

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban Program II

Draft Report

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Hariyo Ban Program



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February 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hariyo Ban Program Phase II wished to establish baseline values for six indicators: three on biodiversity conservation and three on gender equity and social inclusion. Out of 15 working districts in two landscapes, five were selected for baseline study: Banke and Bardiya from Terai Arc Landscape and Chitwan, Kaski and Tanahun from Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape. District selection was followed by Natural Resource Management Groups (NRM groups) selection, and stratified sampling method was applied to select NRM groups: 7 each from Chitwan, Banke and Baridya; 13 from Kaski; and 16 from Tanahun making 50 NRM groups in total. A total of 518 households (about 1% of 51,759 households of 15 districts) were interviewed in 50 NRM Groups using quantitative questionnaire. 10 focus group discussions: two in each districts, one with general members and another with women or disadvantaged groups was carried out. Likewise, 250 executive committee interviews: 5 in each NRM groups, 3 with women and two with disadvantaged groups were also carried out using qualitative questionnaire.

Out of 518 household survey respondents, 52.3% were female and 47.7% were male. Almost 47% respondents were from "अ" group. Likewise, majority of respondents (75%) were 35 years or above. Almost 65% respondents are from ethnic groups and marginalized communities 490 out of 518 respondents disclosed their annual income. The average annual income was USD 1,718 per household per year: highest recorded in Tanahun (USD 2331.8) and lowest in Banke (USD 936.2). The annual income is directly proportional to the wellbeing: higher the wellbeing status, higher the income.

64.5% (n=334) respondents suffered loss from human wildlife conflict, and the average loss was USD 88.69/hh/year. The average loss of agricultural products and livestock was 61.6 USD/HH and 208.1 USD/HH respectively. Out of 334 respondents who suffered the loss, 11 have received the relief amount, and one out of 1 respondent perceive that the relief amount is paid timely. More than half respondents said that it took more than 3 months to receive the relief amount. About 50% respondents perceive that they receive benefits from conservation activities, and the major conservation activities they involved are forest fire, silvicultural practices, plantation, managing water sources etc.

Almost 80% female and ethnic and marginalized groups perceive that NRMs show gender equitable socially inclusive behavior. Respondents from Tanahun feel more GESI behavior. Likewise, about 65% respondents are adopting new (gender) roles. 43% respondents from executive committee perceive that they perform roles effectively. The reasons are obscure but probably due to Hariyo Ban Phase I, the political awareness and increased access to communication. Finally, study team feels that GESI related sensitization programs along with economic strengthening activities (for poor, ethnic minorities and scheduled casts) could help to bring the behavioral change.

Given below is the baseline values for six indicators

Indicator number	Indicators	Baseline Value	n
BC 1.1.5	Value of economic loss (in USD) due to incidents of human-wildlife conflict recorded by USG supported programs	88.69 USD/HH-Year	334
BC 1.1.7	Percentage of project supported households that perceive that relief amount is paid in a timely manner	9.09%	11
BC 1.1.8	Percentage of people perceiving that they receive benefits from conservation activities	50.58%	518
GESI 1.3	Women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups perceiving that NRM members including men and decision makers exhibit gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior	78.96%	518
GESI 2.2	Proportion of women and men (members of NRM groups) who believe that the gender roles have been changed as a result of USG assistance	65.44%	518
GESI 2.3	Proportion of women and marginalized groups in NRM leadership positions perceiving they have been able to perform their roles effectively	43%	200

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	a
Contents	b
List of Figures	c
List of Tables	c
Acronyms	d
INTRODUCTION	5
Background	5
Objectives	5
STUDY AREA AND METHODS	6
Study area.....	6
District selection	6
Method	7
NRM groups selection	7
Focus group discussion (FGD)	8
Household selection	8
Executive committee member selection	8
Developing questionnaires	9
Selection of enumerators, training and orientation	9
Data entry and data analysis	9
Data quality control.....	9
Limitations	9
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	10
Socio-Economic Information.....	10
Demography.....	10
Income.....	11
Project Indicators	11
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	19
Annex I- Terms of Reference	20
Annex II- Sampled NRM Groups	26
Annex III- Questionnaire	26
Annex IV- List of People Consulted for FGD and Executive Interview	38
Annex V- Indicator Calculation.....	49
Annex VI- Tables.....	58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Districts of TAL and CHAL.....	6
Figure 2: Graph showing gender (orange colored bar), age (blue colored bar) and wellbeing (green colored bar)	10
Figure 3: Time required to receive the relief amount (respondents who received relief amount)	13
Figure 4: Proportion of respondents receiving benefits from conservation activities	14
Figure 5: Percentage composition of respondents involved in different conservation activities	14
Figure 6: Proportion of respondents perceiving that NRM members show Gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior	15
Figure 7: Proportion of respondents who believe that Gender roles have changed.....	17
Figure 8: NRM leaders performing roles effectively.....	18
Figure 9: Disaggregation of sex and ethnicity in each district.....	18

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Selected districts for baseline survey.....	7
Table 2: Districts with number of NRM groups selected for survey.....	8
Table 3: Number of respondents according to the ethnicity	10
Table 4: Average annual household income.....	11
Table 5: Quantifying the loss (n=334). n refer to number of respondents who face the loss, and percentage immediately after n refer to percentage loss suffered by that category (i.e district, ethnicity or wellbeing)	12

ACRONYMS

BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committees
BZCUFG	Buffer Zone Community Forestry User Group
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committees
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CFUG	Community Forestry User Groups
CHAL	Chitwan Annapurna Landscape
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
FGDs	Focused Group Discussion
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Household
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LFUG	Leasehold Forest User Group
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
NDI	Nepal Development Initiative Consulting Pvt. Ltd.
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
Nr	Nepali Rupees
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollar
USG	US Government

INTRODUCTION

Background

Building on the accomplishments and learnings of Hariyo Ban Phase I, the second phase is being implemented in Nepal since July 2016. The objective of phase II is to increase ecological and community resilience in Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) across 15 districts (Figure 1). The program focuses interventions on specific working sites having common issues, threats and opportunities in the biological corridors in TAL while it works in sub-river basin in CHAL. The program is implemented by a consortium of WWF Nepal, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) and the Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN), with WWF serving as the managing partner for the program.

The program works on two major components: biodiversity conservation (including livelihoods) and climate change adaptation, with governance and gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) as cross cutting themes. The program will pilot, leverage and scale up interventions to achieve the desired results in specific protected areas, critical corridors, and sub-basins. The major stakeholders for the program include (i) government institutions; (ii) natural resources management (NRM) groups, including Community Forestry User Groups (CFUG), Buffer Zone Community Forestry User Groups (BZCFUG), Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUC), Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMC) and Leasehold Forest User Groups (LFUG); (iii) Community Based Organizations (CBOs); (iv) civil society; (v) academia and research institutions; (vi) private sector; and (vii) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Among the 47 indicators provided in Annex1 of Hariyo Ban Program II-MEL plan, 6 indicators were to be decided in 2017. In this regard, the program has commissioned a study to establish both qualitative and quantitative baseline values for six indicators, which helps to provide a clear foundation of measuring the changes over project period.

Objectives

The overall objective of the baseline study is to establish baseline values for the selected indicators included in the monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) Plan. Following are the indicators for the baseline study:

Biodiversity conservation (BC)

- 1.1.5 Value of economic loss (in USD) due to incidents of human-wildlife conflict recorded by USG supported programs
- 1.1.7 Percentage of project supported households that perceive that relief amount is paid in a timely manner
- 1.1.8 Percentage of people perceiving that they receive benefits from conservation activities

Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)

- GESI 1.3 Women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups perceiving that NRM members including men and decision makers exhibit gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior

- GESI 2.2 Proportion of women and men (members of NRM groups) who believe that the gender roles have been changed as a result of USG assistance
- GESI 2.3 Proportion of women and marginalized groups in NRM leadership positions perceiving they have been able to perform their roles effectively

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

Study area

Hariyo Ban Program phase II is implemented in nine districts in CHAL (Mustang, Manang, Gorkha, Kaski, Lamjung, Syangja, Tanahun, Nawalparasi and Chitwan) and six districts (Dadeldhura, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardiya, Banke and Dang) in TAL (Figure 1).

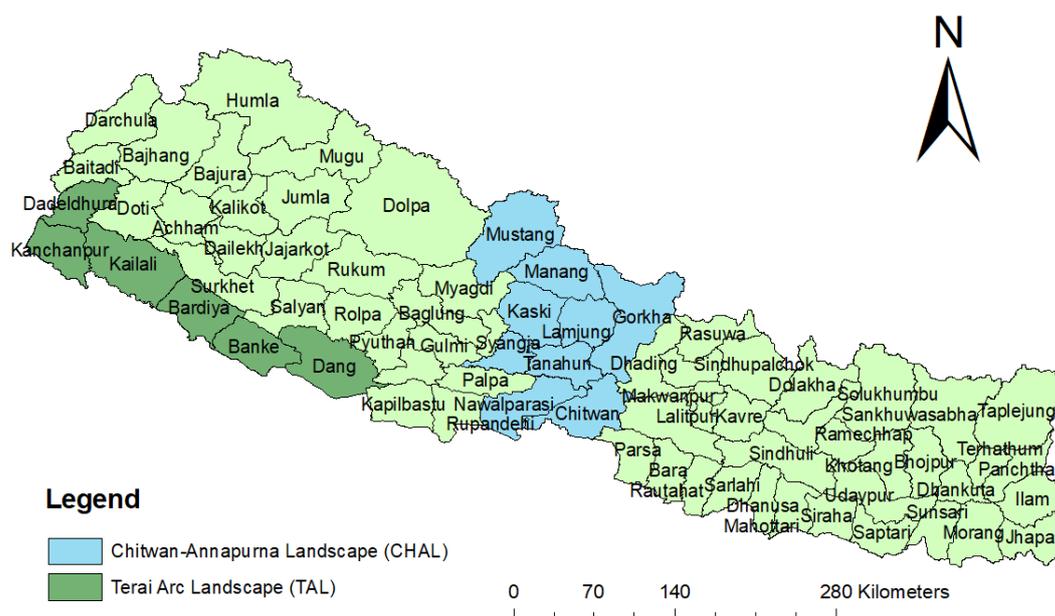


Figure 1: Districts of TAL and CHAL

District selection

It was agreed to select 5 districts from 15 project implemented districts for baseline study. Following were the basis of selection.

1. Representative sampling of districts from two landscapes; i.e. three districts from CHAL and two from TAL.
2. Districts with maximum number of NRM groups in each landscapes. Districts with maximum number of groups were:
 - a. CHAL- Tanahun (104), Kaski (77), Lamjung (35), Gorkha (27), Chitwan (21),
 - b. TAL- Bardiya (22), Dadeldhura (21), Banke (19), Kailali (19)
3. We reviewed the MEL plan to focus on districts where the Hariyo Ban II are intensively engaged in two landscapes, and come up with following:
 - a. CHAL- Tanahun, Kaski, Chitwan,
 - b. TAL- Bardiya, Banke, Kailali
4. The baseline values have to be developed for two major themes: Biodiversity Conservation and GESI. Tanahun, Chitwan, Kaski and Syangja (from CHAL) and Banke and Bardiya (from TAL) were the major districts where these sectors can be accessed both.

5. High altitude regions of Gorkha, Lamjung and Kaski are under the jurisdiction of NTNC. It was agreed that the NTNC staff collect data through questionnaire prepared by the study team.

The selection process, considering all above five criteria were discussed with consortium partners during inception report presentation (on 30th October 2017) and the districts were selected as given in Table 1.

Table 1: Selected districts for baseline survey

S.N	Landscape of Nepal	Districts
1	Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL)	Chitwan, Kaski, and Tanahun
2	Terai Arc Landscape (TAL)	Banke, Bardia

Method

Steps followed to select NRM groups; conduct focus group discussions (FGD), household (HH) survey and executive committee interviews; developing questionnaires, data quality control are mentioned in this section.

NRM groups selection

Consortium partners and study team agreed to conduct survey in 50 NRM groups. Household surveys, FGDs and executive committee interview were conducted in these NRM groups. Stratified random sampling technique was followed to select the NRM groups in district. The criteria to select 50 NRM groups were:

1. 243 NRM groups of 5 districts were divided into different strata according to the number of household in each NRM groups. The strata range (number of households in strata) were discussed and finalized during inception meeting.
 - a. Up to 84 HH-Small group,
 - b. 85-146 HH-Medium group, and
 - c. Greater than 146 HH-Large group
 - d. Groups with unspecified number of users (as per the information sheet provided by consortium partners) were kept separately.
2. Five NRM groups from each district were selected first: one each from small, medium and groups with unspecified number of users and two from large group. The dominance of districts with higher number of NRM groups was thus neutralized.
3. Remaining 25 groups were selected based on the number of groups in the district: higher number of groups were selected from districts with higher number of NRM groups. Again, NRM groups were selected as per the strata.
4. For fair representation every type of NRM groups (CFUGs, BZCFUGs, LHF, CAMC) were selected proportionately, considering the number of groups in each district.
5. The selection process was agreed between the study team and consortium partners. Table 2 gives the number of NRM groups in districts, whereas detail is given in Annex II- Sampled NRM Groups.

Table 2: Districts with number of NRM groups selected for survey.

Districts	Number of NRM groups	Purposive selection	Proportionate selection	Total number of NRM groups
Tanahun	104	5	11	16
Kaski	77	5	8	13
Chitwan	21	5	2	7
Banke	19	5	2	7
Bardiya	22	5	2	7
Total	243	25	25	50

Focus group discussion (FGD)

FGDs were conducted with the members of NRM groups and project beneficiaries. A total of 10 FGDs, two in each district, one with general members and another with women or disadvantaged groups were carried. The purpose of FGDs was to (i) locate areas which have incidents of human wildlife conflict (HWC), (ii) validate/ and triangulate the household data acquired, and (iii) generate information on GESI issues. FGDs were conducted in the following NRM groups of each districts:

- Chitwan (Kalikhola Deurai CFUG and Panchakanya CFUGs),
- Banke (Gokul CFUG and Raptipidit Tatha Gulari CFUG),
- Bardiya (Kailashi CFUG and Karmla BZCFUG),
- Kaski (Lumle CAMC and Samundre Dandapari CFUG),
- Tanahun (Raniban Bandipur CFUG and Bhaghar Inter Leasehold Forest).

Division of FGDs according to gender and ethnic group is shown in detail in Annex II- Sampled NRM Groups.

Household selection

The total number of household covered by the NRM groups of 15 districts are 51,759, out of which 1% of the households (n= 518, approximately 10±2 HH in one NRM group) were chosen for household survey. Random sampling technique was used for household survey. Gender and ethnicity were considered during the survey, along with the intensity of HWC incidents (i.e. households with high, medium and low effect of HWC). The household survey was meant to (i) generate socio-economic information, (ii) quantify the annual income and loss due to HWC, and (iii) perception of households towards conservation and GESI related indicator 1.3 and 2.2 .

Executive committee member selection

About 20% i.e. 50 out of 243 NRM groups were selected for executive committee interview. Five executive committee members from each groups: three women, one dalit and one janajati were interviewed, leading to 250 interviews, in addition to household survey. The respondents were mostly from male and female of marginalized and disadvantaged group with very few interviews with male and female of BCT groups. Care was taken not to conduct household and leadership interview with same respondent. The executive committee interview focused on the indicator: Proportion of women and marginalized groups in NRM leadership positions perceiving they have been able to perform their roles effectively. A total of 250 interviews were conducted for this purpose. The list of Executive members who participated in the interview is given in Annex IV- List of People Consulted for FGD and Executive Interview.

Developing questionnaires

The study team developed questionnaires for baseline study. Questionnaire were prepared for household survey, executive committee interview and focus group discussion. Further two sets of questions were prepared for FGD: one for general members and another for marginalized groups¹ and women. The questionnaires were discussed with consortium partners and was finalized. Quantitative data were collected from Kobo, an android application whereas qualitative data were recorded, transcribed and translated. Details of the questionnaire is given in Annex III- Questionnaire.

Selection of enumerators, training and orientation

10 enumerators (6 females, 4 male), 2 for each district were selected for data collection. Enumerators with bachelor's degree in any discipline, having experience in data collection and within age group of 20 to 40 years were selected for data collection.

A one-day orientation training for enumerators was organized on 10th December 2017. The focus of the orientation training was to familiarize the enumerators with the questionnaires. More specifically, the orientation was meant to (i) capacitate enumerators with Kobo application, and (ii) to develop common understanding on sampling methods: household survey, FGDs and executive committee interviews.

Data entry and data analysis

Enumerators uploaded the data on Kobo cloud and the study team downloaded as excel spreadsheet. The quantitative data were descriptively analyzed using Excel, SPSS and Stata 12.1. Cleaning of data was done manually by removing the outliers. The findings were disaggregated as per gender, ethnicity, age and location. Qualitative data transcribed and translated into English.

Data quality control

Data Quality was maintained throughout the collection to the analysis of the data. The following measures were taken for quality assurance:

- Data were collected through experienced enumerators.
- Orientation training for enumerators to develop common understanding
- Triangulation of data (household survey, FGDs).
- Privacy and confidentiality of the discussions were maintained and all possible measures were taken in order to avoid anybody's influence on the participant's response.

Limitations

Field survey was conducted just after the parliamentary election 2074. Some of the executive members were busy in the process so we have to interview males (instead of females) for executive committee interview.

¹ Marginalized communities: Dalit, Janajati, Muslim, Newar and other ethnic minorities

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Data were collected during November-December 2017. Cash income and economic loss were collected for a year, starting from 13th April 2016 to 13th April 2017 (2073/01/01 to 2073/12/31, start and end of Nepalese year).

Socio-Economic Information

Demography

Out of 518 respondents during household survey, 271 were female and 247 were male. Almost 47% (n=244) respondents are from group "ग", followed by 36.9% (n=191) from "ख". Age group and ethnicity were categorized as per the Hariyo Ban Phase II MEL plan. Majority (about 75%) of the respondents were from the age group of 35 & above, followed by the age group of 30-34 (10.2%). The number of respondents seems directly proportional to the age: higher the age, higher the number respondents (Figure 2) because high aged persons prefer to stay in village whereas persons of lower age generally stays out of village and country for work. The detail disintegration of gender, age and well being in relation to the district is given in Annex VI- Tables A.

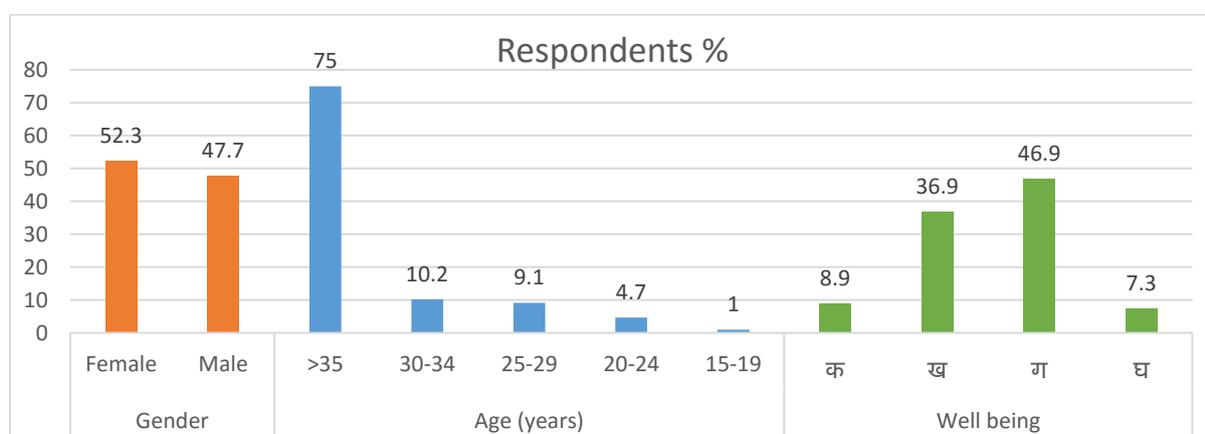


Figure 2: Graph showing gender (orange colored bar), age (blue colored bar) and wellbeing (green colored bar)

The number of respondents from different ethnic communities is given in Table 3. Almost 65% respondents are from ethnic groups, ethnic minorities and marginalized communities. A little less than half of the respondents were Janajati.

Table 3: Number of respondents according to the ethnicity

Ethnicity	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Kaski	Tanahun	Total	% Composition
BCT	27	18	5	90	42	182	35.14%
Dalit	9	8	10	30	13	70	13.51%
Janajati	32	45	55	10	109	251	48.46%
Muslim	3	0	1	0	0	4	0.77%
Newar	0	0	1	1	7	9	1.74%
Others	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.39%
Total	72	72	72	131	171	518	100.00%

Income

We asked about the annual income from various sources (eg: agriculture, livestock, service, business, forest products, daily wage etc). They were summed, average was taken, and annual household cash income were presented as per the district, ethnicity and wellbeing. 490 out of 518 respondents disclosed their annual cash income.

The average cash income per household was Nr 184,329 (USD 1,718/hh-year). Table 4 presents the average annual household income as per district, ethnicity and wellbeing. Highest annual income was recorded in Tanahun (USD 2,331.8) whereas lowest was recorded in Banke (USD 936.2). Likewise, in terms of ethnicity, Newars have highest annual income (USD 2,318.3), BCT have USD 1,835.1, Janajati have USD 1,633. Lowest annual income was recorded for Muslims (USD 1,152.5). Likewise, 'क' have highest annual income (USD 2,061.3) and 'घ' have lowest annual household income (USD 1,329.3) showing the positive relationship between the wellbeing status and annual household income.

Table 4: Average annual household income

District	n	Annual income		Ethnicity	n	Annual income		Well being	n	Annual income	
		Nr	USD			Nr	USD			Nr	USD
Tanhaun	152	250,207	2,331.8	Newar	8	248,750	2,318.3	क	46	221,178	2,061.3
Kaski	128	191,910	1,788.5	BCT	178	196,902	1,835.1	ख	190	213,582	1,990.5
Chitwan	72	146,625	1,366.5	Dalit	64	179,000	1,668.2	ग	224	157,534	1,468.2
Bardiya	71	147,014	1,370.1	Janajati	235	175,216	1,633.0	घ	30	142,633	1,329.3
Banke	67	100,454	936.2	Other	2	140,000	1,304.8				
Mean average^Ψ	490	184329	1,718	Muslim	3	123,667	1,152.5				

^Ψ Mean average differs from weighted average. For instance, the mean average for household income is USD 1,718/household/year. But when we take the average income of districts then it would be (USD 1,558.6) it is because of weighed average. As we have the comprehensive information on income and loss, we are presenting the mean average, not weighed average.

Project Indicators

The Baseline values of the indicators has been computed through the analysis of data obtained from HH survey, executive committee interview and focus group discussions.

Indicator BC 1.1.5	Baseline Value
Value of economic loss (in USD) due to incidents of human-wildlife conflict recorded by USG supported programs	88.69 USD/HH-Year

Out of the total surveyed households, 64.5% (n=334) reported that they suffered loss due to human-wildlife conflicts. The total loss i.e. mean average was 88.69 USD per household per year. The incidents of loss (frequency of loss) faced by respondents was high in Chitwan and Banke (86.1%) and lowest in Tanahun (33.9%). The average loss in terms of monetary value was highest in Bardiya (USD 184.1) whereas it was lowest in Tanahun (USD 42.9) (Table 5).

145 janajatis (57.7% of all janajati respondents) face the loss, followed by 135 BCTs (74.1% of all BCT respondents). Loss as per the wellbeing is again directly proportional: respondents that fall in group क

face high loss, whereas respondents of group घ face low loss. It is because respondents of group घ have less land (5.1 kattha in average).

Table 5: Quantifying the loss (n=334). n refer to number of respondents who face the loss, and percentage immediately after n refer to percentage loss suffered by that category (i.e district, ethnicity or wellbeing)

District	%	Loss		Ethnicity	Loss			Well being	Loss		
		Nr	USD		n (%)	Nr	USD		n (%)	Nr	USD
Banke	86.11	16,694	155.6	BCT	135 (74.1%)	8,336	77.7	क	30 (65.2%)	25,658	239.1
Bardiya	66.67	19,752	184.1	Dalit	44 (62.8%)	10,721	99.9	ख	134 (70.1%)	8,840	82.4
Chitwan	86.11	4,855	45.2	Janajati	145 (57.7%)	10,171	94.8	ग	160 (65.8%)	7,345	68.5
Kaski	79.39	6,036	56.2	Muslim	4 (100%)	15,160	141.3	घ	10 (26.3)	4,932	46.0
Tanahun	33.92	4,601	42.9	Newar	4 (44.4%)	5,250	48.9				
				Other	2 (100%)	12,600	117.4				

Among the respondents, 98.50% suffered agricultural loss whereas 13.47% suffered loss of livestock. The average loss of agricultural products and livestock was 61.6 USD/HH and 208.1 USD/HH respectively. The loss of livestock is higher than the agricultural products, since the selling price per unit of livestock was found to be higher than the agricultural products.

The crops that are likely to be damaged in TAL are paddy, wheat, mustard, maize; and in CHAL the most damaged crops are rice, maize, mustard, lentil, fruits and vegetables. The loss was incurred mostly in the rainy and harvesting (September- October) season. Likewise, the most likely depredated livestock in TAL are goat, cow and buffalo; and chicken, goat and cow in CHAL. The livestock loss was caused mostly in winter season.

From FGDs it was found that mostly tigers and leopards were responsible for livestock loss whereas elephants, deer, wild boar, monkeys and porcupine were responsible for agricultural loss.

Indicator BC 1.1.7	Baseline Value
Percentage of project supported households that perceive that relief amount is paid in a timely manner	9.09%

The indicator value has been calculated using following criteria:

- Respondents who have received relief amount in the past (11 out of 334 who face the loss)
- Number of respondents receiving relief amount in the past perceiving that the amount is paid timely (1 out of 11).

Among the respondents receiving the relief amount (n=11), only one perceive that the relief amount is paid in timely manner. One reported the loss of livestock whereas others replied the loss of agricultural products due to wildlife. Out of the total respondents who receive the relief amount, 81.82% reported the incidents of loss during the first week whereas 18.18% report the incidents within second week. In the focus group discussions, only few participants know about the procedure of filing application of loss, and they said that the process is cumbersome. 54.1% respondents reported that it took more than 3 months to receive the relief amount. Out of 7 females who received relief amount, 57.14% reported that it took more than 3 months, 14.29% reported it took 3 months and the remaining reported it took 2 months to receive the relief amount respectively. The disaggregation according to district and ethnicity is shown in Figure 3 and Annex VI- Tables C .

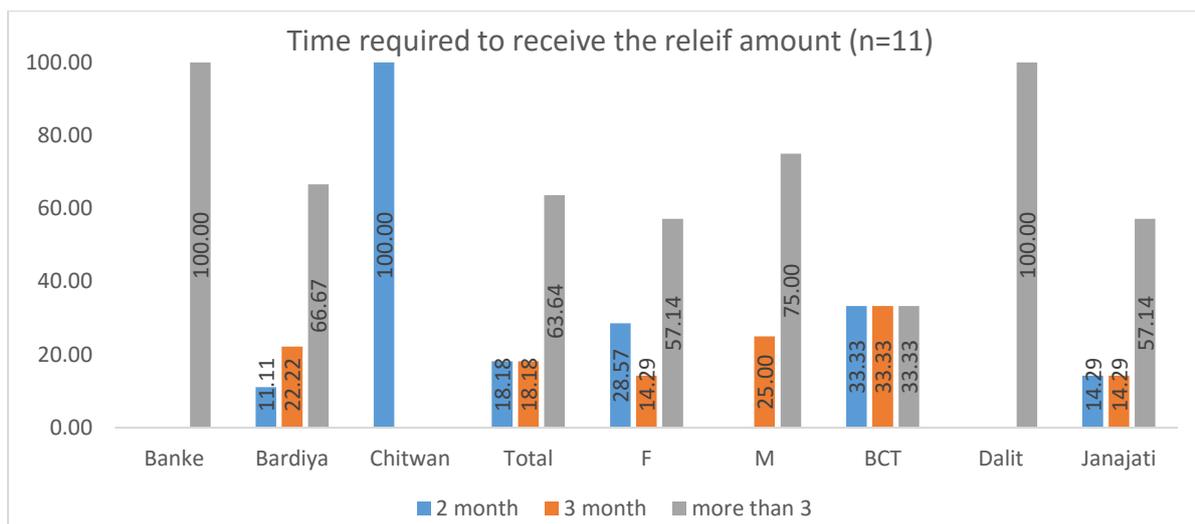


Figure 3: Time required to receive the relief amount (respondents who received relief amount)

Indicator BC 1.1.8	Baseline Value
Percentage of people perceiving that they receive benefits from conservation activities	50.58%

The indicator value is calculated using the positive response from the respondents perceiving that they receive the benefits due to their involvement in conservation activities.

Out of the 518 respondents, over half of them (n=262; 50.58%) perceive that they have received benefits from conservation activities (figure 4). 100% respondents of Banke perceive that they receive benefits from their involvement in conservation activities. It is followed by Tanahun (65%), Kaski (44%) and Chitwan (26%). Majority of respondents from Bardiya did not perceive that they get benefits from conservation activities. We have interviewed 72 households in Bardiya, out of which 61 households are engaged in conservation activities (e.g. plantation, water source conservation, forest fire control etc) but only 2 respondents perceive that they receive benefits from conservation activities. Five respondents were unaware on linkage between conservation activities and acquiring benefits. The probable reason might be the inadequate awareness amongst communities on linkage between conservation activities and benefits. Disaggregation of respondents, who perceive that they have received benefits from conservation activities, according to sex and ethnicity is shown in Figure 4.

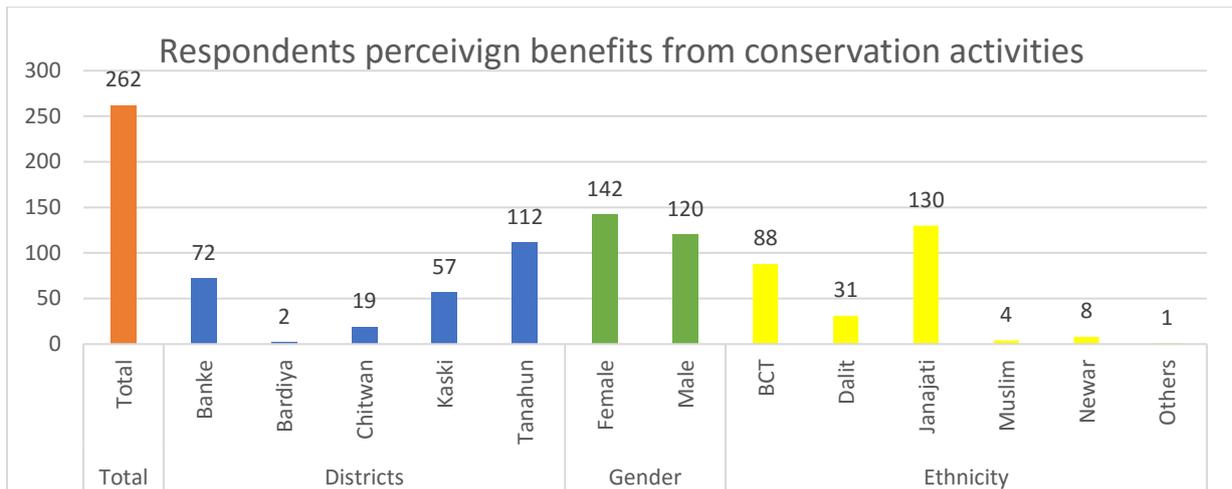


Figure 4: Proportion of respondents receiving benefits from conservation activities

Conservation Activities

Figure 5 displays the participation of respondents in eight different conservation categories. Among the 518 respondents, 91.5% (n=474) mentioned that they are involved in any of the conservation activities. Majority of respondents are involved in forest fire control (n=198), followed by forest silvicultural activities (eg. thinning, pruning, clearing etc.), plantation and so on. The total number of respondents involved in conservation activities is high in Figure 5 because one respondents are involved in more than one activity.

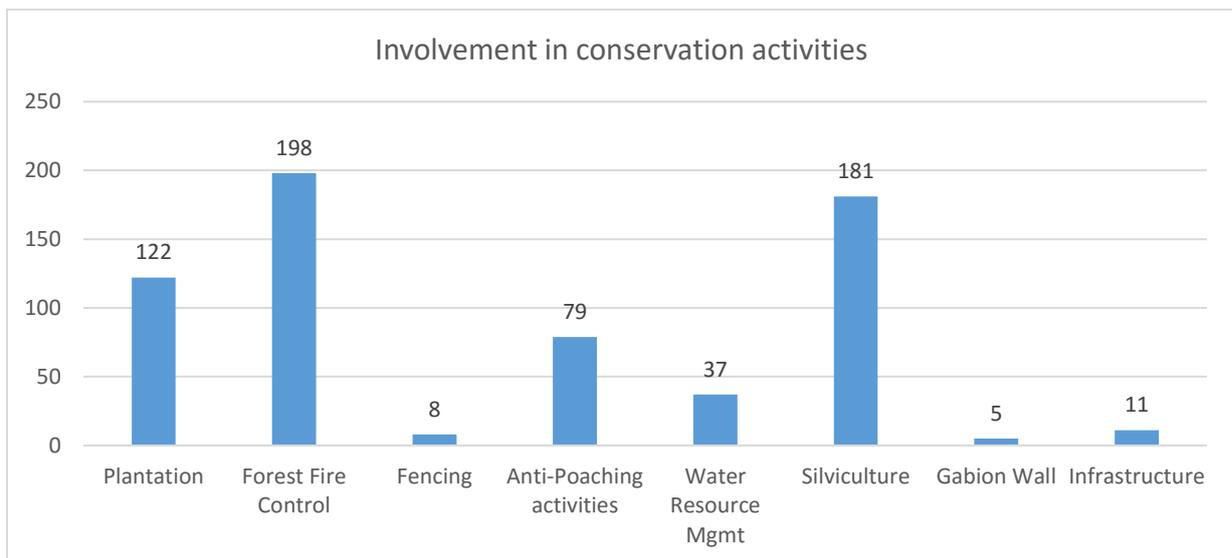


Figure 5: Percentage composition of respondents involved in different conservation activities

In terms of receiving benefits from forests, majority of the respondents reported that they obtain forest products such as grass, firewood and wood whereas few conveyed that water sources were enriched. Few participants also informed about the environmental services (eg fresh air, aesthetic value) but they were very few.

Indicator GESI 1.3	Baseline Value
Women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups perceiving that NRM members including men and decision makers exhibit gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior	78.96%

The criteria for calculating the indicator value is given below. Respondents giving positive responses in all four criteria are used to calculate the indicator value.

- NRM leaders showing friendly² behavior
- NRM leaders not using derogatory words
- NRM leaders responding to concerns fairly
- Able to express views openly in front of NRM leaders

Out of 271 female respondents 74.54% reported that NRM members including men and decision makers exhibit gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior. Among the respondents from Janajati community, about 86.45% feel that NRM members show gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior whereas the proportion was only 57.14% in Dalit community. Respondents of Tanahun feel that the situation has changed a lot, compared to past. Only half respondents from Kaski, however feel that they receive equitable behavior from NRM leaders (e.g. words such as Timi and Tapai instead of Ta as compared to past). Details of the respondents showing positive response has been shown in Figure 6. Among the respondents 94.21% reported that they could express their views openly in front of NRM members and 94.79% responded that the NRM members show friendly behavior. Details is shown in Annex VI- Tables F2 and Table F3.

More than one factor determines the high baseline value on perceiving gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior (i) most of the NRM groups we visited were homogenous communities resulting less chances of biasness e.g. in Kalikhola Deourali and Somori CFUGs of Chitwan and Kamaladevi CGUG and Jumdanda CFUG of Tanahun where all members are Janajati, and (ii) there is not much interaction among the general and executive members, thereby not feeling the biasness.

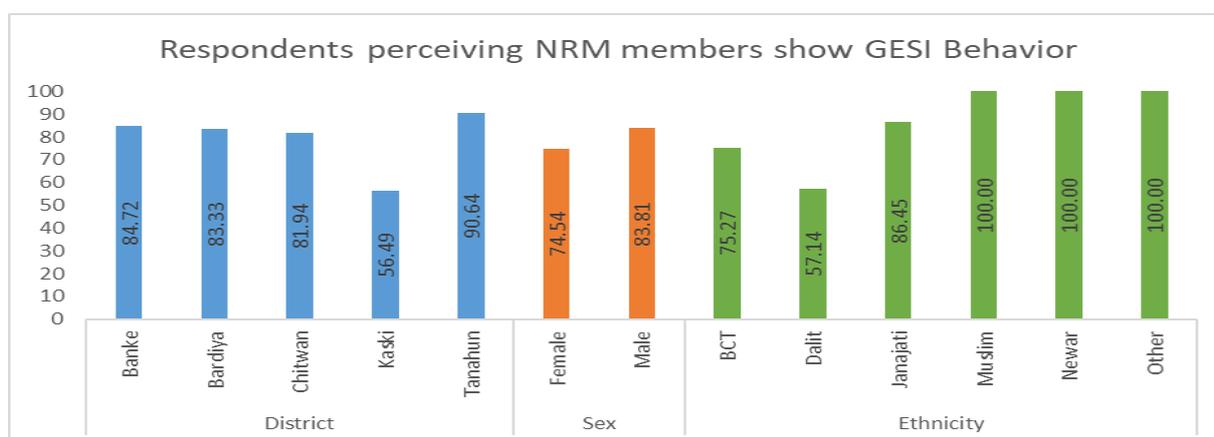


Figure 6: Proportion of respondents perceiving that NRM members show Gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior

As per the FGD conducted in three NRM groups (Kalikhola Deurali CFUG-Chitwan, Samundre Dandapari CFUG-Kaski and Kailashi BZCFUG-Bardiya) with the female members it was found that the

² Friendly: Showing interest in their wellbeing, helping in need, letting them speak and listening to their concerns; shows respectful behavior;

committee members from all the NRM groups show respectful behavior towards the female members. Also the members reported that the leaders have changed their behavior these days and had started asking about the well-being and the way on helping other members.

The behavior of NRM members has changed a lot as compared to past. Before it was difficult to go fetch water from public taps/wells and directly ask not to sit near or touch but these days the scenario has changed also we sit together in the meetings.”

- Shanta Kumari B.K., Bhaghar Inter lease hold Forest Group, Tanahun

Indicator GESI 2.2	Baseline Value
Proportion of women and men (members of NRM groups) who believe that the gender roles have been changed as a result of USG assistance	65.44%

The criteria used to calculate the indicator value is given below:

- Respondents perceiving that the gender roles have changed,
- Respondents performing new roles than the traditional ones³.

The respondents giving positive answer in both the criteria is used to calculate the indicator value. Among the respondents, 91.51% feel that the gender roles have changed than five years ago but only 7.6% reported that they have been practicing new roles⁴ other than the traditional ones, whereas only 65.4% performed both. Disaggregation of respondents who believed that gender roles have changed according to district, sex and ethnicity is shown in Figure 7. Among the total female respondents only 68.3% perceive that the gender roles have changed, whereas the quantity is only 62.3% among the male respondents.

FGDs with the general members from five NRM groups and women from three NRM groups revealed that a lot has changed among the gender roles. As per the participants of FGD in Kalikhola Deourali CFUG in Chitwan "Household chores such as cooking, washing dishes and clothes, fetching water and looking after children were done by women but the scenario in the present have changed. Men of the community are also involved in the household chores, whereas women are being engaged in different activities such as business, government jobs, teaching, office, animal husbandry and have started forming different Women's and Mother's group, attend different meetings and express their views, encouraging other women to ensure their rights".

³ Traditional Roles: For women -Household chores such as cooking food, washing cloths and dishes, looking after children, fetching water etc. For men – decision making, involved in economic activities such as going to office, earning money, working outside of house

⁴ New Roles: For women-involved in economic activities including going to offices, participating in user group meeting, decision making etc. For men- supporting their spouse in household chores including cooking, washing, looking after children etc.

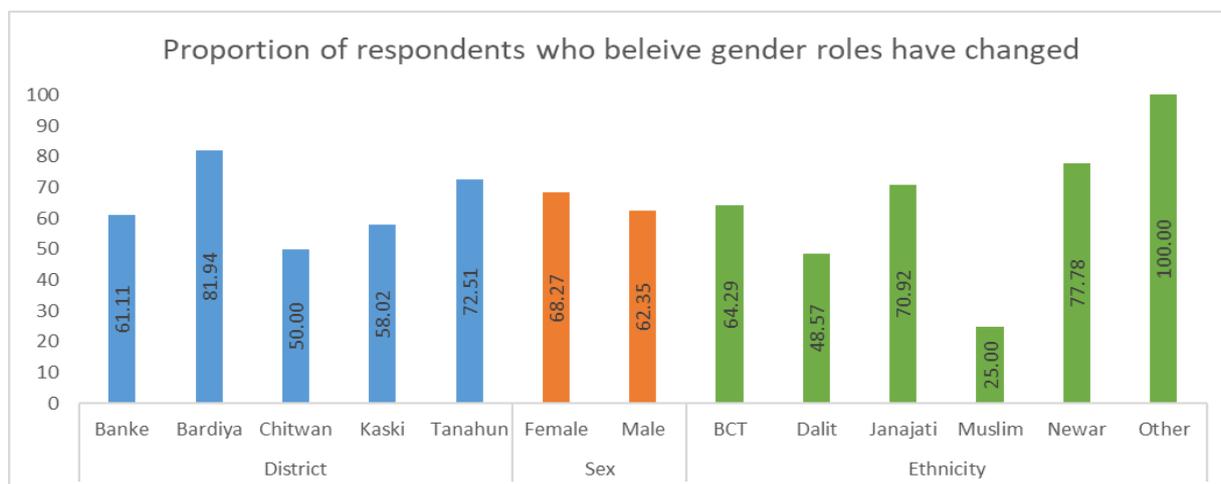


Figure 7: Proportion of respondents who believe that Gender roles have changed

Indicator GESI 2.3	Baseline Value
Proportion of women and marginalized groups in NRM leadership positions perceiving they have been able to perform their roles effectively	43%

250 interviews with executive committee members were the basis to calculate the baseline value for this indicator. Among the interviewee, male respondents from BCT community (n=50) were excluded, the population was 200 respondents. Following criteria were used while calculating the indicator value:

- Participants perceiving, they have not faced any difficulties while performing their roles
- Participants who have made important decisions in NRM groups

Among the respondents (women and marginalized/ethnic communities), only 44.4% (n=56) of women were performing their roles effectively and the percentage was even lower for male of ethnic groups and marginalized communities (40.5%, n=30). The roles, as perceived by the women/marginalized groups were monitoring fuelwood and fodder collection, participating in the meeting, awareness and engagement on forest conservation, sharing information etc. However, most women/marginalized groups feel that their roles are mainly to follow the instructions and decisions of chairman.

The proportion was highest in Kaski and lowest in Banke. Within the marginalized groups, people from Dalit communities and women from BCT were found to have performing their roles effectively. Disaggregation according to sex, district and ethnicity is shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

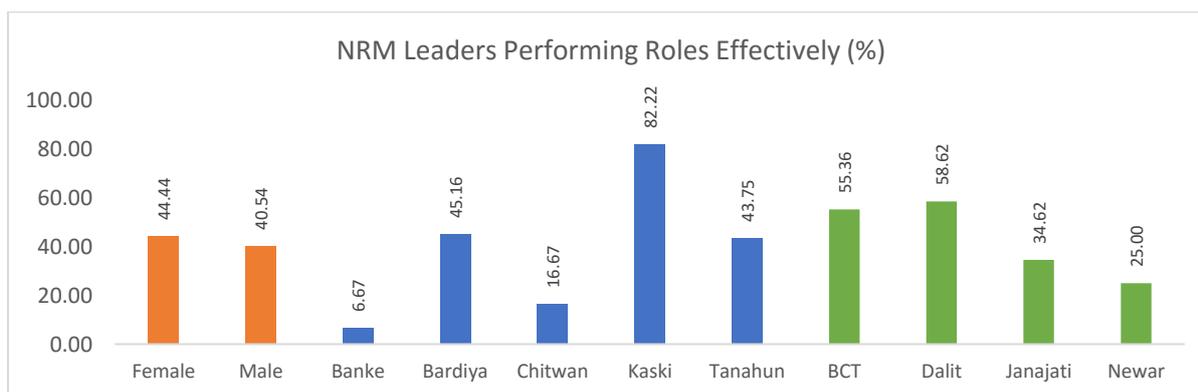


Figure 8: NRM leaders performing roles effectively

“They nominated me as a member, as each committee requires a Dalit and Janajati member. Due to which we do not know much about the works or be heard during meetings.”

-Lila Sunar, Sanimaya Gurung, Sanukanchi Gurung
Executive Member
Padampur CFUG, Chitwan & Pireghari CFUG, Tanahun

“It is difficult to work even being a Chairperson, people from higher caste/class do not listen to my suggestions and views and ignore them.”

-Yam Bahadur Bishwakarma
Chairperson
Aatmeko Aagan CFUG, Kaski

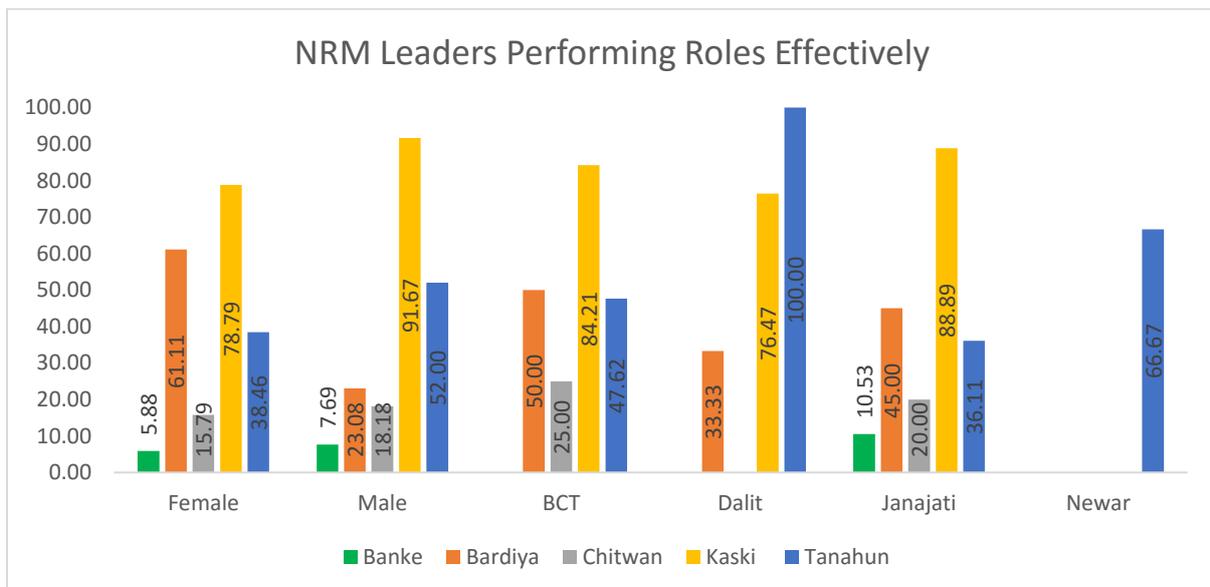


Figure 9: Disaggregation of sex and ethnicity in each district

Executive interviews revealed that in many NRM groups, women were appointed in executive roles to fulfill the quota. Not all the women and marginalized community people were provided the privilege of making decisions and act as the leaders. Also some of the executive members were newly appointed due to which neither they were aware of their roles and responsibilities, nor did they made any decisions. Likewise, women have to give time to the family, especially for those who have small kids, inhibiting to perform their roles ineffectively. As per secretaries of Raptipidit tatha Gulari CFUG, Banke and Padampur CFUG, Chitwan "I can't give time to the CFUG because of my household obligations as we have small kids".

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We established the baseline values for six indicators: three for biodiversity conservation and three for gender equality and social inclusion. Overall value of economic loss seems high because of livestock loss. High economic loss is faced in Bardiya and Banke which is understandable because of wild animals of Bardiya and Banke National Park. Wild animals use the corridors to visit the habitats and raid the crops on the way.

Other five indicators are perception based. Limited number of households receiving the relief amount and even less number of respondent's perception about the timely payment of relief amount shows the rooms of improvement: establishment of local units that quickly processes the official procedures, engage local governments, or adopt the integrated farming (promoting deterrent crops) along the corridors (as in Khata, Bardiya) and in the boundary of forest and settlements.

The effect of Hariyo Ban Phase I is seen in three GESI (1.3, 2.2, 2.3) and one biodiversity conservation indicator (BC 1.1.8). The baseline values are relatively high for four indicators. Changes in the perception of respondents compared to the past years is explicitly not known but we can assume that it is because of Hariyo Ban Phase I implementation, the political awareness on ethnic groups and increased access to communication.

Recommendation

- Economic loss due to human wildlife loss is high in Banke and Bardiya, presumably because of two National Parks. Promotion of wildlife deterrent crops, bio-fencing (using Agave etc.) and management and expansion of buffer zones is suggested.
- The cumbersome process to receive the relief amount can be simplified by broadening the network of field offices, linking the field office with local governments and capacitating the NRM groups.
- About half the respondents felt that they receive benefits from conservations. This can be further increased by implementing more conservation related activities (plantation, firefighting activities, water hole construction, maintaining water sources), engaging more users and other activities within the scope of program.
- Economic strengthening activities (income generation activities), for poor, ethnic minorities and marginalized communities could help uplift the living standard and bring the behavioral change.
- More GESI sensitization among different caste and ethnicity is needed to ensure active participation from women and people from marginalized communities. This would allow women and men from marginalized community in key position to make decisions effectively.
- Complaint handling mechanism (toll free number, email etc.) can be set up so that any NRM members can raise their issues anonymously. Hoarding boards can be setup to make people aware of such mechanisms.
- Capacity building for women and marginalized community on public speaking and decision making will increase their confidence level and help perform better.

ANNEX I- TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terms of Reference (TOR) for Baseline Study Hariyo Ban Program

I. Introduction

Funded by the USAID, Hariyo Ban Program II (Hariyo Ban) has been operational since 15 July 2016. The Program which is being implemented in two important landscapes of Nepal– Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). The Hariyo Ban Program is implemented by four core partners: WWF Nepal as prime recipient, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), and the Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN). It works on two core interwoven components – biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation – with livelihoods, Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI), and internal governance of NRM groups and their networks being important cross-cutting themes. In order to contribute to address and minimize all the associated biodiversity threats and climate vulnerabilities, Hariyo Ban Phase II will build on accomplishments and learnings of Hariyo Ban Phase I.

The main goal of the program is to increase ecological and community resilience in the GoN-identified biodiverse landscapes- Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) and the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL).

Hariyo Ban Program aims to achieve different results under the two objectives and cross cutting themes as stipulated in the Results Framework. These results will be monitored through a number of indicators as described in the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan. Baseline values are important for segregating contribution of the Program from other development interventions. For some indicators, the end line values from Phase I have been used as the baseline for Phase II. However, many indicators and the operating context require new baselines which will be collected internally as well as externally. Hence, this TOR has been prepared for a study to establish baselines for selected Hariyo Ban Program indicators, program context and operating environment through outsourcing.

Working area and stakeholders

Hariyo Ban II works at multiple levels, from site to landscape and national levels, using a strategic approach based on learning from phase one as well as on actions guided by the CHAL and TAL strategies. The Program will work in biological corridors and sub-river basins in TAL and CHAL, respectively, across 15 districts: Banke, Bardia, Dadheldhura, Dang, Kailali and Kanchanpur in TAL and Chitwan, Gorkha, Kaski, Lamjung, Manang, Mustang, Nawalparasi, Syangja and Tanahun in CHAL. The Program will focus interventions on specific working sites having common issues, threats and opportunities in the biological corridors in TAL while it will work in critical sub-watersheds in CHAL. The Program will pilot, leverage and scale up

interventions to achieve the desired results in specific protected areas (PAs), critical corridors, and sub-basins.

The major stakeholders for the Program include government institutions; natural resources management (NRM) groups, including Community Forestry User Groups (CFUG), Buffer Zone, Community Forestry User Groups (BZCFUG), Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUC), Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMC) and Leasehold Forest User Groups (LFUG); other Community Based Organizations (CBOs); civil society; academia, research institutions, private sector, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

II. Rationale for baseline study

The baseline study will set a benchmark against the mentioned indicators in order to later compare the changes brought about by the Hariyo Ban Program. The baseline study will be conducted by a team of consultants (hereafter referred to as the Consultant) through a participatory approach engaging relevant program staff. The baseline will provide a clear foundation for measuring changes by establishing both qualitative and quantitative base values of relevant indicators. The baseline values will be pertinent in revisiting the targets of the key indicators, and if necessary, modification of certain indicators, which the Program will plan to achieve during its tenure.

III. Objectives of the baseline study

The overall objectives of the baseline study is to establish baseline values for the selected indicators included in the MEL Plan and for program context and operating environment other relevant areas as stipulated in the ToR.

IV. Scope and Research Questions

The baseline study team will establish baseline values for the indicators mentioned below and also update on the critical issues and contexts about the aspects related to Hariyo Ban Program. The consultants should make efforts to find out the baseline value of the following indicators:

Biodiversity Conservation:

1. 1.1.5 Value of economic loss (in USD) due to incidents of human-wildlife conflict recorded by USG supported programs
2. Percentage of project supported households that perceive that relief amount is paid in a timely manner
3. 1.1.8 Percentage of people perceiving that they receive benefits from conservation activities

GESI:

4. GESI 1.3 Women and members of ethnic and marginalized groups perceiving that NRM members including men and decision makers exhibit gender equitable and socially inclusive behavior
5. GESI 2.2 Proportion of women and men (members of NRM groups) who believe that the gender roles have been changed as a result of USG assistance
6. GESI 2.3 Proportion of women and marginalized groups in NRM leadership positions perceiving they have been able to perform their roles effectively

V. Methodology

The consultants are expected to propose appropriate tools / methodology to determine the baselines. The methods to be used for the study may include but are not limited to:

- Interaction with Hariyo Ban team at the Center and landscape
- Consultation with district, landscape and central level stakeholders including conservation and development experts
- Focus group discussion (FGD) with Hariyo Ban beneficiaries (project supported HHs), particularly to capture the interests and aspirations of women, youth, marginalized groups and ethnic minorities in relation to program goals and objectives
- Key informant interviews
- Household survey (using standard sampling methods)
- Site visits and observation

The Consultant will first present the findings and analysis to Hariyo Ban core team and consortium partners. Based on the inputs from this interaction, the draft baseline study report will be submitted in two hard copies and an electronic copy in CD for review to WWF Nepal on the agreed date. Relevant persons from Hariyo Ban Program will review it and provide comments/suggestions to the consultant team. The Consultant will incorporate the comments/suggestions and submit the final version of the report electronically as well as in three hard copies.

VI. Specific tasks

Specific tasks of the team include:

- a) **Inception presentation:** The consultants will prepare inception report highlighting the sample design, methodologies, study execution plan etc. and make a presentation to the Hariyo Ban core team and consortium partners.
- b) **Develop appropriate data collection instruments such as questionnaire, checklists, and interview guidelines for focus group discussions in consultation with Hariyo Ban team.**
- c) **Field testing of questionnaires**

d) **Data collection:** The data to be collected depends on the availability from secondary sources at project and national level. While it will be necessary to validate the existing data available, data will also have to be collected from the primary sources. Therefore, the data need can be determined after analyzing the data available from the secondary sources.

e) **Data entry, analysis**

f) **Sharing of baseline findings** to Hariyo Ban team, technical experts of core partners and relevant stakeholders, incorporate inputs from the sharing

g) **Draft report writing:** The baseline report should clearly show the base value against each indicator to be measured with sufficient supporting evidence and analysis; sharing of draft report with HB core team for inputs

h) **Final report preparation**

VII. Team composition and responsibilities

The Consultant will provide a team of specialists to undertake this consultancy, including a team leader and members with various specializations. The Consultant must ensure that the cross cutting issues of gender and social inclusion, livelihoods and internal governance are well considered and analyzed during the study.

The Consultant's team will have the following competencies:

- i. Proven experience, skill and knowledge in baseline study, with particular reference to biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, gender and social inclusion (GESI), livelihoods, natural resource governance
- ii. Monitoring and evaluation skills, and preferably familiarity with USAID monitoring
- iii. Research and documentation skills including good English writing ability
- iv. Ability to handle SPSS and other relevant software for data processing, and to produce reports
- v. Sensitivity towards ethnicity, religion, gender, culture and respect for diversity
- vi. Knowledge of social inclusion
- vii. Sound knowledge of Nepal, its biodiversity and people, and availability of information

VIII. Technical deliverables

The following deliverables are required:

- Inception report with baseline study plan
- Baseline values for the above mentioned indicators
- Meeting minutes, list of people consulted
- Field survey questionnaires
- Draft baseline study report for comments
- Final baseline report (digital and hard copy) in English

- Maps, photographs, negatives and other relevant documents procured under this contract, with source references
- Data created during this study in Exel/SPSS

IX. Structure of the baseline report

The structure of the baseline report will be as follows:

- Name of project
- Names and contact information of the external consultant(s)
- Executive summary;
- Methodology use
- Principal findings from analysis of collected data and information including list of key indicators from the PITT and their baseline values
- Lessons learned and other critical observations (useful to the Hariyo Ban Team and other key stakeholders)
- Conclusions and recommendations
- Annexes, at minimum, should include
- Study methodology, including key research questions or hypotheses, sampling strategies, and data analysis procedures
- Data gathering instruments (observation guides, surveys, FGD guides, etc.)
- List of people consulted

X. Timeframe and duration of the survey

The duration of the consultancy is 7 weeks. The tentative schedule is as follows:

Activities	Week						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baseline study planning and design							
Develop tools and finalization, including presentation of study plan to Hariyo Ban team and other relevant stakeholders							
Sampling, enumerators training and field work							
Data processing, analysis							
Presentation of key findings to Hariyo Ban Team and other relevant stakeholder							
Draft report preparation and submission							
Final report writing and dissemination							

XI. Preparation and logistic support

Staff of Hariyo Ban Program; WWF, CARE, NTNC and FECOFUN will provide relevant information to the consultant to expedite the baseline study process and provide support in arranging meetings and field. The Consultant is responsible for arranging transportation, food, accommodation and other secretarial support for the team.

XII. Supervision, coordination and communication

The Consultant will report to Rajendra Lamichhane, Hariyo Ban M&E Specialist, who will supervise the consultancy, who will liaise and ensure the inputs and involvement of relevant Hariyo Ban Program staff and consortium partners as needed.

The M&E Unit of Hariyo Ban, Component Coordinators, Landscape Coordinator; Team Leaders, GESI Coordinator, Deputy Chief of Party and Chief of Party will be involved in the baseline study process as required. The type of engagement will range from strategic support to active involvement in the whole process. Field teams in CHAL and TAL will also be engaged at various points in the process.

XIII. Reference materials

The consultant can review the following documents:

1. Hariyo Ban II Program document
2. Hariyo Ban Phase I Final report
3. MEL Plan, Hariyo Ban Program
4. Midterm Evaluation of Hariyo Ban Program first phase
5. GoN, TAL Strategy
6. GoN, CHAL Strategy

XIV. Proposal submission details

Separate technical and financial proposals need to be submitted via email, clearly mentioning Proposal for the Baseline Study (in Subject) at the following address by 25 August 2017.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

Hariyo Ban Program

WWF Nepal

Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal

rajendra.lamichhane@wwfnepal.org, radhika.kc@wwfnepal.org

ANNEX II- SAMPLED NRM GROUPS

*Yellow band- Small group; blue band- medium group; green band- large group; and brown band-unknown groups

ANNEX III- QUESTIONNAIRE

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban Program II

Household Survey

सर्वेक्षणको सामान्य जानकारी **General background**

सर्वेक्षकको नाम Name of the Enumerator	
सर्वेक्षणको मिति Date of Survey	

सर्वेक्षकको जानकारी

नाम Name	
सम्पर्क नम्बर Contact no	
उमेर Age	
लिङ्ग Sex	
जाति Ethnicity	
घरेलू आईडी नम्बर Household ID number	
जिल्ला District	
नगरपालिका Rural Municipality/ Municipality	
वडा नं Ward no	
NRM समुहको नाम Name of NRM group	
NRM समुहमा स्थिति Position in NRM group	
सम्पन्नता स्तर Well-being ranking (as per NRM group)	क ख ग घ

Biodiversity Conservation Perspective

1. बैशाखबाट चैत्र (कुल अनुमानित मूल्य) सम्म कुल वार्षिक नगद आय। Total annual cash income from Baisakh to Chaitra (an approximate value).			
S.N	Sources of income	Annual income (an approx. value) in Nrs	
1	Forest products -वन पैदावार		
2	Service (govt., non-govt., teaching) -सेवा सरकार), गैर सरकारी, शिक्षण(
3	Wage labor -मजदुर श्रम		
4	Business -व्यापार/ व्यवसाय		
5	Agriculture -कृषि		
6	Livestock -पशुपालन		
7	Others: अन्य		
	Total		
2. तपाईंको आफ्नो जग्गा जमिन कति छ? (रोपनि, कठ्ठा, बिगा) How much land do you own? (ropani, kattha, bigha)			
3. प्रमुख कृषि फसल, उत्पादन र हानि। Major agricultural crops, production and loss.			
Agriculture crop -कृषि फसल	Annual production (kg) -वर्षाभन्दा उत्पादन (किलोग्राम)	Per unit price (Nrs/kg) -एक किलोग्रामको मूल्य (रुपैयाँ/किलोग्राम)	Quantity depredated (kg/year) -वर्षाभन्दा हानि (किलोग्राम/वर्षा)
4. प्रमुख पशुधन, उत्पादन र हानि। Major livestock, production and loss.			
Livestock- पशुधन	Number- संख्या	Selling price- बिक्रि मूल्य	Loss due to HWC -मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द बाट प्रभावित

5. वन्यजन्तुको कारण कुनै सम्पत्ति क्षति (तपाईंको परिवार भित्र) भएको छ? Are there any property loss (within your household) due to wildlife?			
a. Yes	b. No (If selected skip to 8)	c. Don't Know	
6. यदि छ भने तिनीहरू केके हुन्? If yes what are they?			
7. के हामी क्षतिको मुल्याङ्कन गर्न सक्छौं? Can we quantify the loss?			
8. Do you know about the relief amount? के तपाईंलाई राहत रकमको बारेमा थाहा छ?			
a. Yes	b. No	c. Don't Know	
9. Who pays the relief amount? राहत रकम कसले भुक्तानी गर्दछ?			
10. Have you received any relief amount for your losses? के तपाईंले बेहोरेको क्षतिको बापत राहत रकम पाउनु भएको छ?			
a. Yes	b. No (If selected skip to 13)	c. Don't Know	
11. When do you report (to concerned authority) after the loss? क्षतिपछि तपाईंले (अधिकारीलाई) कहिले रिपोर्ट गर्नुहुन्छ?			
a. Within first week पहिलो हप्ता भित्र	b. Within second week दोस्रो हप्ता भित्र	c. Within third week तेस्रो हप्ता भित्र	d. After a month एक महिनापछि
12. How much did you receive last year? तपाईंले अघिल्लो वर्ष कति राहत रकम पाउनुभयो?			

13. How long does it take to receive the relief amount? राहत रकम प्राप्त गर्न कति लामो समय लाग्छ?			
a. 1 month १ महिना	b. 2 month २ महिना	c. 3 month ३ महिना	d. More than three months तीन महिना भन्दा बढी
14. Do you perceive that you receive relief amount timely? तपाईंको विचारमा के तपाईंले राहतको रकम समयमा पाउनुभएको छ?			
a. Yes	b. No	c. Don't Know	
15. Has there been any loss in human life in your family due to HWC? के तपाईंको परिवारमा अहिलेसम्म मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द बाट कसैको ज्यान गुमेको छ?			
a. Yes	b. No	c. Don't Know	
16. If yes, have you received any compensation from the Government? यदि छ भने, के तपाईंले सरकारबाट कुनै क्षतिपूर्ति पाउनु भयो?			
a. Yes पाएँ	b. No पाएको छैन (If selected skip to 18)	c. Don't Know थाह भएन	
17. Do you perceive that you receive compensation timely? के तपाईंको विचारमा क्षतिपूर्ति समयमा पाउनुभएको छ?			
a. Yes पाएँ	b. No पाएको छैन	c. Don't Know थाह भएन	
18. Can we list any of the conservation activities (eg. plantation, forest fire control, CBAPUs, conservation of water source etc.) carried out in your group? तपाईंको NRM समुहमा हुनेगरेका संरक्षण गतिविधिहरू के के- वनजंगल डढेलो, जस्तै वृक्षारोपण)बताउनुहोस्। ?हुन्नियन्त्रण, जल स्रोत संरक्षण आदि(a.	b.	c.
	d.	e.	
19. Are you engaged in any of these activities? के तपाईं यि मध्ये कुनै गतिविधिहरूमा संलग्न हुनुहुन्छ?			
a. Yes	b. No	c. Don't Know	
20. Do you believe that you are receiving these benefits due to your engagement in those conservation activities? तपाईंको विचारमा के तपाईंले पाउनु भएका लाभहरू संरक्षण क्रियाकलापमा संलग्नताका कारणले हो?			
a. Yes	b. No (If selected skip to GESI 1)	c. Don't Know	

<p>21. What benefits have you received from conservation works? Please list the benefits you have received including 'not received any' if so.</p> <p>संरक्षण क्रियाकलापमा संलग्नताका कारण तपाईंले पाउनुभएका लाभहरु के-के हुन्?</p>	<p>a. b. c. d. e.</p>
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GESI

<p>1. Do the NRM members show friendly behavior towards you? के NRM सदस्यहरुले तपाईंलाई आत्मिय व्यवहार देखाउछन्?</p>	
a. Yes	b. No
<p>2. Do the NRM members use derogatory words while talking to you? के तपाईं सँग कुरागर्दा NRM का सदस्यहरुले कुनै अपमानजनक शब्दको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ?</p>	
a. Yes	b. No
<p>3. Do you feel that the NRM leaders respond to your concerns fairly? तपाईंको विचारमा के NRM पदाधिकारिहरुले तपाईंको चासो र चिन्ताका विषयहरुलाई उचित तरिकाले सम्बोधन गर्नुहुन्छ?</p>	
a. Yes	b. No
<p>4. Can you express your views openly in front of the NRM leaders? के तपाईं NRM पदाधिकारिहरुको अगाडि खुल्ला रूपमा आफ्नो विचार व्यक्त गर्न सक्नुहुन्छ?</p>	
a. Yes	b. No
<p>5. Do you feel that gender roles have been changed than five years ago? तपाईंलाई लाग्छ कि लैङ्गिक भूमिकाहरु पाँच वर्ष अगाडिको भन्दा परिवर्तन भएको छ? के तपाईं सँग कुरागर्दा NRM का सदस्यहरुले कुनै अपमानजनक शब्दको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ?</p>	
a. Yes	b. No
<p>6. Do you feel that you have been performing new roles other than traditional ones recently? तपाईंको विचारमा के तपाईंले आजकाल परम्परागत काम भन्दा नयाँ काम गर्न थाल्नुभएको छ?</p>	
a. Yes	b. No

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban Program II

General Group of People

Informed Consent

Hello. My name is _____, (the other member of the team will also introduce him/herself) and I am working for WWF Nepal. We are conducting a survey and would appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences as NRM group members. You have been asked to participate in this study because your personal views and exercise as community member is important to us. The discussion usually takes around 45 minutes to complete. Whatever Information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

Participation in this meeting is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. You can stop the discussion at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this discussion since your views are important.

1. What is the conventional annual cropping cycle of this area (from Baisakh to Chaitra)?
यस क्षेत्रको परम्परागत वार्षिक वाली चक्र के-के हो) वैशाख देखि चैत्र सम्म(रु)
2. What is the estimated annual productivity (kg/ropani or appropriate) and unit selling price of these crops in this group? यस क्षेत्रमा यी फसलहरूको अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादकत्व किलोग्राम) /रोपनी वा उपयुक्त र इकाई (बिक्रि मूल्य के होरु)
3. What are the most common livestock and unit selling price of livestock of this area?
यस क्षेत्रमा पाउने घरपालुवा जनावरहरू केके हुन् र तिन् का ब-िक्री मूल्य कति छ?
4. What are the most common animals that are likely to damage the crop/livestock?
कुन जनावरहरूले प्राय बालि पशुहरूलाई/क्षति पुराउने गरेका छन्?
5. What are the most damaged crops/livestock and on which seasons? सबै भन्दा बढी क्षति पुर्याइएका फसलपशुहरू कुन हुन् र कुन मौसमा बढि क्षति हु/न्छ?
6. Can we estimate the number of households affected by HWC within your group? Which hamlet is mostly affected? तपाईंहरूको समूह भित्र मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द बाट प्रभावित भएका परिवारहरूको संख्या कति छ? कुन गाउँमा धेरै असर पारेको छरु
7. Can we estimate the loss of livestock (such as number of cow/buffalo/goat etc killed or severely injured) in this area? के यस क्षेत्रमा पशुधनको क्षतिको) जस्तै गाई / भैंसी / बाखरा आदि मारेको वा गम्भीर घाइते (अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छरु)
8. Can we estimate the loss of crops (such as xx kg or product of xx ropani/kattha) in this area? के यस क्षेत्रको कृषिमा भयको क्षतिको जस्तै) xx किलोग्राम वा xx रोपनी अनुमान (कट्टा को उत्पादन / गर्न सकिन्छरु)
9. Are there any property loss in you group? If yes, what and where does the loss happen?
के तपाईंको NRMमूहमा कुनै सम्पतिको हानि भयको छरु यदि छ भने, के हो र कतिको क्षति भएको छरु
10. Has there been any human casualties? If yes then how frequent does the incidence of human casualties occur? के यो NRMमूहमा वन्यजन्तुका कारण मानविय क्षति भएको छ ,यदि छ भने ?
?कतिपटक भएको छ
11. Do victims in your group receive the relief/compensation amount in case of any loss (crops, livestock, property, wildlife)?

तपाईंको **NMA**मूहमा पीडितहरूले कुनै हानि फसल), पशुधन, सम्पत्ति क्षतिपूर्ति रकम प्राप्त / को अवस्थामा राहत (गर्नु भएको छरुं

12. If yes, how long it takes to receive the relief amount? Is the process of getting relief easy or time consuming?

यदि प्राप्त छ भने ,राहत रकम प्राप्त गर्न कति समय लागेको थियोरुं के राहत प्राप्त गर्न सजिलो छरुं

13. What kind of household chores do you do now? Is it any different than 5 years ago?

तपाईं अहिले कस्तो प्रकारको घरायसि काम गर्नुहुन्छरुं के यो ५ वर्ष पहिले भन्दा फरक छरुं

14. Do you feel that you have been performing new roles other than traditional ones recently?

तपाईंको विचारमा के तपाईंले आजकाल परम्परागत काम बच्चा ,पानी लिन जाने ,भाडा माइने ,खाना पकाउने)

(अफिस जाने अन्य ,खेतमा काम गर्ने ,हेर्ने भन्दा नयाँ काम गर्न थाल्नुभएको छ?

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban Program II

Informed Consent

Hello. My name is _____, (the other member of the team will also introduce him/herself) and I am working for WWF Nepal. We are conducting a survey and would appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences as NRM group members. You have been asked to participate in this study because your personal views and exercise as community member is important to us. The discussion usually takes around 45 minutes to complete. Whatever Information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

Participation in this meeting is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. You can stop the discussion at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this discussion since your views are important.

General Women

1. What is the conventional annual cropping cycle of this area (from Baisakh to Chaitra)?
यस क्षेत्रको परम्परागत वार्षिक वाली चक्र के-के हो (वैशाख देखि चैत्र सम्म)रुं
2. What is the estimated annual productivity (kg/ropani or appropriate) and unit selling price of these crops in this group? यस क्षेत्रमा यी फसलहरूको अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादकत्व (किलोग्राम /रोपनी वा उपयुक्त) र इकाई बिक्री मूल्य के होरुं
3. What are the most common livestock and unit selling price of livestock of this area?
यस क्षेत्रमा पाउने घरपालुवा जनावरहरू के-के हुन् र तिन् का बिक्री मूल्य कति छ?
4. What are the most common animals that are likely to damage the crop/livestock?
कुन जनावरहरूले प्राय बालि/पशुहरूलाई क्षति पुराउने गरेका छन्?
5. What are the most damaged crops/livestock and on which seasons? सबै भन्दा बढी क्षति पुर्याएका फसल/पशुहरू कुन हुन् र कुन मौसमा बढि क्षति हुन्छ?
6. Can we estimate the number of households affected by HWC within your group? Which hamlet is mostly affected? तपाईंहरूको समूह भित्र मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द बाट प्रभावित भएका परिवारहरूको संख्या कति छ? कुन गाउँमा धेरै असर पारेको छरुं
7. Can we estimate the loss of livestock (such as number of cow/buffalo/goat etc killed or severely injured) in this area?
के यस क्षेत्रमा पशुधनको क्षतिको (जस्तै गाई / भैंसी / बाखरा आदि मारेको वा गम्भीर घाइते) अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छरुं
8. Can we estimate the loss of crops (such as xx kg or product of xx ropani/kattha) in this area?
के यस क्षेत्रको कृषिमा भयको क्षतिको (जस्तै xx किलोग्राम वा xx रोपनी / कट्ठा को उत्पादन) अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छरुं
9. Are there any property loss in you group? If yes, what and where does the loss happen?
के तपाईंको NRM समूहमा कुनै सम्पत्तिको हानि भयको छरुं यदि छ भने, के हो र कतिको क्षति भएको छरुं

10. Has there been any human casualties? If yes then how frequent does the incidence of human casualties occur? के यो **NRM** समूहमा वन्यजन्तुका कारण मानविय क्षति भएको छ? यदि छ भने, कतिपटक भएको छ?
11. Do victims in your group receive the relief/compensation amount in case of any loss (crops, livestock, property, wildlife)? तपाईंको **NRM** समूहमा पीडितहरूले कुनै हानि (फसल, पशुधन, सम्पत्ति) को अवस्थामा राहत / क्षतिपूर्ति रकम प्राप्त गर्नु भएको छ?
12. If yes, how long it takes to receive the relief amount? Is the process of getting relief easy or time consuming? यदि प्राप्त छ भने, राहत रकम प्राप्त गर्न कति समय लागेको थियो? के राहत प्राप्त गर्न सजिलो छ?
13. How friendly are NRM members while talking with you? **NRM** का सदस्यहरू तपाईं सँग कतिको आत्मियताका साथ कुरा हुनुहुन्छ?
14. Have you felt any changes in the behavior of NRM members? If yes, explain. के तपाईंले **NRM** सदस्यहरूको व्यवहारमा कुनै परिवर्तन महसुस गर्नुभएको छ? यदि छ भने, व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
15. How respectful are the NRM leaders with you? Do they use any derogatory words while talking to you? **NRM** का पदाधिकारिहरूले तपाईंलाई कतिको आदर गर्नुहुन्छ? के तपाईं सँग बोल्दा कुनै अपमानजनक शब्दको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ?
16. Do you feel that NRM leaders respond to your concerns fairly? If yes, give some examples.
तपाईंको विचारमा के **NRM** का पदाधिकारिहरूले तपाईंको चासो र चिन्ताका विषयहरूलाई उचित तरिकाले सम्बोधन गर्नुहुन्छ? यदि हुन्छ भने, केहि उदाहरण दिनुहोस्।
17. Can you express your views openly in front the NRM leaders, If not why? के तपाईं **NRM** का पदाधिकारिहरूको अगाडि खुल्ला रूपमा आफ्नो विचार व्यक्त गर्न सक्नुहुन्छ? यदि सक्नुहुन्न भने किन?
18. What kind of household chores do you do now? Is it any different than 5 years ago?
तपाईं अहिले कस्तो प्रकारको घरायसि काम गर्नुहुन्छ? के यो ५ वर्ष पहिले कुनै फरक थियो?
19. Do you feel that you have been performing new roles other than traditional ones recently?
तपाईंको विचारमा के तपाईंले आजकाल परम्परागत काम (खाना पकाउने, भाडा माइने, पानी लिन जाने, बच्चा हेर्ने तथा अन्य) भन्दा नयाँ काम गर्न थाल्नुभएको छ?

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban Program II

Men and Women of marginalized group

Informed Consent

Hello. My name is _____, (the other member of the team will also introduce him/herself) and I am working for WWF Nepal. We are conducting a survey and would appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences as NRM group members. You have been asked to participate in this study because your personal views and exercise as community member is important to us. The discussion usually takes around 45 minutes to complete. Whatever Information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

Participation in this meeting is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. You can stop the discussion at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this discussion since your views are important.

1. What is the conventional annual cropping cycle of this area (from Baisakh to Chaitra)? यस क्षेत्रको परम्परागत वार्षिक वाली चक्र के-के हो) वैशाख देखि चैत्र सम्म(रु)
2. What is the estimated annual productivity (kg/ropani or appropriate) and unit selling price of these crops in this group? यस क्षेत्रमा यी फसलहरूको अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादकत्व किलोग्राम) /रोपनी वा उपयुक्त र इकाई (बिक्रि मूल्य के होरु)
3. What are the most common livestock and unit selling price of livestock of this area? यस क्षेत्रमा पाउने घरपालुवा जनावरहरू केके हुन् र तिन् का बिक्री मूल्य कति छ?
4. What are the most common animals that are likely to damage the crop/livestock? कुन जनावरहरूले प्राय बालि पशुहरूलाई/क्षति पुराउने गरेका छन्?
5. What are the most damaged crops/livestock and on which seasons? सबै भन्दा बढी क्षति पुर्याएका फसल पशुहरू कुन हुन्/र कुन मौसमा बढि क्षति हुन्छ?
6. Can we estimate the number of households affected by HWC within your group? Which hamlet is mostly affected? तपाईंहरूको समूह भित्र मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द बाट प्रभावित भएका परिवारहरूको संख्या कति छ? कुन गाउँमा धेरै असर पारेको छरु
7. Can we estimate the loss of livestock (such as number of cow/buffalo/goat etc killed or severely injured) in this area? के यस क्षेत्रमा पशुधनको क्षतिको जस्तै गाई / भैंसी / बाखरा आदि मारेको वा गम्भीर घाइते (अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छरु)
8. Can we estimate the loss of crops (such as xx kg or product of xx ropani/kattha) in this area? के यस क्षेत्रको कृषिमा भयको क्षतिको जस्तै) **xx** किलोग्राम वा **xx** रोपनी अनुमान (कट्टा को उत्पादन / गर्न सकिन्छरु)
9. Are there any property loss in you group? If yes, what and where does the loss happen? के तपाईंको **NRM**समूहमा कुनै सम्पत्तिको हानि भयको छरु यदि छ भने, के हो र कतिको क्षति भएको छरु
10. Has there been any human casualties? If yes then how frequent does the incidence of human casualties occur? के यो **NRM**समूहमा वन्यजन्तुका कारण मानविय क्षति भएको छ ,यदि छ भने ? कतिपटक भएको छ
11. Do victims in your group receive the relief/compensation amount in case of any loss (crops, livestock, property, wildlife)? तपाईंको **NRM**समूहमा पीडितहरूले कुनै हानि (फसल), पशुधन, सम्पत्तिको अवस्थामा र (ाहत क्षतिपूर्ति रकम प्राप्त गर्नु / भएको छरु

12. If yes, how long it takes to receive the relief amount? Is the process of getting relief easy or time consuming? यदि प्राप्त छ भने, राहत रकम प्राप्त गर्न कति समय लागेको थियो? के राहत प्राप्त गर्न सजिलो छ?
13. How friendly are NRM members while talking with you?
NRM सदस्यहरू तपाईं सँग कतिको आत्मियताका साथ कुरा गर्नुहुन्छ?
14. Have you felt any changes in the behavior of NRM members? If yes, explain.
के तपाईंले NRM सदस्यहरूको व्यवहारमा कुनै परिवर्तन महसुस गर्नुभयो छ? यदि छ भने, व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
15. How respectful are the NRM leaders with you? Do they use any derogatory words while talking to you?
पदाधिकारीहरूले तपाईंसँग आदरभाव देखाउनुहुन्छ अथवा बेल्दा कुनै अपमानजनक शब्दको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ?
16. Do you feel that NRM leaders respond to your concerns fairly? If yes, give some examples.
तपाईंको विचारमा के NRMका पदाधिकारिले तपाईंको चासो र चिन्ताका विषयहरूलाई उचित तरिकाले सम्बोधन गर्नुहुन्छ? यदि हुन्छ भने, केहि उदाहरण दिनुहोस्।
17. Can you express your views openly in front of the NRM leaders? If not, why?
के तपाईं NRMका पदाधिकारिहरूको अगाडि खुल्ला रूपमा आफ्नो विचार व्यक्त गर्न सक्नुहुन्छ? यदि सक्नुहुन्न भने किन?

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban Program II

Interview with Executive Members of NRM group

Informed Consent

Hello. My name is _____, (the other member of the team will also introduce him/herself) and I am working for WWF Nepal. We are conducting a survey and would appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences. You have been asked to participate in this study because your personal views and exercise as executive member is important to us. The discussion usually takes around 15 minutes to complete. Whatever Information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

Participation in this meeting is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. You can stop the discussion at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this discussion since your views are important.

1. Do you know your roles as a NRM leader? If yes, please explain. तपाईंलाई **NRM**दाधिकारिको रूपमा आफ्नो भूमिका के-के हो भन्नेथाहा छ ,रु यदि थाहा छ भने कृपया व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
2. Have you ever faced any difficulty performing your roles effectively? If yes, explain. के तपाईंले कहिल्यै आफ्नो भूमिका प्रभावकारी ढंगले निर्वाह गर्न कुनै पनि कठिनाइको सामना गर्नुभएको छरु यदि छ भने, व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
3. What kind of major decisions have you taken as a NRM leader?
NRMदाधिकारिको रूपमा तपाईंले अहिले सम्म कस्ताकस्ता प्रकारका प्रमुख निर्णय लिनुभएको छ -रु

ANNEX IV- LIST OF PEOPLE CONSULTED FOR FGD AND EXECUTIVE INTERVIEW

List of FGD participant

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II
Focus Group Discussion Participation List

Name of NRM Group	Kali Khola Deurali CFUU		
District	Chitawan	Date	2074-8-28
Former VDC	Dabakhali	Ward No (VDC wise)	9
Rural Municipality	Ichhakamana	Ward No (RM wise)	7
Total No of Participants		Male	Female
Facilitator		Documenter	

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
1	Anjana Tamang	F	22	9807156766	Anjana
2	Budhimaya Majar	F	50	9865377477	Budhimaya
3	Chitra Kamala Pariyar	F	55		Chitra
4	Anju Jyung	F	40		Anju
5	Aasha Jyung	F	30		Aasha
6	Hanimaya Jyung	F	30		Hanimaya
7	Shayxi Majar	F	53	9807243093	Shayxi
8	Yam Maya Muktarj	F	35	9745074488	Yam Maya
9	Chai Maya Tamang	F	40	9845248038	Chai Maya
10	Rita Nepali	F	25		Rita

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II
Focus Group Discussion Participation List

Name of NRM Group	Panchakanya CFUU		
District	Chitawan	Date	2074-8-29
Former VDC	Ratananagar	Ward No (VDC wise)	11
Rural Municipality	Ratananagar	Ward No (RM wise)	11
Total No of Participants		Male	Female
Facilitator	Jaykaran	Documenter	Shankar

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Krishna pa Bagale	M	56	9855062290	Krishna
2.	Purna Prasad Khatiwada	M	52	9845081991	Purna
3	Anjana Badnel	F	40	9845070488	Anjana
4	Mena duwadi	F	40	9845108013	Mena
5	Rasha Kumari Bhatta	F	40	984073624	Rasha
6	Santosh Koirala	M	30	9845343103	Santosh
7	Dilli Ram Sakhal	M	64	9845102124	Dilli Ram
8	Ram Prasad Poudel	M	48	98450-67908	Ram Prasad
9.	Hem Kumari Bishwakarma	F	40	9809225670	Hem Kumari

FGD

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban Program II
FGD
Household Survey Participation List

Informed Consent

Hello. My name is _____ (the other member of the team will also introduce him/herself) and I am working for WWF Nepal. We are conducting a survey and would appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you a few questions. You have been asked to participate in this study because your personal views and exercise as community member is important to us. The discussion usually takes around 45 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

Participation in this meeting is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. You can stop the discussion at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this discussion since your views are important.

Name of NRM Group	Samundre Dandapasi CFUG		
District	Kaski	Date	Dec 20, 2017
Former VDC	Phundi bhundi	Ward No (VDC wise)	09
Rural Municipality	Pokhara Lekhnath	Ward No (RM wise)	22
Total No of Participants	9	Male	Female 9
Facilitator		Documenter	

SN	Name	Sex	Age	HH ID	Contact No.	Signature
1)	Laxmi Dhakal	F	46		9806732678	लक्ष्मी
2)	Shiva Kumari Poudel	F	34		9846114832	शिवकुमारी
3)	Kamala Kunwar	F	29		9816609903	कमला
4)	Mankumari Dhakal	F	32		9818592446	मानकुमारी
5)	Bishnumaya Dhakal	F	40		9866819286	बिष्णुमाया
6)	Rita Dhakal	F	29		9846207452	रीता
7)	Kam Dilsaba Gusung	F	60		-	दिलसबा
8)	Mina Biswakarma	F	28		9817125749	मिना
9)	Kamala Dhakal	F	36		9846712432	कमला
10)	Shanta Kunwar	F	36		9846145328	शान्ता

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II

Focus Group Discussion Participation List

Name of NRM Group	Lumle CAMC		
District	Kaski	Date	Dec 13, 2017
Former VDC	Lumle VDC	Ward No (VDC wise)	4, 5, 6
Rural Municipality	Annapurna R. M	Ward No (RM wise)	6, 7
Total No of Participants	8	Male	3 Female 5
Facilitator		Documenter	

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
1)	Suresh Panyar	M	25	9806598076	सुरेश
2)	Bal Krishna Devkota	M	55	9746028820	बालकृष्ण
3)	Parbati Devkota	F	38	9846354113	पार्वती
4)	Ganesh Bdr Gusung	M	69	9846443579	गणेश
5)	Prabha Bijugche	F	40	9867035359	प्रभा
6)	Ujeli Nepali	F	35	9817132552	उजेली
7)	Gauri Devkota	F	40	9846285137	गौरी
8)	Rita Devkota	F	48	984685831	रीता

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II

Focus Group Discussion Participation List

Name of NRM Group	Raniban CFUG		
District	Tanahun	Date	2-05-2074
Former VDC	Bandipur	Ward No (VDC wise)	6
Rural Municipality	Bandipur	Ward No (RM wise)	4
Total No of Participants	10	Male	5
Facilitator	Shobha Bimali	Female	5
		Documenter	Sumita Thapa

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
1	Bal Bahadur Guun-g	M	52	9826150884	[Signature]
2	वामदेव शर्मा	M	80	9728092600	वामदेव शर्मा
3	Lila maya Thapa	F	36	9806974259	लिता
4	Kalpna Gandhari	F	45	-	कल्पना
5	Burga maya Thapa	F	43	9846134405	बुर्गा
6	Nanus maya Thapa	F	70	-	नानु
7	Parbati Bestola	F	42	9804104375	पार्वती
8	Hasta Bahadur G.C.	M	61	9846163936	हस्ता
9	Basudev Bhatnari	M	60	9841615608	बासुदेव
10	Hem Bahadur Rana	M	44	982484959	हेम

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II

Focus Group Discussion Participation List

Name of NRM Group	Bhagar Inter lease hold forest (Bhalechunga)		
District	Tanahun	Date	27-08-2074
Former VDC	Bhimad	Ward No (VDC wise)	3
Rural Municipality	Bhimad	Ward No (RM wise)	8
Total No of Participants	12	Male	3
Facilitator	Shobha Bimali	Female	9
		Documenter	

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
1	Shanta Kumari Bishwakarma	F	50	-	शान्ता
2	Shabitar Jhedi	F	45	9804147490	शबिता
3	Bil maya Thapa	F	45	9814152894	बिलमा
4	San Bahadur malla	M	55	9846115925	सान
5	manita Bishwakarma	M	50	9814185263	मानिता
6	Om Bahadur Ale	M	50	9815178126	ओम
7	Purna maya Ale	F	45	9846077417	पुर्णा
8	Buddhizara Pariyar	F	54	9817154452	बुद्धिजरा
9	Sapana Sunuwar	F	32	9805853486	सापना
10	Luti maya Ale	F	36	9866578290	लुटी
11	Sushila Kural	F	33	9866016115	सुशीला
12	Penam Kurali	F	38	9824123797	पेनाम

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II

Focus Group Discussion Participation List (DAG)

Name of NRM Group	Gokul CFUG		
District	Banka	Date	
Former VDC	Kamdi	Ward No (VDC wise)	08
Rural Municipality	Dadawa rural municipality	Ward No (RM wise)	05
Total No of Participants	10	Male	5
Facilitator	Sumita Panday	Documenter	Anju Shrestha

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
01.	प्रतिता खोवी	F	50	-	
02.	किरण दास	F	55	-	किरण दास
03.	अरुण शर्मा	F	35	-	अरुण
04.	महे प्रवेश खतिवडा	M	20	-	MM
05.	नारा खतिवडा	F	45	-	STG
06.	होमला खोवी	F	41	9822595115	होमला
07.	शमश र खोवी	M	30	9804555698	शमश
08.	प्रमोद रम खोवी	M	50	-	प्रमोद
09.	शम दास खोवी	M	30	9815549657	-
10.	कुल रम खोवी	M	50	9816502390	-

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II

Focus Group Discussion Participation List

Name of NRM Group	Raptipidit Tho Talha Gulari		
District	Banka	Date	Dec 15, 2017
Former VDC	phatepur	Ward No (VDC wise)	09
Rural Municipality	Raptisonaxi rural	Ward No (RM wise)	06
Total No of Participants	12	Male	8
Facilitator	Anju Shrestha	Documenter	Sumita Panday

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Purnimaya Pun Mahar	F	25	9868925443	Purnimaya
2.	Rajender Sarma	M	47	9868275987	राजेश शर्मा
3.	Annu Tharu	M	36	9848072828	अनु
4.	Narayan Bahadur Basnet	M	68	9847935325	नारायण बासनेत
5.	Gagan Singh Sharki	M	50	9804590269	गगन शर्मा
6.	Geirani Pun Mahar	F	29	9814511832	गीरानी
7.	Hari Narayan Tharu	M	29	9868105291	हनु
8.	Nasit Pun	M	55	9867966559	नासित
9.	Mangal Singh Tharu	M	50	-	मंगल
10.	Jit Bahadur Tharu	M	40	9868226954	जित
11.	Pipa Budhu Mahar	F	25	9868246971	पिपा
12.	Puja Pariyar	F	46	9815510450	पूजा

Bardiya, Thakurbaba Municipality
ward-2, Karmala BZCFUB

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II

Focus Group Discussion Participation List

Name of NRM Group	Karmala BZCFUB		
District	Bardiya	Date	2074-09-01
Former VDC		Ward No (VDC wise)	
Rural Municipality	Thakurbaba	Ward No (RM wise)	2
Total No of Participants	16	Male	14
Facilitator	Nitupokharel	Female	2
		Documenter	Yasoda powder

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
1.	ललितराज थापा	पुरुष	४९	९८४८०६४९४	ललितराज
2.	सुखराज थापा	"	४४	९८४८९९९४९	सुखराज
3.	शिव नारायण थापा	"	४९	९८६२४०९४०	शिव
4.	श्री प्रसाद वंगाली	"	६०	—	श्री प्रसाद
5.	हरि प्रसाद थापा	"	६६	—	हरि प्रसाद
6.	जीतेंद्र बस्नेत	"	३९	९८०४४४३०२	जीतेंद्र
7.	वासुदेव आचार्य	"	४२	९८६२०९२९४४	वासुदेव
8.	राम प्रसाद नेपाली कवी	"	४०	९८२२४२२२२२	राम प्रसाद
9.	बन्धुका थापा	"	४६	९८००४२९९४४	बन्धुका
10.	आशाएन थापा	"	४४	—	आशा
11.	सन्तो कडेल	"	४२	९८४४८०९९९९	सन्तो
12.	नाथजी शर्मा	मर्दाना	३९	९८४८९४३९०९	नाथजी
13.	खगोसा शर्मा कडेल	"	२६	९८४८९३३३३३	खगोसा
14.	दिपक आचार्य	पुरुष	३०	९८४८०९९९९९	दिपक
15.	दीपक आचार्य	"	२३	९८६१५९९६९३	दीपक
16.	रमेश नेपाल	"	२७	९८६४४२१०१	रमेश

Bardiya, Madhuban Municipality
ward-1, Kailashi BZCFUB

Baseline Study for Hariyo Ban Program II

Focus Group Discussion Participation List
Women

Name of NRM Group	Kailashi BZCFUB		
District	Bardiya	Date	
Former VDC		Ward No (VDC wise)	2074-09-01
Rural Municipality	Madhuban	Ward No (RM wise)	1
Total No of Participants	10	Male	0
Facilitator	Yasoda powder	Female	10
		Documenter	Nitu pokharel

SN	Name	Sex	Age	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Laxmi Thapa	42yr	FE	9866842714	लक्ष्मी
2.	Befviya Tharu	45yr	FE		बेविया
3.	Parwati Chaudhary	42yr	FE	9848012313	पार्वती
4.	Radhika Tharu	28yr	FE	9800502152	राधिका
5.	Pyasi Tharu	45yr	FE	9848298907	प्यासी
6.	Anita Tharu	25yr	FE		अनिता
7.	Chulya Tharu	45yr	FE		चुल्या
8.	Ram Krishna Tharu	30yr	FE	राम	राम कृष्ण
9.	Saraswati Tharu	22yr	FE	9800596268	सरस्वती
10.	Samjhana Chaudhary	27yr	FE	9819506233	सम्झना

List of People Consulted for Executive Interview

District	NRM Group	Position	Name	Sex	Ethnicity
Banke	Janakalyan CFUG	Member	Indra Bahadur Khatri	M	BCT
Banke	Janakalyan CFUG	Member	Numa Dangi	F	Janajati
Banke	Janakalyan CFUG	Executive Member	Lal Sari Gharti	M	Janajati
Banke	Janakalyan CFUG	President	Balram Neupane	M	BCT
Banke	Janakalyan CFUG	Vice-president	Chandra Kala B.K.	F	Dalit
Banke	Gailekh CFUG	Vice-President	Kamala Chaudhary	F	Janajati
Banke	Gailekh CFUG	President	Bhet Bahadur Dangi	M	BCT
Banke	Gailekh CFUG	Member	Top kumara Buda Magar	M	Janajati
Banke	Gailekh CFUG	Secretary	Kaushila Buda Magar	F	Janajati
Banke	Gailekh CFUG	Member	Shalikram K.C.	M	BCT
Banke	Bageshwori CFUG	Executive Member	Indra Kumari Damai	F	Dalit
Banke	Bageshwori CFUG	President	Jogilal Tharu	M	Janajati
Banke	Bageshwori CFUG	Joint Secretary	Moti Kumari Chaudhary	F	Janajati
Banke	Bageshwori CFUG	vice president	Tikaram Tharu	M	Janajati
Banke	Bageshwori CFUG	Treasurer	Indra Chaudhary	M	Janajati
Banke	Raptipidit tatha Gulari CFUG	Treasurer	Narajit Pun Magar	M	Janajati
Banke	Raptipidit tatha Gulari CFUG	President	Jit Bahadur Tharu	M	Janajati
Banke	Raptipidit tatha Gulari CFUG	Secretary	Bam Kumari Thapa Magar	F	Janajati
Banke	Raptipidit tatha Gulari CFUG	Joint Secretary	Babita Thapa Magar	F	Janajati
Banke	Raptipidit tatha Gulari CFUG	Member	Ambika Reule	F	others
Banke	Sadhabahar CFUG	Member	Yama Kumari Dharti Magar	F	Janajati
Banke	Sadhabahar CFUG	Vice-president	Chaum Bahadur Pun	M	Janajati
Banke	Sadhabahar CFUG	Member	Kalpana Pariyar	F	Dalit
Banke	Sadhabahar CFUG	Member	Deviram Gharti	M	Janajati
Banke	Sadhabahar CFUG	Member	Gita Tharu	F	Janajati
Banke	Gokul CFUG	President	Badelal Yadav	M	Janajati
Banke	Gokul CFUG	Member	Kiranchon Khat (Dalit)	M	Dalit
Banke	Gokul CFUG	Treasurer	Suryalal Yadav	M	Janajati
Banke	Gokul CFUG	Member	Ganga Paudel	F	BCT
Banke	Gokul CFUG	Member	Hasta Ansari	M	Muslim
Banke	Purnima CFUG	Secretary	Rita Thapa	F	BCT
Banke	Purnima CFUG	Member	Chandra Devi Shrestha	F	Newar
Banke	Purnima CFUG	Member	Gita Bohara	F	BCT
Banke	Purnima CFUG	Treasure	Harka Bd Khakda	M	BCT
Banke	Purnima CFUG	Member	Ganga Khadka	F	BCT
Bardiya	Kalika CFUG	Secretary	Saraswati Pandey	F	BCT
Bardiya	Kalika CFUG	President	Krishna Psd. Gaise	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Kalika CFUG	Executive Member	Raj Kumari Khatri	F	BCT
Bardiya	Kalika CFUG	Vice president	Bal kishan Tharu	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Kalika CFUG	Executive member	Sukhaliya Tharu	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Buddha CFUG	President	Min Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Buddha CFUG	Executive Female Member.	Pabitra Rana Magar	F	Janajati
Bardiya	Buddha CFUG	Secretary	Bindra Rana Magar	F	Janajati
Bardiya	Buddha CFUG	Treasurer	Dol Kumari Rana	F	Janajati

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban II

Bardiya	Buddha CFUG	Executive Member	Chabilal Pariyar	M	Dalit
Bardiya	Kailashi BZCFUG	President	Hari Ram Tharu	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Kailashi BZCFUG	Secretary	Hiranda Bdr. Rawal	M	BCT
Bardiya	Kailashi BZCFUG	Treasurer	Laxmi Thapa	F	BCT
Bardiya	Kailashi BZCFUG	Executive member	Parbati Chaudhary	F	Janajati
Bardiya	Kailashi BZCFUG	Executive member	Parbati Pariyar	F	Dalit
Bardiya	Bhawaniphata BZCUFG	President	Jindal Tharu	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Bhawaniphata BZCUFG	Executive Member	Khusrani Tharu	F	Janajati
Bardiya	Bhawaniphata BZCUFG	Secretary	Naval Singh Thapa	M	BCT
Bardiya	Bhawaniphata BZCUFG	Executive Member	Premika Ku. Tharu	F	Janajati
Bardiya	Bhawaniphata BZCUFG	Executive Member	Babita Thapa	F	BCT
Bardiya	Devi Jarayi Phata BZ CFUG	President	Dharma Raj Sharma	M	BCT
Bardiya	Devi Jarayi Phata BZ CFUG	Secretary	Padma Khar Lamichhane	M	BCT
Bardiya	Devi Jarayi Phata BZ CFUG	Vice-president	Deuka Devi Gautam	F	BCT
Bardiya	Devi Jarayi Phata BZ CFUG	Member	kausalia Lamichhane	F	BCT
Bardiya	Devi Jarayi Phata BZ CFUG	Member	Sukani Tharu	F	Janajati
Bardiya	Dalla BZ CFUG	President	Puni Ram Tharu	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Dalla BZ CFUG	Member	Bhim Bahadur Chaudhary	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Dalla BZ CFUG	Member	Mangal Tharu	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Dalla BZ CFUG	Member	Shankernath Chaudhary	M	Janajati
Bardiya	Dalla BZ CFUG	Member	Gauri Khatri	F	BCT
Bardiya	karmala BZ CFUG	President	Dhani Ram Tharu	M	Janajati
Bardiya	karmala BZ CFUG	Member	Gayatri Rana	F	BCT
Bardiya	karmala BZ CFUG	Member	Purnaram Nepali	M	Dalit
Bardiya	karmala BZ CFUG	Member	Thika Tharu	F	Janajati
Bardiya	karmala BZ CFUG	Member	Belsipa Tharu	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Ranikhola CFUG	Secretary	Samjhana Ghimire	F	BCT
Chitwan	Ranikhola CFUG	President	Rajkumar Rana	M	BCT
Chitwan	Ranikhola CFUG	Member	Laxmi Lama	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Ranikhola CFUG	Secretary	Prem Bahadur Shrestha	M	Newar
Chitwan	Kalikhola deurali CFUG	Member	Devisara Tamang	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Kalikhola deurali CFUG	Member	Buddhi Maya Magar	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Kalikhola deurali CFUG	Member	Yam Maya Moktan	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Kalikhola deurali CFUG	Saha-Sachiv	Dev Lal Gurung	M	Janajati
Chitwan	Kalikhola deurali CFUG	Secretary,	Bishnu Maya Lama Tamang	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Mangaladevi CFUG	Treasurer	Ram Kumar Shrestha	M	Newar
Chitwan	Mangaladevi CFUG	Vice President	Narnath Joshi	M	Newar
Chitwan	Mangaladevi CFUG	Female Member	Himalimaya Sunar	F	Dalit
Chitwan	Mangaladevi CFUG	Member	Naramaya Shrestha	F	Newar
Chitwan	Mangaladevi CFUG	Secretary	Dilu Rana Magar	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Panchakanya Community Forest	Joint Secretary	Purna Prasad Khatiwada	M	BCT
Chitwan	Panchakanya Community Forest	Vice President	Krishna Prasad Bagale	M	BCT
Chitwan	Panchakanya Community Forest	Member	Anjana Basnet	M	BCT
Chitwan	Panchakanya Community Forest	Member	Mina Duwadi	F	BCT

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban II

Chitwan	Panchakanya Community Forest	Member	Radha Kumari bhatta	F	BCT
Chitwan	Salbisna CFUG	Secretary	Bina Gurung	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Salbisna CFUG	President	Purna B. Gurung	M	Janajati
Chitwan	Salbisna CFUG	Vice president	Yam B. Gurung	M	Janajati
Chitwan	Salbisna CFUG	Member	Aashmaya Gurung	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Salbisna CFUG	Member	Somi Gurung	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Somari CFUG	Secretary	Mishra Chepang	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Somari CFUG	Member	Kendra Kumari Chepang	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Somari CFUG	Treasurer	Dev Lal Gurung	M	Janajati
Chitwan	Somari CFUG	Chairman	Maniraj Gurug	M	Janajati
Chitwan	Somari CFUG	Senior Vice Chairman	Resam Rana Magar	M	Janajati
Chitwan	Padampur CFUG	Members	Lila Sunar	F	Dalit
Chitwan	Padampur CFUG	Member	Khilima Chaudhary	F	Janajati
Chitwan	Padampur CFUG	Member	Santa Bahadur Lama	M	Janajati
Chitwan	Padampur CFUG	Executive Committee member	Bedchan Mahato	M	Janajati
Chitwan	Padampur CFUG	Executive Committee member	Bishnu Nepal	F	BCT
Kaski	Lumle CAMC	Secretary	Purna Prasad Devkota	M	BCT
Kaski	Lumle CAMC	Member	kamala Gurung	F	Janajati
Kaski	Lumle CAMC	Member	Nilakantha Chapagain	M	BCT
Kaski	Lumle CAMC	Member	Tulasi Bhandari	F	BCT
Kaski	Lumle CAMC	Member	Dhan Bahadur Bishwakarma	M	Dalit
Kaski	Bhakarjung CFUG	Chairperson	Durga Prasad Poudel	M	BCT
Kaski	Bhakarjung CFUG	Secretary	Tulasi Baral Poudel	M	BCT
Kaski	Bhakarjung CFUG	Member	Chaturman Bishwakarma	M	Dalit
Kaski	Bhakarjung CFUG	Treasurer	Kamala Poudel	F	BCT
Kaski	Bhakarjung CFUG	Member	Bishnu Maya Poudel	F	BCT
Kaski	Gahate Pakha CFUG	chairperson	Data Ram Bhandari	M	BCT
Kaski	Gahate Pakha CFUG	Vice-chairperson	Purnachandra Subedi	M	BCT
Kaski	Gahate Pakha CFUG	member	Dil Kumari Adhikari	F	BCT
Kaski	Gahate Pakha CFUG	Member	Rupa Pariyar	F	Dalit
Kaski	Gahate Pakha CFUG	Member	Hari Maya Adhikari	F	BCT
Kaski	Samundre Dadapani CFUG	Chairperson	Khim Bahadur Kunwar	M	BCT
Kaski	Samundre Dadapani CFUG	Member	Indra Bahadur Bishwakarma	M	Dalit
Kaski	Samundre Dadapani CFUG	Secretary	Gyan Bahadur Chhetri	M	BCT
Kaski	Samundre Dadapani CFUG	Treasurer	Shivakumari Poudel	F	BCT
Kaski	Samundre Dadapani CFUG	Member	Kamala Kunwar	F	BCT
Kaski	Marga Jyoti Power Mahila CFUG	Member	Maya Bishwakarma	F	Dalit
Kaski	Marga Jyoti Power Mahila CFUG	Treasurer	Chuna Devi Baral	F	BCT
Kaski	Marga Jyoti Power Mahila CFUG	Vice-Chairman	Top Kumari Sunar	F	Dalit

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban II

Kaski	Marga Jyoti Power Mahila CFUG	Member	Raj Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Kaski	Marga Jyoti Power Mahila CFUG	Chairperson	Chandra Kumari Bishwakarma	F	Dalit
Kaski	Mulban CUFG	Chairperson	Samanta Giri	F	BCT
Kaski	Mulban CUFG	Member	Bedanath Adhikari	M	BCT
Kaski	Mulban CUFG	Secretary	Mina Rana Magar	F	Janajati
Kaski	Mulban CUFG	Member	Lalsubha Sunar	M	Dalit
Kaski	Mulban CUFG	Member	Hari Maya Lamichhane	F	BCT
Kaski	Aatmeko Agan CFUG	Chairperson	Yam Bdr Bishwakarma	M	Dalit
Kaski	Aatmeko Agan CFUG	Secretary	Maina Kumari Baral	F	BCT
Kaski	Aatmeko Agan CFUG	Treasurer	Tara Devi Baral	F	BCT
Kaski	Aatmeko Agan CFUG	Member	Bidur Baral	M	BCT
Kaski	Aatmeko Agan CFUG	Member	Laxmi Nepali	F	Dalit
Kaski	Andherikhola CFUG	Chairperson	Dandapani Poudel	M	BCT
Kaski	Andherikhola CFUG	Member	Babita Pariyar	F	Dalit
Kaski	Andherikhola CFUG	Member	Dil Bahadur Pariyar	M	Dalit
Kaski	Andherikhola CFUG	Treasurer	Sarita Poudel	F	BCT
Kaski	Andherikhola CFUG	Secretary	Sushila Poudel	F	BCT
Kaski	Salleripakh CFUG	Member	Maya Poudel	F	BCT
Kaski	Salleripakh CFUG	Secretary	Narayan Dutta Poudel	M	BCT
Kaski	Salleripakh CFUG	Chairperson	Pushpa Raj Poudel	M	BCT
Kaski	Salleripakh CFUG	Member	Chitra mani Sharma	M	BCT
Kaski	Salleripakh CFUG	Vice chairperson	Yamuna Bishwakarma	F	Dalit
Kaski	Byadchaur CFUG	Chairperson	Durga Dutta Lamichhane	M	BCT
Kaski	Byadchaur CFUG	Member	Ananda Prasad Dhakal	M	BCT
Kaski	Byadchaur CFUG	Member	Man Prasad Gurung	M	Janajati
Kaski	Byadchaur CFUG	Member	Dil Maya Gurung	F	Janajati
Kaski	Byadchaur CFUG	Member	Mina Chettri	F	BCT
Kaski	Gaire Bhanjyang Kafaldanda CFUG	Chairperson	Nil Raj Acharya	M	BCT
Kaski	Gaire Bhanjyang Kafaldanda CFUG	Treasurer	Radhika Acharya	F	BCT
Kaski	Gaire Bhanjyang Kafaldanda CFUG	Member	Basundhara Bhuwayn	F	BCT
Kaski	Gaire Bhanjyang Kafaldanda CFUG	Secretary	Nirmala Nepali	F	Dalit
Kaski	Gaire Bhanjyang Kafaldanda CFUG	Member	Indra Gurung	M	Janajati
Kaski	Shree Shanti CFUG	Chairperson	Tham Bahadur KC	M	BCT
Kaski	Shree Shanti CFUG	Treasurer	Jiwan Pun	M	Janajati
Kaski	Shree Shanti CFUG	Member	Til Kumari Gurung	F	Janajati
Kaski	Shree Shanti CFUG	Vice chairman	Purna Maya Nepali	F	Dalit
Kaski	Shree Shanti CFUG	Member	Anita Pun	F	Janajati
Kaski	Chharchare Surkhe Khola Bhirgauda Kafaldanda CFUG	Chairperson	Khim Prasad Adhikari	M	BCT
Kaski	Chharchare Surkhe Khola Bhirgauda Kafaldanda CFUG	Secretary	Tulasi Baral	M	BCT
Kaski	Chharchare Surkhe Khola Bhirgauda Kafaldanda CFUG	Vice Chairman	Shanti Kunwar	F	BCT

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban II

Kaski	Chharchare Surkhe Khola Bhirgauda Kafaldanda CFUG	Treasurer	Khim Bahadur Nepali	M	Dalit
Kaski	Chharchare Surkhe Khola Bhirgauda Kafaldanda CFUG	Member	Pabitra Nepali	M	Dalit
Tanahun	Bhaghar inter leasehold forest (Bhaledunga LFG)	President	Som Bahadur Malla	M	Newar
Tanahun	Bhaghar inter leasehold forest (Bhaledunga LFG)	Vice President	Min Bahadur Pariyar	M	Dalit
Tanahun	Bhaghar inter leasehold forest (Bhaledunga LFG)	Secretary	Madilal Biswakarma	M	Dalit
Tanahun	Bhaghar inter leasehold forest (Bhaledunga LFG)	Member	Maina Thapa	F	BCT
Tanahun	Bhaghar inter leasehold forest (Bhaledunga LFG)	Member	Sani Thapa	F	BCT
Tanahun	Jalbire Kadampani CFUG	President	Purna Prasad Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Jalbire Kadampani CFUG	Vice President	Tul Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Jalbire Kadampani CFUG	Secretary	Thagi Maya Thapa	F	BCT
Tanahun	Jalbire Kadampani CFUG	Membe	Chet Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Jalbire Kadampani CFUG	Member	Bhima Gautam	F	BCT
Tanahun	Abukhaireni, Raniban CFUG	President	Jeet Bahadur Bhujel	M	BCT
Tanahun	Abukhaireni, Raniban CFUG	Secretary	Tul Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Abukhaireni, Raniban CFUG	Treasurer	Man Kumari Bhujel	F	BCT
Tanahun	Abukhaireni, Raniban CFUG	Member	Buddha Bahadur Bhujel	M	BCT
Tanahun	Abukhaireni, Raniban CFUG	Member	Chabilal Bhujel	M	BCT
Tanahun	Khundanda CFUE	President	Amrit Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Khundanda CFUE	Member	Dhan Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Khundanda CFUE	Secretary	Manisha Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Khundanda CFUE; people don't know who is in executive	Member	Bharimaya Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Bhaghar Inter lease hold forest group (Dhuni LFG)	Secretary	Mohan Bahadur Thapa	M	BCT
Tanahun	Bhaghar Inter lease hold forest group (Dhuni LFG)	Member	Keshab Raj Kandel	M	BCT
Tanahun	Bhaghar Inter lease hold forest group (Dhuni LFG)	Member	Pabitra Rilami magar	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Bhaghar Inter lease hold forest group (Dhuni LFG)	Secretary	Maina Thapa	F	BCT
Tanahun	Bhaghar Inter lease hold forest group (Dhuni LFG)	President	Som Bahadur Malla	M	Newar
Tanahun	Raipur Kotre CFUG	President	Purna Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Raipur Kotre CFUG	Vice President	Ram Chandra Khanal	M	BCT
Tanahun	Raipur Kotre CFUG	Secretary	Devi Khanal	F	BCT
Tanahun	Raipur Kotre CFUG	Member	Ganga Mani Gautam	M	BCT
Tanahun	Raipur Kotre CFUG	Treasure	Gomaya Thapa	F	BCT
Tanahun	Bachyandi CFUG	President	Yam Bahadur Ale	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Bachyandi CFUG	Vice President	Madhumaya Tiwari	F	BCT
Tanahun	Bachyandi CFUG	Member	Shakuntala Tiwari	F	BCT
Tanahun	Bachyandi CFUG	Secretary	Srijana Tiwari	F	BCT
Tanahun	Bachyandi CFUG	Member	Sumitra Bagale	F	BCT

Baseline Survey of Hariyo Ban II

Tanahun	Kulung CFUG	President	Tar Bahadur Thapa	M	BCT
Tanahun	Kulung CFUG	Treasurer	Sunita Thapa	F	BCT
Tanahun	Kulung CFUG	Member	Ganga Bahadur Ale	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Kulung CFUG	Regional President	Prem Kumar Shrestha	M	Newar
Tanahun	Kulung CFUG	Vice President	Tara Bahadur Thapa	M	BCT
Tanahun	Jumdanda CFUG	President	Laxmi Rana	F	BCT
Tanahun	Jumdanda CFUG	Treasurer	Chetana Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Jumdanda CFUG	Secretary	Sangita Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Jumdanda CFUG	Vice President	Lalimaya Garja Magar	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Jumdanda CFUG	Member	Jiban Sapkota	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Ratmate Thakaldanda	Treasure	: Chabilal Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Ratmate Thakaldanda	Member	Santu Maya Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Ratmate Thakaldanda	Member:	Lok Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Ratmate Thakaldanda	President	Karna Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Ratmate Thakaldanda	Secretary	: Indra Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Piredhari LFG	President	Devendra Jung Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Piredhari LFG	Secretary	Utar kumar Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Piredhari LFG	Member	Shankha Bir Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Piredhari LFG	Member	Sanukanchhi Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Piredhari LFG	Member	Sanimaya Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	President	Santa B. Thapa	M	BCT
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	Secretary	Indra Maya Thapa Magar	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	Member	Hima Magar	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	Treasure	Manisha Thapa	F	BCT
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	Vice President	Harisaran Paudyel	M	BCT
Tanahun	Chakrawoti CFUG	President	Kesh B. Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Chakrawoti CFUG	Secretary:	Usha Nainabasti	F	others
Tanahun	Chakrawoti CFUG	Member	Ranju Pudasaini	F	BCT
Tanahun	Chakrawoti CFUG	Treasurer	Dadhiram Sapkota	M	BCT
Tanahun	Chakrawoti CFUG	Member	Asha Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Kamala Devi CFUG	President	Man Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Kamala Devi CFUG	Member:	Chak Bahadur Gurung	M	Janajati
Tanahun	Kamala Devi CFUG	Treasurer	Uma Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Kamala Devi CFUG	Member:	Hira Maya Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Kamala Devi CFUG	Member	Bimaya Gurung	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	President	Bamdev Bhattarai	M	BCT
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	Vice President	Laxmi Dawadi	F	BCT
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	Member	Parvati G C	F	Janajati
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	Member	Aaitimaya Rana	F	BCT
Tanahun	Raniban CFUG	Member	Nandamaya Thapa	F	BCT
Tanahun	Chhapeli CFUG	President	Buddha bahadur Basnet	M	BCT
Tanahun	Chhapeli CFUG	Member	Bir Bahadur Sunar	M	Dalit
Tanahun	Chhapeli CFUG	Secretary	Sabitri Dawadi	F	BCT
Tanahun	Chhapeli CFUG	Vice President	Om Kala Rana	F	BCT
Tanahun	Chhapeli CFUG	Secretary	Iman Thapa	M	BCT

ANNEX V- INDICATOR CALCULATION

The indicator value was computed using the data from HH survey and Executive interview. Score for different criteria was given as 0 and 1. Positive answer was given 1 and negative answer was given as 0.

The score for the indicator was calculated using the following:

Indicator	Evaluation Question	Criteria
Biodiversity Conservation: 1.1.5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Major agricultural crops, production and loss. 2) Major livestock, production and loss. 	Average loss from two questions
Biodiversity Conservation: 1.1.7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Have you received any relief amount for your losses? 2) Do you perceive that you receive relief amount timely? 	Positive in both
Biodiversity Conservation: 1.1.8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do you believe that you are receiving these benefits due to your engagement in those conservation activities? 	Positive answer
GESI: 1.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do the NRM members show friendly behavior towards you? 2) Do the NRM members use derogatory words while talking to you? 3) Do you feel that the NRM leaders respond to your concerns fairly? 4) Can you express your views openly in front of the NRM leaders? 	Positive answer 1,3 and 4 and negative in 2
GESI: 2.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do you feel that gender roles have been changed than five years ago? 2) Do you feel that you have been performing new roles other than traditional ones recently? 	Positive answer in both
GESI: 2.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Have you ever faced any difficulty performing your roles effectively? 2) What kind of major decisions have you taken as a NRM leader? 	No in 1 and yes in 2

ANNEX VI- TABLES

Table A- Number of Respondents according to Sex, Ethnicity and Well Being Ranking

District	Sex		Total	Ethnicity						Well Being			
	Female	Male		BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Muslim	Newar	Others	□	□	□	□
Banke	41	31	72	27	9	32	3	0	1	16	24	31	1
Bardiya	37	35	72	18	8	45	0	0	1	8	24	26	14
Chitwan	36	36	72	5	10	55	1	1	0	1	32	39	0
Kaski	63	68	131	90	30	10	0	1	0	11	56	55	9
Tanahun	94	77	171	42	13	109	0	7	0	10	55	92	14
Total	271	247	518	182	70	251	4	9	2	46	191	243	38

Table B- Number of respondents according to Age Group

Age	Total	%
15-19	5	0.97%
20-24	25	4.83%
25-29	47	9.07%
30-34	53	10.23%
35 & above	388	74.90%

Table C- Reporting time of respondents who received relief amount

Reporting Time	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Total	F	M	BCT	Dalit	Janajati
1st week	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	81.82%	71.43%	100.00%	66.67%	50.00%	100.00%
2nd week	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	18.18%	28.57%	0.00%	33.33%	50.00%	0.00%

Table C1- Receiving time of relief

Receiving Time	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Total	F	M	BCT	Dalit	Janajati
2 month	0.00	11.11	100.00	18.18	28.57	0.00	33.33	0.00	14.29
3 month	0.00	22.22	0.00	18.18	14.29	25.00	33.33	0.00	14.29
more than 3	100.00	66.67	0.00	63.64	57.14	75.00	33.33	100.00	57.14

Table D- Time required to get relief amount among the respondents who received relief amount

Receiving Time	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Total	F	M	BCT	Dalit	Janajati
2 month	0.00	11.11	100.00	18.18	28.57	0.00	33.33	0.00	14.29
3 month	0.00	22.22	0.00	18.18	14.29	25.00	33.33	0.00	14.29
more than 3	100.00	66.67	0.00	63.64	57.14	75.00	33.33	100.00	57.14

Table E- % of people who perceive they get benefits from conservation activities

Receive Benefits	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Kaski	Tanahun	Total	Female	Male	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Muslim	Newar	Other
No	0.00	97.22	73.61	56.49	34.50	49.42	47.60	51.42	51.65	55.71	48.21	0.00	11.11	50.00
Yes	100.00	2.78	26.39	43.51	65.50	50.58	52.40	48.58	48.35	44.29	51.79	100.00	88.89	50.00

Table F- % of women and members of marginalized groups perceiving that NRM leaders show Gender Equitable and Socially Inclusive Behavior

JESI	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Kaski	Tanahun	Total	Female	Male	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Muslim	Newar	Other
No	15.28	16.67	18.06	43.51	9.36	21.04	25.46	16.19	24.73	42.86	13.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yes	84.72	83.33	81.94	56.49	90.64	78.96	74.54	83.81	75.27	57.14	86.45	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table F1- Disaggregation according to Sex and Ethnicity (Number of women and members of marginalized groups perceiving that NRM leaders show Gender Equitable and Socially Inclusive Behavior).

District	BCT		Dalit		Janajati		Muslim	Newar		Others	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M
Banke	11	12	3	3	20	8	3	0	0	0	1
Bardiya	9	8	2	5	16	19	0	0	0	1	0
Chitwan	0	2	3	4	24	24	1	0	1	0	0
Kaski	22	35	4	6	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tanahun	15	23	6	4	59	41	0	3	4	0	0

Table F2- % of respondents who believe that NRM leaders show friendly behavior

Show Friendly Behavior	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Kaski	Tanahun	Total	Female	Male	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Muslim	Newar	Other
No	2.78%	2.78%	1.39%	12.21%	3.51%	5.21%	7.75%	2.43%	1.65%	24.29%	2.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Yes	97.22%	97.22%	98.61%	87.79%	96.49%	94.79%	92.25%	97.57%	98.35%	75.71%	97.21%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table F3- % of respondents who believe they can express their views openly

express views openly	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Kaski	Tanahun	Total	Female	Male	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Muslim	Newar	Other
NO	0.00%	6.94%	2.78%	14.50%	2.34%	5.79%	8.49%	2.83%	6.04%	14.29%	3.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Yes	100.00%	93.06%	97.22%	85.50%	97.66%	94.21%	91.51%	97.17%	93.96%	85.71%	96.41%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table G- % of respondents who believe that Gender Roles have changed

JESI 2	Banke	Bardiya	Chitwan	Kaski	Tanahun	Total	Female	Male	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Muslim	Newar	Other
No	38.89	18.06	50.00	41.98	27.49	34.56	31.73	37.65	35.71	51.43	29.08	75.00	22.22	0.00
Yes	61.11	81.94	50.00	58.02	72.51	65.44	68.27	62.35	64.29	48.57	70.92	25.00	77.78	100.00

Table G1- Number of people who believe that gender roles have changed (Disaggregation according to Sex and Ethnicity)

District	BCT		Dalit		Janajati		Muslim		Newar		Other	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Banke	7	9	2	0	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bardiya	8	8	1	4	18	19	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chitwan	2	1	1	1	18	11	0	1	0	1	0	0
Kaski	23	32	9	6	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tanahun	11	16	6	4	53	29	0	0	2	3	0	0

Table H- % of NRM leaders who believe they perform their roles effectively

Districts	Female	Male	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Newar
Banke	5.88	7.69	0.00	0.00	10.53	0.00
Bardiya	61.11	23.08	50.00	33.33	45.00	0.00
Chitwan	15.79	18.18	25.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
Kaski	78.79	91.67	84.21	76.47	88.89	0.00
Tanahun	38.46	52.00	47.62	100.00	36.11	66.67