk	Fertilizer application for <i>Cinnamom tamala</i> and <i>Michelia champaca</i>	21 March,2020	6 (6 Male)	1. Vesh Bahadur khatri 2. Ram bahadur Nepal 3. Kedar Nath Nepal 4. Siva Ram Nepal 5. Dadiram Ramtel 6. Krishna Bahadur Nepal

5 Intellectual property

No issues of intellectual property have emerged.

6 Variations to future activities

The variations to future activities are significant, and are all in response to the Mid-Term Review recommendations. We submitted a concept note to restructure the project along the lines of the MTR recommendations, and this was formally approved on 30/06/21.

A *summary of the MTR findings* and recommendations is provided in Appendix 1, while Appendix 2 presents the *provisional Outputs Table* reflecting the project restructure in response to the MTR recommendations. The implications of the restructure on personnel are detailed in Section 7 *Variations in Personnel* and the implications for budget are in Section 9 *Budget*. Section 8 *Problems and Opportunities* constitutes excerpts from the MTR report and Concept Note outlining the background and rationale for the restructure.

The core recommendation from the MTR is to add another activity to Objective 1 aimed at “...articulating a new institutional modality for managing community and private forests in the Middle Hills of Nepal”. This new activity is called “*Working model of equitable and sustainable community and private forest management in two Local Government areas*”. The MTR also recommended that: 1] we focus our activities from 6 to 2 Local Government Areas and 2] we extend the project timeframe for one year to compensate for time lost due to COVID19.

The silvicultural work will focus on producing 2 highly visible demonstration sites of AEFM as well as experiments on in-field milling and storage. We will develop and test mechanisms for technical and other support for CFUGs and private forest owners in addition to the training activities already in process. Within the private forest sector we will engage in experimental retail of seedlings through sub-divisional distribution centres. Under favourable circumstances we aspire to establish 3 other AEFM demonstrations in periphery LGAs.

In concert with this silvicultural activity will be an added activity under Objective 2 called “*Planning & governance aspects of working model of equitable and sustainable community and private forest management in two Local Government areas*”; and the introduction of experiments with novel marketing modalities under Objective 3.

As part of this re-structure several existing activities and outputs are now either unfeasible or irrelevant and have been struck out of the delivery schedule. These changes can best be understood by reading the Outputs Table in appendix 2.

7 Variations to personnel

There have been significant changes to personnel in this reporting period.

The most impactful change has been Edwin Cedamon's move from full time to 0.6 FTE engagement with EnLiFT2, effective from 1 January 2021. This change was initiated by Edwin so that he has more time to develop his professional portfolio. This decision works very well for EnLiFT2. Previous to COVID19 Edwin would spend 5 months of the year in Nepal. He was last in Nepal in February 2020 and has not been able to engage in active field work this whole reporting period.

The 0.4FTE salary released from this change is being directed to increase the time and pay rates of senior researchers in Nepal. The following personnel have increased their time commitment.

		Original time	Revised time	rationale
Naya S Paudel	ForestAction	20%	50%	20% found to be too little for project coordination, to engage with field actors, provincial and federal governments, and Australian partners; Reduced Edwin's time has to be compensated for governance and stakeholder relations
Shambhu Dangal	RECOFTC	10%	20%	Shambhu has to take part of Edwin's role in silviculture including designing research, capacitating field team and engage with DFOs.
Bishnu H Pandit	NAF	20%	30%	He has to look after both private forest management and nursery work, especially with increasing number of farmers and private nurseries.

The salaries of all senior researchers in Nepal are calculated on a day-rate basis. Up to now they have been paid on a rate agreed in 2013 as part of EnLiFT1. From pay period 6 (Jan-Jun 2021) this has been increased by 17% to reflect changes in cost of living over past 7 years.

8 Problems and opportunities

The main problems encountered in this reporting period have been COVID-19 related disruptions (see Fig. 1), unresolved complexities of the transition to three levels of government, and major political instability.

New cases and deaths

From [JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data](#) · Last updated: 1 day ago

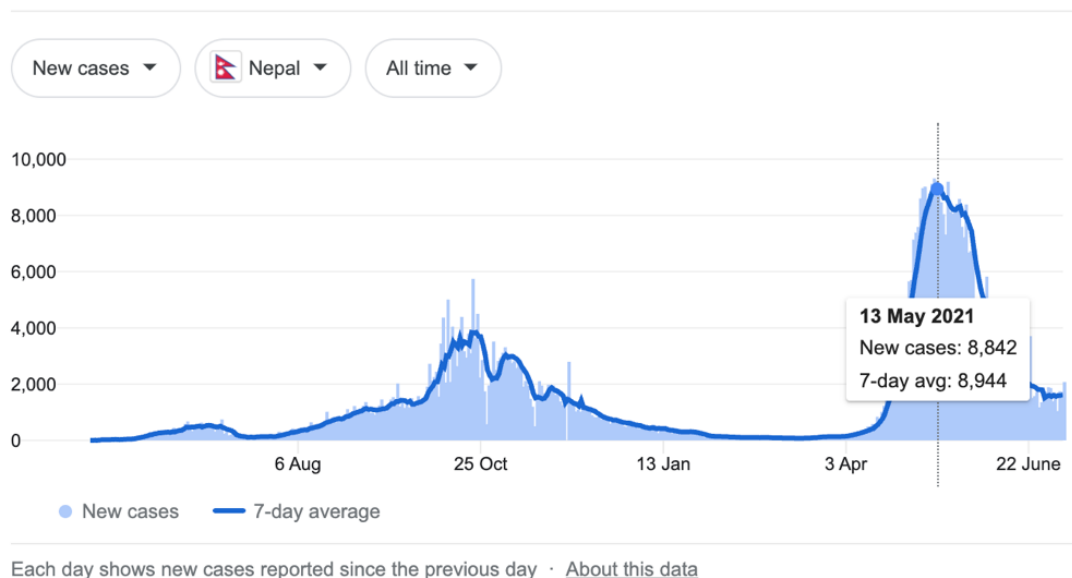


Figure 1 Two COVID-19 waves during FY2020/21 (accessed 8/07/21)

The projects Mid Term Review (MTR) in February 2021 was a fortunate opportunity to analyse the situation and re-set our priorities. The MTR found that EnLiFT2, like Nepali community forestry generally, had inadequately responded to rapid changes in its operating environment. Chief among these has been an historic shift in the country's fundamental governance. To cement impact and institutionalise its many contributions, the project must re-tool. Opportunity presents itself to alter forest policy to magnify benefits. The MTR recommended a project extension which will allow time to embed new modalities and complete important silvicultural research interrupted by COVID that is needed to realise the new forest utilities.

The project will clarify the CFUGs' relationships to the three government spheres through bringing the key actors together in structured dialogue, growing from the project's demonstrated influence in CFUG forest governance and at the national level in the EnLiFT policy labs. LGA roles now include CFUG institutional support and environmental management while DFOs are charged with forest management and monitoring. LGAs are not yet exercising their authorities in their new functions. The project will facilitate a participatory process to define the CFUG-LGA relationship in ways that are equitable and community-empowering. The project will present research evidence addressing costs and benefits of various forest governance approaches at regional fora (each of two Districts encompassing multiple LGAs and community forests) semi-annually through mid-2024.

As the MTR advised, going forward, the project will work more intensively with fewer CFUGs grouped under the new LGAs. The project sees opportunity in the new governance to promote equitable entrepreneurial development of CFUGs while retaining subsistence supports. The project team, by working within LGA domains encompassing multiple community forests, will now seek to plan and coordinate forest management at the landscape scale. Economies of scale in forest operations, product transport and marketing may now be obtainable, facilitating the community forest commercial development that the project embarked upon in 2018. They are only now surmounting the administrative barriers. The project began silvicultural and marketing

experimentation under its banner of Active and Equitable Forest Management in 2019, halted by COVID restrictions early in 2020. With operations again permitted, the project needs the time and resources under this proposed extension to complete experiments. Commercial management remains controversial in Nepal; the completion of a demonstration cycle is essential to institutionalising research results.

The project's forest management and commercial development aims encompass privately owned forests and private sector partnerships consistent with community aspirations to derive jobs and income from forest holdings. Youth leaving villages for low-paying jobs might be better rewarded in forest-based enterprises consistent with national government aspirations. No development partners besides ACIAR are now working in community forestry in Nepal.

9 Budget

Following the recommendations of the MTR, the budget was revised for the period of the original project life (i.e until pay period 10 Jan-Jun 2023). While there is significant internal re-distribution of funds, there is no net change in the grant from ACIAR. The re-distribution of funds from Uni Adelaide to ForestAction Nepal (and associated Nepal partners) up to the end of pay period 10 will be close to \$215,000. The components of the revision are:

- Re-distribution of salary lines because of personnel changes. See Section 7 Variations to Personnel
- Re-allocation of a large carryover (~120K) in the UniAdelaide budget largely due to unspent travel funds because of COVID-19 restrictions, and unspent funds related to delayed project start (described in Annual Report 2019/2020).
- Review of day rates for senior Nepal researchers who were hitherto operating on 2013 rates. See Section 7.
- Inclusion of modest consultant rate for I.Nuberg from pay period 8 to continue leading the project beyond his retirement from teaching at Uni Adelaide on 31/12/21 (He will retain a formal affiliation with the university)
- Inclusion of modest payment to D.Bardsley, beginning pay period 6, equivalent to 8% FTE (while remaining 15% time committed to project) ;
- Reduction of C.John's payment beyond pay period 8 to bring it in line with D.Bardsley's allocation.
- Re-allocation of \$18K from UniAdelaide carryover to PhD scholar Nicola NcGunnigle, principal supervisor I.Nuberg; co-supervisors BH Pandit, D.Bardsley, E.Cedamon. This will fund her field work investigating reforestation options on under-utilised land in Nepal.

The budget proposed as part of the Concept Note asking for a one-year extension (pay periods 11 and 12) is \$451,141. The total amounts to partners are shown in the table below.

pay period		11	1/7/23	12	1/1/24
Uni Adelaide	Salary		64364		53680
	operating		7060		7060
	travel		9670		6820
	infrastructure		8109		5368
	subtotal	\$	89,203	\$	72,928
Uni NSW	Salary		10,487		10,487
	operating		3,550		3,550
	travel		1,700		1,700
	subtotal	\$	15,737	\$	15,737
Uni Canberra	Salary		33,128		33,128
	operating				
	travel		1,700		1,700
	subtotal	\$	34,828	\$	34,828
ForestAction Nepal *	Salary only	\$	82,877	\$	82,877
Nepal Agroforestry Foundation	Salary only	\$	11,064	\$	11,064
GoN DOF		\$	-	\$	-
GoN FRTC		\$	-	\$	-
GRAND TOTAL		\$	233,708	\$	217,433
				\$	451,141

* including RECOFTC

10 Appendices

Appendix 1: Summary of the Mid-Term Review Recommendations

Appendix 2. Draft Table of Outputs revised for proposed re-structure

Appendix 3. Publications list (See link on ACIAR website - Microsoft Excel document)

10.1 Appendix 1 Summary of MTR findings and recommendations

External reviewers Don Gilmour and Popular Gentle

Assessment of the project's current status

- Many surveys and studies have been undertaken and many reports and papers written which make a substantial contribution to knowledge.
- Considerable knowledge has been accumulated within the project team on the status of community and private forestry and what needs to be done (technical, planning, governance) to improve the outcomes and deliver benefits to CFUGs and private forest owners.
- There is limited integration between the activities of the three objectives, leading to a lack of synergy.
- There has been little (or no) benefit accrued to CFUGs or private forest owners as a result of project activities, but there is potential for benefits to flow before the project concludes.
- The project has the ability to make considerable progress in the time remaining and achieve most of its planned outcomes, but there needs to be some re-focusing to ensure delivery of tangible benefits to CFUGs and private forest owners within the changed context.
- It is unlikely that Activity 1.1 "Participatory action research on implementing improved silviculture in community forests" can be completed as planned, even if the timber harvesting ban is lifted and the project is extended.
- It is not clear how the work on planning frameworks and inclusive and deliberative governance will be translated into practice to improve pro-poor and gender equitable planning and governance outcomes (in spite of 20+ years of research on these topics).
- *There is no clarity of where ownership of the data and knowledge generated by the project should reside post-project.*
- *There is no clarity of how the novel approaches trialled by the project will be institutionalised post-project and who will "own" them.*
- Government officials (particularly DFOs) are positive about the project but have little sense of ownership of the research or the knowledge created.

Key points of strategic importance (external to the project) relevant for the future focus of the project (and for community and private forestry in Nepal)

- The context in which community forestry is functioning in Nepal is dynamic and drivers of change continue to modify the socio-economic, institutional and policy operating environments.
- Most (though not all) rural communities no longer have a strong dependence on forest products to support their livelihoods. Hence, the role of community forestry has changed and is continuing to change in the face of the rapidly changing context.
- The priority of most OPs is timber production. Fuelwood, fodder, NTFPs etc are considered secondary products. Timber-oriented management plans do not accommodate the needs and priorities of diverse interest groups.
- There are big gaps between the Community Forestry Guidelines and the field reality of how CFUG management provides for pro-poor, equitable and gender transformative outcomes.
- *Some CFUG members exhibit a low interest in commercial timber management. This can be attributed to i) decades of a constraining environment, combined with widespread bribery and corruption leading to pessimism that their efforts to harvest and sell timber will be rewarded; ii) when timber is harvested and sold, CFUGs earn insufficient to make any significant contribution to household income or welfare.*
- CFUG members have a limited amount of time (and interest) to be involved in community forestry activities. A contributing factor in declining interest can be attributed to conflicting

objectives and interests of user group members in executive committee decisions and fund management.

- Forest policy and practice in Nepal is still predicated on the assumption that most rural households are still largely dependent on forest products and agriculture for their livelihood and food security.
- *There is a very large timber resource in community forests in the two project districts that is rapidly declining in value. It is verging on a national disgrace that this resource has not been mobilised to benefit local and national economies (including creating jobs).*
- *There is a large and expanding private forest resource, particularly on abandoned agricultural land, that is the source of most commercial timber in the districts, even though the timber resource in community forests is much greater.*
- *There is a strong legacy of democratic governance of community forests which needs to be challenged in the contemporary context, particularly in view of the national focus on improving economic outcomes.*
- *The increasingly complicated techno-bureaucratic approach to community forest management (operational plans and other regulatory requirements) is a significant challenge to CFUGs and Local Governments (Palikas) managing forests effectively (forest management is a deeply political process).*
- The nexus between forest officials and timber contractors in the sale and transport of forest products from both community and private forests under the existing regulatory framework works to disadvantage the state, CFUGs and private forest owners.
- The provision of technical services from government technicians to CFUGs is very expensive.
- Palikas are new institutional actors and have a legally mandated role to oversee community forestry and engage in some planning aspects, but there are no guidelines to indicate how this should be done.
- CFUG-Palika collaboration is generally weak and there are often conflicting interests between CFUGs and Palikas in resource utilisation and community development work. Potential exists for collaboration between Palikas and CFUGs in terms of active forest management, commercialisation of forest products, local development and social equity.
- Many CFUG executive committee members (and most Palika representatives) are interested in utilising CFUG funds for tangible community development works such as infrastructure, while women and poor households are more interested in livelihoods, skills and income.
- The role of Palikas in supporting private forestry is limited. The policy provisions allow for Palikas to register private forests and to permit harvesting and transportation of products within their Palika. As there are limited market opportunity within Palikas, transportation and sale of private forest products is still controlled by DFOs.

Conclusions

- The community forestry institutional modality that was developed in the late 1980s and rolled out in the 1990s is no longer fit for purpose in contemporary Nepal.
- *Community institutions have been very successful in reversing forest degradation and creating subsistence benefits but may not be the best institutions to create market-oriented benefits.*
- A new institutional modality for community and private forestry is needed to fit with the changed context including the new institutional settings.
- Strong private sector engagement focused on marketing is critical if community and private forests are to contribute significantly to local and national economies (money and jobs).
- None of the Activities in the project design is superfluous, but an additional Activity and a sharpening of the overall focus to provide integration and synergy will improve the Outcomes.

- Activity 1.1 needs to be recast to focus on establishing plots to demonstrate various silvicultural options for the range of management objectives, sites and species in the districts.
- The project is well positioned to articulate the key elements of a new institutional modality, based on experimentation, (as well as to achieve most of the originally planned Outcomes). **This would bequeath an enduring legacy to Nepal** that will be of significant benefit to local communities and the wider economy.

Recommendations:

For ACIAR

- Modify the project design to:
 - incorporate an additional Activity in Objective 1 aimed at **articulating a new institutional modality for managing community and private forests in the Middle Hills of Nepal**. Appendix 5 provides detailed arguments to support this recommendation and suggestions for how it can be implemented;
 - re-cast Activity 1.1 to focus on establishing plots to demonstrate different silvicultural options relevant for a variety of forest management objectives, outcomes, species and sites, to support the proposed new Activity.
- Extend the project's timeframe from five to six years to account for the loss of a year due to the six-month delay in ratifying the project document and the delays associated with Covid.
- Provide additional financial resources to allow the project to carry out its planned activities as well as the proposed new Activity and the re-recast Activity 1.1.

For the project

- Add an Activity in Objective 1 aimed at **articulating a new institutional modality for managing community and private forests in the Middle Hills of Nepal**.
- Re-cast Activity 1.1 to focus on establishing plots to demonstrate different silvicultural options relevant for a variety of forest management objectives, outcomes, species and sites, to support the proposed new Activity.
- Shift the geographic focus of Objective 1 to two Palikas (one in each district) and continue essential follow-up and technical support in the remaining Palikas.
- Re-focus relevant Outputs under all three Objectives in the project design to support the Outputs under the new Activity.
- Re-focus relevant Outputs within Activity 2.1 aimed at conducting field trials to test approaches to community forestry governance in the current context (identify and trial practical and replicable approaches that will minimise transaction costs and maximise inclusion).
- Re-allocate human and financial resources to ensure delivery of the Outputs under the new Activity in Objective 1.
- Encourage integration of activity streams to provide synergy to enhance effective delivery of Outputs and Outcomes associated with the new Activity.
- Consider strategic engagement with partners (such as FECOFUN) to help with bridging between CFUGs and Palikas and leveraging policy advocacy.
- Actively engage with the bureaucracy to open institutional spaces for experimentation and testing policy options on the ground (and to build policy confidence with senior officials).
- Develop a mechanism to periodically (twice a year) engage and inform district level stakeholders (DFO, Palikas, FECOFUN, CFUG representatives, private owners and FENFIT) about project activities and outcomes. This will help to increase ownership, decrease high expectations from the project and encourage coordination among key stakeholders.
- Increase focus on policy engagement at all levels to improve the translation of research results into development outcomes.
- Increase time allocation for senior researchers to enhance integration between activity streams, build synergy and actively champion change.

10.2 Appendix 2 Revised Table of Outputs

This **draft** table of outputs reflects changes advised by the Mid Term Review and the costed extension for another two pay periods.

The changes made are to accommodate a new activity: ***Working model of equitable and sustainable community and private forest management in two Local Government areas***

The text of the original table is kept in black font.

Outputs or numberings made redundant are indicated with ~~strikethrough~~.

New outputs and comments on method are presented in blue font.

Objective 1: Enhance adoption and benefits from Active and Equitable Forest Management (AEFM) and improved private forestry practices

Activity	Output	Due	Comments on method
1.1 Working model of equitable and sustainable community and private forest management in two Local Government areas	O-X1 Assessment of business potential of community and private forests within two Local Government areas	Dec 2021	Results of socioecological survey will be used to identify the values different communities / individuals hold for forest uses. Focal CFUGs will be those most likely to follow thru on commercial timber enterprises. At this stage, the <u>notional LGs could be Bhumlu (1 demo plot marked) & Chautera (with 2 demo plots marked)</u>
	O-X2 At least 2 highly visible demonstrations of AEFM including report on stand structures	June 2023	We will focus our efforts to establish these sites to demonstrate different silvicultural options relevant for a variety of forest management objectives, outcomes, species and sites,
	O-X3 Report on experiments in in-field milling and storage	June 2022	Data collected will be used to generate business plans for working model. Many stages to this activity 1] To realise these experiments we will first use embassy diplomatic channels to persuade the value of the experiments at the ministerial level. 2] With ministerial consent we convene workshop(S) with representatives from the two LGs, DFOs, FECOFUN, etc to explain and get buy-in to the experiments. 3] Then work with relevant authorities for documented relaxation of regulations that prohibit use of portable mill within forest & value-adding in-field. 4] This Output is closely tied to O-X11 the marketing experiment
	O-X4 Aspirational 3 visible demonstrations of AEFM in periphery LGs including report on stand structures	Dec 2022	This is an aspirational goal, and an activity important for maintaining faith with the communities we have been working with, but not included in the focal LGs We will attempt to establish the AEFM plots as demonstration sites, as & if the opportunity arises.

	O-X5 Managed community and private forests in two Local Government areas, one in each district (each involving a cluster of 8-10 community forests and private forest owners).	Dec 2023	This is the endpoint output
1.2 Training & service activities in Active & Equitable Forest Management	O2: Training Manual for AEFM practice in community forests (UA lead, FAN contribute)	June 2019 June 2022	
	O3: 3 10-minutes videos as supplementary training material for AEFM practice on CF (UA lead, FAN contribute)	June 2019 June 2022	
	O4 Report on Training of Trainers of Forest Technician including analysis of exit surveys from 30 participating CFUGs	Dec 2020 June 2023	This is re-worded by deleting “30” until we know how many CFUGs will eventually participate in training Training will be targeted to CFUG members/leaders that contributes to cluster level objectives (O-X5) The delivery date may need reconsideration
	O-X? Report on training to CFUG leaders in two municipalities	Dec 2023	
	O-X6 Arrangements/ mechanisms for technical and other support CFUGs and private forest owners identified and tested	June 2022	One in each municipality (Chautara and Bhumlu)
Previously 1.1 Participatory action research on implementing improved silviculture in community forests.	O1: At least 6 highly visible demonstrations of AEFM across 6 sites (FAN lead, UA contribute)	June 2019 March 2020	All 6 sites (with 4 plots each) have been identified and measured. It was not possible to establish plots by harvest because there was not enough time before wet season. So felling will commence in late October with a view to complete by December 2019
	O5 Report on achievements of scaling-up activities and effectiveness of AEFM extension program	Nov 2020 (Progress Report) June 21 (Final Report)	Final report will be ready for June 2021 despite the 12 month delay in establishing sites (Output 1)

	O6: A scientific paper reporting the results of 4 years of silviculture experiments on CF (UA lead, FAN contribute)	June 2022	Expect to complete on time
<p>4.2</p> <p>1.3 Participatory action research on developing silviculture regimes for private forestry in Nepal</p>	O7: At least 15 private forests demonstrating major AEFM regimes across 6 sites (FAN lead, UA & NAF contribute)	Dec 2019	Complete RPS ???
	O8: At least 15 more (i.e 30 overall) private forests demonstrating major AEFM regimes across 6 sites (FAN lead, UA & NAF contribute)	Dec 2022 Dec 2023	The focus on this second-phase output is more diverse range of timber and NTFP species and AF combinations, e.g: Paulownia, Michelia champaca, Cinnamon, timur, lime and more to be identified. Only in two sites
	O-X6 Municipality level PF owners' association established and functioning.	Dec 2023	This idea is being discussed with Sub-divisional forest offices and will be implemented next year and the following Clearly articulated institutional modalities, based on experimentation, for community and private forests, built on the other outputs, that include provision of technical and other services necessary for CFUGs and private forest owners to manage their forests equitably and sustainably. Cluster level/ LG
	O9: 6 Two government small- scale forest nurseries & Four Private nurseries implementing best-seedling production and nursery management practices (FAN lead, UA & NAF contribute)	June 2020 June 2023	Two DFO nurseries, four private nurseries Training on whole nursery process focusing on quality by using elevated hardening beds. Negotiations with both DFOs on experimental arrangement of retail nurseries at sub-divisional offices offering free timber species and fruit trees at a price. Let us support these 4 private nurseries not only in production-technology, but also getting them registered in Municipality, and also towards accreditation
	O10: 1 Manual of good practice private nursery AEFM for private forestry for under-utilised land with 1 supplementary video (UA lead, NAF contribute)	June 2022	We have 3 current trials for PF, but need trials for 3 more forest types to complete this manual. Instead of AEFM, we plan to prepare a manual on best nursery management practice and certification. The draft of which is being prepared.

	O11: A scientific paper reporting growth and yield performance of private forests (UA lead, FAN contribute)	Dec 2022 Dec 2023	Since we have to obtain data from new private forest demonstration, one year time is extended.
	O12 Cross-case report presenting analysis on change in knowledge, attitudes, skills and practices in demo nurseries (UA lead, FAN& NAF contribute)	Dec 2022 Dec 2023	This also needs additional one year time to complete with new experience from targeted two clusters (Chautara and Chaubas)
	OX Mechanism for accreditation/certification are established along with standards for good practice nursery	Dec 2022	
4.3 1.4 Monitoring and assessment of social, economic and ecological impacts of silviculture practices	O13 Socio-ecological monitoring protocol (UA lead, FAN & UNSW contribute)	June 2019	Complete RPS???
	O14: Report on the performance of different community forestry and private forestry silviculture regimes in relation to financial, ecological and social values, including resource extraction and disaster management	June 2020 June 2021	This output requires information from Output 5 (due June 21) as well as the survey from Output 13. Therefore its delivery is delayed to June 2021
	O15: EnLiFT model and management recommendations informed by socioecological data ng. (UA lead, FAN contribute)	June 2022	Expect to complete on time
	O16: Scientific output on the socio-ecological impact of AEFM in community and private forestry on underutilized land and two local government areas (UA lead, FAN contribute)	Dec 2021 Dec 2022	Dec 2021 is a misprint! This scientific paper will require the best part of a year to develop and have ready by Dec 2022
	O17: Report of follow-up analysis of most significant changes on small-scale nursery operations to support active and equitable forest management (UA lead, FAN contribute)	Dec 2022	Expect to complete on time

<p>1.4 1.5 Institutionalising science-informed silviculture policy in community & private forestry</p>	<p>O18: A report of “policy network analysis” identifying the relevant policy and other decision makers at different levels that the project needs to engage with (FAN leads, UNSW UCAN and UoA contribute)</p>	<p>Dec 2019</p>	<p>Complete RPS??? Banjade et al 2019</p>
	<p>O19: EnLiFT Policy Lab reports detailing stakeholder views and perspectives key problems, barriers and challenges to promoting active, sustainable and equitable silvicultural and forest management technologies (FAN leads, UNSW UCAN and UoA contribute)</p>	<p>July 2019 July 2020 July 2021 June 2022 June 2023</p>	
	<p>O20: Exploring Policies and Regulatory Arrangements for Active and Equitable Forest Management: Lessons from ENLIFT Project” which can be potentially incorporated in the upcoming Policy practice analysis report drawing on the experience and insights from the action research sites, highlighting key policy implications and opportunities for up-scaling the silvicultural and AEFM practices at local Government Areas UNSW UCAN and UoA contribute)</p>	<p>July 2022 Dec 2023</p>	<p>This is a merger of 020 & 021 from previous schedule</p>
	<p>O21: A scientific synthesis on enabling policies and procedures for active and equitable community forestry practices (UNSW leads UCAN, UoA and FAN contribute)</p>	<p>March 2023</p>	<p>Expect to complete on time</p>
	<p>O X: Report on knowledge generation, communication, legacy and ownership including exit strategies. FAN leads, UoA, UCAN contributes.</p>	<p>March 2024</p>	<p>This is quite open and the method is very much action research with the intention to develop substantive institutional legacy and ownership of EnLiFT2 knowledge. It may include social media activities or even a consultancy / co-funded position with gov officials (FRTC/DoF) to develop this instrument/institution.</p>

PC = partner country, A = Australia

Objective 2: Develop and institutionalise equitable community forestry planning and governance frameworks within the new local government system

Activity	Output	Due Revised Completion date	Comments
2.1 Analysis and demonstration of community forestry planning framework at CFUG level	O22: Report on the advances in planning literature, focusing on community- based planning and management of natural resources in developing countries (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2019	Completed RPS?.
	O23: Report of 3 case studies assessing current CFUG planning practices and identifying opportunities and challenges (FAN lead, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2019 June 2022	Case Study Report_Sansaridanda CFUG - completed https://enliftnepal.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Case-Study-Report_Sansaridanda-CFUG.pdf Need to complete Shreechhap and two CFUG planning cases from Bhumlu site. Works for the two remaining case studies are ongoing. We plan to accomplish the two case study reports by March 2021.
	O24: Report of 3 further case studies (ie, 6 in all) assessing current CFUG planning practices and identifying opportunities and challenges (FAN lead, UNSW contributes)	July 2020 Dec 2022	Works for these case studies are ongoing. We plan to accomplish the fieldwork and reports by Dec 2021. Brings insights on nested planning integrating cluster and CFUG level experiences
	O25: <i>CF Provincial Workshop Report</i> , plus a <i>CFUG Planning Guidebook</i> , outlining how to develop more inclusive and strategic plans at CFUG level (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2022	Future work; with COVID-19 and political crises in Nepal, some delay might occur. We are planning these activities in such a way that these uncertainties and complexities can be addressed so as to ensure the delivery of these outputs with quality and in the due date. The nested planning guidebook will be informed by and aligned with local government planning
	O26: A journal article sharing a new framework in CFUG planning (UNSW leads, UC UoA and FAN contribute)	March 2023 Dec 2023	This could be a chapter in upcoming edited volume of Reframing CF
2.2 Analysis and demonstration of responsive institutional cooperation framework between CFUGs and local government	O27: Report on regulatory analysis of CF and local governance systems (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2019	???
	O28: <i>Cross-case Analysis Report</i> including literature review on CFUG-LG interaction (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2020	Expect to complete on time

	O29: A journal article on institutional cooperation between CFUG and LG (UNSW leads, UoA and FAN contributes)	Dec 2022	Expect to complete on time
	O30: Best Practice Guide for responsive institutional cooperation between CFUG and LG (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	March 2023	Expect to complete on time
2.3 Analysis and piloting of gender equitable decision making model in CF governance	O31: Report on gender equity in forest management (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2019	
	O32: Interim report on gender empowerment (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	July 2020	Expect to complete on time
	O33: Report summarising gender equitable decision making framework for CF (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	July 2022	Expect to complete on time
	O34: A journal article on gender equitable CF options (UNSW leads, UoA and FAN contribute)	Dec 2022	Expect to complete on time
2.4 Facilitating government ownership of research outputs through research-policy interface for improved CF planning and governance	O35: <i>Regulatory review report</i> analysing the issues, gaps and opportunities in relation to CFUG and local government interface, including planning, institutional cooperation, accountability and oversight (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2019	Completed RPS?
	O36: <i>EPPL events proceedings</i> documenting stakeholder perspectives at two local government areas and district level agencies . on identified policy problems and opportunities for negotiated policy solutions informed by EnLiFT and other research	Dec 2019 Dec 2020 Dec 2021 Dec 2022 Dec 2023	
	O37 National CF Workshop Proceedings in year 3 (FAN leads, UNSW & UCAN contributes)	Dec 2020	Expect to complete on time

	O38: Video documentary policy lab methodology (~10 -12 mins) (FAN leads, UNSW & UCAN contributes)	July 2022	Expect to complete on time
	O39: A journal article highlighting evidence on improving multilevel governance of community forestry, linking communities with three layers of governance (local, provincial and national) (UNSW leads, FAN and UoA contribute)	March 2023	Expect to complete on time
2.5 Planning & governance aspects of working model of equitable and sustainable community and private forest management in two Local Government areas	<p>O-X7 Political economy and policy analysis of factors supporting and constraining active and equitable use of forests including the experimentation work.</p> <p>Crosscutting forums, 2 district</p> <p>UCAN Lead & FAN, UNSW contributor</p>		
	<p>O-X8</p> <p>Application of tools and “best bet” options (planning studio, deliberation, etc.) to trial governance systems that are appropriate to the new context and that reduce marginalisation of already marginalised groups and minimise transaction costs.</p> <p>CFUG level</p> <p>Lead & contributors...</p>		
	<p>O-X9</p> <p>Planning Studio (at the CFUG level) and Policy Labs (state interface with communities) operating at local, district, provincial and national levels to connect the field level learning with multi-scale processes of decision-making and regulatory practices.</p> <p>LG level & CFUG</p> <p>Lead & contributors...</p>		

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Objective 3: To design and facilitate the establishment of pro-poor small-scale forest enterprises

Activity	Output	Due Revised Completion date	Comments

Activity 3.1 Survey of existing forest enterprises in two districts	O40 Report of survey design workshop.	Dec 2018	Incorporated into O41
	O41. Survey results report on: forest production activities and the relationships among all actors in the timber industry; their understanding and perceptions on timber markets and policy; and specific market information identified in the gap analysis. Recommendations for industry partnerships (UA lead, NAF & FAN contribute)	Jun 2019 Dec 2020	Due to delay in inception and survey delivery (which has to coincide with availability of principal researcher Craig Johns) this output is delayed until Dec 2020
	O42. Value chain report identifying pro-poor and pro-women forest enterprise opportunities (UA lead, UNSW & FAN contribute)	Dec 2019 Dec 2020	Similar as above
Activity 3.2 Analyse and facilitate better regulatory systems for sale of timber and other forest products from private and community forests	O43. Workshop report developing better regulatory system (UA lead, all contribute)	June 2019 Dec 2021	We need to reconsider when we can practically hold this workshop because of COVID restrictions. It is likely that the workshop will need to be delayed until at least the end of 2021
	O44. Report of action research on better regulatory systems, leading to Publication "How can forestry regulations be improved to support sale of timber and NTFPs from small scale enterprises" (FAN to lead, UA and other to contribute)	June 2020 Dec 2022	As per reasoning above To be introduced into this activity will be experiments in novel marketing modality
	O45 Report on outcomes and lessons from attempts to facilitate a better regulatory system (FAN to lead, UA and other to contribute)	June 2024 Dec 2023	Enterprise model for harvesting, marketing and value adding forest products from community and private forests in the cluster, based on testing.
Activity 3.3 Facilitate local forest-based enterprises that address social disadvantage	O46. Report: progress to pro-poor small-scale partnerships, including capacity building achievements (FAN lead, UA contribute)	Nov 2020	This will be collapsed into O48
	O47. Resource book to facilitate pro-poor forestry enterprise (UA lead all contribute)	Nov 2020 Dec 2022	We will need more time to examine experiences from the planned case studies in O48 to guide promotion of scale-scale forest-based enterprises in Nepal.
	O48 Report documenting 6 2 case studies of small-scale forest enterprises (FAN lead, UA contribute)	Nov 2020 Dec 2022	Change in line with strategy to focus on 2 LGAs

	O49. Journal article on successful models of small-scale forest enterprises that benefit women and disadvantaged groups forest business (UA lead all contribute)	Dec 2022 Dec 2023	Expect to complete on time
3.4 Facilitate policy development promoting local forest entrepreneurship	O50: A policy review report identifying critical regulatory issues and challenges in relation to small scale forest enterprise registration and operation (FAN leads, UNSW contributes)	Dec 2019	Completed RPS?
	O51: EPL & EPPL events proceedings highlighting important policy recommendations and message for forest enterprise registration, development, and forest products marketing (FAN leads, UNSW UCAN contributes)	Dec 2019 Dec 2020 Dec 2021 Dec 2022 Dec 2023	
	O52 Report analysing the policy implications of action research on community forest enterprises (FAN leads, UNSW UCAN contributes)	June 2022 June 2023	
	O53 A scientific paper on improving policy for enterprise oriented management of forest and tree products (UNSW UCAN leads, FAN and UoA contribute)	Mar 2023 Mar 2024	

Final report: