

Final Project Evaluation

Practical Innovation

For Inclusive Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood



Submitted to:
International Union for Conservation of Nature, Nepal

Submitted by:
Dr. Jagadish Chandra Pokharel
Swastika Shrestha
Ram Chandra Khanal

December 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2009, the IUCN's project "Practical Innovation for Inclusive Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood," funded by Swiss Development Corporation and implemented in the Far-Western Region and Eastern Region of Nepal, concluded. For the purpose of final evaluation, a team of external evaluators were called upon.

The evaluation team reviewed the project documents, reports and publications, conducted field visits, and conducted series of consultation meetings with local, regional and national stakeholders. The following report presents the evaluation findings within the framework of DAC/OECD.

The evaluation team found that the project is not only highly relevant in the local, national, and international context but also in line with national government's priority as well as international commitments. The project design reflects learning from the international discourse on conservation, equitable access and benefit sharing. The project gave high priority and has positively discriminated in favour of poor, socially and economically marginalized, and women headed households. It presents a success case for combining conservation with sustainable livelihood, with inclusion and equitable benefit sharing as a cross cutting agenda.

The project effectively and efficiently delivered outputs. The project successfully carried out in-situ, and exsitu conservation in the Far Western region and has increased the level of conservation awareness amongst all stakeholders. It made significant contribution towards improving the livelihood of the poor, especially women and children, and promoting sustainable timber production.

outcomes have been realized to a larger extent, the sustainability of these outcomes and impact is questionable. With IUCN completely pulling out, there is less likelihood of other organisations carrying on with the project with the same momentum. While technical skills and expertise have been transferred to some extent, the financial vacuum created by IUCN's phase out will severely

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

Acknowledgement

Abbreviations

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Objectives of Practical Innovation Project

1.3 Objectives of Final Evaluation

Methodology

2.1 Team Members

2.2 Evaluation Methods

2.3 Limitations of this study

3. Major findings

3.1 Relevance of the project

3.2 Effectiveness

3.3 Efficiency

3.4 Impact

3.5 Sustainability

Performance SCORING

Conclusion

Recommendation

ANNEX

2: Consultation Meetings

3: IUCN document Reviewed

4: Terms of reference

5: Project LOG FRAME

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

SDC support to IUCN in Nepal, which began in 1985, is in Phase VI (2007). There have been changes, over time, in IUCN Nepal's programme strategies as well as in the modality of SDC support to IUCN. SDC support in this Phase involves contribution to specific project "Practical Innovations for Inclusive Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods (PIICSL), within IUCN Nepal's overall programme and long-term objectives under the overall programme goal of "biodiversity conservation, environmental justice, and sustainable livelihoods of the people. This project is being implemented in the Far Western and Eastern region of Nepal in three areas- Doti, Tinnure Milke Jaljale and Ilam Siwalik.

The project has three components. The goal of "Benefit Sharing Component" is enhancing "Equitable Managements of and policies for NTFPs and MAPs to ensure access and benefit sharing for the poor, socially excluded (PSE) and women headed household dependent on natural resources", in the Doti project area. The component envisages programmatic approach linking policy, institutions and practices. This deals with improving the status on equitable access and benefits sharing of targeted beneficiaries mainly the Poor, Socially Excluded and Women headed households in forest resources with a focus on policy promotion and application, CF Governance, MAPs/ NTFPs management and marketing and conservation awareness through devising a special arrangement of Conservation Groups (CGs) within community forestry area or outside. Conservation group refers, in the project area, to an aggregate of individuals or households from targeted groups directly involve in conservation of NTFPs and MAPs in forest and community land. The basic objective of CGs is to address the second generation issues of community forestry and improve access to and benefits sharing from natural resources to the poor, socially excluded (PSE) and women headed (PSE/W) households.

The "Landscape Governance Component" is dedicated for improving governance aspects to ensure equitable and effective approaches for people led integrated nature

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF PRACTICAL INNOVATION PROJECT

The project is aimed to contribute towards IUCN Nepal's programme objective which is: "Biodiversity conservation, environmental justice and sustainable livelihoods promoted in Nepal". SDC's support involves the contribution to specific thematic areas within IUCN Nepal's overall programme and longterm objectives:

- a. Benefit Sharing: "Poor and marginalized natural resource dependent households have increased economic incentives to manage Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) equitably and sustainably".
- b. Landscape Governance: "Better governance systems enable local stakeholders to effective and equitably manage conservation landscapes
- c. Emerging Initiatives: "IUCN Nepal strengthened to address emerging programme needs related to knowledge generation, field practices and policy support".

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF FINAL EVALUATION

The main objective of the final evaluation is to assess the performance and achievements made against the stated objectives in the project document. The specific review objectives are: to assess the effectiveness of SDC supported PIICSL project (Benefit Sharing, Landscape Governance and Emerging Initiatives) both in the project sites and in country programme; to assess the policy practice linkages of Benefit Sharing and Landscape Governance components and its contribution in knowledge generation; and to assess the relevancy and effectiveness of IUCN's contribution in the area of NTFPs and Landscape governance towards improving livelihood of the poor, socially excluded and women (PSE/W) headed households dependent on natural resources. The ToRs for the evaluation is attached in Annex 4.

With the framework of DAC/OECD-Relevance of Interventions, Effectiveness of proposed Interventions, Efficiency in achieving the objectives, Longer term impact of interventions, Sustainability beyond the project period, the evaluation report addresses these questions:

Relevance

Do objectives identified in the project design continue to be valid given the current

Determine whether the project monitoring, learning and evaluation plan was appropriate and effective in tracking deliverables

Efficiency

Assess whether the planned inputs efficiently resulted in implementation of activities

Assess whether the activities implemented efficiently contributed to realization of outputs

Assess the quality and timeliness of the delivery of the outputs towards realizing the specific objectives

Assess the quality and timeliness of reporting on project progress

Assess whether the current project implementation arrangements were appropriate and efficient in achieving the objectives

Impact:

It may be too early to assess the impacts of the project during this review; however, it should be possible to determine some early trends towards realizing the following immediate effects:

Effects of the project in relation to the interventions in terms of showing early results contributing towards immediate purpose and longer term goal

Sustainability:

Assess whether the local Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Cooperatives and Non-government organisations (NGOs) established and facilitated by the project show signs of sustainability beyond the project period

Assess the degree of ownership among stakeholders and their participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project

Assess the development of local capacities with relation to practical innovations on natural resource management

Assess the quality of the links established among partners and among stakeholders and the possibilities that these will be maintained and strengthened in the future

Assess whether the project was able to leverage other initiatives either funded by the government or donors

More specific evaluation questions are:

A. To assess the effectiveness of SDC supported components (i.e. Benefit sharing, Landscape Governance and Emerging Initiative) both in the project sites and in country programme.

Who are the main beneficiaries of IUCN's programmes and activities?

Are the benefits reaching the PSE/W households?

What is the impact of IUCN's programmes at different levels? e.g. from community to national levels in relation to project activities?

Access to livelihoods assets and services (i.e. visible changes in livelihoods conditions of the disadvantaged groups)

Voice and influence of the disadvantaged groups (i.e. evidences of increasing political capital and capacities of the disadvantaged groups to express their needs and to influence the decisions that affect their livelihoods)

Changes in policies, institutions and local norms, attitudes at the local level (evidences of positive changes in policies and institutions in favour of disadvantaged)

2.3 LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

Due to limited

3. MAJOR FINDINGS

3.1 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT

Practical Innovation for Inclusive Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood (PIICSL) addressed the issue of biodiversity conservation, environmental justice and sustainable livelihood. It captures the ongoing local, national and international priority on conservation, climate change, equitable access to benefit sharing, sustainable livelihood, and inclusive landscape governance. It definitely was a highly relevant project

Though Nepal covers only 0.09% of the global land area, its unique topography with

Nepal Biodiversity Strategy recognizes the basic origins of threats to biodiversity to be low levels of public awareness and participation; high population pressures on natural resources and prevailing poverty; weak institutional, administrative, planning and management capacity; lack of integrated land and water use planning; inadequate data and information management; and inadequate policies and strategies for biodiversity conservation. The PIICSL project directly addresses four out of the six identified origins of threats—awareness and participation, poverty, governance, and policy and strategies.

The Tenth Plan/ PRSP seeks to promote biodiversity conservation and environmental protection, in addition to encouraging the adoption of need-based technology. The Plan stresses the importance of promoting livestock, making compost fertilizer, conserving environment and watershed management by conserving ground water resources. It recognizes and resolves to further expand on the success of Community and Leasehold Forestry programmes in creating income-generating opportunities for the poor. The Plan also recognizes "social mobilization" and the 'user-group approach' as particularly useful in mainstreaming poor and deprived communities in forestry sector activities. The Plan resolves to integrate the concept of sustainable development in all the development processes for balancing population and environment and identification of comparatively advantageous areas for achieving high and sustainable economic growth through adaptation of community-based natural resource conservation, utilization and improvement. PIICSL project has made significant contribution to

(e)5(l)-10021(a3 -1tc)8((e)5(-4 c)i)4-,u)14(a3 -1i)4-d

3.2 EFFECTIVENESS

The overall programme has been largely effective in increasing the activities and awareness towards biodiversity conservation, equitable management of NTFP and MAPs, and reduction of dependence on natural resources through improved livelihood and technology. Through effective organizing of women's groups and community participation various conservation works have been completed. The project has increased access and benefit sharing for poor and socially excluded households and women. The project has been able to create policy level discussions, at local, district and national level towards declaring TMJ as community conserved conservation area and has demonstrated potential of community based natural resource management in IS.

The project has successfully demonstrated the technical aspect of *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation of NTFPs and MAPs and enhanced the capacity of CFUGs and CGs in NTFPs and MAPs plantation under contractual conservation modality. The project has demonstrated a wide range of sustainable management practices of NTFP/MAP harvesting, storage and processing through demonstration plots, training, mentoring to lead farmers and exposure visits.

communities earned Rs. 396,000, and Rs.332,569 respectively. HH which earned 450/year in 2001, increased their income to Rs. 1,100 in 2007 and Rs.761 in 2008. As a part of the NTFP/MAP marketing strategy, CGs and farmer cooperatives were linked with traders in a buy back contract. However, effective market mechanism could not be developed despite continuous effort. Because of government licensing regulations, the cooperatives or groups could not bypass the middleman and directly sell NTFP/MAP products to processors. IUCN also lacked experienced human resources and expertise in the sectors of marketing and livelihood generation programmes.

The project has been able to make significant contribution towards improving the livelihood of Poor and Socially Excluded and Women (PSE/W) groups who proactively engaging them in conservation issues. In Doti, 54 Conservation Groups (from PSE/W HHs) have been established (male members: 381 and female members: 996), and are granted land within the CF or outside to plant, conserve, sell and share benefits amongst themselves. This is an innovative approach that the project has initiated to increase the access of disadvantaged groups in the conservation. Women Conservation Groups all have saving accounts to which each member contributes an average Rs 10 per month. The profit from the sales of NTFP/MAP and the interest from the money they loan out, add up to their savings. The saving has provided them easy access to credit in low interest rate. The loan money has been utilized for, healthcare, education and livelihood activities. Direct livelihood support has also been provided to PSE groups for livelihood activities such as rearing livestock, off-season and cash crop farming. Additionally, revolving fund has been provided to each of the CG which has directly been used for IGA.

For many women groups in Doti, participation in IUCN initiated Conservation groups is their first time being involved in an organized group. They feel empowered, capable of voicing their opinions, aware of their rights and motivated to explore new livelihood opportunities.

Woman member of Seti woman MAP conservation group, Mina Rawal, was very young when she was married. When she first joined the women's group she was only 19 years old, very shy and intimidated. She says that being a part of the groups has changed her- she feels confident and empowered. She is currently serving as a treasurer for her group. She is actively engaged in marketing of the NTFP that they

Landscape Governance Component- TMJ and IS

Significant work has been achieved in the TMJ and IS area for improving governance aspects to ensure equitable and effective approaches for people integrated natural resource management at landscape level. The project has made good output achievements in livelihood initiative and conservation communication with considerable amount of success in governance systems.

IS serves as a good example of initiative taken in the sector of landscape governance systems owned by local people. Through the Community forest user group Network (CFN) and Women's Apex Body Network (WN), which comprise of over 60 CFUG and WAB groups, various conservation activities and awareness programmes have been implemented to strengthen the

The project has implemented several effective and integrated mechanisms for equitable benefit sharing and livelihood improvement of PSE/W. In CGs the benefit from harvesting of NTFP mostly goes into the saving account which then becomes accessible to group members. In one of the two cooperatives formed in Doti, members benefit from the shares that they have, and also from the community development work that the cooperative spends its profit on. IUCN has provided financial support for PSE/W to buy shares in the cooperative so they are able to benefit equally. Similarly, in TMJ, IUCN has assured ~~share~~ for PSE/W HH in a handmade *Lhokta* paper company that utilizes *Lhokta* from CFs. CFUG's sell *Lhokta* that used to get wasted. CFUG members are also employed as collectors. Based on the recommendation of CFUG, very poor households within each CFUG receive benefits from this company under the PSE/W share. This has given incentive to CFUGs and its members to plant and sustainably harvest *Lhokta*

Environment Action Cell (EAC)

is important to point out that the project has created strong momentum for CCCA in TMJ along with massive grassroots consultations. It is very important to build on this movement and get the policy approved otherwise the work already done will be lost along with the momentum.

collaborated together so that the IUCN supported farmers producing ~~l0k~~ (concentrated lime juice) received processing training from IUCN and Elam Plus who later linked them with the market. Care Nepal was able to include IUCN's Conservation group in their village saving and credit training. All this has been made possible on the basis of good relationship at the ~~cab~~ level rather than institutional agreement at the central levels. IUCN was also able to work together with four other organisations including Kailali Chamber of Commerce to start a radio programme that gave the market price information to farmers so that they are aware of the market price of their product in Dhangadi market, and were better informed in negotiations

contributed largely on biodiversity conservation, green belt establishment, watershed management, river management, and pond management. Local capacities have been built in the sector of Agroforestry. Similarly, attraction towards organic farming has increased through awareness programmes as well as through livelihood activities such as vermiculture.

Through women's group in all three sites, the project has promoted and installed number of ICS, and biogas. Improved cooking stove (ICS) introduced in TMJ areas, has made significant contribution not only to the health of women but has reduced the consumption of fire wood by almost 45% and CO₂ emission has been minimized by 427.7 MT per annum. Each of the ICS household contributes reduction of 6.6 MT and 1.5 MT CO₂ and carbon respectively per year.¹⁰ This can be used as a case for further mobilization of resources in other areas.

With conservation central to all the project activities, the level of awareness ur0 o-0.003-4(v)193

The general feeling of CFUG is that CGs is within CFUGs. Hierarchical feeling may hamper their smooth running in the future especially when the benefits go on increasing.

Since the social bargaining power of PSE/W is weak, the CGs may disaggregated and discontinue at any time, the main reason being NTFP produ

plans to take the advocacy at the local, regional and national level. However, if NORM is left by itself, it may face severe financial and capacity challenges. With lot of ground level work already done and very little left to do to reach the goal, the end of IUCN's project puts the momentum achieved for this process in jeopardy. If this process is not continued, or if other organisation instead of carrying out this process from where it stands now goes after reinventing the wheel, there is a danger of the process being interrupted and local people losing trust in the issue.



PERFORMANCE SCORING

EXTERNAL REVIEW PHASE VI

PRACTICAL INNOVATIONS

For Inclusive Conservation And Sustainable Livelihoods

S/N	Evaluation Criteria	Project Specific Criteria	Rating	Remark
a.	Relevance	Appropriate for local communities National/ International Priority Appropriate implementation arrangement Outputs consistent with intended goal	5	
b.	Effectiveness	Achievement of intended outcomes Progress of project against the purpose as defined by the logical framework Appropriate project monitoring, learning		

CONCLUSION

IUCN has done a commendable job in the three areas. The field staffs seem to have developed very good relationship of mutual trust with the local communities. Communities as well as local government authorities think very highly of IUCN and recognize the contribution that the organisation has made in the sector of conservation, livelihood, inclusion and

Though it is established that a holistic approach to conservation is important, it is important to realize that IUCN had two options; either to develop its own capacities in these sectors, or form strategic partnership with other organisation who can take on these sectors while IUCN focuses on conservation. In TMJ and IS, the IUCN has taken the approach of working through partnership organisation

the wheel. If the process falls apart or other organisation

Māori

Whānau

Whānau

Whānau

,

3: IUCN DOCUMENT REVIEWED

1. PIICSE Final IUCN Project Document 2007-2009
2. PIICSE

3. Objectives of the Final Review

The main objectives of the Phase I final review are to assess the performance and achievements made against the stated objectives in the project document. The framework of the review will be provided by the evaluation criteria listed below, each one associated with a number of evaluation questions.

The review should also provide an assessment of the project for the internal learning within IUCN Nepal and also to provide information related to End of Phase report (EoP) to SDC.

Specific Review Objectives:

1. To assess the effectiveness of SDC supported components (i.e. Benefit sharing, Landscape Governance and Emerging Initiative) both in the project sites and in country programme.
2. To assess the policy practice linkages of Benefit Sharing and Landscape Governance components and its contribution in knowledge generation;
3. To assess the relevancy and effectiveness of IUCN's contribution in the area of NTFPs and landscape governance viaa-vis improving livelihoods of the poor, socially excluded and women (PSE/W) headed households dependent on natural resources.

*Effectiveness*¹⁹

- Assess whether the project achieved its milestones by the end of the project period, and is showing early trends towards its results and nearterm objectives

- Assess the quality of the links established among partners and among stakeholders and the possibilities that these will be maintained and strengthened in the future
- Assess whether the project was able to leverage other initiatives either funded by the government or donors

3.1.3 Specific Evaluative Questions

A. To assess the effectiveness of SDC supported components (i.e. Benefit sharing, Landscape Governance and Emerging Initiative) both in the project sites and in country programme.

- A.1. Who are the main beneficiaries of IUCN's programmes and activities? Are the benefits reaching the PSE/W households?
- A.2. What is the impact of IUCN's programmes at different levels? e.g. from community to national levels in relation to project activities? Can we make the impact related indicators covering the three domains of changes
- access to livelihoods assets and services (i.e. visible changes in livelihoods conditions of the disadvantaged groups)
 - voice and influence of the disadvantaged groups (i.e. evidences of increasing social capital and capacities of the disadvantaged groups to express their needs and to influence the decisions that affect their livelihoods)
 - changes in policies, institutions and local norms, attitudes (evidences of positive changes in policies and institutions in favour of disadvantaged nationally and locally)

B. To assess the policy practice linkages of Benefit Sharing and Landscape Governance components and its contribution in knowledge generation.

- B.1. To what extent the activities support policy-institution -practice dialogue?

- 2: Less than Satisfactory –The score to be assigned when realization is less than planned, failure to completely take into account changing context
- 1: Poor –Complete underperformance with strong corrective recommendations

4. Methodology

Introduction

The review will be mainly based on the information/knowledge produced (published or unpublished) by the project, interaction? with communities, stakeholders and project staff and achievement will be assessed by using comparative study methods. use of both before and after and with and without situation.

Specific Methodology

- Documentation and Literature Review: This includes the Project Proposal, the Project Agreement, all Detailed Work Plans produced, all Progress Reports and other monitoring reports produced, technical material developed for the project, contracts with partners and any other document to be determined during the development of the mission
- Field visits The project is field based in nature being implemented across the country. The field visits would involve meetings with key project personnel. The evaluation team will also meet with key stakeholders and partners in both countries. The logistics for the field visits will be organized by the project managers in the respective areas. Also include Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and interaction with men and women of disadvantaged group
- Interviews with project partners and key stakeholders: There will be meetings and interviews with project partners based in Kathmandu.

The review will employ a team of (mixed subject matter experts) 20.001 Tc 0am55(mav)-8(i)-17(e)-12(w).

Field visits and interactions with major stakeholders

Nov 20, 2009

Debriefing presentation

5: PROJECT LOG FRAME

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
PROJECT GOAL			
<p>Biodiversity conservation, environmental justice and sustainable livelihoods promoted in Nepal.</p>	<p>At the end of this phase, the project will have contributed to:</p> <p><i>Biodiversity Conservation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to sustainable biodiversity conservation reduced in an effective and just manner • Status and flow of ecosystems goods and services increased in a sustainable manner <p><i>Environmental Justice:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation and active participation of poor and socially excluded households and women in biodiversity conservation at decisionmaking level increased • Access to and control over natural resources by PSE HHs improved • Equity in sharing of costs and benefits of biodiversity conservation regardless of ethnicity or economic status of HHs improved <p><i>Sustainable Livelihoods:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct and indirect benefits from natural resource conservation to livelihoods of PSE HHs increased • Sustainable livelihood security of participating HHs, in particular for women and PES HHs improved • Economic benefits from natural resources utilized for social purposes (e.g. health, education) and under the control of women increased <p><i>Linkages between objective elements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergies and tradeoffs between biodiversity conservation, environmental justice and sustainable livelihoods at all levels improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity assessment report • Progress report • Key informant survey • Perception survey • HH Livelihood survey and periodic evaluations • Study report on synergies and trade-offs between the three elements of the project goal • Participatory final evaluation 	

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES

INDICATORS

SOURCE OF VERIFICATION

ASSUMPTIONS

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	MEANS, COST (INPUTS)	ASSUMPTIONS
Activities for Project Outcome #1 –Benefit Sharing		

0.1.3. MAP/NTFP Management

A 1.3.1 Review MAPs and NTFPs collection management practices promoted or used by stakeholders in CFUGs of different project sites (including IUCN project, NSCFP, MAPPA, ANSAB)

A 1.3.2 Develop and disseminate equitable and integrated sustainable MAP/NTFP management options in consensus

<p>0.1.5. Conservation Awareness</p> <p>A 1.5.1 Consolidate and disseminate current conservation status of MAPs/NTFPs through appropriate media to policy makers, regulators, field implementers</p> <p>A 1.5.2 Develop and disseminate MAPs/NTFPs promotion process model (incl. conservation, sustainable use and marketing) to stakeholders using suitable media</p> <p>A 1.5.3 Prepare and disseminate MAPs/NTFPs conservation awareness materials at central, district and field level</p> <p>A 1.5.4 Prepare and disseminate MAPs/NTFPs policy briefs to policy makers for their attention to address through policy reform</p> <p>A 1.5.5 Support alternative media (e.g. street theatre, traditional media) to disseminate MAPs/NTFPs information at local level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Office team and field project team • Communication unit, field project team • Communication unit, field project team • Country Office team • Communication unit and field project team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local media are willing to cover MAPs/NTFPs issues
---	--	---

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Outputs for Project Outcome #2 – Landscape Governance			
<p><i>0.2.2. Livelihood Initiatives</i></p> <p>Stakeholders, particularly poor and socially excluded households and women, supported to increase tangible livelihood benefits and improve equitable sharing from landscape conservation initiatives in IS and TMJ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two landscape level strategic community conservation plans (one for each site Ilam Siwalik and TMJ) focusing on livelihoods available to 50 key stakeholders • 1300 HH in Ilam Siwalik and 500 HH in TMJ benefit from conservation interventions included in the community conservation plans (PSE or general?) • Area-specific guidelines, resource materials, and training curricula for CFUGs members adequately provision for addressing interests of women and PSE HH in the subsequent revision of CFUG statutes and OPs • 50% of women on targeted HH and 100 PSE HH benefit from community based livelihood focused conservation initiatives • Green belt (on river banks) in four sites with total coverage of 12 hectares benefiting 100 HH developed by selected flood control committees in place • 50% of women and 80% PSE HH benefit from Green MFC programme and from CFUG activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report, Community Conservation Plans • Progress report, field observation and interaction • Guidelines, resource materials, training curricula • Progress report, field observation and interaction • Progress report, field observation/ measurement and interaction • Assessment of MEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal structure of statutes and OPs remains stable • Political and social security stable in project sites
<p><i>0.2.3. Conservation Communication</i></p> <p>Public awareness and understanding of the importance of landscape governance mainstreamed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 national and 15 local media houses/ journalists disseminate landscape level conservation issues through their respective media • 6 landscape level outreach products (information and awareness materials) for local and national level stakeholders disseminated to 3000 beneficiaries (500 national level and 2500 district and local level) • 500 beneficiaries use 2 area-specific community-based landscape conservation educational packages • Outreach product dissemination mechanism at two field sites functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report • Outreach products • Training report • Progress report, observation and key informant survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

HIERARCHY OF OBJECTIVES	MEANS, COST (INPUTS)	ASSUMPTIONS
Activities for Project Outcome #2 Landscape Governance		

O 2.1. Governance Systems

A 2.1.1 Support the development and implementation of landscape level institutional mechanism for the TMJ and Ilam Siwalik landscapes.

A 2.1.2 Facilitate the development of multistakeholders dialogues in Ilam Siwalik and TMJ to mainstream conservation issues (specifically identification of incentive mechanism for local government to include NRM into their development agenda).

A 2.1.3 Assist functioning interdistrict coordination system for improved planning and monitoring conservation in TMJ.

A 2.1.4 Assist functioning Tehrathum and Ilam district coordination system for improved planning and monitoring of conservation initiatives.

A 2.1.5 Train poor and socially excluded households and women in advocating their rights and fulfill their responsibilities

Siwalik and TMJ

- Field project team, partners
- Field project team, partners

A 2.2.3 Prepare guidelines, resource materials and training curricula suitable for implementing conservation actions.

A 2.2.4 Conduct training for local users to enable them implementing selected activities of the community conservation plans.

A 2.2.5 Assist communities to implement selected activities of the community conservation plan.

A 2.2.6 Assist poor and socially excluded households and women to implement conservation initiatives that yield tangible benefits

A 2.2.7 Assist development and management of green belt on selected riverbanks in Ilam Siwalik

A 2.2.8 Assist poor and socially excluded households and women to increase income through micro enterprise creation.