

# 資 料

資料1. 調査日程

月日 (曜日)	行程
3/15 (月)	移動 東京→バンコク：参加型開発分野団員以外 大阪→バンコク：参加型開発分野団員
3/16 (火)	移動 バンコク→カトマンズ 土壌保全流域管理局表敬・調査 JICA事務所打合せ
3/17 (水)	移動 (カトマンズ→ポカラ) プロジェクト (第1フェーズ) との打合せ
3/18 (木)	グループA: 現地調査 (カスキ郡チャパコットVDC) グループB: カスキ郡、パルバット郡DDC議長表敬
3/19 (金)	第2フェーズ枠組みに係るプロジェクト (第1フェーズ) との協議
3/20 (土)	移動 (ポカラ→カトマンズ) 資料整理
3/21 (日)	森林土壌保全省表敬・調査 国家計画委員会表敬・調査 大蔵省表敬・調査
3/22 (月)	Nepal-UK Community Forestry Project (英国DfID) カトマンズ事務所 訪問・調査 地方開発省表敬・調査 Community Resource Management Project (AusAID) プロジェクト事務所 訪問・調査
3/23 (火)	第2フェーズ枠組みに係る土壌保全流域管理局との協議
3/24 (水)	第2フェーズ枠組みに係る森林土壌保全省、国家計画委員会との協議
3/25 (木)	ミニッツ案作成
3/26 (金)	ミニッツ署名、JICA事務所報告
3/27 (土)	移動 カトマンズ→バンコク
3/28 (日)	移動 バンコク→東京：参加型開発分野団員以外 バンコク→大阪：参加型開発分野団員

資料 2 . 団員構成

担当分野 FIELD	氏 名 NAME	現 職 PRESENT OCCUPATION
総括 LEADER	羽鳥 祐之 Mr. Hiroyuki HATORI	国際協力事業団国際協力総合研修所 国際協力専門員 Development Specialist, Institute for International Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
協力企画 COOPERATION PLANNING	志間 俊弘 Mr. Toshihiro SHIMA	農林水産省林野庁指導部計画課 課長補佐 Assistant Director, Planning Division, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
参加型開発 PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT	中田 豊一 Mr. Toyokazu NAKATA	関西 N G O 協議会顧問 Adviser, Kansai NGO Council
流域管理／森林保全 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT / FOREST CONSERVATION	坂元 邦夫 Mr. Kunio SAKAMOTO	農林水産省林野庁指導部治山課 課長補佐 Assistant Director, Conservation Division, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
計画管理 PLANNING MANAGEMENT	佐藤 一朗 Mr. Ichiro SATO	国際協力事業団林業水産開発協力部 林業技術協力課 職員 Project Officer, Forestry Cooperation Division, Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
村落開発普及 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION	志和地 弘信 Dr. Hironobu SHIWACHI	鹿児島大学大学院連合農学研究科 Tropical Crops Science Lab., United Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences, Kagoshima University
協力隊計画管理 JOCV PLANNING MANAGEMENT	鍋田 肇 Mr. Hajime NABETA	国際協力事業団青年海外協力隊事務局 派遣第二課 職員 Project Officer, Second Overseas Assignment Division, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

### 資料3. 主要面談者

#### JICA ネパール事務所

長谷川 謙 事務所長

加藤 高史 次長

殿川 広康 所員

安部 晋弘 調整員

Mr. Sourav Rana プロジェクト・オフィサー

#### 在ネパール日本国大使館

柳瀬 友彦 大使

家元 隆佳 書記官

#### 大蔵省

Mr. Madhav P Ghimire, Joint Secretary

#### 国家計画委員会

Ms. Laxmi Maskey, Joint Secretary

#### 地方開発省

Mr. Surya Sharan Regmi, Joint Secretary

#### 森林土壌保全省

Mr. Narayan Raj Tiwari, Secretary

Mr. Damodar P. Dhakal, Joint Secretary

Mr. Damodar P. Parajuli, Chief, Foreign Aid Coordination Division

Dr. Uday Raj Sharma, Chief, Planning Division

#### 森林土壌保全省土壌保全流域管理局

Mr. Mohan P. Wagley, Director General

Dr. Shiva Hari Achet, Deputy Director General

Mr. Basant K. Rimal, Chief, Planning Section

Mr. Prakash Regmi, District Soil Conservation Officer (Kaski)

Mr. Prem Prasad Poudel, District Soil Conservation Officer (Parbat)

#### 郡開発委員会 (District Development Committee: DDC)

Mr. Punya Prasad Poudel, Chairman (Kaski DDC)

Mr. Ganesh Timilsina, Chairman (Parbat DDC)

Mr. P. Subedi, Local Development Officer (Kaski DDC)

Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Khatri, Local Development Officer (Parbat DDC)



村落新興・森林保全計画長期専門家

柳原 保邦 リーダー

井手 徹 業務調整員

飯島 康夫 流域管理分野専門家

清水 正 村落新興分野専門家

梅村 尚美 WID分野専門家

緑の推進協力プロジェクト

吉田 実 リーダー

チャパコットVDC M/Pチーム

古田 到 青年海外協力隊員

Mr. Nama Raj Adhikari, TOLI (NGO)

Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Bhandari, Kaski District Soil Conservation Office

協力NGO (Team Organizing Local Institution: TOLI)

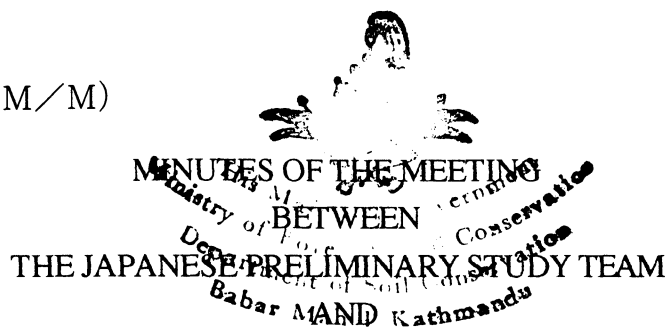
Mr. Om. S. Mulmi, President

DfID (イギリス) Nepal-UK Community Forestry Project

Area Leader, Dr. Hugh Gibbon

AusAID (オーストラリア) Community Resource Management Project

Team Leader, Mr. Steve M Hunt



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF NEPAL  
ON  
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
FOR  
THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND FOREST/WATERSHED CONSERVATION  
PROJECT PHASE II  
AND  
THE GREENERY PROMOTION COOPERATION PROJECT PHASE II

The Japanese Preliminary Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Hiroyuki Hatori, Development Specialist, JICA, visited Nepal to study the justification of the Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project Phase II and the Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project Phase II (hereinafter the both referred to as "the Project") and to work out the outline of the technical cooperation program of the Project.

During the visit, the Team had a series of discussions with the authorities concerned of His Majesty's Government of Nepal with respect to the desirable measures to be taken by the both Governments for the successful implementation of the Project.

Both Japanese and Nepalese sides have confirmed that the documents attached hereto are the result of those discussions, and agreed to convey these results to the authorities concerned in their respective Governments.

Kathmandu , 26th March, 1999

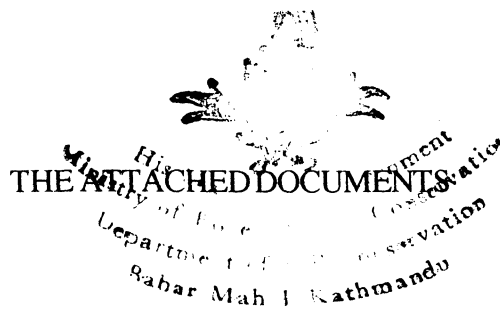
Hiroyuki Hatori

Mr. Hiroyuki Hatori  
Leader,  
Japanese Preliminary Study Team,  
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Mohan P. Wagley

Mr. Mohan P Wagley,  
Director General,  
Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed  
Management,  
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation,  
His Majesty's Government of Nepal

Director General



## I. Background of the Project

The joint evaluation study on the Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project, and the Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project (hereinafter the both referred to as "the Project Phase I") was conducted from 24th November to 8th December 1998 by the Joint Evaluation Team that was composed of representatives from the both governments. As a result of the study, the Joint Evaluation Team concluded that 1) the Project Phase I would complete the Operational Guidelines as a guideline for participatory community resource development and conservation projects, 2) the knowledge and know-how that had been accumulated throughout the project period, with regard to implementation of such projects, was ready to be integrated as a collection of case studies and 3) the counterparts of His Majesty's Government of Nepal (hereinafter referred to as "HMGN") and NGO staff would internalize those knowledge and know-how by the end of the Project Phase I. The Joint Evaluation Team also concluded that, in order to accelerate the extension of the above mentioned achievements to other hill areas in Nepal, the present model of participatory community resource development and conservation developed by the Project Phase I, had to be tested and adapted for making the best use of the Nepalese internal resources (e.g. financial, technical and human resources). In this process, both technical and financial support from aid organizations were considered to be necessary, in addition to HMGN's own efforts.

Therefore, based on the recommendations of the Joint Evaluation Team and the official request for the Project submitted to the Japanese Government in December 1997, the both governments have commenced discussing the design and feasibility of the Project so as to make the best use of the achievements of the Project Phase I and to build further on participatory community resources management approaches.


## II. Tentative Framework of the Project

Tentative Framework of:

- the Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project Phase II (See Annex1)
- the Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project Phase II (See Annex2)

## III. Steps to be further taken to formalize the Project

1. Formalities for the the Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project Phase II (hereinafter referred to as "CDFWCP-II") will be completed by the signing of the Record of Discussions by the Director General, Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (hereinafter referred to as "DSCWM") and either the Resident Representative of the JICA Nepal Office or the Director General of Forestry & Fisheries Development Cooperation Department, JICA headquarters.
2. Formalities for the Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project Phase II (hereinafter referred to as "GPCP-II") will be completed by the signing of the Minutes of Meeting by the Director General,

  
His Majesty's Government  
Ministry of Forests and Environment  
Department of Soil Conservation  
B.P. Mahara, Kathmandu

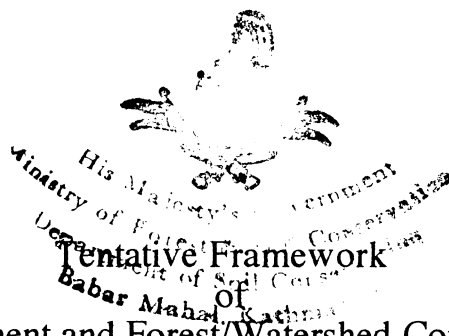
DSCWM and the Resident Representative of the JICA Nepal Office.

3. The Nepalese side will submit formal request forms for Japanese Long-term experts (A1 form), valid for the total cooperation period of five (5) years from the beginning of the CDFWCP-II, to JICA within one month after the signing of the Record of Discussions mentioned above.
4. The Nepalese side will submit formal request forms for machinery and equipment (A4 form), defining the consignee of those machinery and equipment, to JICA every year. However, the A4 form for the first year will be submitted within one month after the signing of the Record of Discussions mentioned above.

#### IV. Other matters

1. The Project will be commenced and implemented as long as the security of the project areas is ensured. Both Japanese and Nepalese side will take necessary measures to ensure the security for the project staff.
2. The DSCWM will consult with the Chief Advisors on the matter of selecting candidates of counterpart training in Japan.
3. The DSCWM will take necessary measures to avoid frequent transfer of the counterparts that may hamper the efficient implementation of the Project.
4. The DSCWM will at least maintain the positions of project office staff of the Project Phase I.

  
Director General



## the Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project Phase II

### 1. Draft of Master Plan

#### Overall Goal

Poverty is alleviated and natural environment is improved in hill areas in Nepal through active management of community resources by the people (both men and women).

#### Project Purpose

A model, which is applicable in hill areas in Nepal, of participatory community resources management on an equitable and sustainable basis with active involvement of people in its process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is developed.

#### Outputs

- (1) The people in the target areas in Kaski and Parbat Districts increase their capability of:
  - a. organizing and managing their groups,
  - b. planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating community resources management on a sustainable basis, and
  - c. managing community resources on an equitable basis.
- (2) Counterparts increase capability of:
  - a. developing long-term prospects of watershed management, and
  - b. implementing participatory community resources management projects in hill areas adopting/adapting the model developed by the Project.

#### Activities

- (1)-a. To organize, strengthen and monitor user groups and Ward Conservation Committees
- (1)-b. To facilitate designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Community Resources Management Plans and Annual Action Plans
- (1)-c. To integrate gender and equity consideration into the development process of the Project
- (2)-a. To develop the long-term prospects of watershed management
- (2)-b. To develop capability of counterparts to implement participatory community resources management projects

### 2. Draft of Tentative Schedule of Implementation (See Annex 1-1)

### 3. Term of cooperation

Five (5) years from July 16, 1999 to July 15, 2004

### 4. Japanese contributions

#### (a) Experts

- i) Chief Advisor
- ii) Coordinator
- iii) Long-term experts in the field of
  - Watershed Management,
  - Community Development and
  - Gender and Equity
- iv) Short-term experts

*OR*  
Director General

Short-term experts in related fields will be dispatched when necessary for smooth implementation of the Project.


- (b) Nepalese counterpart personnel training in Japan
- (c) Machinery and equipment
  - i) Machinery, equipment, tools, spare parts and materials for the Project
  - ii) Other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project
- (d) Special measures

To ensure the smooth implementation of the Project, the Government of Japan will take, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, necessary measures through JICA with the purpose of supplementing a portion of the local cost expenditures necessary for the execution of the physical infrastructure and afforestation promotion program.

5. Nepalese contributions

- (a) Counterpart personnel (See Annex 1-2)
- (b) Project office staff (secretary(ies), driver(s) and computer operator(s))
- (c) Running expenses and other necessary local costs
- (d) Provision of land, buildings and facilities necessary for the project activities

6. Joint Coordinating Committee (See Annex 1-3)

  
Director General

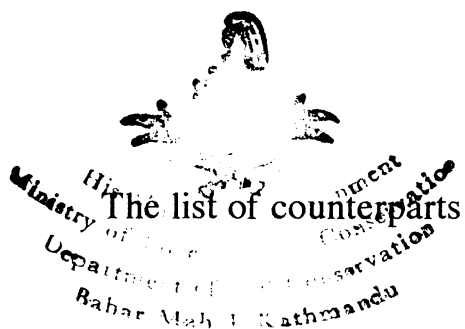
Annex 1-1 Tentative Schedule of Implementation for the **CSEWOP-II**

Activities	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
1-a. <u>To organize, strengthen and monitor user groups and Conservation Committees</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-a-1. To facilitate formation of user groups (UGs) and Ward Conservation Committees (WCCs)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-a-2. To facilitate establishment of a group fund for each WCC	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-a-3. To organize institution/capacity building activities for UGs and WCCs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-a-4. To monitor the activities of WCCs and provide necessary assistance in follow-up period	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-b. <u>To facilitate designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Community Resources Management Plans and Annual Action Plans</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-b-1. To confirm social/gender/natural conditions of VDCs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-b-2. To facilitate Community Resources Workshops in each Ward	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-b-3. To facilitate preparation of Community Resources Management Plan (3 years) in each Ward	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-b-4. To facilitate preparation of Annual Action Plans	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-b-5. To facilitate implementation and monitoring of Annual Action Plans	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-b-6. To facilitate evaluation of Annual Action Plans and feedback to the next Annual Action Plans	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-c. <u>To integrate gender and equity consideration into the development process of the Project</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-c-1. To integrate gender and equity consideration into the whole process of the project activities and the Operational Guidelines	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
1-c-2. To organize programs to raise awareness of counterparts (C/Ps) toward gender and equity issues	_____	_____	when necessary	_____	_____
1-c-3. To organize programs to raise awareness of people toward gender and equity issues	_____	_____	when necessary	_____	_____
2-a. <u>To develop the long-term prospects of watershed management</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2-a-1. To develop and implement methods of quick survey on natural and social conditions in target villages	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2-a-2. To prepare the long-term prospects of watershed management	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2-a-3. To revise the long-term prospects of watershed management	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2-b. <u>To develop capability of counterparts to implement participatory community resources management projects</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Director General








(Kathmandu based)

1. Project Director  
Director General, DSCWM
2. Deputy Director General, DSCWM
3. Chief, Planning Section, DSCWM
4. Liaison Officer (a senior officer from DSCWM)
5. Chief, Planning Division, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation

(Kaski and Parbat based)

1. Project Managers  
District Soil Conservation Officers, Kaski and Parbat
2. Assistant District Soil Conservation Officer(s), Kaski and Parbat
3. Officer(s) and mid-level technician(s) in charge of Watershed Management
4. Officer(s) and mid-level technician(s) in charge of Community Development
5. Officer(s) and mid-level technician(s) in charge of Gender and Equity
6. Members of M/P teams  
Ten mid-level technicians in Kaski and Parbat District

  
Director General



## 1. Functions

The Joint Coordinating Committee will meet at least once a year and whenever necessity arises, and work:

- (a) To approve the Annual Plan of Operation to be formulated by the Project in accordance with the Record of Discussions;
- (b) To review overall progress of the technical cooperation program and, in particular, activities carried out under the above-mentioned Annual Plan of Operation; and
- (c) To review and exchange views on major issues arising from or in connection with the technical cooperation program
- (d) To review the status of coordination and problems if exist in networking between the Project and line-agencies at district level

## 2. Composition

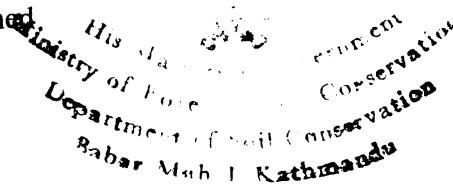
- (a) Chair Person: Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC)
- (b) Vice Chair Person: Special Secretary, MFSC
- (c) Member Secretary: Director General, DSCWM, MFSC
- (d) Members:

### Nepalese side

- Chief, Planning Division, MFSC
- Chief, Foreign Aid Coordination Division, MFSC
- Chief, Monitoring and Evaluation Division, MFSC
- Chief, Human Resource Development and Information Division, MFSC
- Chief, Administration Division, MFSC
- Chief, Investigation and Environment Division, MFSCP
- Director General, Department of Forests, MFSC
- Deputy Director General, DSCWM, MFSC
- Regional Director, Western Regional Forest Office, MFSC
- Representative, National Planning Commission
- Representative, Foreign Aid Division, Ministry of Finance
- Representative, Ministry of Local Development
- Chairperson, Kaski District Development Committee
- Chairperson, Parbat District Development Committee
- Local Development Officer, Kaski District Development Committee
- Local Development Officer, Parbat District Development Committee
- Kaski District Soil Conservation Officer, DSCWM, MFSC
- Parbat District Soil Conservation Officer, DSCWM, MFSC

*AS*  
Director General

Representative of NGOs concerned



Japanese side

Chief Advisor (CDFWCP-II)

Chief Advisor (GPCP-II)

Coordinator

Other Japanese Experts

Representative, JICA Nepal Office

Personnel to be dispatched by JICA, as required

Note: Official(s) of the Embassy of Japan may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee as observer(s).

  
Director General





## Tentative Framework The Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project Phase II

1. Term of cooperation: Five (5) years from July 16, 1999 to July 15, 2004
2. Project site: In Kaski and Parbat Districts of Nepal.
3. Counterpart agency: Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation at the national level and District Soil Conservation Offices in Kaski and Parbat Districts at the district level.
4. Application of agreement

The GPCP-II is to be implemented based on the EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL CONCERNING THE DISPATCH OF JAPAN OVERSEAS COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS signed on February 2, 1970, which stipulates the understanding on the dispatch of the Japanese volunteers, such as the privileges, exemptions, and benefits granted to the volunteers and indemnity of the volunteers against claims by the recipient government.

5. General premise
  - (i) The GPCP-II will be built on the experience gained and lessons learned from the implementation of the Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project (GPCP-I) that started on July 16, 1994 and is scheduled to finish on July 15, 1999.
  - (ii) Before the official signing of the Minutes of Meetings expected in May 1999, the number and location of Village Development Committees (VDCs) for field level project activities will be decided by discussion between the Japanese side and the Nepalese side considering that community level activities would be more focused and the project would generate more knowledge for replication with fewer sites than in the GPCP-I, and that ensuring security would be possible.
  - (iii) A new cost sharing mechanism between the Japanese side and Nepal side would be sought in the second phase in the view that the Nepalese side would eventually take over more responsibilities of project implementation after the final project year.
6. Overall goal and purpose of the project

Overall goal: Poverty is alleviated and natural environment is improved in hill areas in Nepal through active management of community resources by the people (both men and women).

Purpose: A model, which is applicable in hill areas in Nepal, of participatory community resources management on an equitable and sustainable basis with active involvement of people in its process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is developed.

*NR*  
Director General



His Majesty's Government  
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation  
Department of Soil Conservation

7. Objectives of the project

- (i) To assist local communities in the Kaski and Parbat Districts in setting up, implementing plans for higher standards of living, and through which to make them capable of doing such things on their own.
- (ii) To accumulate experiences and knowledge for replication in hill areas in Nepal of a similar approach of participatory community resources management on equitable and sustainable basis.
- (iii) To transfer technologies for participatory community resources management to the counterpart personnel.

8. Scope of technical cooperation

- (i) Kaski and Parbat Districts in the Western Development Region will be the site of the technical cooperation of the GPCP-II.
- (ii) All project activities will be carried out in close coordination with those of CDFWCP-II and other agencies operating in the same area in order to avoid duplication of activities and enhance exchange of knowledge and experience.

9. Project activities

Activities specified in (i) - (iii) below will be carried out through the approach of the Monitor/Promoter Teams ("M/P Team(s)" hereinafter) in the hill communities in Kaski and Parbat Districts. Each M/P Team will generally consist of a JOCV volunteer, a mid-level technician from the District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO) and a social organizer. The social organizer will be selected from NGOs recognized by both the Japanese side and Nepalese side. In carrying out field level activities, local expertise and materials will be utilized as much as possible.

The M/P Team will facilitate the following processes with active participation by community men and women of different social groups in the two districts:

- (i) To identify problems and needs of their own community;
- (ii) To set up and carry out plans for community resources management; and through which,
- (iii) To build their capacity of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating such activities by their own efforts.

10. Administration of the project

The Director General of the Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, as the Project Director, will bear overall responsibility for the implementation of the GPCP-II.

The Chief Advisor of the GPCP-II, in close coordination with the Chief Advisor of the CDFWCP-II, will provide necessary recommendations and advise to the Project Director and the Project Managers on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the GPCP-II.

11. Measures to be taken by The Government of Japan

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan and through normal procedures under its technical cooperation schemes, the Government of Japan will take the following measures

*[Signature]*  
Director General

*[Signature]*

at its own expense:

- (i) To dispatch Chief Advisor who would represent the GPCP-II and carry out technical cooperation and necessary coordination on behalf of the Japanese side.
- (ii) To dispatch JOCV volunteers for technical cooperation at the project sites referred to in the article 8 of this document (Expected target number of operating volunteers would be approximately 5-10 without counting in overlaps for replacement periods).
- (iii) To provide equipment and materials deemed necessary for the implementation of the GPCP-II.

12. Measures to be taken by His Majesty's Government of Nepal

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Kingdom of Nepal, His Majesty's Government of Nepal will take the following measures at its own expense:

- (i) To provide land, buildings and facilities as follows:
  - a) Land for the project activities
  - b) Buildings and facilities for the field offices
  - c) Other necessary facilities
- (ii) To supply or replace machinery, equipments, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and other materials necessary for the implementation of the GPCP-II other than those mentioned in the article 11-(iii).
- (iii) To meet the running costs necessary for the implementation of the GPCP-II.
- (iv) To provide accommodations for JOCV volunteers in their activity areas.
- (v) To take all possible measures to assure security of JOCV volunteers operating at their activity sites.
- (vi) To provide a means of transport for JOCV volunteers.
- (vii) To issue necessary permits to carry out official duties.
- (viii) In case of accident or emergency, including those related to insecurity, to use all its available means to provide medical and other necessary assistance to JOCV volunteers.

13. Claims against JOCV volunteers

His majesty's Government of Nepal will bear claims, if any arises, resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with any action performed or omission made in the course of the official functions by the JOCV volunteers in the Kingdom of Nepal except when the two governments agree that such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the JOCV volunteers.

14. Mutual consultation

There will be mutual consultations between the Japanese side and the Nepalese side on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this document.

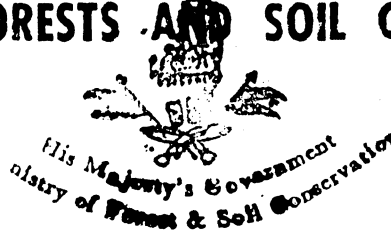
  
Director General





His Majesty's Government

**MINISTRY OF FORESTS AND SOIL CONSERVATION**



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Singh Darbar  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
Date .....

Ref. no:

22.12.1997

Mr. Masao Watanabe  
Resident Representative  
JICA Nepal Office  
Kathmandu

Ref: HMG/JICA CDFWCP - II Phase Proposal

Dear Mr. Watanabe,

I take this opportunity to submit the proposal for HMG/JICA CDFWCP covering the period for 5 years from 1999/00 to 2003/04. This proposal has been drafted in consultation with different tiers under the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation and different other agencies of HMG. In addition to it, the comments made by JICA, Nepal at the fourth JCC meeting as held on 17.12.1997 has been thoroughly analysed and incorporated.

Further, I would like to inform you that HMG/N is oblige to the Government of Japan for the technical assistance of CDFWCP - first phase and ensure that this phase has been implementing very satisfactorily upon the appraisal of HMG. On behalf of HMG/N, I would like to request you to forward this proposal to your concerned agency for the final approval.

The endorsement of the Ministry of Finance will be submitted to you as early as possible.

With best regards

Sinceely Yours'

A.L. Joshi  
Chief Planning Officer

**APPLICATION FORM FOR JAPAN'S GRANT AID  
GENERAL AND FISHERIES**

1. **Date of entry :** month July Year 1999
2. **Applicant :** the Government of NEPAL
3. **Project title :** Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation  
Project Phase II (CDFWCP-II)
4. **Sector:** Forestry
5. **Project type:** Technical Co-operation
6. **Target site:**  
(province/county name) : NEPAL, Western Development Region  
(city/town/village name) : Kaski and Parbat districts  
(from the metropolis) : About 1 to 2.5 hr drive and  
0.5 hr to 6 hr walk from Project HQ Pokhara, Kaski district.

**Attach a map indicating the site location to reach from the metropolis and a site map covering the intended project site area.)**

Map of the area is attached herewith (Annex 1)

7. **Requested amount :** \_\_\_\_\_

8. **Desired fiscal year of implementation:**

**Survey :**

**Implementation :** FY 1999/2000-2003/04 (5 years)

9. **Implementing agency:** Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation,  
Department of Soil Conservation

**Person in charge :**

**(full name)**

Mr. Mohan P. Wagley, Director General

**(affiliation)**

Department of Soil Conservation

Address : P.O. Box 4719, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu

Telephone No. : 977-1-220828, 220857

Fax:- 977-1-221067

Email : dosc@wlink.com.np



**10. Outlines of the implementing agency.**

**Describe in detail the position in the government, authorities, data on principal projects, annual budget, staff members, etc., and attach its organizational chart in a separate sheet.**

Department of Soil Conservation (DOSC) is the principal agency under the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC) responsible for the soil conservation and watershed management (SCWM) programme in Nepal.

The DOSC provides SCWM services in 55 districts. The main activities in SCWM program are participatory watershed management, land-use development planning, land productivity conservation, infrastructure protection, erosion hazard prevention, conservation education and extension, and income generating activities. The organisational structure of DOSC is attached herewith (Annex 2 and Annex 3).

Different bilateral, multilateral donors and international NGOs are supporting the DOSC through four central level and eight district level projects. JICA is one of the major donors. Since July 1994, JICA and JOCV have been supporting CDFWCP and Greenery Promotion Co-operation Project (GPCP) in Kaski and Parbat districts

**Annual budget and staff members of responsible department or section for the past three years and future prospects.**

**Name of the department/section :**

Year	Department of Soil Conservation				
	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/20
Annual budget (Rs in million)	113	136	161	170	180
Number of staff members	475	633	783	900	925

**11. Background of the request.**

**Provide detailed information on the importance, necessity, and urgency of the requested project in terms of the current situations of and problems found in the target sector, the current situations of and problems found in intended sites of the requested project. etc. by referring to related statistics and data.**

a) Current status of the problem

Environmental problems in the Hill areas of Nepal are mostly related to the over-exploitation of natural resources caused by rural poverty and ignorance of people as rural populations fully depend their life upon natural resources, especially forests. Salient features of problems related to forest/watershed degradation in Nepal are as follows ;

- i) decline of soil fertility originating from land degradation,
- ii) degradation of forest quality originating from excessive use of resources
- iii) occurrence of disaster which affect people living in areas with high hazard.

- iv) heavy work load to women and children for collecting fuel wood and fodder.
- v) less access to cash income
- vi) disparity of forest use among caste group
- vii) over use of marginal land and improper land-use due to population pressure and poverty.

Based on the fact that the problem of forest devastation in the Hilly areas of Kaski and Parbat is rather degradation of the quality of forests than decrease of forest areas itself, and the life of the people is closely related with forest, it has been realised that the essential measures of restoring the natural environment are secured only through promoting the capacity of people to manage forest resources by themselves.

#### b) Efforts of the DOSC to solve the problems and CDFWCP

HMG prepared a long-term Master Plan for the Forestry Sector (MPFS) in 1988. In line with the MPFS and decentralisation policy, HMG has institutionalised SCWM services in 55 districts through District Soil Conservation Offices, and planned to cover whole country by the end of Ninth Plan.

The DOSC has adopted community participatory bottom-up planning approach to ensure people's participation so that forest/watershed management programs will be sustainable. The emphasis is on increasing land productivity while conserving the forest resource base. Some demonstrative programs have been implemented so that people will replicate them by their own efforts. Guidelines, manuals, norms for community participatory watershed management have been prepared.

The CDFWCP is one of the most important, and unique trial among the above mentioned efforts by the DOSC. Realising the importance of community development as process of forest/ watershed conservation and management from the experience of the Forestry Extension Project (July 1991 - July 1994), HMG requested the Government of Japan a combined assistance of three projects ;

- i) CDFWCP (July 1994 - July 1999)
- ii) GPCP supported by JOCV (July 1994 - July 1999)
- iii) Development Study on Integrated Watershed Management in the Western Hills of Nepal (June 1995 - Dec. 1997)

#### c) Achievement of CDFWCP

The CDFWCP has assisted directly and holistically to the rural communities in formulating and implementing forest/watershed and environmental conservation through community development activities. The Project's support and input have been channelled through the Monitor/Promoter teams of the GPCP. Some of the principles and approaches of the project are ;

- people's initiative and own effort in planning, implementation, and sharing their own contribution
- activities selection on the basis of demand driven
- process oriented participatory decision making
- multi-disciplinary team of a local NGO as development partner
- management support from districts and central institutions

So far, CDFWCP has achieved the followings ;

- Operational Guidelines have been developed and modified for implementation of participatory community development and forest/watershed conservation programs which are most suitable for mid-hill area of Nepal.
- Sub-projects (community infrastructure, forest/watershed conservation, income generation) have been successfully implemented through people's participation, and implementation procedures of those activities are being transferred to DSCO staff.
- The awareness and needs of people have been shifted successfully from community development to forest/ watershed conservation activities during 3 years of operation, and establishment of tree nurseries and tree plantation are under implementation with increasing trends. (Data attached- Annex 4)
- A basic data base on VDCs and wards of sub-watershed area have been developed through PRA, quick appraisal and Development Study
- A suitable modality has been developed to involve local NGOs as development partners in project activities.
- Collaborative efforts among HMG, NGO and JICA/JOCV have been enhanced as a new trial.
- Technical skills of DSCO mid-level technicians NGO volunteers, and communities have been promoted.

#### d) Necessity of second phase

HMG's 9th 5-year plan of forestry sector has given due importance to poverty alleviation and improvement of land productivity. The DOSC is the sole HMG agency which is responsible for soil and watershed improvement, which eventually leads to forest resource management and land productivity improvement, the key element for alleviating poverty in the context of Hill areas. To achieve this goal, capacity building, technology transfer and empowerment of the DSCO staff in terms of participatory method for sustainability of related activities are the important needs. The second phase of CDFWC project as proposed on the achievement of the first phase will act as a model case for this purpose.

Progress of CDFWCP so far achieved is more favourable situation for promoting forest/watershed conservation activities. Basic guidelines for operation has already been developed, will be further simplified with some modifications considering the experiences and lessons learned.

- The project's concept of M/P Team comprising of JOCV member, HMG Mid-level technician, and NGO Volunteer at the field level is a very new approach in Nepal which has been adopted till now. All three M/P Team members' relationship within the framework of given job description has been tested in this Project with deriving some conclusions that DSCO mid-level technicians will be the key actor so that the Project impact will not only be confined within the model areas but also be spread to neighbouring areas. To achieve this, their skills in terms of community organising and social development will be further strengthened.
- Technical information and baseline information were not sufficient in forest-watershed resources management planning, during the first 3 years and a half of the project period. Now, Development Study has provided ample information and data which is a good base for planning and implementing forest/watershed management in the second phase.
- More intensive capacity building and technology transfer to the local people like in the field of conservation education is necessary.
- People's interest on taking over of natural forests and community land to be managed as community forests is growing
- In order to successfully implement forest conservation activities through community development, the present 3 years project intervention period to each community will be for 5 years.

The necessity of continuation and extension of project activities in order to test this model in the above mentioned situation will be far more improved in the second phase than the present phase. The CDFWCP one of the key project for DOSC for accomplishing sustainability of implementing participatory forest/watershed management programs. Taking these matters into the consideration, HMG of Nepal requests the Government of Japan for the second phase of CDFWCP.

## **12. Relation with the government's development plan and other factors.**

### **(1) Relation with the government's national development plan.**

**Name of the plan :** 9th plan, National Planning Commission

**Period :** from 1998 to 2002

**The position occupied by the requested project/sector in the above mentioned plan:-**

The basic thrust of the 9th plan is alleviation of poverty and improvement of productivity. The proposed project will complement the 9th plan in this aspect through soil conservation, improvement of land use patterns and related activities

**(2) Relation with the sector comprehensive/overall program.**

**Name of the program :** Master Plan for the Forestry Sector, Nepal

**Period :** from 1989 to 2010

**The position occupied by the requested project in the program.**

The soil conservation and watershed management, and community and private forestry are one primary programmes of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation as identified by the master plan. The proposed project will strongly address those programmes.

**13. Objectives (Itemize as concretely as possible.)**

**(1) Objectives/purpose of the project.**

To develop and manage forest, soil, water and human resources in Kaski and Parbat districts through mobilizing, capacity building and empowering of local groups on a fair and sustainable basis hence contributing to alleviate the poverty.

**(2) Overall goal/medium and long-term objectives.**

To improve the natural environment in the Nepal Hills through community resources (including forest and human resources) development and conservation

To meet the above goals and objectives the new strategies and activities as presented below will be followed;

- i) Forest/watershed resources conservation will be regarded as prime activity. Especially, support to forest users for hand-over of community forest will be focused, which has not been strategically included in major activities of the first phase.
- ii) Various kinds of forest/watershed activities will be implemented by the User Groups based on participatory planning not depending on peoples needs as raised randomly in the first phase. The data provided in precise form by the Development Study such as ward-planning profile will be utilised.
- iii) The local people will be more motivated, empowered and supported for their own initiatives and efforts in natural resource management and greenery promotion. Sub-project wise approach of the first phase will be replaced by institutionalization of User Group approach in second phase. The user groups will be formed in the early stage of the project, and intensive conservation education and capacity building including income generation (life improvement) programs will be provided until the groups are able to prepare forest/watershed resources development plan.

- iv) The project intervention period will be for 5 years instead of present 3 years system, as this period was found short for planning, implementation and proper follow-up.
- v) Women, the poor and disadvantage groups will be highly considered in planning, implementing, and benefit sharing.
- vi) VDCs, the lowest administrative unit for development work, will be more involved in the project activities, to ensure sustainability of the project activity.
- vii) The M/P team approach has been found effective, hence this approach will be continued in the second phase too. The structure and function of the M/P team will be revised for sustainability of project interventions. The new M/P Team will consist of DSCO Midlevel Technician, NGO Volunteer, and local motivator. The role of the JOCV member will be of facilitator to the M/P Team.
- viii) The mid-level technicians of DSCOs will play leading roles in the M/P team. More intensive training, especially on community organising, and social and gender issues will be provided to them. Their presence will be emphasised not only as purely technician, but also as social organizer.

**14. Outline of the project and request (itemize as concretely as possible.)**

**(1)a. In the case of facilities construction project.**

**Outlines of requested facilities (such as the name and address of the project site, site-selecting criteria, supporting photographs, design drawings with dimensions and area, number of requested facilities, and desired materials to be used).**

**a. In the case of equipment supply project.**

**List of requested equipment (such as the name and address of the site to install the equipment, equipment - selecting criteria. name. specifications, quantity, unit price, total amount, etc. of the equipment).**

**b. Methods to operate, manage, and maintain the facilities or equipment, expected number of persons to be secured, together with their technical levels, and prospect to secure necessary budget.**

As in the 1st phase, the project will be implemented jointly by District Soil Conservation Offices (DSCO), JICA, JOCV and local NGOs. Organizational chart of CDFWCP and GPCP is presented in Annex 5. Local users in the communities will implement the project activities. Field staff such as DSCO mid-level technicians, JOCV members, NGO local

volunteers, local motivators will assist the users in planning, implementing, benefit sharing and maintenance of project activities. The DSCO mid-level technicians will play the leading roles and the number and presence of JOCVs will be reduced to the modest level. JICA/JOVC team, DSCO's professionals, and multi-disciplinary advisory team of NGO will support the M/P Team as well as local users.

**c. Financial sources for management and maintenance after completion of the requested project.**

**Fully borne by the government :Partially**

**Partially borne by beneficiaries: Partially**

**Fully borne by beneficiaries (estimated amounts and number of persons).**

The cost to operate and maintain the facilities developed by the support of the project will be fully materialised by local users. For this purpose the User Group fund will be established from the beginning of the Project activities. Local resources available in the VDC will also be utilised for this purpose.

**(2) Breakdown of total amount of the facilities and equipment and supporting data.**

Detailed matters have to be discussed later due to the operable condition of existing facilities and equipment.

**(3) Additional information.**

**a. Existing facilities:**

No.

**Yes Current situations of the existing facilities plans.**

**specifications, supporting photographs, materials used etc.**

The facilities, equipment, vehicles procured by CDFWCP will be utilised for the proposed project. In addition, survey reports, maps, GIS facilities will also be used.

**b. List of existing equipment covering the name, quantity, year purchased, country of origin of the equipment, together with the manufacturer's name and operating conditions (A = operable, B = partially operable, and C = not operable and the reason(s) for such inoperability.**

**Also attach photographs of the equipment so that the current conditions can be grasped.**

All the equipment and facilities are operable in the CDFWCP in Kaski and Parbat. Necessary details are shown in Annex 6 .

**c. Project site preparation (including expropriation)**

**Land:**

**Already secured**

**Name of the landowner :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Area :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Not yet secured**

**Name of the landowner :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Area :** \_\_\_\_\_

**In this case, specify the prospect to secure it. procedures and time needed for expropriating it.**

**-Current situations of the project site, such as levelling, drainag availability of power, water, telephone. etc.**

Office space is available in Pokhara, Kaski district, and limited space is available in Kusma, Parbat district, which can be expanded. Power, telephone, and communication (mobile also) facilities are available.

**-Data on natural conditions.**

**Concretely specify the names, years prepared, and agencies published of such data.**

JICA Development Study report 1997 with data on natural condition.

**-Security situation.**

**Give concrete information related to each project site, if more than one site is involved.**

The sites in the present phase are all secured. Basic facilities are available.

**d. Related grant aid cooperation in the past.**

**FY 1994/95**

**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Amount :** \_\_\_\_\_ million

**Target area :** (specify the names of provinces. cities, etc.)

**Assessment on level of utilization of the project:**

**A (Good) Good**

**B (Passable)**

**C (Bad)**

**D (Not utilized)**



**15. Benefit and effects of the project.**

**(1) Area that will benefit from the project (specify the total area, if possible):**

The total area of five model areas is 41,150 ha. But the project demonstrative impact will not limit to these areas only.

**(2) Population that will benefit (directly and indirectly):**

About 130,000 people (21,000 households) will be directly and/or indirectly benefited from the project activities.

**(3) Expected social and economic effects (itemize concretely):**

Social effects

- awareness creation of the users groups on forest/watershed conservation
- improved health condition
- empowerment of rural people specially, women, poor and disadvantaged groups
- sense of people's ownership increased
- improvement of rural infrastructures
- local institutional building, human resource development

Economic effects

- increase in food production by improving land productivity
- contributing to fuel wood, fodder, leaf litters, and timber supply
- increased cash income of local communities through income generating activities
- employment generation at local level

**16. Relation with technical cooperation. etc.**

**(1) Feasibility study:**

Already effected/being effected.Expected for the period of FY 1998/99

Conducted by :

other agency (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

**(2) Technical cooperation.**

**Which of the following forms of assistance do you require?**

**1) project-type technical cooperation (for five years)**

**2) long-term experts : 4 persons**

**3) short-term experts : 15 persons (3 persons x 5 years)**

**4) JOCV : 6 persons (5 volunteers, 1 Team Leader)**

**5) acceptance of trainees : 30 persons (4-6 persons x 5 years to Japan, and Third Country)**

**When the technical cooperation is underway.**

**Title :** CDFWCP and GPCP

**Period :** from month June year 1994 to month July year 1999

- 1) **project-type** technical cooperation
- 2) **long-term experts** : 4 persons
- 3) **short-term experts** : not specified
- 4) **JOCV** : 11 persons (1 Team Leader)
- 5) **acceptance of trainees** : \_\_\_ persons

17. **Request to other donors for same project.** No

If yes. please specify donors.

18. **Aid by third countries or international organizations in the same or related fields.**

Name of donor	Period	Type	Amount	Outline (concretely)	Relationship with the present request

19. **Other information with special remark (whether or not privatization policy is effected. If yes, indicate the relationship with the requested project.)**

1) Local Level

Proposed project will focus on empowering, strengthening and capacity building of local community organisation, institutions such as forest users group, community conservation group, women groups (mother groups), VDCs, NGO etc. to get maximum people participation for achieving project goal and objective.

Additionally, community volunteers in different sectors such as for conservation education will be selected from related local groups, then they will receive capacity building support from the project.

2) Central level

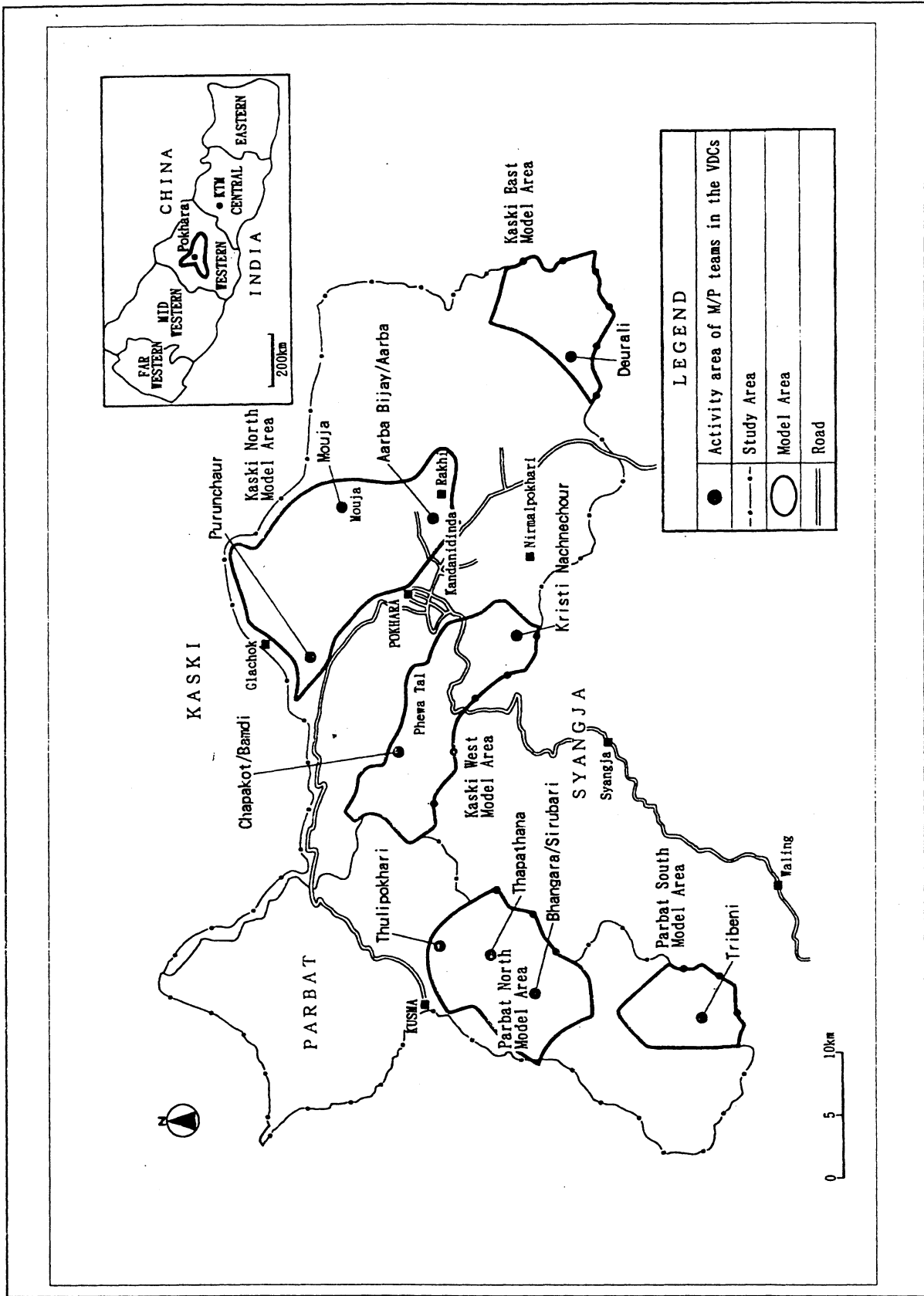
His Majesty's Government of Nepal will provide professional, technical as well as administrative counterpart personnel for the smooth operation of the proposed Project. These counterpart personnel will assume the office once the project comes in operation. Looked at the lesson learned from the CDFWCP, recommendations of the mid-term evaluation team, and smooth coordination and co-operation among central and district

line agencies, a Project Co-ordinator is foreseen in the second phase. The Project Co-ordinator will be based at the Department, however, he/she will make frequent visit to Kaski and Parbat districts. Furthermore, a regular DSCOs staff and incremental project staff are already in these districts.

HMG Input		Proposed	Existing	Additional
Project Coordinator	GI	1	-	1
District Soil Conservation Officers	G II	2	1	1
Assistant Soil Conservation Officers	G III	2	1	1
Mid-level SCWM technicians	NG I	18	12	6
Administrative staff	NG I	14	10	4

Part of the programme cost will also be borne by HMG in the second phase.

If some technological shortage happens, some of the national consultants will be hired particularly in the field of WID/GAD, Watershed Management, and Rural Engineering by the project.



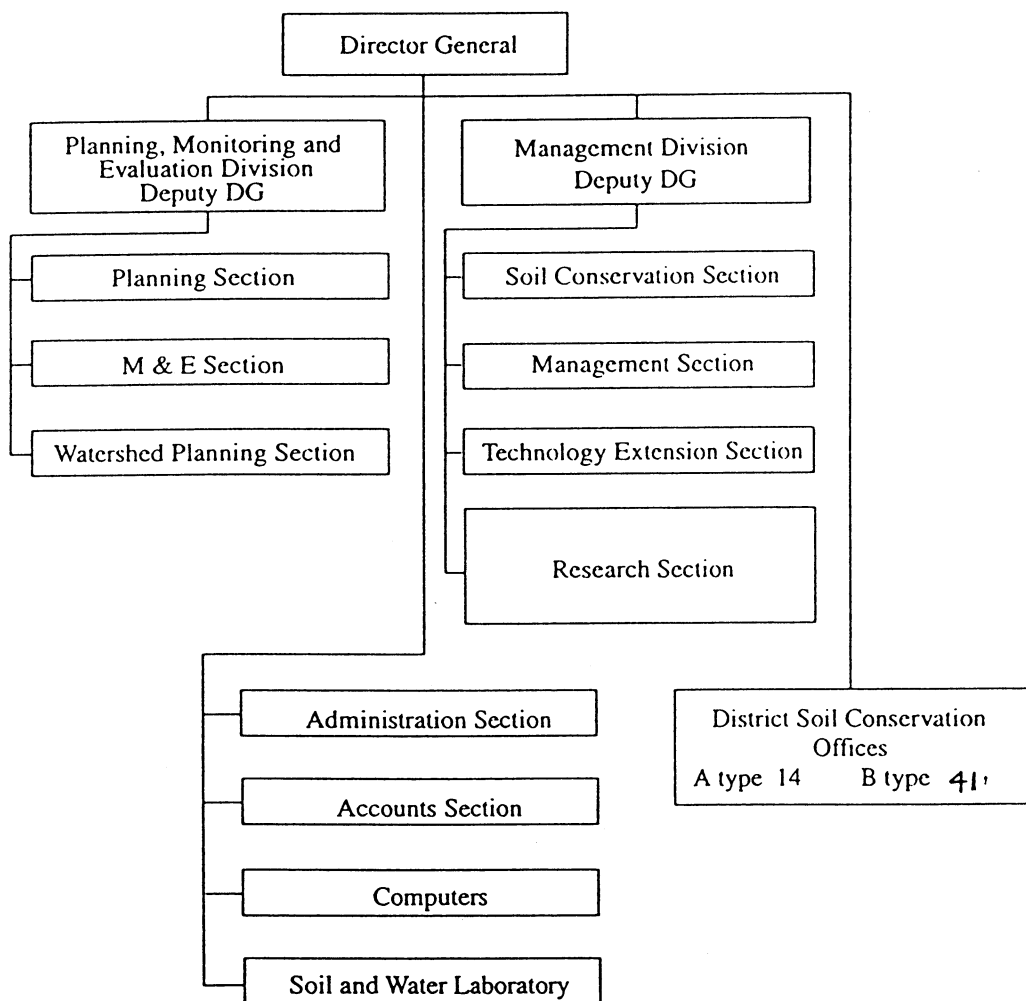


Fig. 1 Organizational Structure of Department of Soil Conservation

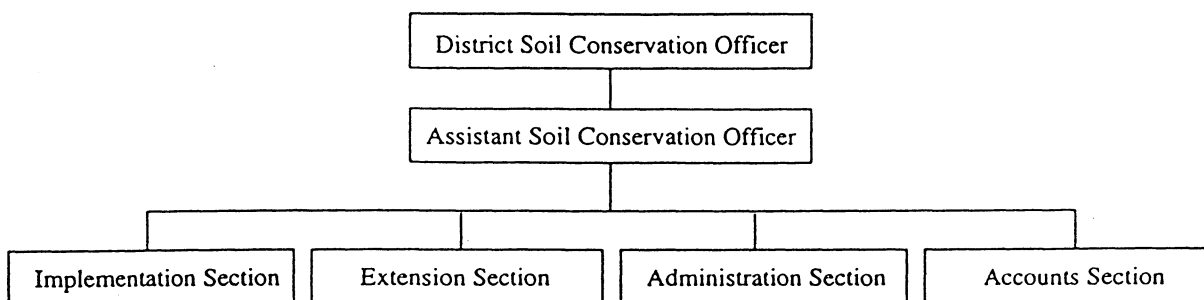


Fig. 2 Organizational Structure of Kaski District Soil Conservation Office (A Type)

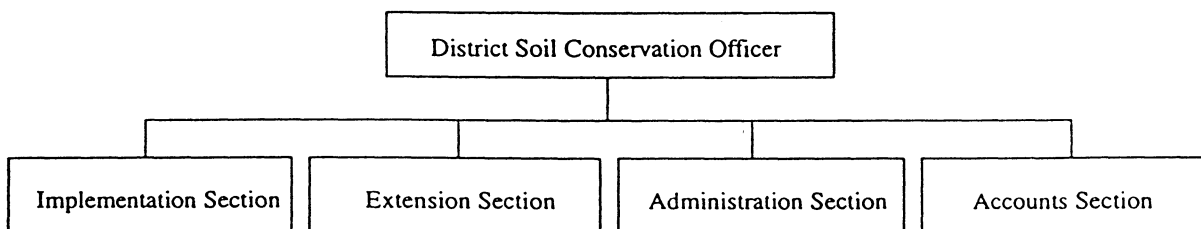
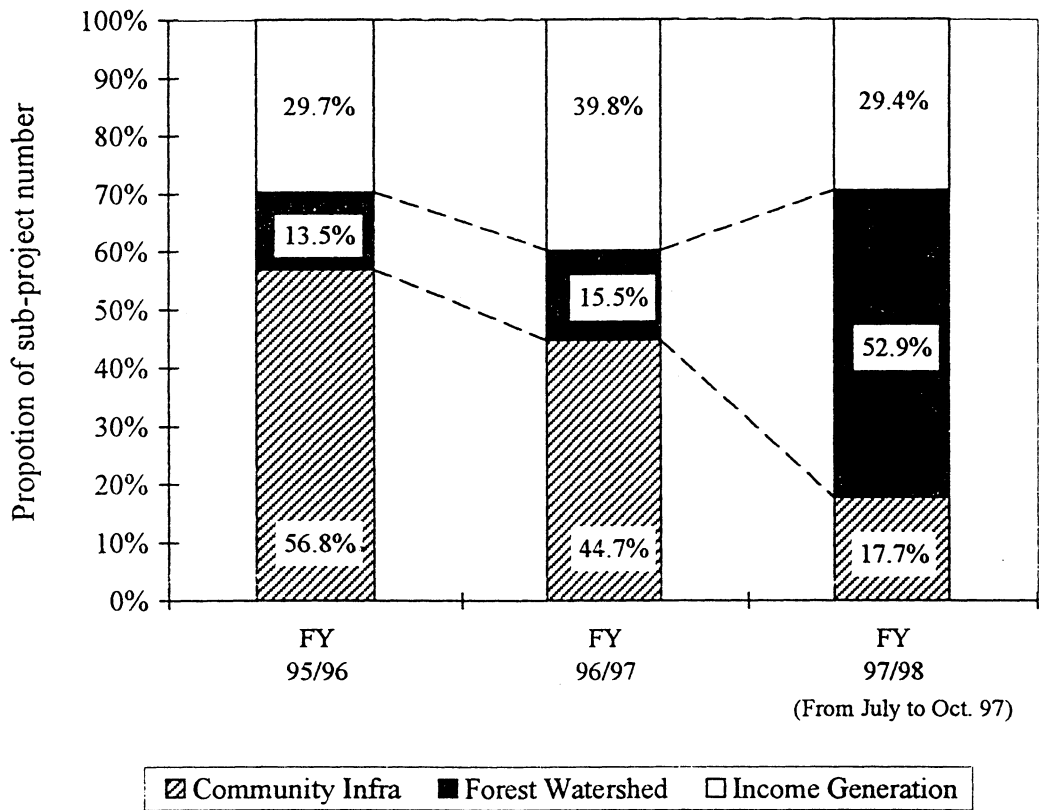


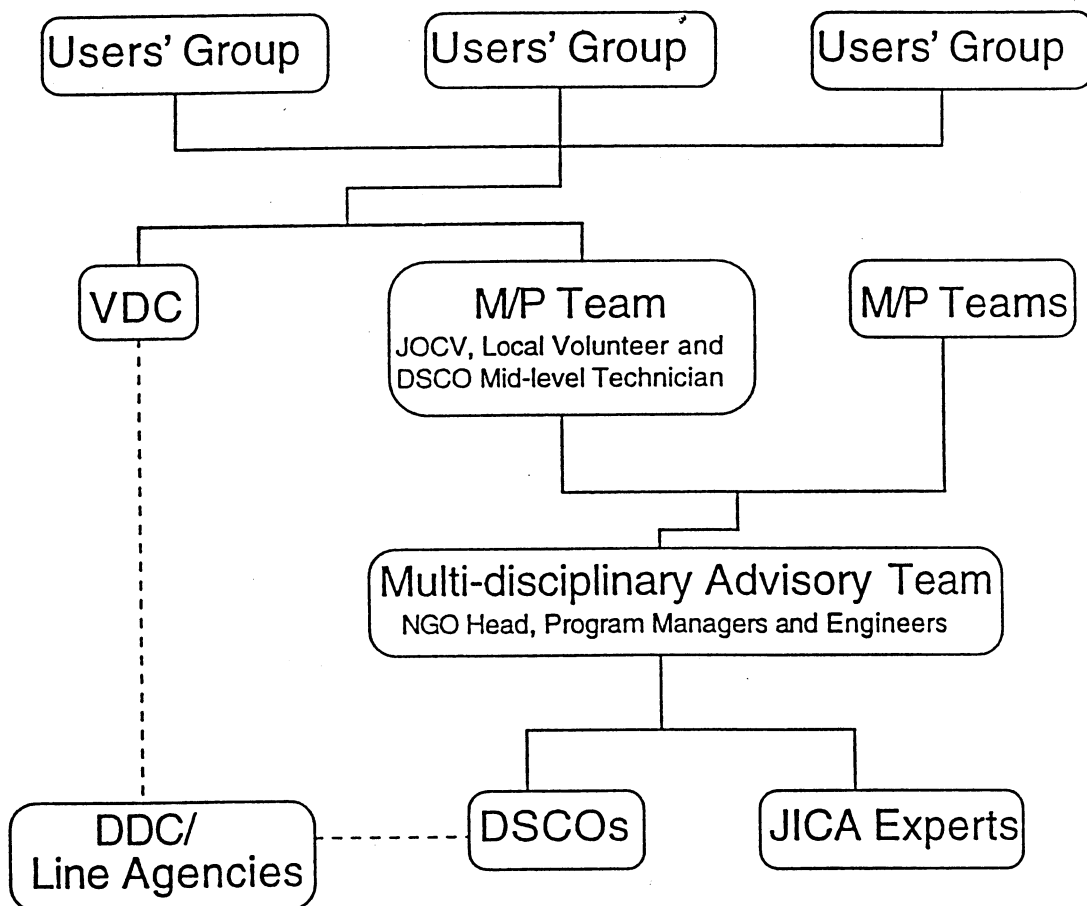
Fig. 2 • Organizational Structure of Parbat District Soil Conservation Office (B Type)



**Proportion of Sub-project Number in FY 95/96, FY 96/97 and FY 97/98 (up to Oct. 97)**

HMG/JICA Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project  
and  
HMG/JOCV Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project

## Organizational Chart





## List of equipment (1)

Sereal No.	Name and Model	Quantity	Year Purchased	Country of Origin	Manufacturer's Name	Condition
1	Cassette tape recorder	2	1994	Japan	SONY	A
2	Word processor, Canoword -85HL	2	1994	Japan	CANON	A
3	Personal computer, Powerbook 150	1	1994	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
4	Software, File Maker Pro	1	1994	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
5	Caluculator,	1	1994		CASIO	A
6	Stabilizer, 2kw	1	1994		MATSUNAGA	A
7	Viehcle, Pick-up, L200 D/Cab,4WD K34TJNSR	1	1995	Japan	MITSUBISHI	A
8	Viehcle, Pick-up, L200 D/Cab,4WD K34TJNSR	1	1995	Japan	MITSUBISHI	A
9	Plain paper copies, DC-6090	1	1995	Japan	MITA	A
10	Plain paper copies, DC-6090	1	1995	Japan	MITA	A
11	Generator,Diesel 4.4KW DA5005	1	1995	Japan	DENYO	A
12	Overhead Projector,9200	3	1995	Japan	3M	A
13	Color TV.KV-K25 MF1J	2	1995	Japan	SONY	A
14	Video tape recorder, SLV-X830	2	1995	Japan	SONY	A
15	Handy video camera,8mm CCD-TR550E	15	1995	Japan	SONY	A
16	Compact camera, Genba-kantoku	15	1995	Japan	KONIKA	A
17	Auto level,AT-G6	2	1995	Japan	TOPKON	A
18	Pocket compass, S-25	2	1995	Japan	USHIKATA	A
19	Sleeping bag, Three seasons, 19JM-503	30	1995	Japan	MIZUNO	A
20	Sleeping bag, Winter season,	30	1995	Japan	MIZUNO	A
21	Video projection system,	1	1995	Japan	SHARP	A
22	Slide projector, 253 AF	3	1995	Japan	ELMO	A
23	Water filter, AU-3UF	3	1995	Japan	TANABE	A
24	Solar charger	15	1995	Japan	MONT-BELL	A
25	Poraroid camera, Joycam	3	1995	Japan	PORAROID	A
26	Word processor, Canoword 85-HL	2	1995	Japan	CANON	A
27	Portable water filter,EP-S-Uf	20	1995	Japan	TANABE	A
28	Mountain sack,big 19RS-631	35	1995	Japan	MIZUNO	A
29	Mountain sack,small 19RA-621	35	1995	Japan	MIZUNO	A
30	Fire extinguisher, 5kg	5	1995	Japan		A

Operating Condition : A = operable, B = partially operable, C = not operable

## List of equipment (2)

Sereal No.	Name and Model	Quantity	Year Purchased	Country of Origin	Manufacturer's Name	Condition
31	Silver compass, MC-1 Professional	20	1995	Japan	SUNTO	A
32	Power Macintosh, 7100/66AV, 16MB	4	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
33	Power Macintosh, Color display	4	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
34	Power book, 540C, 8MB RAM	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
35	Apple laser writer, 16/600PS	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
36	Apple laser writer, Phonetel locking connector	7	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
37	Computer, IBM PS/VP 486 DX2	2	1995	Japan	IBM	A
38	Laser printer, EPL-5200	1	1995	Japan	EPSON	A
39	Printer, LQ-1170 24 Pin Dot Matrix	2	1995	Japan	EPSON	A
40	CD-ROM for IBM Computer	1	1995	Japan		A
41	Sorter for MITA copying machine, AS-S5120	2	1995	Japan	MITA	A
42	Toner for MITA, DC-6090	8	1995	Japan	MITA	A
43	Developer for MITA, DC-6090	4	1995	Japan	MITA	A
44	FAX machine, OFX-3100	2	1995	Japan	OLIVETTI	A
45	Software, Microsoft Word 6.0 for Windows	1	1995	Japan	MICROSOFT	A
46	Software, dBase 5.0 for Windows	1	1995	Japan	MICROSOFT	A
47	Software, Microsoft Excel for Windows	1	1995	Japan	MICROSOFT	A
48	Motorcycle, CD-100SS	10	1995	Japan	HONDA	A
49	Computer, Compac Pressario CDS 944	1	1995	Japan	COMPAQ	A
50	Printer, BJ300	1	1995	Japan	CANON	A
51	Cassette record player, TCM-57	2	1995	Japan	SONY	A
52	Film stripe, projector, AS-3000	2	1995	Japan	CABIN	A
53	Hand loud speaker, ER-510	2	1995	Japan	TOA	A
54	Slide audio synchronization, Audio Viewer	1	1995	Japan	KODAK	A
55	Clinometer/Abney level	6	1995	Japan	TAMAYA	A
56	Handy compass	10	1995	Japan	SUNTO	A
57	Measuring tape, 50-R	17	1995	Japan	SEKISUI	A
58	Binocular, CD-4	6	1995	Japan	COPITAR	A
59	Stereo scopic vision camera	3	1995	Japan	TOPCON	A
60	Planimeter, PX-7	2	1995	Japan	TAMAYA	A

Operating Condition : A = operable, B = partially operable, C = not operable

### List of equipment (3)

Sereal No.	Name and Model	Quantity	Year Purchased	Country of Origin	Manufacturer's Name	Condition
61	Pocket compass,LS-25	3	1995	Japan	USHIKATA	A
62	Tripod for pocket compass	3	1995	Japan	USHIKATA	A
63	Staff 5m,ALG-55	3	1995	Japan	MYZOX	A
64	Soil hardness meter,DIK-5551	1	1995	Japan	DAIKI	A
65	Pluviometer,34-T	2	1995	Japan	OHTA KEIKI	A
66	Permeability test apparatus,DIK-4000	2	1995	Japan	DAIKI	A
67	Psychrometer 56	10	1995	Japan	OHTA KEIKI	A
68	Electric measure	1	1995	Japan	SONIN	A
69	Drawing kit 553-15T	2	1995	Japan	STEADTLER	A
70	Trace stand, 200-7609	1	1995	Japan	TAMAYA	A
71	Drawing board, A0 size	3	1995	Japan	TAMAYA	A
72	Copy machine,color CLC10	1	1995	Japan	CANON	A
73	Vacume cleaner, 1200w	2	1995	Japan	NATIONAL	A
74	Kerosin heater	10	1995	Japan	TOYOPET	A
75	Generator 2200	2	1995	Japan	HONDA	A
76	Bookbinding machine, GBC-2000T	1	1995	Japan	KOKUYO	A
77	Sleeping bag	20	1995	Japan	MIZUNO	A
78	Mountain sack, big	5	1995	Japan	MIZUNO	A
79	Mountain sack, small	10	1995	Japan	MIZUNO	A
80	Carring frame, shoiko	5	1995	Japan	NEWTOP	A
81	Life jacket	10	1995	Japan	MIZUNO	A
82	Portable video projector, CPJ-200	15	1995	Japan	SONY	A
83	Solar battery charger, 5.4w	15	1995	Japan	MONT-BELL	A
84	Portable water filter, EP-S-UF	15	1995	Japan	TANABE	A
85	Toner cartridge, EP-KS	5	1995	Japan	CANON	A
86	BJ Printer,BJ-15 PRO	1	1995	Japan	CANON	A
87	Cutting machine, No.500	1	1995	Japan	LION	A
88	Cassette recorder, TCM-API	2	1995	Japan	SONY	A
89	Word processor, Canoword -85HL	1	1995	Japan	CANON	A
90	Planimeter	1	1995	Japan	PLUS	A

Operating Condition : A = operable, B = partially operable, C = not operable

### List of equipment (4)

Sereal No.	Name and Model	Quantity	Year Purchased	Country of Origin	Manufacturer's Name	Condition
91	Maintnace soft for MAC	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
92	Automatic voltage regulator, SVC-1010V	1	1995	Japan	MATSUNAGA	A
93	Video projector, XV-310P	2	1995	Japan	SHARP	A
94	Pocket compass, S-25	2	1995	Japan	USHIKATA	A
95	Planimeter, X-Plan 360C	1	1995	Japan	USHIKATA	A
96	Calculater, FX-603P	2	1995	Japan	CASIO	A
97	Clinometer	2	1995	Japan		A
98	Software, EG-Word	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
99	Cassette recorder, AIWA HS-J 519	1	1995	Japan	AIWA	A
100	Sleeping bag cover,	1	1995	Japan	GOATEX	A
101	Software, Mac Write-2	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
102	Personal Computer, Power book 520C	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
103	Software, Kanji-Talk 7.5	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
104	Cassette recorder, TCM-API	5	1995	Japan	SONY	A
105	Video Projector, lyquid crystal	1	1995	Japan	JVC	A
106	Personal computer, Powerbook 540C	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
107	Printer cable for Mac	1	1995	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
108	Software, Microsoft Office	1	1995	Japan	NEC	A
109	Personal computer, PC9821 LT2/3A	1	1995	Japan	NEC	A
110	Memory 8MB for PC9821 LD-02	1	1995	Japan	NIKON	A
111	Binocular, Espasio	1	1995	Japan	RANGING	A
112	Distance Finder, Ranging 1200	1	1995	Japan	CANON	A
113	Printer, BJ-30V	1	1995	Japan	CANON	A
114	Printer cable	1	1995	Japan		A
115	G.P.S. 40	1	1995	Japan	GRAMTN	A
116	Low profile GPS antena, GR27	1	1995	Japan	GRAMTN	A
117	Cassette recorder, TCS-8000M	1	1995	Japan	SONY	A
118	Stabilizer, 1kw	1	1995		MATSUNAGA	A
119	Refrigerator	1	1995		HITACHI	A
120	Typewriter,	1	1995		ORIVETTI	A

Operating Condition : A = operable, B = partially operable, C = not operable

### List of equipment (5)

Sereal No.	Name and Model	Quantity	Year Purchased	Country of Origin	Manufacturer's Name	Condition
121	Computer,Processor 486 DX-2	3	1995		TOPKON	A
122	Printer,LQ 100 24Pin 260 CPS	2	1995		EPSON	A
123	Software	1	1995		MICROSOFT	A
124	Viehcle, Pick-up,2700 D/Cab, 4WD,CVPURCFD21NWLSHMHA	1	1996	Japan	NISSAN	A
125	Viehcle, Mini-Bus long,2500 Diesel, DJGE24DFUCPY	1	1996	Japan	NISSAN	A
126	Personal computer,Power book 5300C	1	1996	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
127	Printer,color stylewriter 2400	1	1996	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
128	Video soft, Mountain folks in Nepal, Jap	1	1996	Japan		A
129	Video soft, Mountain folks in Nepal, Eng.	1	1996	Japan		A
130	Laser printer, 16/600PS-J	1	1996	Japan	APPLE	A
131	Personal computer, Power Mac 9500/150	1	1996	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
132	Modem, ME2814B2M	1	1996	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
133	Display, 15 Inch	1	1996	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
134	Key board, JO312	1	1996	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
135	Printer joint kit, 3035V	1	1996	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
136	Cassette recorder, TCS-8000M	1	1996	Japan	SONY	A
137	Digital still camera, CP-100	1	1996	Japan	EPSON	A
138	Extension memory, 2MB CP-100M2	1	1996	Japan	EPSON	A
139	Film scanner, FS-1200/Art	1	1996	Japan	EPSON	A
140	Mesuring rod, WT-2010	1	1996	Japan		A
141	Mesuring rod, WT-5010	1	1996	Japan		A
142	Digital still camera, CP-100	1	1996	Japan	EPSON	A
143	Extension memory, 2MB CP-100M2	1	1996	Japan	EPSON	A
144	Memory module , ADM-16MPBB	1	1996	Japan	ADTEC	A
145	Express modem, M1953 J/A	1	1996	Japan	APPLE	A
146	Printer, BJC-455J	1	1996	Japan	CANON	A
147	Software, Inspiration FD	1	1996	Japan	THREES Com.	A
148	Water pump	1	1996		HONDA	A
149	Fax machine	1	1996		OLIVETTI	A
150	Water pump	1	1996		HONDA	A

Operating Condition : A = operable, B = partially operable, C = not operable

List of equipment (6)

Sereal No.	Name and Model	Quantity	Year Purchased	Country of Origin	Manufacturer's Name	Condition
151	Vacume cleaner,	1	1996		SANYO	A
152	Solar panel	10	1996		SIEMENS	A
153	Stabilizer, 1kw	3	1996		MATSUNAGA	A
154	Weighing machine	3	1996			A
155	Caluculater,	1	1996		CASIO	A
156	Viehcle, Pick-up,2700 D/Cab, 4WD,CVPURCFD21NWLSGCB	1	1997	Japan	NISSAN	A
157	Computer, POWERMAC 9500/200	1	1997	Japan	MACINTOSH	A
158	Generator, Petrol EF-2800HK	3	1997	Japan	YAMAHA	A
159	Computer,Compaq Presario 4128	1	1997	Japan	COMPAQ	A
160	UPS, APC Smart 600VA	15	1997	Japan	APC	A
161	Toner Cartridge for Printer EPL-4200	2	1997	Japan	EPSON	A
162	Toner for Copy Machine Mita DC-6090	2	1997	Japan	MITA	A
163	Toner Cartridge for Printer HP C-3093F	2	1997	Japan	HP	A
164	Toner Cartridge for Laserwriter 16/600PS	1	1997	Japan	APPLE	A
165	640MB Optical Drive	1	1997	Japan	FUJITSU	A
166	ETHERNET HUB 8 port (For Net Work System)	1	1997	Japan	PINE	A
167	Tranceiver (For Net Work System)	5	1997	Japan		A
168	Fax Machine B-400	1	1997	Japan	CANON	A
169	Increase Memory 32MB for P/B5300	1	1997	Japan		A
170	Increase Memory 32MB for P/B 520/540	2	1997	Japan		A
171	Power Supply 661-0758	2	1997	Japan	Apple	A
172	Insect Poison Remover(12pcs)	12	1997	Japan		A
173	Landslide Recorder SRL-5	1	1997	Japan		A

Operating Condition : A = operable, B = partially operable, C = not operable

## 資料 6 . 要請書補足資料

Project Document  
for  
Phase-II (FY 1999/2000 - 2003/04)  
HMG/JICA Community Development, forest/Watershed Conservation Project (CDFWCP)  
HMG/JOCV Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project (GPCP)

13 May, 1998

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# 1 Project Overview

## 1.1 Project Rationale and Justification

Environmental problem in Nepal basically denotes landslide, soil erosion and flood, which have two major reasons. The geological reason can not be prevented since the mountains are too young with continuing mass wasting. The other one is human pressure on forest through extensive cultivation and over harvesting of the forest resources. The major pressure lies to increase food production. It has resulted soil erosion and environmental degradation.

Altitude variation has created the climatic condition in Nepal. The higher the altitude, the cooler the climate prevails or the increase of the altitude is the decrease of the temperature. The temperature rises from March to July and decreases from October to January. Fundamental determinants of climate and weather is altitude variation in Nepal. General pattern of the temperature is an increase from east to west. Rain distribution varies due to topographical diversities in Nepal. The heaviest rainfall falls on the hill region, specially in the Pokhara region (Nayava H. Review, 1980). Heavy rain and steep topography have cause surface erosion. One of the major reason for erosion like land slide, debris flow, river bank erosion and gully erosion is heavy monsoon. It is ultimately subjected to the severe environmental problems of erosion and flooding on low lying areas.

Livelihood of the majority of the Nepalese population depends directly upon products derived from natural resources. On contrary, the per capita availability of land and water for agriculture is limited and declining as a consequence of increasing population and degradation. The sound management of water is a growing concern, as fresh water supplies became increasingly scare. Thus, the access to natural resources and their condition and productivity are critical issues.

The ecological crisis in the hill areas of Nepal began in the 1950s and as landslides and soil erosion increased progressively since the 1960s. While the ecological balance between human life and the utilisation of natural resources was roughly maintained up to the 1960s, excessive grazing and inappropriate land use under the pressure of an increasing population have accelerated the soil loss and excessive collection of fuel wood and fodder trees, etc. have depleted or degraded the forest forcing the government of Nepal and to improve the living standard of rural populace (Development Study 1997). In a nutshell, it indicates the over exploitation of natural resources by the people have made serious threat to the environment. Dynamics of human resources has direct influence over the natural resource for conservation or deterioration either. The rationale and justification for the project intervention is complexities of human dynamics under which the project has to address different components like people's participation, decentralisation, gender consideration, accountability and collaboration in addition to the technical matters. The ultimate project effort should be diverted towards the sustainable use of natural resources that ideally enhance the livelihood of the local people.

## 1.2 The Setting:

### 1.2.1 Forest Conservation and Utilisation

The area of natural forest has reduced by about 570,000 ha. between 1964 to 1985 (MPFS 1988, See Ann. 1-1). Besides the reduction of natural forest area, it is further degrading from turning of high dense forest to shrub land and then grass land. This can be estimated that the reduction and degradation of natural forest is in the increasing trend due to the population growth despite the government has taken strong initiative to protect forest. Reforestation and regeneration rate of forest has not been coped with the harvesting rate in order to fulfil the growing need of forest resources. On this trend, the nation will fall in the vicious circle characterised by a widening gap between demand and supply ultimately destroy the supply base while trying to meet the immediate needs. This consequence will affect to various sub sectors like closing down forest industries, declining of aromatic and medicinal plant, disappearing of wildlife and further worsening the soil and water conservation.

### 1.2.2 Soil/Watershed Conservation

Relevant development characteristics can be defined at the multiple levels of natural resource systems (e.g. forest, grazing land, settlement, irrigated land, rainfed land and so on.; See Ann. 1-2). This can be obviously visualised in the sub watershed. Since all type of natural resources are inter related to each other, the deterioration of any type of natural resource may severely affect the other types. In addition to it, while intervening development effort on any type of natural resources within the sub watershed, the other type may be degraded. For instance, the irrigation facilities may create soil erosion in the sloppy land unless the terrace improvement is made.

The human pressure on forest and agricultural land to meet the basic needs for the food and forest products has resulted degradation which has further led to the decline of soil fertility and agricultural productivity. It is apparent that the population growth has threaten the potential for sustainable agricultural development. Increasing population densities has led to the increase pressure on agricultural land and poor farmers to expand into more marginal areas resulting in a trend to intensify agricultural production.

Livestock is the integral part of the rural poor life which is kept by three quarters of all households whereas two third of them possesses less than 1 hectre of land. At present, livestock contributes 31% of the total AGDP of the country and 53% of this amount is derived from the hills. Forest contributes 30% of the livestock feed. (Nepal APP 1995 page 144). Although, the number of livestock and its feeds depending upon the forest seems very high but the productivity is still very low. The raising of unproductive livestock with free grazing practice is deteriorating the natural forest to the far extent.

### 1.2.3 Socio/Economic Conditions

Over exploitation of natural resources resulting its depletion at the faster rate has direct effect on socio economic condition of the rural people. One of the major cause of over exploitation is population growth which has been correlated with deforestation, agriculture expansion, environmental degradation, loss of bio-diversity and so on. The environmental degradation of the unsustainable use of natural resources are usually ascribed simply to inappropriate land use. The improper land use can be the result of bad management and rising demand. It is more influenced by a range of underlying natural, social, economic and political factors which make sustainable resource use difficult. Rural communities living in steep land areas where the land degradation resulting from inappropriate land use practices is a major problem to achieve food self-sufficiency.

The share of agriculture, forestry and fishery in the gross domestic product is about 60%, a quarter of which is forestry's contribution. Fodder from forest land provides more than 40% of livestock nutrition. Employment provided by the forestry sector is equivalent to about 1.36 million full time jobs (MPFS 1988). Similarly, such contributions have been made by the other natural resources like water and soil etc. The better quality of life for the rural people especially the lower income groups and occupational caste will result from the sustainable management of the natural resources only.

### 1.3 Statement of the Problem

#### 1.3.1 Community Resources Constraints and Distribution

The term community resources have been used here instead of natural from now on wards in this paper because of the ownership that is lying over the people. This ownership may be expressed or implied which has a strong linkage with the well being of the people. The Nepalese people have been dependent on community resources such as land, water and forest etc. for their livelihood in the rural setting. These resources are not sufficiently available as required by the people on one hand whereas the population growth has severely exploited far beyond their natural regeneration capacity.

Out of the total arable land of Nepal, 68% is in the hilly area, 15% in the mountainous and 17% in the Terai. Agriculture alone contributes 60% of GDP and occupies 80% of the total workforce. The total land area used for agriculture is 9.3% in mountains, 43.1% in the high hills and 47.6% in the Terai. Despite the population growth rate per year is about 2.6%, the increase of GDP is only 2.3%. According to the data over the years, the food grain production growth rate is 0.1% only.

Nepal has 5.5 million hectares (37%) of natural forest out of the total land. The shrub land, grass land, tree covered land adjacent to farms, cultivated land and other type of land like settlements, rocky areas, perennial ice, lakes and river etc. represents 5%, 12%, 4%, 21% and 21% respectively. Only 11% of the natural forests are in the Terai and high Himal zones and

the rest are distributed among the siwaliks, middle mountains and high mountains. Unfortunately, all the forest are not accessible to fulfil the basic needs of the people at the sustainable rate of harvesting. These forests are inaccessible due to the rugged terrain and lack of roads. The accessible forest are under heavy pressure in the densely populated middle mountains.

The population growth has direct effect on increased demand on food, fuel wood and timber. As forest is the main source of fuel and building materials, the rapid increasing of the population has led to the depletion of forest. More demand for food production will further increase to encroach in forest and marginal lands. The combined effect will accelerate to soil erosion and loss of fertile soil. The loss of forest and over grazing of pastures will lead to the drying up of water resource and silting of dams and irrigation. The increased rate of soil erosion and landslide in the hills raises river beds in plain ultimately resulting flooding and loss of human lives and property.

In the rural settlement, the challenge is not only limited amount of community resources, but also distribution of them among the people with various socio-economical background, i.e., castes and economic classes. If it is aimed that community resources management will be sustainable, sufficient equity in access to production and distribution among groups should be ensured. If some groups are allowed only limited access to community resources, they will seek some other way to access the resources against the community rules, because anyway they have to depend on the natural resources.

### 1.3.2 Resources Management Capacity of Community

One of the greatest reason behind the scarcity of community resource is because of the poor capacity possessed with the rural people. This capacity may be reflected in terms of their social/technical knowledge, skill and experience and institutionalisation of their organization. The natural as well as human resources which can be considered as the community resources have been exclusively wasted, over used or under used. Optimum use of the community resources is the big question for the improvement of the rural life. People are more worried about the availability of limited community resources only but they will hardly think over the optimum conservation and utilisation through better management.

Management capacity denotes the planning, implementation, directing and evaluation of the community resources by the rural people for the sake of their own betterment. Because of the lack or poor capacity of community resource management, the rural people have not been aware with the availability of all types community resources and their optimum usage. Additionally, the mishandling of the community resources has resulted various calamities.

The development practitioners are seriously concerned with the capacity of the resource management by the rural people while intervening any development initiative. Any development activity to be initiated before reaching the certain level of the capacity of rural people may not bring positive impact. Henceforth, the assessment of capacity of the rural people on community resource management can be considered as prerequisite for the above

purpose.

Integration of gender perspective is far behind in the resource management of the community while 90.5% women are in agriculture and the like in forestry. In fact, women are the real managers of the community resources which can be reflected in other sectors too like drinking water and irrigation etc. Women play a significant role in subsistence agriculture contributing more than half of the labour input necessary for crop production. Similarly, they have bigger role in the collection of fuel wood, fodder and leaf litter. However, the control of community resources like forest and agriculture is negligible by women and poor people from the perspective of decision making and benefit sharing.

On one hand the existing capacities of women have been undermined and on the other hand, negligible opportunities are provided for the enhancement of their capabilities. Similarly, the notion over the disadvantaged group of the people is like the women. The hidden capacity of women and poor people can be flourished only when they are empowered by themselves.

## 1.4 HMG Forest/Watershed Conservation Principles

### 1.4.1 Community Centred Development

The long term soil conservation and watershed management policy of HMG includes the objective to ensure people's participation by developing appropriate technology, conservation extension, education and demonstration (Wagley 1996). The Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM) seems to be much advanced who have developed People's Participation Guidelines in Nepal on its respective field. In this guidelines, the DSCWM has developed detailed strategic measures and people's participation process on various stages like survey, negotiation, implementation and maintenance and benefit sharing (Development Study 1997). In the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Forestry Sector also puts Community Centred Development as one of the 3 major focal point, specifying User Groups as unit of planning, implementation and management agency and sub watershed as a planning and implementation unit. Also the plan tries to bring about maximum participation of people for increasing production and productivity of forest related products.

These approaches putting people and community in the centre, obviously reflect the tendency of decentralisation. Also the HMG's main policy is based on the projects implementation with various donor agencies that the projects which only focuses on physical and financial resources, ignoring human resources have often failed due to human dynamics.

Regarding this community centred and participatory approach, the government has introduced the policy of decentralisation through local government and involvement of NGO in the development mainstream as a helping hands for the government. The NGOs role have been fully recognised by DWSCM as; 'the watershed management programme....needs an integrated, multi-sectoral and co-ordinated development effort on the parts of farmers, NGOs and relevant government agencies to obtain the desired result' (Wagley 1996).

#### 1.4.2 Holistic/Integrated Approach

As different problems/needs of the rural people have inter linkages to each other, the sector wise approach has its limitation. The holistic or integrated approach can only address the various problem of the rural people. The watershed management concept is itself based on the holistic approach with the integration of community resources like soil, water and forest including the human resources. All the above community resources are characterised by interrelated and interdependent to each other.

Thus both Soil Conservation and Watershed Management sector and Forestry sector of Nepal has emphasised on holistic/integrated approaches in Ninth Five Year Plan. Integrated Watershed Management is the prime objective of DSCWM, while Forestry sector clarifies social aspect of forest use; holistic approach will be adopted on multi-purpose land use including forest management, maintenance of bio-diversity and community development.

Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Programme have a direct and indirect impact upon the people and the ecosystem. Any improvement in the environment leading to visible benefits for the people will encourage them towards conservation while the opposite will have a negative impact. Because of this reason too, the holistic approach is necessary to derive positive impact. Sectoral approach in a scattered way does not make much impact on the land and ecosystem. The activities like land use system, water source protection, conservation plantation, terrace construction/improvement, grass plantation, gully/torrent control and conservation education and extension through the institutional building of the users' group have been integrated for the soil conservation and watershed management. However, holistic approach is relatively complicated than sectoral one which requires clear vision and understanding for the effective implementation.

#### 1.4.3 Focus on Poverty Alleviation

The national planning commission has estimated the 49% of total population below poverty line and 95% of them live in the rural areas. This data is based on the household budget survey of 10 years ago. Out of the number of factors causing poverty, the low productivity and inefficient in management of available community resources has strong linkage with the forest and watershed component.

Taking into an account of massive poverty in this country, the ninth plan aims at poverty alleviation and increase production. Based on the existing situation of forest and other natural resources, the objective of 9th five year plan for the forestry sector has emphasised on employment/income generation for poor and marginal families through protecting, managing and utilising the forest resources, improving productivity of forestry sector and adopting sustainable land use system. People participation is the key thrust for achieving the forestry sector objective.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, the DSCWM focuses on integrated

watershed management plan, improvement of land productivity, conservation oriented poverty alleviation activities, integrated management of watersheds and flood control and development of suitable land use improvement.

The APP envisages an economic system that hovers around farming, the biggest economic activity in the country. The ninth plan aims to increase growth in gross domestic product from the current level of 6.5 % to 7.2% over the next 5 years and per capital income from 4.2 % to 5.1%. Further, it has envisaged to lower the poverty line from the present 45% to 32.56%, 22.5% and 15% at the end of ninth, tenth and eleventh plans and finally to 10% in the twelfth plan. Since the ninth plan and APP target are directly related with the natural resources, it is clearly understandable that the forest, soil and water has the predominant role to achieve the above target either explicitly or implicitly. In the perspective of human resources, the poverty has become the inseparable from the gender question.

#### 1.4.4 Special Attention to Women's Participation

Women are real managers of natural resources in the hill environments of Nepal. The drudgery and physical hardships that they have to bear, day in and day out, to provide drinking water and fuel wood for the household; fodder and bed litter for the animals; and manure for the land are excessive. Master Plan for the Forestry Sector (1988) mentioned that decision-making and benefit-sharing mechanisms will incorporate the interests of the real primary users, such as women and woodcutters, in accordance with the people's "basic needs" and decentralisation.

The national policy in which the Eighth Plan (1997) describes that women will also be involved in greater numbers in the field of forest and soil conservation; Women will be encouraged to actively participate in community afforestation programmes in order to solve environmental problems by protecting and developing forest resources; Training and dissemination programmes will be conducted to increase awareness among women about the multiple benefits of proper management of forest resources; Women's participation will also be increased in production and processing of herbs, fodder, etc. However, no specific strategy of women participation on conservation of forest and watershed has been developed by HMG except highlighting its importance.

Meanwhile, people belonging to disadvantaged groups (e.g. Damai, Kami and Sarki) have often been excluded from communal activities because of social customs. As they are poorer than other members of the community with restrictions imposed on them to use of community resources such as land, water, forests, etc., they should also be empowered in order to enable them to participate in community resources management activities to improve the present situation. This part is not touched upon government policy, in any ways, in spite of its importance.



## 2 Experience of CDFWCP and GPCP Phase - I (up to March 1998)

### 2.1 Implementation Procedure

The Sub-projects have been implemented strictly based on the operational guidelines. During 3.5 years period, the operational guidelines have been modified for 2 times upon the comments and suggestions from the M/P Team (comprising with HMG mid level technician, NGO Volunteer and JOCV Volunteer). In total, 47 issues have been modified in terms of deleted, added and rephrased from the original shape of the operational guidelines. The major issues as modified are incorporating HMG mid level technician as a member of M/P Team, introducing multi-disciplinary team from NGO, defining scope of the inter community level activities, allocating budget from income generating component for key farmers, supporting community forest handing over in collaboration with DFO and so on.

Many of the practical difficulties have been emerged in the implementation procedure to date due to the strict operational guidelines such as restriction on budget ceiling and transferring the budget from one to other headings and equal amount of budget as allocated for the community level activities irrespective of the size of the ward in terms of demography and socio- economic condition of the target group. Similarly, sub-projects formulation work is followed by capacity building (skill development training/study tour) of the users' group, not vice versa, scattering of request irrespective of the line with forest/watershed conservation, larger amount of sharing contribution to be borne by the users' group irrespective of their capacity are the other difficulties. The cause and effect of such difficulties on implementation procedure have been analysed in the Project monthly meeting and other meetings at the decision making level from time to time. As a consequence, the Project is very much aware with the pros and cons of the implementation procedure. In the mean time, the phasing out and follow up guidelines have been developed by the Project in close consultation among all staff including the HMG, NGO, JICA and JOCV. Orientation workshop has been done for the Project staff themselves, locally recruited motivators, site assistants, VDC Chairperson/Vice Chairperson and ward Chairpersons. It is still to be seen the feed back from the implementation procedure of phasing out and follow up.

### 2.2 Sub-projects and Capacity Building Activities

#### 2.2.1 Community Infrastructure Development

Since community infrastructure is the backbone of rural development, the Project has categorized it as an important component with allocating 40% of the total budget of community level activities for each ward under this heading. However, the long term perspective of the community infrastructure development is to make people capable to pay their effort on conservation of forest/watershed as a prime concern of the Project. Because the Project was aware with the needs of community infrastructure as their first priority

followed by the forest/watershed conservation based on the experience of HMG/JICA Forestry Extension Project (a project-type technical cooperation) for 3 years from July 1991.

By March 1998, there have been 139 Sub-projects completed under the heading of community infrastructure development which is the highest in number out of other two types of Sub-projects - forest/watershed conservation and income generation (see Ann. 2-1). The biggest number of Sub-project wise activity is drinking water supply (52) followed by trail improvement (50) and toilet construction (25).

One of the key issue raised on the community infrastructure development is that whether the Sub-projects related with this component have promoted forest/watershed conservation with community participation or not. In this particular issue, the Project has experienced that construction of some infrastructure like bridge and school did not seem any ground to support conservation of forest/watershed. As a result, these demand from people have been rejected by the Project.

### 2.2.2 Forest/Watershed Conservation

The main focus of the CDFWCP and GPCP is the conservation, utilisation and management of the forest/watershed conservation although it is assumed that this can be only achieved through the community development. Relatively to the other types of Sub-projects, the number of activities under the forest/watershed conservation is slightly fewer which is 91 till March 1998. The highest number of the Sub-project related with forest/watershed conservation is plantation (35) followed by trail improvement (24) and gully control (9). Out of the 40% budget as allocated for the forest/watershed conservation under community level activities, the lesser amount of money has been spent because of demand not submitted by the User Group. One of the reasons is that the needs of forest/watershed conservation were fulfilled by Inter-community Level Sub-project which only focuses on relatively larger size of forest/watershed conservation activities. Trail improvement activity may fall under the community infrastructure and forest/watershed both based on its objective.

Despite the Project paying due consideration to forest/watershed conservation, it is too early to make people aware and motivated to divert their own interest from community infrastructure and income generation to forest/watershed conservation, mainly because the benefit can be derived only after the longer period of time. Additionally, the capacity building process of the User Group with empowering among themselves and institutionalising their own organization did not seem much stronger as undertaken by the Project. Even then the progress on forest/watershed conservation activity is rapidly increasing in the subsequent years (see Ann. 2-2), due to the intensive support as given to the software part like video film show, orientation, workshop, essay/poem competition and training/study tour etc. Implementation of Adult Literacy Classes which focused on environmental issues also contributed to promote awareness on this matter.

### 2.2.3 Income Generation

Despite the term income generation has been introduced as one of the major component under the community level activities with allocating 20% budget, the actual work has been concentrated more towards the life improvement and a forum for empowerment of women and occupational caste. Income generation activity has been proved to be a very effective tool for collective empowerment of poor women, especially when combined with adult literacy class.

Until March 1998, there have been implemented 129 Sub-projects related with the income generating component. Out of them, the larger number of activities are related with goat raising (35) followed by ginger cultivation (30) and potato cultivation (24). Most of the Sub-projects under income generation are conventional type except cultivation of coffee, mushroom and off seasonal vegetable basically because of the access of marketing. However, it has been learned a lesson that the income generation is not so easy job. For example, the User group cultivating ginger has encountered marketing difficulties in the year 1997 due to the recession on price through out the country.

The project has experienced that establishment of user fund through regular saving of users' group members is one of the crucial factor which can not be disintegrated with income generation. Because, income generating is a life long activity of rural women and the poor either for the life improvement or empowerment that should be supported financially for the longer run sustainability. Although the present user fund is more based on the percentage of subsidy from the Project than regular saving by the users, the user groups which have successfully established the habit of regular saving shows steady progress such as starting new income generation activity with the help of the Project.

The detailed implementation procedure on income generating activity is the another need to be developed by the Project as recommended by HMG/JICA mid term evaluation which has created some difficulty on uniformity while implementing it.

#### 2.2.4 Inter-community Level Sub-project

The Inter-community Level Sub-project deals with forest/watershed conservation activities which covers several wards. Up to March 1998, 25 Sub-projects have been implemented in 15 spots, as in some spots more than two sub-project have been implemented in different fiscal year. Out of 25 sub-projects, major activities are related with land slide control (8), river bank protection (4), irrigation canal maintenance (3), gully control (3), etc. (see Ann. 2-3).

People's expectation over inter-community is quite large. Some inter-community level sub-project greatly improved the natural environment and living condition of people. However, some problems which are intrinsic to the inter-community level sub-project were observed. Since the scale of these sub-projects tends to be large, involving sometimes more than 200 beneficiary households, the managing committee of the users (user committee) had difficulty to achieve consensus among large numbers of users. At the same time, intensive labour contribution is often required for long period of time, which raised a question of free

contribution of labour among users. In other cases, people's interest to participate in the Project decreased drastically, once it is known that the result of sub-project will not be as much as they expected due to technical problems, for example, in the cases that it is possible to slow the speed of landslide, but completely stopping it is technically difficult. M/P Teams felt heavy burden to cope with these problems. Judging from these experiences, it maybe concluded that some type of inter-community level sub-projects are not suitable to be implemented through people's participation.

### 2.2.5 Capacity Building Activities

The whole thrust of the CDFWCP/GPCP lies on the capacity building of the target group both as a process and means which is clarified in the overall goal and purpose of the Project. So that, the community development and forest/watershed conservation should be driven by promoting people's own initiative and effort with paying due considerations to women and poor. The forum of the people as taken by the Project is User Groups, and their capacity building for empowerment eventually leading to the institutionalisation. In any rural development initiative, this is the only one indispensable process which can bring longer run sustainability through out the Project cycle. Nevertheless, the capacity building alone can not work unless the institutionalisation process is existed.

A big number of capacity building activities have been carried out by the Project through training, study tour, literacy class and other concerned activities. During the year 1996/97 only, it has conducted 132 capacity building related activities with focusing on community infrastructure development, forest/watershed conservation, income generation and life improvement. Even then the capacity building activities focusing on forest/watershed seems relatively lesser than other components (see Ann. 2-4).

However, it should be noted that most of those capacity building activities are actually for skill development, not for institutional development of User Groups. Institutional development such as leadership development, fund management, and conflict solution, etc. were seldom conducted. This seems to be one of the reasons that User Groups' sustainability is more or less insufficient.

By this time, the Project has noticed institutional difficulties on capacity building process in the sense that the User Group is strengthened at later stage only after the Sub-project is confirmed with approval. This type of implementation procedure limits the enhancement of users' capacity to think over the Sub-project from the very beginning or needs assessment. A suitable time span is necessary for the User Group to enhance their capacity before the need assessment is done.

### 2.3 Sub-project wise Users' Group Approach and Sustainability

The CDFWCP/GPCP has followed an approach of sup project wise User Group. On this line, once the need is assessed by the community, the User Group is formed from among the

beneficiaries, participates in the capacity building (skill development) process, and contribute their labour for the accomplishment of Sub-project and maintain group fund for the operation and maintenance of the Sub-project in future. Similarly, they decide by themselves in the process of planning, implementation and sharing benefits.

Since the numerous needs have been assessed by the communities and demanded for the supports, the difficulties have been emerged to form number of User Group based on the Sub-project wise. Consequently, the number of User Groups have been dramatically increased within the small cluster of the community and a single person plays dominant role in number of the User Group management committee. In this circumstance, the Project staff also could not pay much attention because the number of user groups was so many. This can not be regarded as the optimum level from the efficient utilisation of human resource perspective, because the leadership is not flourished, rather centred on limited personalities. In such approach, the role of women and occupational caste was limited. Considering this embarrassing situation due to the larger number of User Group, it has been felt necessary to have some measure to reduce the burden of the Project staff.

#### 2.4 Participation of Women and the Poor

Women are usually undermined in spite that they contribute greatly to family and community, which requires strong support and reservations from the Project. On this line, the Project has laid a condition for minimum 50% women participation in any users' committee along with the provision that 80 % of income generating component are for the women and occupational caste.

Principally, the reservation made by the Project for women and the poor and their active participation in decision making, planning and implementation seems to be an innovative effort. In average about 40% of the users committee is occupied by women both in community infrastructure and forest/watershed conservation sub-projects although their is great difference in this percentage among VDCs. In many of the male and female mixed user groups, however, it seems to be very difficult for women and the poor to participate in main stream decision making process, which is often dominated by men and affluent users. In some successful income generation user groups which comprises only with women, development of leadership and decision making capacity was noticed, although such groups are often marginalized. The project still has to review on sharing contribution as borne by women and the poor whether it is beyond their capacity or not. A systematic process is necessary to build their capacity as well as raising awareness of men.

#### 2.5 Staffing

This project is comprised with staff from HMG, NGO., JICA and JOCV from the managerial level to the field. The M/P Team is possessed with HMG mid level technician, NGO Volunteer and JOCV volunteer at 10 sites who are supported by the locally recruited motivators and site assistant. Out of the 3 members of M/P Team, the NGO Volunteer and JOCV is fully based in

site whereas the HMG mid level technician is based in district head quarter with visiting field very frequently. This residential scheme of M/P Team was proved to be very effective, gaining trust of people. Similarly, the composition of multi-disciplinary Team is 6 with including the NGO's Director (1), Field Manager (3) and Engineer (2) as assigned from local NGO stationed in the district head quarter of Kaski and Parbat. The JICA is comprised with 5 expatriate experts and 1 experts from JOCV holding different specialised positions who used to visit field very frequently. Two HMG officers' have been assigned for Kaski and Parbat districts as a Project Manager. The staffing of Phase-I is shown in Ann. 2-5.

## 2.6 Institutional Development of HMG and NGO

The CDFWCP/GPCP is seriously concerned with the institutional development of DSC who is working as a counterpart organisation of the Project. As a result, number of the HMG staff have been sent to Japan and third countries in every year for training. Most of these training are related with technical types with special focus on forestry/watershed along with the WID. Similarly, domestic training/study tours also have been conducted for them. In addition to the training, the material and equipment support has been provided for DSC.

Apart from the institutional development of HMG, the CDFWCP/GPCP has been supporting for the capacity building of NGO's staff with providing training/study tour in abroad and within the country both. But, there is no provision of material and equipment support to NGO. Until now, the NGO's institutional building matters have not been conceptualised in the JICA schemes.

## 2.7 Major Findings

- 1) While going through the activities of this project during 3 years of direct field implementation, it can be confirmed that the progress is very much encouraging based on the mid term evaluation report and NGO's annual progress report. Although, the amount of expenditure is not so larger, there have been incorporated bigger number of target groups under various Sub-projects. Definitely, this is the overall effectiveness of the Project as contributed by different organisations involved in this project.
- 2) Based on the findings of the HMG/JICA Forestry Extension Project, this project has been shaped with the community development component, ultimately intending to achieve the objective of forest and watershed conservation and management. Likewise, the gender and capacity building as an integral part have been introduced as a software component of the Project. This is the major reason that so many activities related with community infrastructure and income generation can be apparently visualised along with the forest/watershed conservation activities. The justification is that the needs and wishes of people in Hill areas on community infrastructure and income generation are followed by forest/watershed conservation. Consequently, the community infrastructure and income generation activities have been introduced as the first priority of the people which should be

fulfilled at the outset in order to achieve forest/watershed conservation as an ultimately goal of the Project in the longer run.

- 3) The chances of success seem very high in this project with many reasons like community participation, delegation of authority to the User Group, demand driven approach, direct contact between Users' group and project staff with assigning M/P Team at respective sites. Accessibility of detailed information about socio-economic and geological condition of target area through development study report is also a big advantage. Comprising of different other software components to accelerate the forest/watershed conservation, such as gender, empowerment, institutional development of User Group and sustainability have been seriously taken into the consideration. The unique positive feature is the collaboration of JICA, JOCV, NGO and HMG in this project which is also very effective without any big problems. It is highly expected that the living condition of the needy poor village people will be improved with sustainable conservation and management of the forest/watershed.
- 4) A big portion of the budget out of Rs 200000.00 as allocated for each ward under the community level activities have not been spent yet despite it is not so large amount of money for 3 years period. This may be one of the reasons that the process of the Project implementation is too complicated or information dissemination period as scheduled for 1 month period was not sufficient. Similarly, the another reason may be the allocation of budget @ Rs 200000.00 in each ward for community level activities is not also practical due to the socio-economic and demographic variations in different wards. One of the crucial experiences as learned on budgetary expenditure is that it is not so easy to spend large amount of money in community level activities following all the steps of implementation procedure.
- 5) The present practice of project implementation is more targeted to the physical implementation with paying less attention to planning. The planning and implementation of sub-projects is done in the same year. Moreover, the physical implementation is followed by institutional development in the form of User Group formation and strengthening. This practice definitely can not meet the objective of the Project.
- 6) The Phase-I of the Project taught a lesson that the ward approach is not the right method to phase out at a time. Apart from it, there have been emerged too many geographical difficulties with lesser flexibility in the ward approach to speed up the Project implementation. The VDC approach is much flexible for project implementation and ease for phasing out, and receiving support from VDC which is necessary for the sustainability of completed subprojects.
- 7) The sharing contribution in the form of labour as carried out by the target group seems very high in the Project. Consequently, some of the Sub-projects have been severely affected to complete in time. So many revisions on the cost estimate have been done from time to time to complete the Sub-project. More labour contribution by the target group is an obsolete model which differs from the participation perspective. On the other hand, some communities even shared financial cost on top of labour contribution, which shows uniform application of rules on burden sharing should be revised.

### 3 Description of CDFWCP & GPCP Phase-II

#### 3.1 Project Purpose, Overall Goal, and Outputs

The purpose of the Project is:

To develop and manage forest, soil, water and human resources in Kaski and Parbat Districts through capacity building, empowering and mobilising of local groups on a fair and sustainable basis hence contributing to alleviate the poverty.

The following overall goal which is the long term objective lies under the above Project purpose:

To improve the natural environment in the Nepal Hills through community resources (including forest and human resources) development and conservation.

Here, the word 'community resources' is used to mean 1) natural resources such as forest, soil and water, as well as community infrastructures which are closely related with those natural resources and community people daily uses as common goods, and 2) human resources.

The following four Project outputs, which are in line with the objectives of the Forestry Sector Master Plan and the 9th Five Year Plan for National Development, and directly support the Project purpose, are expected to be achieved by the end of the Phase-II.

1. **Community men and women strengthen the capacity to make practical plan (Community Resources Management Plan and Annual Action Plans) for sustainable community resources development and management based on their own needs and fairness for gender and caste.**

Indicators:

- \* Number and composition of User Group (herein after UG) and Ward Conservation Committee (herein after WCC) established (see 3.2.2 for detail).
  - \* Number of UGs/WCCs in each grade of empowerment level (group grading system which uses indicators of empowerment will be introduced, see 3.2.2 for detail).
  - \* Practicality, workability and fairness of Community Resources Management Plans (herein after CRMP, see 3.2.1 for detail) and Annual Action Plan (herein after AAP, see 3.2.1 for detail) prepared by each WCC/UG.
2. **Activities for community resources development and management are implemented by community men and women according to the plans mentioned in Output 1 above, and situation of utilisation, distribution (access and control), management of community resources is improved.**



Indicators:

- \* Number and quality of activities implemented by UGs and WCCs according to CRMP and AAPs (during 3 years of implementation stage, see 3.3.2 for detail).
- \* Positive changing tendency on condition of forest, soil, water and other community resources.
- \* Positive changing tendency on resources management skills of community men and women.
- \* Positive changing tendency on access and control of community resources among people.

**3. Co-ordination with HMG Line Agencies and NGOs/INGOs which support people in various community development activities is established and people actively receive support from them.**

Indicators:

- \* Number of co-ordinated HMG Line Agencies and NGOs/INGOs.
- \* Number and quality of activities jointly implemented by the people and HMG Line Agencies/NGOs/INGOs during 3 years of implementation stage (see 3.4.2 for detail).

**4. HMG and NGO counterparts staff/agencies develop the better methods to carry out participatory community resources development and management, and apply the methods to all areas of their operation continuously after phasing out of the Project.**

Indicators:

- \* Number and quality of training conducted for counterpart staff/agencies.
- \* Number and quality of participatory community resources development and management activities carried out by the counterpart agencies after phasing out of the Project (measured after completion of the Project).

**5. Community men and women actively continue the effort for community resources development and management mobilising their own finance/materials or seeking assistance by VDC, HMG Agencies, NGOs, and INGOs through their own initiative in the follow-up stage and after the phasing out of the Project.**

Indicators:

- \* Number of WCCs which actively continue community resources management activities without financial and material support by the Project in the follow-up stage (see 3.4.2. for detail) and after the phasing out of the Project (measured at the time of and after completion of the Project).
- \* Number of VDCs and HMG Line Agencies/NGOs/INGOs with which WCCs co-ordinated to implement community resources management activities in the follow-up stage and after the phasing out of the Project (measured at the time of and after completion of the Project).

## 3.2 Major Project Strategies

### 3.2.1 Participatory Planning and Implementation

The major conceptual ground upon which the Project Phase-II stands is that the goal of sustainable community resources management is achieved only when capacity building and empowerment of people are secured through active participation into planning, implementation and evaluation process with their daily needs incorporated into the Project activities. Based upon this concept, the Project will assist community men and women preparing Community Resources Management Plan (herein after CRMP, see Ann. 3-1, see also Ann. 3-2 for example plan) for 3 years. In this plan, people themselves identify the key community resources management problems/needs of the community, ideal situation where the problems are solved, and select 3-5 necessary and practical sub-projects to achieve the improved situation. Method of community level PCM will be utilised to formulate this plan.

In accordance with this three year plan, people prepare Annual Action Plan (herein after AAP, see for example plan, Ann. 3-3), with assistance of the Project, for implementation of each activities for the above mentioned sub-projects. New and different AAP will be prepared for each subsequent 3 years. PRA methods are utilised for formulation of these plans.

It is expected that people accumulate the experience of planning and implementing resource management activities through 3 round involvement in every subsequent years. People's needs are systematically identified in the initial stage of the Project period, avoiding the situation that enormous kinds of needs are randomly expressed from time to time. Toward the objective of sustainable community resources management, people's needs are integrated and sub-projects and activities are mutually related.

### 3.2.2 Ward Conservation Committee and User Group

The Project will follow a system of establishing User Groups (herein after UG) and Ward Conservation Committees (herein after WCC) (see Ann. 3-4). User Groups will implement each sub-projects according to AAP. WCC is a federation of UGs consisting of two representatives, preferably a man and a woman, from members from each potential UGs.

In a VDC, as a general rule, 9 WCCs are established, with flexibility considering the number of household in respective ward, etc. As a unit of forming federation of UGs, ward will be more suitable than sub-watershed, because sub-watersheds are sometimes too large over the boundary of VDCs, and include too many people with different background.

Intensive institution and capacity building activities such as training and study tours, as well as resources management education, will be provided to UG and WCC throughout the Project period, which have been less emphasised in Phase-I. This WCC will play leading roles to finalise both CRMP and AAP in accordance with community people's consensus, and is responsible for co-ordinating the UGs. At the same time, it act as main contact point with the Project. The same WCC and UG will continue their roles throughout the Project period, although some members may change. The WCC fund will be established through people's regular saving from the initial stage of its formation, to establish financial base for maintenance and continuation of activities after phase-out.

Group Grading System which uses indicators of empowerment (to be developed later) will be introduced to provide suitable level of technical and material support to different WCCs/UGs. The Project will assess the capacity of WCCs/UGs at the end of every AAP periods. According to the result, the Project proposes WCCs/UGs to plan to receive some capacity building training, for example leadership development training. In some cases, WCC are recommended to modify the activities of next year's AAP, although degree of emergency of the activity is considered.

### 3.2.3 Long-term Prospect of Integrated Watershed Management based on Development Studies Data

The Long-term Prospect of Integrated Watershed Management for each intervened VDC reflects ideal situation of integrated watershed management. Integrated watershed management deals with utilisation and conservation of land, water, and forest resources at household, community or watershed level for continuously improved livelihood and human development, and is a multi-sectoral approach (Sharma et al, 1997).

The prospect shows objective condition of resources conservation in each VDC, and is useful as reference for confirming the relevance and workability of plans made by people. It will be prepared by the Project Head Quarters before the beginning of the Phase-II incorporating both natural and socio-economic data derived from the Development Study. However, it is emphasised that this prospect should not be imposed to people. The relationship of this prospect with CRMP and AAP is shown in Ann 3-5.

### 3.2.4 Co-ordination with VDC

All 9 wards in a Village Development Committee (VDC), the lowest administrative unit for development work will be selected at a time, instead of selecting some wards as in Phase-I, since selecting few number of wards in a VDC at different period of time has led to difficulty on phasing out from the VDC. VDCs play more roles and responsibilities in supporting and co-ordinating each WCCs (see Ann. 3-5), so that VDC can continue supporting WCCs after the Phase-II finished. Detail of VDC's role and responsibility is shown in 4.1.4.

### 3.2.5 Special Attention to Women and the Disadvantaged Groups' Participation

The Phase-II of the Project consider women as community resources managers as well as men, based on the fact that in Nepal Hill society, women are more closely involved in forest related activities, agriculture, husbandry and water collection than men. It is reported that women in Hill Nepal know twice as many forest plants and their uses than men, and poor women know even more. The poor people tend to depend more on community resources as their private resources are few, reflecting unequal distribution of resources. Without empowering and effectively promote participation of women and socially disadvantaged groups, the success of

Phase-II will be almost impossible.

Based on this assumption, special emphasis will be laid on integrating women's participation on main stream planning and implementation process. Thus, WCCs will possess minimum 50% women representation. Various measures will be taken to promote qualitative, not only quantitative participation of women and disadvantaged groups. Some of the Project activities will be specially arranged for them. Staffing arrangement, such as employing local women motivator will also be considered, and effort will be made to hire suitably qualified women as Project staff.

### 3.2.6 Co-ordination with Local NGO

The Project has been working with local NGO as Project partner since its Phase-I. NGO volunteers as social organiser, and Multidisciplinary Advisory Team scheme in which Field Managers are included proved to be very effective to promote participatory and bottom-up approaches. The co-ordination with local NGO will be continued, with further emphasis.

### 3.2.7 Modified M/P Team Approach

M/P (Monitor/Promoter) Team approach will be continued with modification of the composition and roles. The major modification is; a local motivator will be newly assigned as a member of M/P Team to ensure sustainability of the Project activity, on top of a HMG mid-level technician, a NGO social organiser, a JOCV (see Ann. 3-6) HMG mid-level technician will lead the Project activities at the field level and will be assisted by NGO volunteer and local motivator. The JOCV volunteer will have the advisory role to the other members of the M/P Team.

Authority of decision making on field level Project activities will be more entrusted to M/P Teams than in Phase-I, to provide flexible support to VDCs according to the differences of geographical and social background, and to smoothly meet the needs of the communities .

## 3.3. Activities Implementation Process

### 3.3.1 VDC Intervention Period

VDC will be intervened for whole 5 years, instead of 3 years in the Phase -I. Approximately 10 VDC will be selected for Phase-II, and area of operation will not be expanded year by year, as it increased burden of field level staff in the Phase-I.

### 3.3.2 Stages of Project Implementation and its Process

During 5 years Project period, initial 2 months will be spent mainly for confirming social/gender/natural condition of VDCs. The rest of the period is divided into 3 stages as shown in Ann. 3-7 (see also Ann. 3-1).

- 1) Group Formation & CRMP Planning: 6 months to 1 year and 4 months according to the capacity of the community.

In this stage, at first key resource management problems, ideal situation, sub-projects and activities are identified in each ward holding Community Resources Workshop. Potential UGs and WCC are formed. WCC formulates CRMP and AAP with close consultation with community and the Project. The Project assess the capacity of WCC by the grading system and feasibility of AAP, and makes budget and input estimation according to the result of assessment. Capacity building and skill development training, conservation education, Adult Literacy Class etc. are conducted most intensively in this stage.

- 2) Annual Planning & Implementation: 3 years

WCC and the Project reconfirm jointly if UG covered all the people who have the needs. UG mobilise necessary local materials for implementation of activities and necessary financial, material and technical support will be provided by the Project. Services from co-ordinated Line Agencies/NGOs/INGOs will be provided, if necessary. And Sub-projects are implemented. UG and WCC evaluate their own activity together with the Project and formulate next AAP and the Project assess the capacity of WCC according to the grading system and help improve the AAP for the next year. The Project assists WCC to make budget and input estimation. This process will be repeated for 3 times for every subsequent years.

- 3) Follow-up: 6 months to 1 year and 4 months according to the capacity of the community.

It is expected that WCC will continue the activities without material/financial support from the Project utilising own fund. The Project monitors their activities, and provide co-ordination services with line agencies.

The time period of Group Formation & CRMP Planning stage will be set flexible from 6 months for communities with higher capacity and up to 1 year and 4 months for the communities with less empowerment as illustrated in Ann. 3-8. Annual Planning & Implementation stage is fixed for 3 years. As a result, time period of Follow-up stage will also be different from 6 months to 1 year and 4 months.

### 3.3.3 Budget Preparation for AAP

Though annual budget will be prepared jointly by WCC and the Project for every subsequent years, no budget ceiling is proposed. As a general rule, locally available materials and unskilled labour are contributed by the community as in Phase-I, however, this is applied more flexibly. Scale of material and financial support from the Project will be different among WCC according to their capacity and nature of activities, and attempted to be gradually

reduced year by year, to enhance financial sustainability.

### 3.4 Project Components

#### 3.4.1 Community Resources Management Related Sub-projects and Activities

The Project will support financially, materially, and technically to implement community resources related sub-projects which will be selected by people in CRMP during 3 years of Annual Planning and Implementation stage. The sub-projects which the Project will directly support are in broad sense classified into following 5 categories: 1) Community Infrastructure Development, 2) Forest Management, 3) Watershed Conservation, 4) Life Improvement, 5) Income Generation.

It should be noted that these categorisation is only for convenience, having no special meaning neither in terms of budget categorisation, nor activity categorisation, and any sub-project can fall in another categories, since all the sub-projects are interrelated and integrated toward community resources management. To take some simple examples, effort will be made to combine water supply system renovation and plantation in water source. In the same way, livestock raising will be coupled with establishing feeding/grazing system which promote forest conservation.

Examples of likely sub-projects are shown below:

- 1) Community Infrastructure Development: Renovation of Water Supply System, Foot Trail Improvement, etc.
- 2) Forest Conservation: Taking Over of Community Forest, Forest Management Training, Plantation, Improved Cooking Stove Installation, Forest By-products Utilisation Training, etc.
- 3) Watershed Management: Gully Control, Landslide Control, Riverbank Training, Canal Construction, Terrace Improvement, Cropping Pattern Improvement, Agro-forestry, etc.
- 4) Life Improvement: Vegetable and Crop Cultivation, Livestock Raising, Handicrafts and Food Processing which are mainly intended for household consumption, Sanitation related works, etc.
- 5) Income Generation: Vegetable and Crop Cultivation, Livestock Raising, Handicrafts and Food Processing which are mainly intended for earning cash income, etc.

Skill training, study tours, marketing arrangement etc. which are indispensable for achievement of sub-projects are incorporated as activities.

#### 3.4.2 Other Needs Related Activities and Limitation

Those sub-projects which do not strongly promote the goal of community resource management can be implemented through co-ordination with HMG Line Agencies and

NGOs/INGOs, or the community's own financial and resource mobilisation. In this case, it is expected that co-ordinating bodies will provide financial, technical and material support, as much as possible. Example of sub-projects and activities which can be implemented through co-ordination with HMG Line Agencies and NGOs/INGOs are: School Building Renovation, Community Hall Construction, Suspension Bridge Construction, etc.

The same will be applied to the activities which is beyond financial limitation of the Project. Also, large scale activities, which can not be implemented by people's participation, but only be possible through subcontractors will not be included in the Project component. This is for this reason that, they undermined people's willingness for participation, hence giving bad effect to total Project process, and field staff's burden increased to unbearable degree during the Phase-I.

### 3.4.3 Capacity Building

Throughout 5 years Project period, intensive capacity building activities for WCCs and UGs will be provided, strongly believing that empowerment of people is major premise of sustainable resources management. Some are organised regularly according to the assessment of empowerment grade of the group, others are implemented as per necessity. Example of capacity building training are: Leadership Development, Group Management, Fund Management, Social Equity (Gender and Caste issues), Environmental Education, Adult Literacy Class, etc.

### 3.4.4 HMG and NGO Institution and Skill Building

For the purpose of institutional and skill development of HMG and NGO counterparts, various training will be organised in Nepal, Japan, and other countries. Workshops and seminars will be also held. To say nothing of development in respective fields of technology like forestry, watershed management, and agriculture, skill development in socio-anthropological aspects are emphasised in the Phase-II. It is intended that staffs who have natural science background strengthen the ability of managing participatory approaches, acting as facilitators rather than only as technical extension workers.

Examples of training/workshop/seminar on technical skills are: Life Improvement, Simple Disaster Prevention Measures, Landslide Evacuation Measures, Forest Management, Legal Issues on Community Forest Handing-over, Hazard Analysis, Designing and Cost Estimation, etc.

Among training/workshop/seminar on participatory approaches, examples are: Group Formation and its Sustainable Development, Fund Management, Social/Gender Analysis & Planning, Environmental Education Package, Fair Access to Community Resources, Conflict Solution etc.

### 3.5 Activity Target

It is stressed that no activity target will be set up by the Project itself. Until the community formulate the CRMP, form the WCC and UG, and consider active participation to the Project, no Sub-projects can be actually started. The WCC, UG and the community people themselves, with assistance from the Project will set the reasonable target according to their own capacity.

### 3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

In VDC level, regular monitoring will be done by M/P Team, NGO Field Managers, the Project Experts, and reporting system will be developed modifying the one of Phase-I. UGs and WCCs will also monitor their own activities. In WCC level, participatory evaluation will be conducted at the end of each AAP as mentioned above. The result will be reflected to the next year's AAP. As a whole Project, JICA's evaluation and monitoring system will be followed.

### 3.7 Differences with Phase-I and Justification for Phase-II

The proposed CDFWCP & GPCP Phase-II is designed based on analysis of achievements and lessons of Phase-I. Modifications are made for better achieve the Project objective as well as to detect most of the operational problems faced in Phase-I. Short summary of most important differences between Phase-I and II is as follows (for detailed modification and differences, see Ann 3-9):

- 1) While Phase-I envisaged 'from Community Development to Forest/Watershed Conservation', the Phase-II assumes 'Community Resources Management through Empowerment'.
- 2) Demand driven approach of Phase-I will be continuously adopted in Phase-II, however the needs are integrated into desirable number of sub-projects toward the goal of community resources management with Ward Conservation Committee co-ordinating all UGs. For this purpose, categories of sub-projects/activities and budget ceiling will not be proposed to people. Also co-ordination with Line Agencies/NGOs/INGOs is institutionalised for implementation of the activities based on needs which are not closely related to community resources management.
- 3) In Phase-II people are expected to participate a whole cycle of planning, implementation and evaluation (Community Resources Management Plan), while people's participation in Phase-I was focused mainly on needs identification and implementation.
- 4) In Phase-I, different UGs were formed for each Sub-project resulting in insufficient capacity building and sustainability of UG. In Phase-II, the same UG will accumulate experience of planning and implementing resource management activities with 3 round consequent involvement (Annual Action Plans for 3 years). Intensive capacity building training and environmental education will also be provided to UGs throughout the Project Period.



- 5) VDC as a whole will be intervened for 5 years in Phase-II, instead of a ward for 3 years, and VDC will be logistically involved to ensure sustainability.
- 6) In Phase-II, the Project attempts to be more flexible in providing suitable level of financial, material and technical support for each and different communities. For this purpose, Group Grading System will be introduced.

The Project concluded, from almost 4 years experience of operation, that community's capacity building and empowerment in terms of planning and implementation is indispensable for community resources development and management. In other wards, without people acquiring the capacity to analyse their own resource problem and explore how they can solve it in holistic way, forest, watershed or any of community resources will not be conserved on sustainable way. This ultimate goal will be effectively extended only when DSCWM, the sole HMG agencies which deal with holistic community resources conservation activities, improve this approach of Participatory Community Resources Management. All the modifications for Phase-II are made based on these assumptions.

Moreover, Phase-II will be cost effective as human resources of counterpart agency and local NGO are experienced to implement each individual Sub-project and to better cope the possible problems, as well as high cost capital intensive equipment and engineering good have been already supplied. People's eagerness to participate in this Project in the potential intervened VDC is very high, seeing the success of Phase-I, therefore capacity building and mobilising people will be easier in Phase-II than in Phase-I. Therefore, after phase-out of Phase-I, immediate continuation of Phase-II is necessary, without putting any time gap.

## **4 Project Management and Implementation**

### 4.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Related Parties

#### 4.1.1 HMG Department of SCWM and DSCOs, Kaski and Parbat

DSCWM will initiate taking necessary HMG measures for providing officials of DSCOs Kaski and Parbat, land spaces, buildings and other facilities, legal support if possible along with making available necessary permits to carry out official duties.

Under the overall responsibility of the Director General of the DSCWM as the Project Director, the District Soil Conservation Officers are appointed as the Project Managers in respective Districts, and Mid-level Technicians are assigned in each M/P Team. A new position of 'Project co-ordinator' will be assigned in DSCWM to smoothen administrative tasks in the central level.

Major modifications are made on the responsibility of Mid-level Technicians, in terms that more emphasis are put on their role of integrating communities needs toward formulating CRMP developing methodologies of participatory planning and implementation, on top of carrying out surveys and making cost estimates as was done in Phase-I.

In Phase-II, DSCOs<sup>i</sup> are responsible to make co-ordination with HMG Line Agencies especially for the activities mentioned in 3.4.2 above, attempt to mobilise financial resources too. DSCWM will also try to materialise VDCs fund for the operation and maintenance of the Project activities as assisted by JICA and JOCV projects.

#### 4.1.2 Local NGO

Local NGO will mainly play roles for promoting participatory approach for implementation of the Project and institutional development of WCC and UG, through assigning Multidisciplinary Team and NGO volunteers (social organisers). NGO volunteers are assigned in each M/P Team, and facilitate WCC and UG planning and implementing their activities. Multidisciplinary Team consists of Engineers, Training Co-ordinator, Institutional Building Co-ordinator and Field Managers who specialise Forestry, Agriculture, and Women's Development, and provides technical support to M/P Team in respective technical field, together with JICA Experts.

Additional important responsibility of Local NGO in Phase-II is to co-ordinate, including financial mobilisation, with other NGOs/ INGOs which will work for implementation of activities mentioned in 3.4.2 above.

#### 4.1.3 Community

Communities will play a major role in the Project implementation. Communities will establish WCC and UG, plan and implement the activities with support from the Project. As a general rule, community will bear locally available resources and unskilled labour, with flexibility.

#### 4.1.4 VDC

Each intervened VDC plays the role of co-ordinating all WCCs in the VDC. VDCs are expected to bear a part of the Project cost (some VDCs are doing in Phase-I), dispatching some staff like local motivators as employer of the VDC. District Development Committee of Kaski and Parbat will be closely consulted in this matter.

#### 4.1.5 JICA Project

The JICA Project will assist local communities both logistically and technically together with JOCV Project, dispatching long-term and short-term experts as per necessity, developing human resources of the counterpart agencies through counterpart, and providing necessary equipment (the equipment supplied in Phase-I will be continuously used).

Especially, JICA Experts will guide the Project by establishing and modifying the model for participatory community resources development and management, and advise the M/P Teams implementing the Project activities. They are also responsible for assisting in transferring the methodologies related technologies to the Nepalese counterparts.

#### 4.1.6 JOCV Project

The JOCV Project will assist local communities both logistically and technically together with JICA Project. Volunteers in the technical field of Social Organiser and a Team Leader will be dispatched. Volunteers assists the communities in formulating CRMP and implementing field level activities with assistance of JICA Experts and NGO Multidisciplinary Team, through the assignment in M/P Teams in field offices.

JOCV's role and responsibility which is sometimes discussed to be overburdened, will be reduced in Phase-II, as capacity of other members of M/P Team is fairly developed now, and field activities will be pre-planned by people.

### 4.2 Staffing Plan

The staff for this Project will be involved from DSCOs of Kaski and Parbat, JICA/JOCV Expert, JOCV volunteers and NGO staff. The human resources to be provided by JICA/JOCV will be as follows:

JICA Long-term Expert (5): Team Leader, Co-ordinator, Community Development (Participatory Development Method), Gender and Development, and Watershed Management (TORs are proposed in Ann. 4-1).

Although, only 4 Long-term Experts were mentioned in Proposal of CDFWCP & GPCP presented in Dec. 1997, the Project concluded that 5 Long-term expert will be necessary for following reasons: The long-term expert of Community Development is highly demanded as expertise in the field of group formation and its sustainable development, participatory methodologies like PRA, village level PCM, participatory evaluation become very important in Phase-II. The necessity of Gender and Development Expert will increase as Phase-II of the Project consider women as key planning and implementation agent as well as men, based on the fact that women are main managers of community resources. There is no personnel who specialises Gender and Development in DSCWM and DSCOs, in spite that capacity building of Mid-level Technicians in this field is highly necessary to implement participatory resources management programs. The Watershed Management Expert is essential in Phase-II to assist M/P Teams and people to formulate CRMP and AAP from the view point of Integrated Watershed Management and to further promote the technical skills of Mid-level Technicians.

JICA Short-term Expert (15, during 5 years) : Professional fields are decided as per necessity.

JOCV Long-term Expert (1): Team Leader

JOCV volunteers (7-10): Community Development

The number and designation of required staffs to operate the proposed Phase-II, is shown in Ann. 2-5 in comparison to Phase-I. The DSCWM is ready to provide some additional Mid-level Technicians as per request from the Project. Except for JICA/JOCV staff, both administrative and program staff are almost same in terms of number and designation as for Phase-I. However, field level staffing is modified a little, such as like assignment of a local motivator in M/P Team, aiming at further involvement community and stronger co-ordination with VDC.

### 4.3 Budget

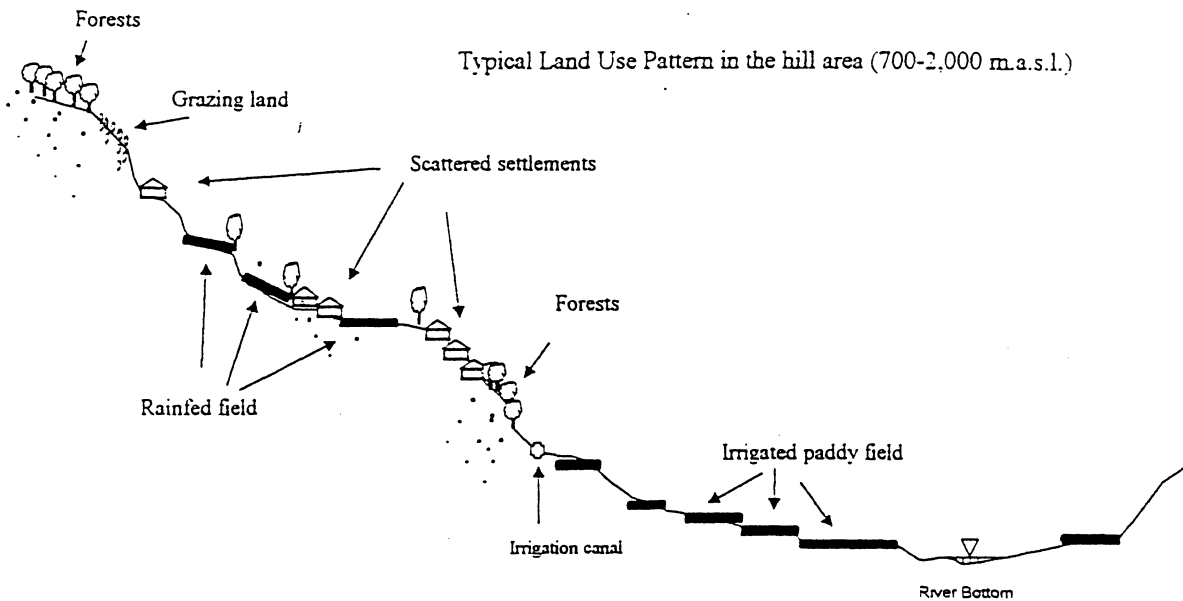
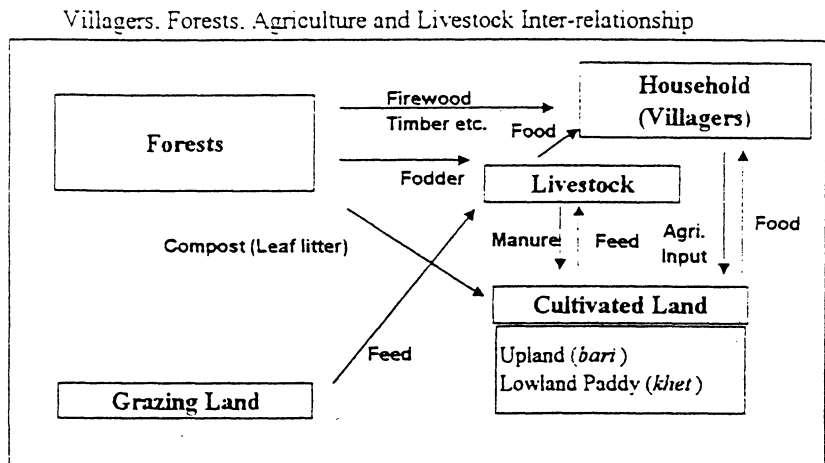
While the budget ceiling for each ward will not be shown to the communities, the Project budget as a whole will be estimated based on average unit cost of each sub-project implemented in Phase-I. During group formation and CRMP planning stage and follow-up stage, budget will be estimated based upon expected number of training, study tours, etc. in 10VDCs, and their unit cost. As for implementation stage, number and contents of implemented sub-projects are known beforehand through CRMP and AAP. The rough budget will be estimated basically by multiplying the number of each sub-projects into their average unit cost.

### 4.4 Schedule of Project Operation

The proposed Project period for Phase-II is 5 years (from 16 July 1999 to 15 July 2004) immediately after completion of Phase-I. While Project implementation process has already been explained in 3.3, details of overall Schedule of Project Operation will be decided by consultation with HMG and JICA.



ANNEX 1-2. Inter-relationship among resources in the hill area of Nepal.



Mostly in the area settlements are distributed along the ridge/top/middle parts of hill and cultivated land which are divided into irrigated paddy field (*khet*) and rainfed field (*bari*), are located in the bottom of the valley and in middle and/or around settlement, respectively. Although irrigated fields are quite level or ridge-type terraces, most of rainfed fields are sloping terraces and the amount of soil erosion alarmingly high.

Forests which are in close relation to the daily life of villagers as one of the community resources, village women and children used to work to transport fodder, leaf litter, fuelwood from forests to their houses. The

ANNEX 2-1. Number of Implemented Community Level Sub-project from Dec 95 to Marc

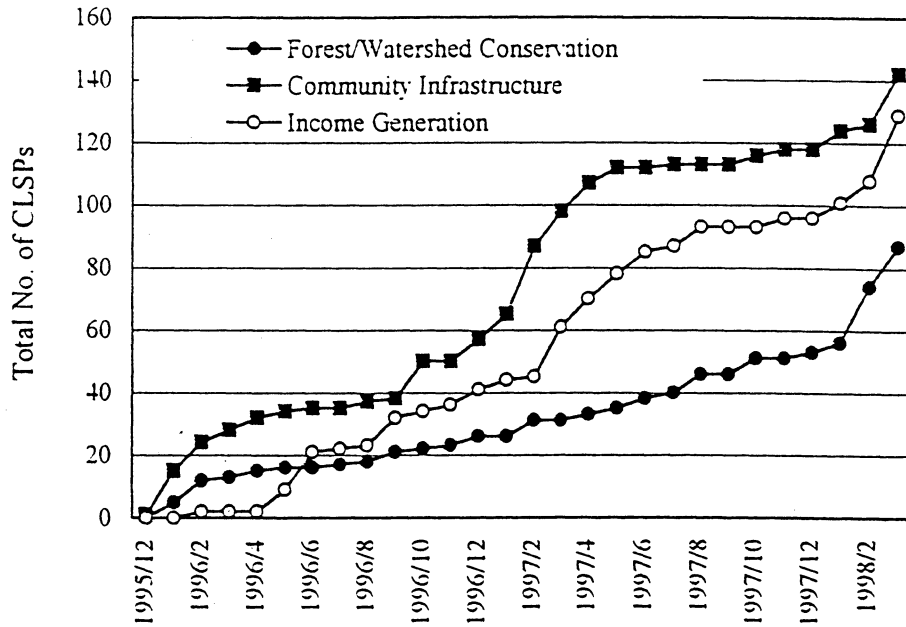
Varieties of SPs	No. of SPs	Sub-total	Remarks
<i>Forest Watershed Conservation Programme</i>			
Plantation	33		*
Foot Trail Improvement	24		
Gully Control	9		*
Land Slide Control	7		
Water Source Maintenance	4		*
Drinking Water Supply System	4		
Irrigation Canal Maintenance	2		
Pond Maintenance	2		*
River Bank Protection	1		*
Water Collection Tank	1	87	
<i>Community Infrastructure Development Programme</i>			
Drinking Water Supply System	53		
Foot Trail Improvement	50		*
Toilet Construction	25		*
School Building Renovation	7		
Water Source Protection	2		
Irrigation Canal Maintenance	3		
Bridge Construction	2		*
Water Collection Tank	1	143	*
<i>Income Generation Programme</i>			
Goat Raising	35		
Ginger Cultivation	30		
Potato Cultivation	24		
Pole Bean Seed Production	10		
Fruit Cultivation	9		
Orange Cultivation	5		
Vegetable Cultivation	5		
Bee Keeping	4		
Duck Farming	3		
Coffee Cultivation	2		
Mushroom Cultivation	1		
Winter Crop Production	1	129	
Grand Total		359	

\* : SPs which categorized into Community Infra. and Forest/Watershed both.

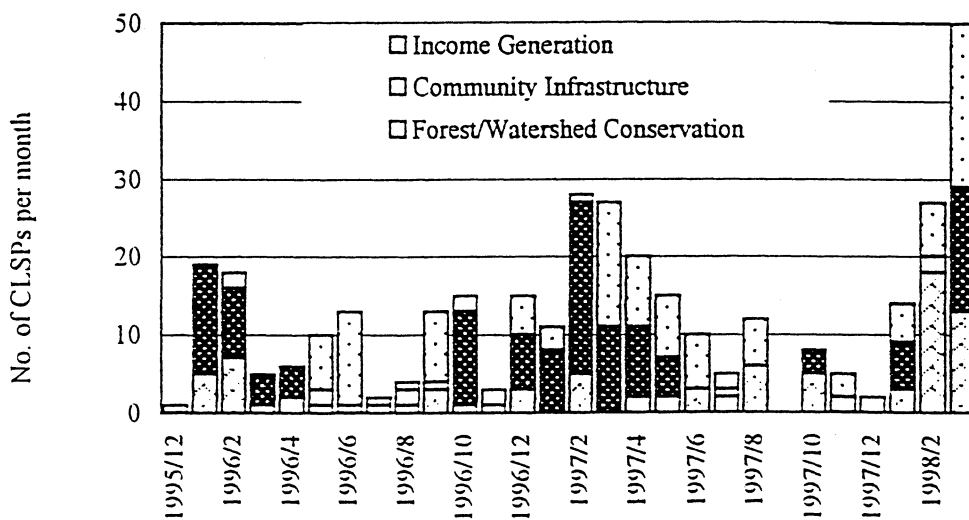
It was determined whether Community Infra. or Forest/Watershed by the design of the SP.



ANNEX 2-2. No. of Implemented Community Level Sub-projects



Accumulated Number of Community Level Sub-projects in the 10 sites of the Project.  
(Category-wise : from Dec 95 to Mar 98)



Number of Community Level Sub-projects in the 10 sites of the Project.  
(Category-wise : Monthly)

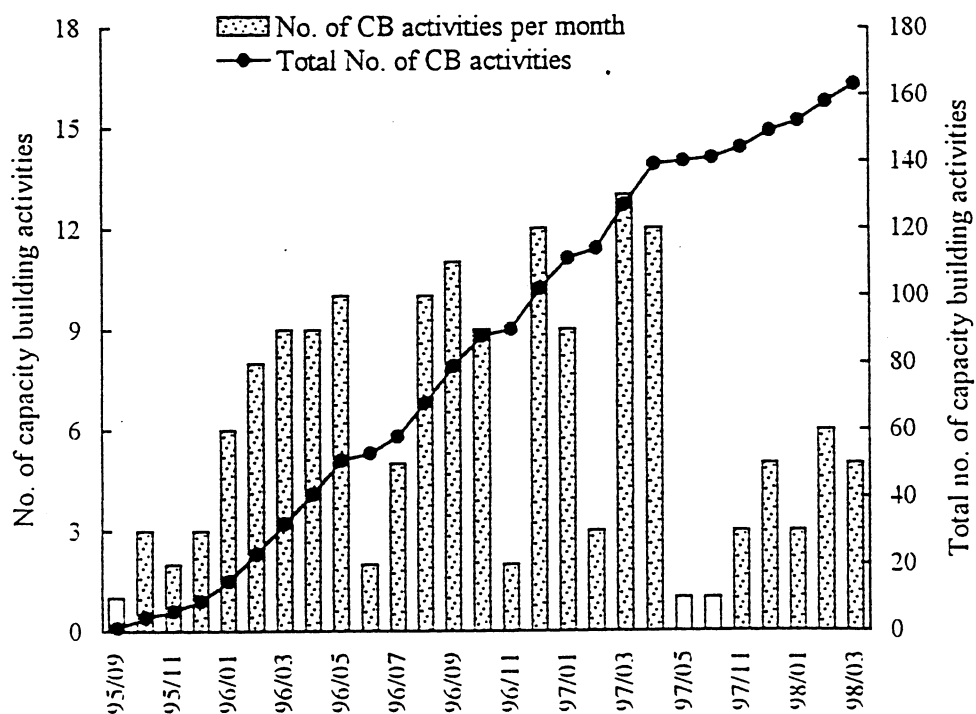
ANNEX 2-3 Inter-Community Level Sub-project (ICLSP) intervened by the Project

District Name	Site Name	VDC Name	Name of ICLSP	Variety	Approved Month
Kaski	Arba	Arba	Bijayapurkhola Irrigation	Irrigation Canal Maintenance	Jan-96
Kaski	Arba	Arba	Maintenance of Irrigation canal of Arba Bijaya	Irrigation Canal Maintenance	Jan-98
Kaski	Chapakot	Chapakot	Katre Suspension Bridge	Suspension Bridge Construction	Jan-96
Kaski	Chapakot	Chapakot	River Bank Training of Ghatichhiina	River Bank Protection	Apr-97
Kaski	Chapakot	Chapakot	River Bank Training of Katre	River Bank Protection	Apr-97
Kaski	Deurali	Deurali	Ampu Khola River Bank Protection (1st, 2nd and 3rd phase)	River Bank Protection	Dec-96
Kaski	Kristi	Kristi	Saurbote Gully Control	Gully Control	Jan-96
Kaski	Kristi	Kristi	Road Slope Stabilization of Motorable Road of Kristi	Road Stabilization	Sep-97
Kaski	Mauja	Mauja	Trail Improvement (1,3,5,6)	Foot Trail Improvement	Jan-96
Kaski	Mauja	Mauja	Trail Improvement (1,4,7,9)	Foot Trail Improvement	Jan-96
Kaski	Mauja	Mauja	Landslide Control of Gairiswara	Land Slide Control	Feb-97
Kaski	Mauja	Mauja	Landslide Control at Gairiswara	Land Slide Control	May-97
Kaski	Puranchour	Puranchour	Bhuotikhola Suspended Bridge	Suspension Bridge Construction	Feb-96
Kaski	Puranchour	Puranchour	Landslide Control of Chhapako	Land Slide Control	Jan-97
Parbat	Sirubari	Thanamaula	Khalte Landslide	Land Slide Control	Feb-96
Parbat	Sirubari	Thanamaula	Khalte Land slide control (Checkdam)	Land Slide Control	Jun-97
Parbat	Sirubari	Thanamaula	Khalte Land slide control (Diversion Channel)	Land Slide Control	Jun-97
Parbat	Sirubari	Thanamaula	Landslide control of Khalte (Forest Tree Plantation)	Land Slide Control	Aug-97
Parbat	Thapathana	Thapathana	Trail Improvement	Foot Trail Improvement	Oct-96
Parbat	Thapathana	Thapathana	Plantation at Ward #8 & #9	Plantation	Mar-97
Parbat	Thulipokhari	Thulipokhari	Kamerokhola Channel	Irrigation Canal Maintenance	Feb-96
Parbat	Thulipokhari	Thulipokhari	Kamerokhola Landslide	Land Slide Control	Feb-96
Parbat	Thulipokhari	Thulipokhari	Plantation for Landslide control at Kamerokhola area	Plantation	Oct-97
Parbat	Tribeni	Tribeni	Bokekhol Gully Control	Gully Control	Jan-96
Parbat	Tribeni	Tribeni	Boke Khola Gully Control 2	Gully Control	Oct-96

ANNEX 2-4. Technical Training/Study Tour and Capacity Building Activities for Users Gr

Categories of Training/Study Tour	No. of Training/Study tour *
<b>Technical Training/Study Tour</b>	
Forest/Watershed Programme <i>Nursery establishment, Agroforestry, Plantation,</i>	12
Community Infrastructure Development Programme <i>Drinking Water Maintenance Training, Construction Work Training Study Tour</i>	16
Income Generation Programme <i>Agriculture Training and Study Tour to Advanced Farmer</i>	86
Improved Stove Training	30
Sewing Training	2 classes
<b>Capacity Build up Training/Study Tour</b>	
Leadership Training	1
Book Keeping Training	5
Environmental Education Training	4
Sanitation Training	5
Adult Literacy Class	86 classes
Video Show <i>Environmental Educational video show</i>	3 sites
Educational training	1

As he Project had no definite record of Training/Study Tour in the beginning stage.. this table shows only the minimmun number of them. A considerable of more activities may be out of record.

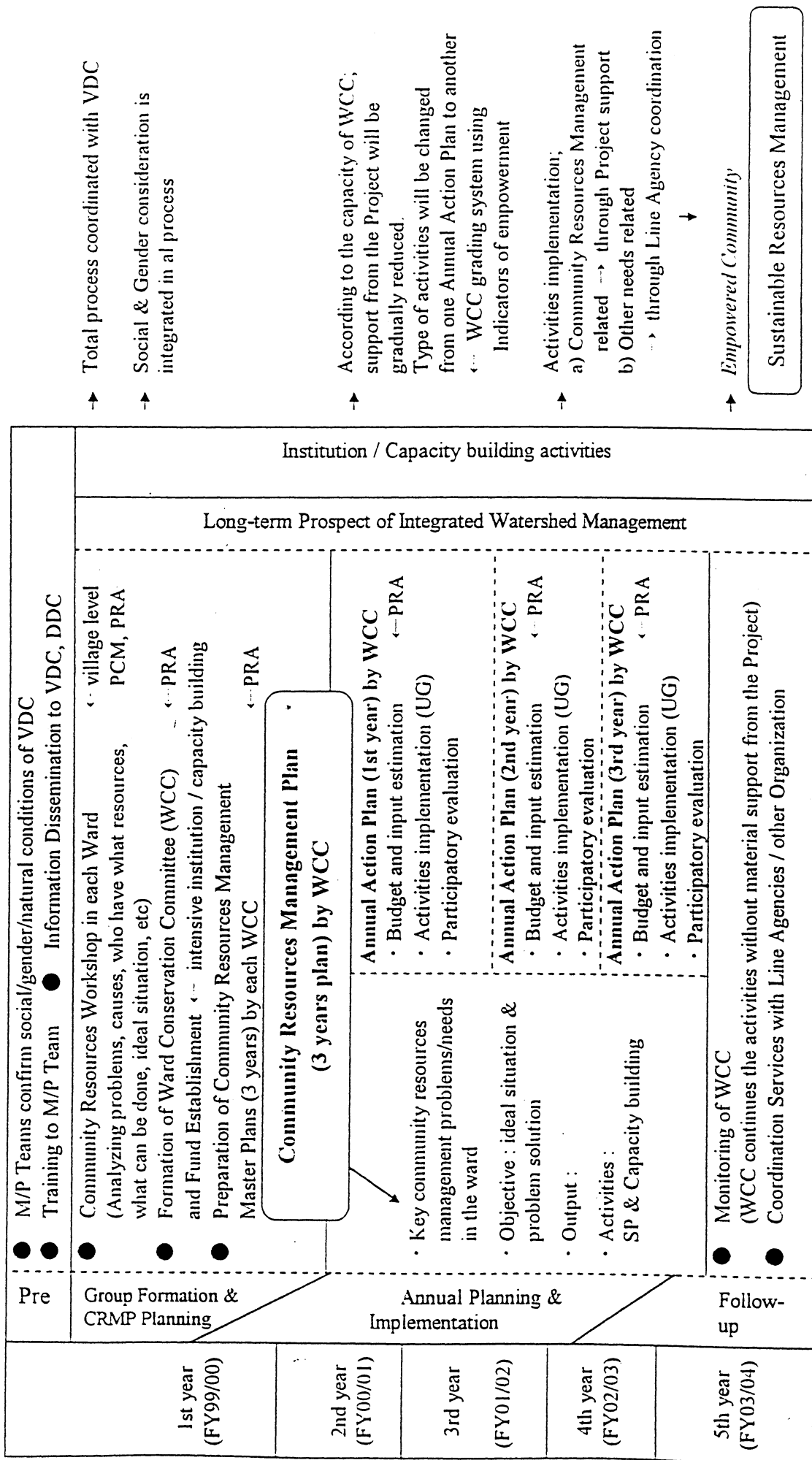


Number of Capacity Building Activities from Sep. 95 to Mar. 98.

ANNEX 2-5. Staffing in the 1st Phase and the 2nd Phase.

	Working base	1st phase (1994-1999)	2nd phase (1999 -2004)	Difference	Remarks
<b>HMG Input</b>					
<b>Centre Level</b>					
Project Director	KTM	1	1	-	
Project Coordinator	KTM&PKR	-	1	+1	
<b>District Level</b>					
Project Manager	PKR, KUSMA	2	2	-	
Asst. DSC Officer	PKR	1	1	-	
<b>(Mid-Level Technician)</b>					
Ranger (Kaski)	SITE	2	2	-	full time
Overseer (Kaski)	SITE	2	2	-	full time
Junior Technician (Kaski)	SITE	2	2	-	full time
<b>(Mid-Level Technician)</b>					
Ranger (Parbat)	SITE	2	2	-	full time
Overseer (Parbat)	SITE	1	1	-	full time
Junior Technician (Parbat)	SITE	1	1	-	full time
<b>JICA Input</b>					
<b>(Long-term Expert)</b>					
Team Leader	PKR	1	1	-	
Coordinator	PKR	1	1	-	
Gender and Development	PKR	1	1	-	
Community Development*	PKR	1	1	-	
Watershed Management	PKR	1	1	-	
<b>JOCV Input</b>					
<b>(Long-term Expert)</b>					
Team Leader	PKR	1	1	-	
JOCV Volunteer	SITE	10	7 - 10	-3 - 0	
Motivator	SITE	10	10	-	Local Employment
Site Asst.	SITE	10	10	-	Local Employment
<b>NGO Input</b>					
<b>(Multidisciplinary Team)</b>					
President	PKR	1	1	-	
Field Manager	PKR_KUSMA	3	3	-	
Engineer	PKR_KUSMA	2	2	-	
Forest Technical Asst.	PKR	1	1	-	
Training Coordinator	PKR	-	1	+1	
Institution Building Coordinat	PKR	-	1	+1	
Local Volunteer	SITE	10	10	-	

ANNEX 3-1. Participatory Planning and Implementation Process of CIDFWCP & GPCP Phase II.



Community Resources mean : 1) natural resources such as forest, soil and water, as well as community infrastructure closely related with those natural resources which community people daily uses as common goods, and 2) human resources.

## Ann 3-2 Example of Community Resources Management Plan (3 years)

Case: Chapakot VDC, Ward 7

List of Sub-project implemented in Phase-I (up to March 1998)

No.	Approved Date	Name of Sub-project	Category
1	96/03/18	Canal and Landslide Control	FW
2	96/07/08	Goat Raising at Khorpakha	IG
3	96/11/20	Canal Maintenance at Chisakhola	FW
4	97/03/28	Cultivation of Potato at Kharpakha	IG
5	97/03/28	Cultivation of Potato at Auseluchour	IG
6	98/03/18	Gully Control at Dhurpure	FW
7	98/03/27	Trail Improvement bet. Marshekhola and Khorpakha	CI
8	98/??/??	Potato Farming at ward #7	IG
-	demand	Taking over of Community Forest	FW

### Possible CRMP for Chapakot VDC, ward 7

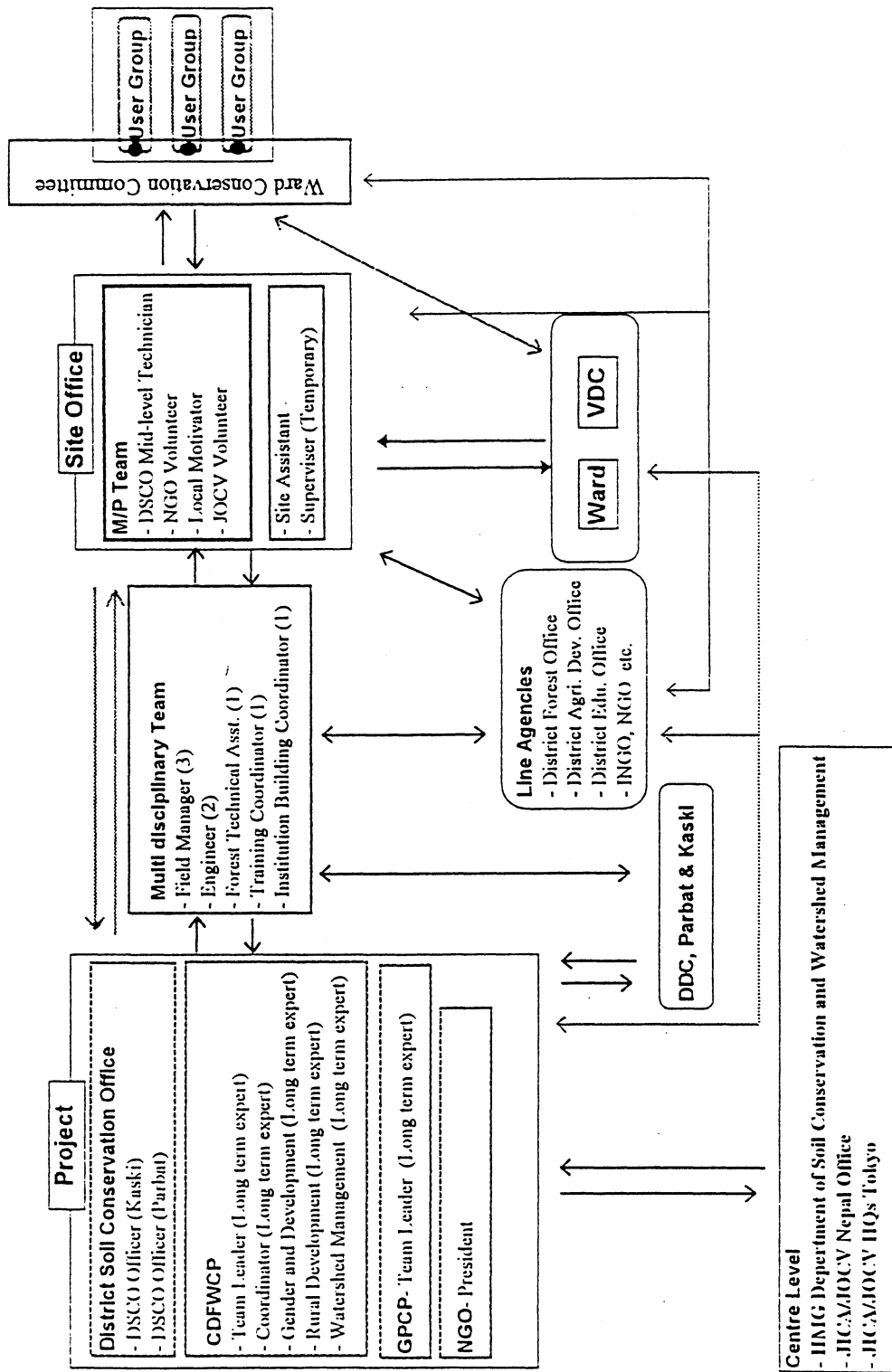
CRMP Goal	Improved Life		
Key problems/needs of resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land slide and gully erosion</li> <li>• Skill of agriculture/husbandry for household consumption especially for women</li> <li>• Long time taken for fodder/fuel collection due to forest deterioration</li> </ul>		
Output	1. Irrigation Canal Renovation 2. Trail Improvement 3. Production Skill Development and Activation of Women's Group 4. Forest Conservation		
Activities		<u>AAP year</u>	<u>Coordination</u>
	1-1 Water source and its other users identification	1	Funded by VDC
	1-2 Seminar on Land slide control and farming	1	
	1-3 Terrace improvement	1	
	1-4 Canal maintenance training	2	
	1-5 Canal construction	2	
	1-6 Cropping pattern improvement training	3	
	1-7 Monitoring and maintenance work	3	
	2-1 Construction of trail with drainage	1	
	2-2 Plantation along the trail	2	
	2-3 Monitoring and maintenance work	2, 3	
	3-1 Group and fund management training	1, 2, 3	
	3-2 Establishment of group fund	1, 2, 3	
	3-3 Literacy Class	1, 2	
	3-4 Study Tour to advanced groups	1	
	3-5 Identify activity (1st year goat, 2nd year potato)	1	
	3-6 Homestead plantation by assessing fodder need	1	
	3-8 Training of production technique	1, 2	
	3-9 Production	2, 3	
	4-1 Identify forest utilization situation	1	DFO
	4-2 Improved Cooking Stove Installation	1	
	4-3 Study Tour to Successful Forest Users Groups	1	
	4-4 Taking over of community forest	1, 2	
	4-5 Forest management training	2, 3	
	4-6 Plantation	3	
	4-7 Monitoring of forest management	3	

Note: It is assumed that people decided 1) to implement Trail Improvement in coordination with VDC as VDC mobilized the budget.. 2) not to include Gully control in CRMP considering cost effectiveness

### Ann. 3-3. Example of Annual Action Plan (1st year)

Case: Chapakot VDC, Ward 7 (Assumed APP period: September 2000 - August 2001)

UG for CRMP Output	Activities	2000			2001								APP 2nd year	APP 3rd year			
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8		
Irrigation Canal Renovation User Group	1. Reconfirm the UG members	---															
	2. Water source and its other users identification		---														
	3. Seminar on Land slide control and farming			-													
	4. Terrace improvement				---												
	5. Canal maintenance training																
	6. Canal construction																
	7. Cropping pattern improvement training																
	8. Monitoring and maintenance work																
	9. Evaluation and planning, budget estimation for next year																
	1. Reconfirm the UG members					---											
Trail Improvement User Group	2. Construction of trail with drainage					---											
	3. Plantation along the trail																
	4. Monitoring and maintenance work																
	5. Evaluation and planning, budget estimation for next year																
	1. Reconfirm the UG members					---											
Skill Development Women's User Group	2. Group and fund management training																
	3. Establishment of group fund																
	4. Literacy Class																
	5. Study Tour to advanced groups																
	6. Identify type of activity (goat)																
	7. Homestead plantation by assessing fodder need																
	8. Training of production technique																
	9. Production																
	10. Evaluation and planning, budget estimation for next year																
	1. Identify forest utilization situation																
Forest Conservation User Group	2. Improved Cooking Stove Installation																
	3. Study Tour to Successful Forest Users Groups																
	4. Taking over of community forest																
	5. Forest management training																
	6. Plantation																
	7. Evaluation and planning, budget estimation for next year																



ANNEX 3-4. Organisation Chart in the 2nd Phase of CDFWCP/GPCP

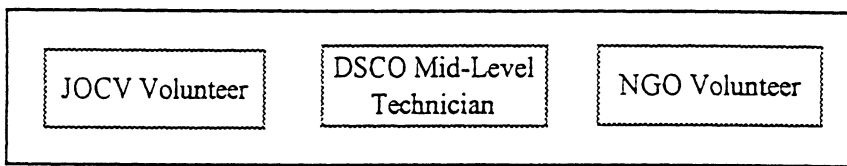


### ANNEX 3-5. Relationship of Long-term Prospect

	Period	Objectives	Data Source	Target Institution	User	Preparation	Expected No.
Long Term Prospective of Integrated Watershed Management	5 years	To depict ideal resources management situation	D/S report and data	VDC	Project	Project DSC DDC	10
Community Resources Management Plan	3 years	To identify key resources management problems and action to solve them	Village level PCM PRA etc.	UG WCC Villagers	Villagers WCC	Project WCC Villagers	90
Annual Action Plan	1 year	Detailed action plan	PRA etc.	UG	Villagers Project	Project Villagers WCC	90 × 3 =270

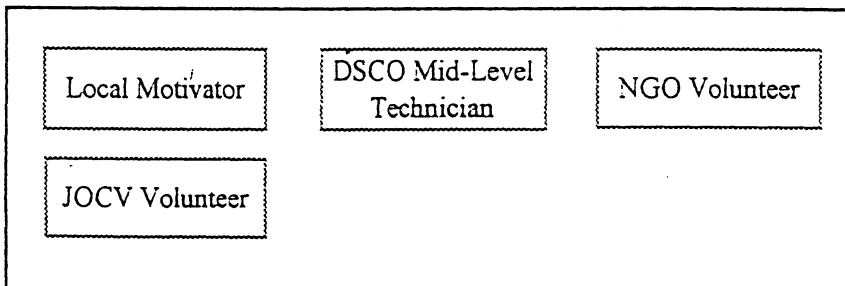
ANNEX 3-6. Structure Change of M/P Team

<M/P Team Structure in 1st Phase>

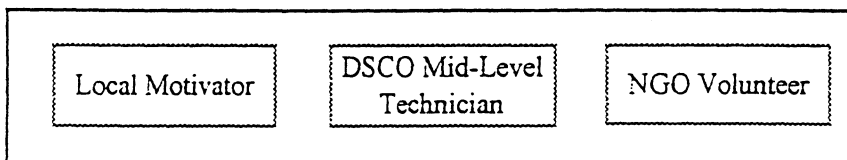


<M/P Team Structure in 2nd Phase>

M/P Team (A)

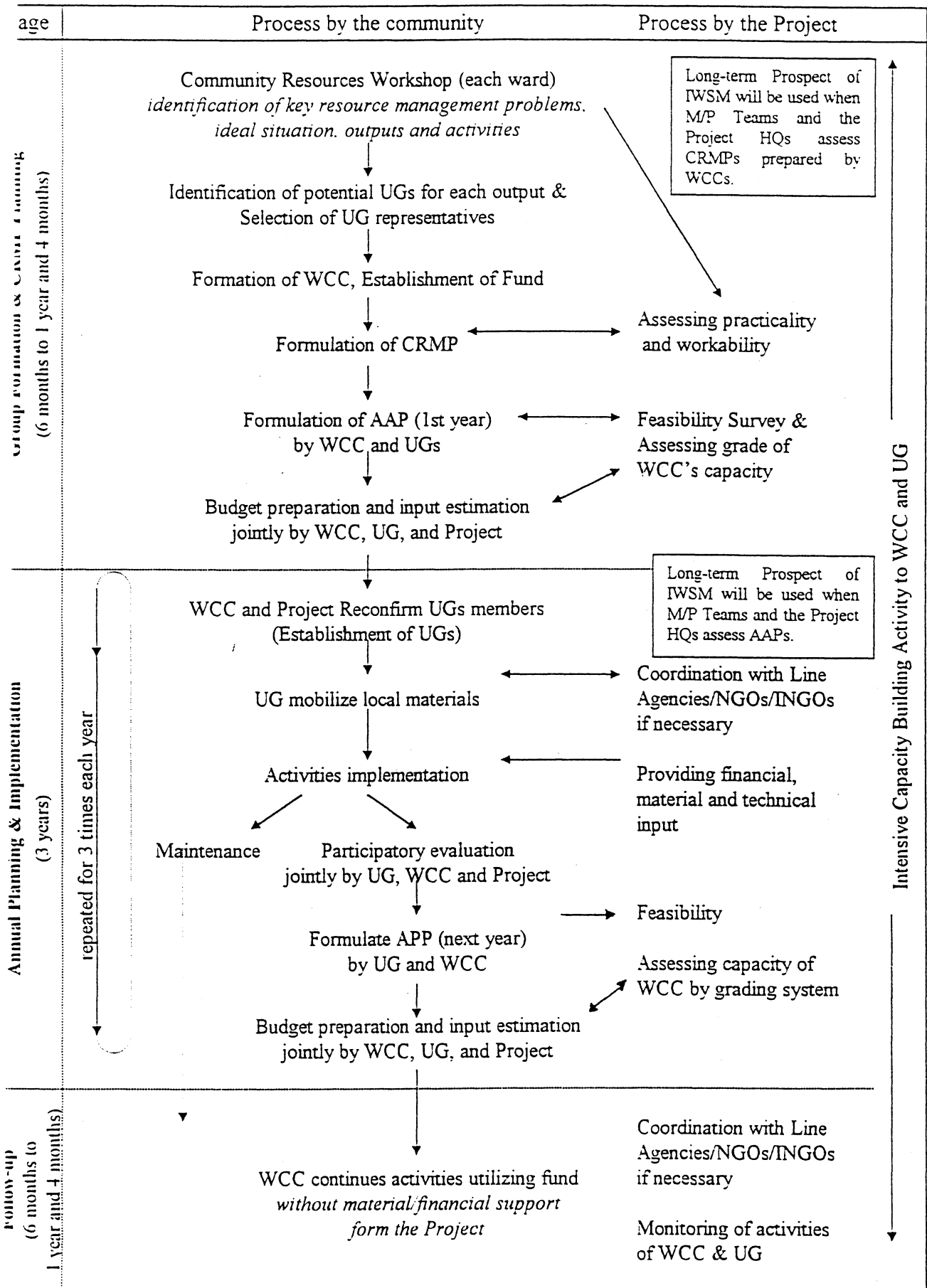


M/P Team (B)

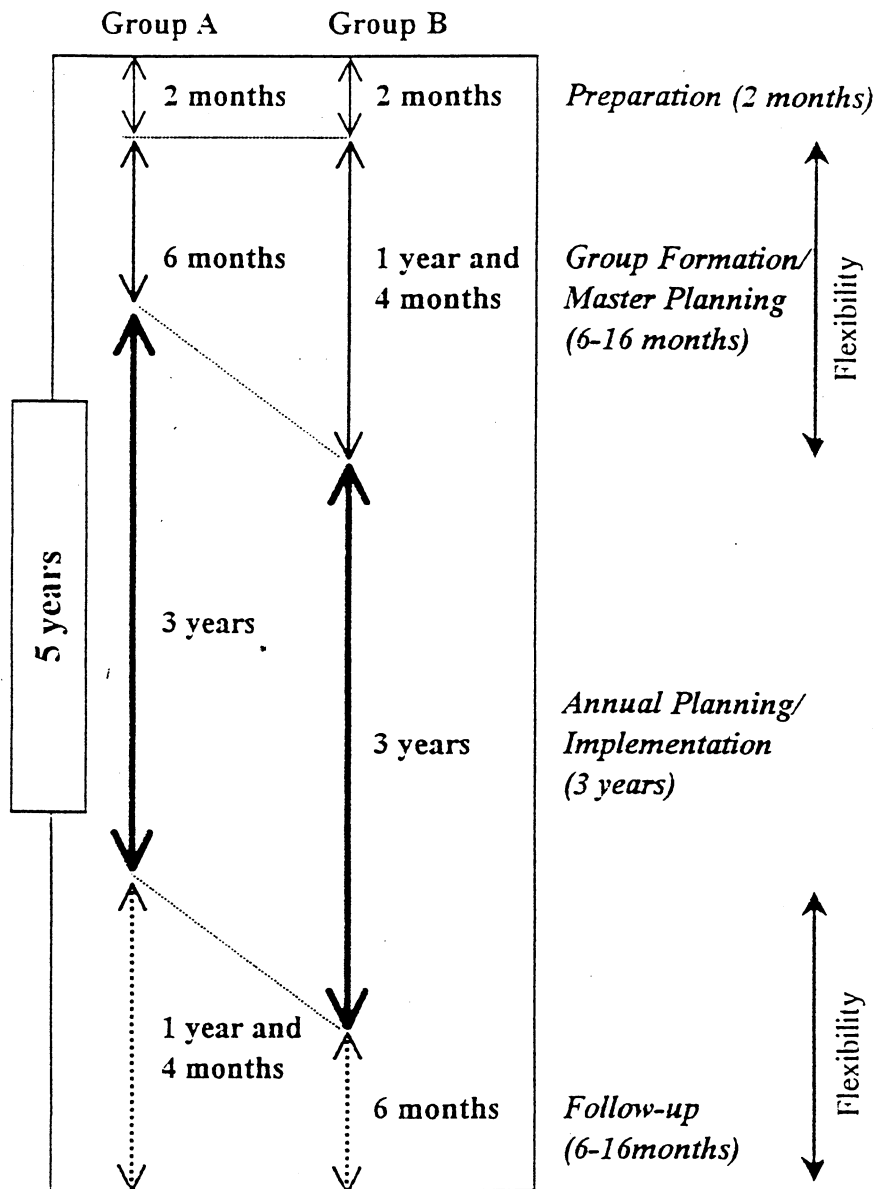


Since number of JOCV s will be reduced, several M/P Teams consist of three member which are Local Motivator, DSCO and Local NGO.

NEX 3-7. Process of Activities Implementation.



ANNEX 3-8. Time Flexibility of Planning and Follow-up Periods.



**Time Flexibility of Planning and Follow-up Periods**

Group A : The group which group formation and master planning could prepare faster.

Group B : The group which group formation and master planning could prepare later.

### Ann 3-9 Major Differences between Phase-I and II

Experiences of Phase-I (●=Achievement, ▲=Problems)	Modification/New System of Phase-II
<p>1. Project Purpose and Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●/▲ Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation.</li> <li>● Developing model of community development and forest/watershed conservation through learning by doing.</li> <li>●/▲ Coordination with Line Agencies/NGOs/INGOs as necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v Community Resources Management through Empowerment.</li> <li>v Applying modified model based on experiences of Phase-I.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Approaches and Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●/▲ People's participation emphasized in needs identification and implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v Institutionalized coordination with Line Agencies/NGOs/INGOs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●/▲ Demand driven approach: failed to relate needs each other, and enormous kind of needs expressed from time to time, sometimes beyond capacity of the Project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v People's participation in all cycle of needs identification, planning, implementation, and evaluation, through Community Resources Management Plan (CRMP) and Annual Action Plans (AAP).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ No community organization which coordinate among UGs and relating needs each other.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v People identify their needs in the beginning stage, and need are integrated toward the goal of community resources management with help of the Project (Long-term Prospect on Integrated Watershed Management).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ One UG for one SP: most UGs experienced only one SP, hence no accumulation of experiences, and UG often dissolved after SP implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v People's needs which are not closely related to community resources management will be implemented through coordination with Line Agencies/NGOs/INGOs.</li> <li>v Ward Conservation Committee (WCC) consisting of representatives of each UGs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Local NGO as partner: promoted participatory approach successfully.</li> <li>●/▲ Gender Consideration: women's needs were somewhat materialized, while participation in decision making in male/female mixed UG was difficult, and labor contribution added burden to women who are already overburdened.</li> <li>●/▲ Caste equity: Occupational caste group's needs were somewhat materialized while participation in decision making in caste mixed UG was difficult.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v UGs and WCC will accumulate capacity for community resources management through 3 round consequent involvement by 3 APPs.</li> <li>v Continued with more involvement.</li> <li>v Women's participation to decision making in WCC and UG will be emphasized as women are key resources managers. Special programs to empower women and reduce resources related workload will be introduced.</li> <li>v Participation of occupational castes to decision making process in WCC and UG will be more emphasized to ensure their empowerment and fair distribution of resources.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●/▲ Follow-up and Phase-out: was not incorporated into the total Project process from the beginning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v Follow-up stage is assumed from the initial stage of planning to enhance sustainability of UGs and WCC's activities.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Intervention Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●/▲ 3 years cooperation period: in some wards too short for people to learn how to solve community's problems</li> <li>● Residential scheme of M/P Team: proved to be very effective, gaining people's trust.</li> <li>▲ One months information dissemination: too short for people to understand Project, and for M/P Team to understand the community.</li> <li>▲ Selecting some Wards as intervention unit: caused difficulty to receive support from VDCs, as well as phasing-out from VDC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v Cooperation period to each VDC will be 5 years, including group formation &amp; CRMP planning (6-16 months), annual planning &amp; implementation (3 years), and follow-up (6-16 months) stages.</li> <li>v Continued with modification like more authority given to M/P Team (quick decision making in sites), and a local motivator added as member.</li> <li>v Two month Pre-survey period for M/P Team for confirming natural/social/gender situation of community, and 6-16 months of planning for people to identify key problems of community resources management, ideal situation, and what they can do to solve problems.</li> <li>v All 9 Wards in a VDC will be selected (VDC approach), although ward is an intervention unit, Contribution and coordinating roles by VDC is</li> </ul>

Experiences of Phase-I (●=Achievement, ▲=Problems)

Modrication/New System of Phase-II

<p>▲ <b>Extending intervention areas year by year:</b> caused burden to M/P Teams</p> <p>▼ <b>4. Activities Implementation &amp; Components</b></p> <p>●▲ <b>Categorization of community level SP</b> into 3 types : lead to the situation that each needs are expressed randomly without having relation each other</p> <p>▲ <b>Budget ceiling</b> for each Ward and for each SP categories: did not meet the different condition and needs of each Ward, and M/P Teams received pressure of consuming up budget from people before phasing-out.</p> <p>●▲ <b>Burden sharing:</b> the principle of people bearing locally available materials and skilled labor successfully developed sense of ownership, while sometime caused heavy burden to the poor community and busy women.</p> <p>●▲ <b>Capacity building:</b> although many skill development training and study tours were conducted, institution building such as leadership development, fund management, and conflict solution was put less emphasis, resulting in poor sustainability of UGs and insufficient empowerment of people.</p> <p>●▲ <b>Number of sub-project and training/study tours:</b> too many SPs and training/study tours were implemented with each SP forming new UG beyond capacity of M/P Team resulting in insufficient maintenance and follow-up although people's life and environment improved.</p> <p>●▲ <b>Inter-community level SP:</b> some PS greatly improving natural environment, but others showed technical difficulties. In some large scale SP, the work had to be done by contractors, undermining people's willingness of participation and increasing M/P Teams burden.</p> <p>● <b>Community Infrastructure and Forest/Watershed Management SP:</b> implemented successfully and demand for Forest/Watershed Conservation increased year by year, while some maintenance problems were seen.</p> <p>●▲ <b>Income Generation:</b> was more successful in the sense of life improvement, and learning collective works for women, than earning cash income because serious marketing problem was observed.</p>	<p>increased (coordinating WCCs, mobilize finance of VDC, employ local motivator as VDC's personal, etc.).</p> <p>Intervention areas will not be added during 5 years Project Period</p> <p>▼ SP categorization will not be proposed to people to organically integrate needs, such as coupling goat raising and homestead plantation.</p> <p>▼ Any ceiling of budget will not be shown to people. WCC and UG will assess the necessary financial inputs with the help of the Project.</p> <p>▼ The same principle will be adopted, but with greater flexibility, considering capacity of UG and type of activity. Material and financial support from the Project will be reduced year by year, establishing WCC fund.</p> <p>▼ Capacity/Institution building activities for sustainable development of UG and WCC, environmental education, and Literacy Class will be provided intensively throughout the Project period, based on the assessment of WCC and UG's capacity by WCC Grading System using Indicator of Empowerment.</p> <p>▼ Although the number of SPs and training/study tour will be almost same, burden of M/P Team will be reduced as same UGs conduct related activities, SPs are identified in initial stage by people, and Grading system of WCC and UG will help to know how to allocate time for each WCC and UG.</p> <p>▼ The SP which will cover several WCC will be conducted through coordination of concerned WCCs by VDC. But large scale activities which are not possible by people's participation will not be conducted.</p> <p>▼ Activities for ensuring maintenance work by people will be incorporated in AAP.</p> <p>▼ Life improvement than income generation aspect will be emphasized. The aspect of one of the tools for collective empowerment of women will also be stressed.</p>
<p>▼ <b>5. Staffing and Human resource Development of DSCO, and Local NGO</b></p> <p>● <b>JICA Long-term Expert:</b> both number and technical field was appropriate.</p> <p>● <b>JOCVs:</b> technical field of Community Development was appropriate.</p> <p>● <b>DSCO Mid-level Technicians:</b> successfully involved in Project and technical skills were improved.</p>	<p>▼ Instead of Log-term Expert of Environment Conservation &amp; Extension, Community Development (Participatory Development Method) is necessary for implementing participatory process utilizing PRA, village level PCM, etc. Other Long-term Experts are continuously needed.</p> <p>▼ Number of JOCVs will be 7-10, and may be reduced in later stage. Technical field should be Community Development.</p> <p>▼ Emphasis will be put for developing capacity of Mid-level Technicians to deal with participatory resources management programs with</p>

Experiences of Phase-I (●=Achievement, ○=Problems)	Mentorship/Initiation/New System of Phase-II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>NGO Volunteers and Multidisciplinary Advisory Team:</b> both were effective for promoting participatory approaches, improving the capacity steadily.</li> </ul>	social/gender consideration. Their initiative in M/P Team will be more promoted. Institutional development of the local NGO will be more emphasized including financial sustainability.

## **ANNEX. 4-1 Proposed Terms of References of JICA Long-term Experts**

### **Team Leader**

- 1) To be responsible for overall operation of the Project on the Japanese side including JOCV project.
- 2) To work closely with District Soil Conservation Officers of Kaski and Parbat to support smooth implementation of the Project activities.

### **Coordinator**

- 1) To assist Team Leader in all the administration of the Project on the Japanese side, maintain communication with JICA Nepal Office and JICA HQ.
- 2) To provide quick logistic support to the activities of the Project.
- 3) To maintain communication with concerned agencies.

### **Community Development (Participatory Development Method)**

- 1) To promote formation and sustainable development of people's groups, evaluate the status of their capacity building, and to give M/P Teams advice and quick support on related activities.
- 2) To promote capacity of people on participatory planning, implementation and evaluation through methodologies such as PRA, village level PCM, etc., and to give M/P Teams advice and quick support on related activities.
- 3) To develop extension materials and training packages of participatory development approaches and capacity building activities, and to give M/P Teams advice and quick support on related activities.

### **Gender and Development**

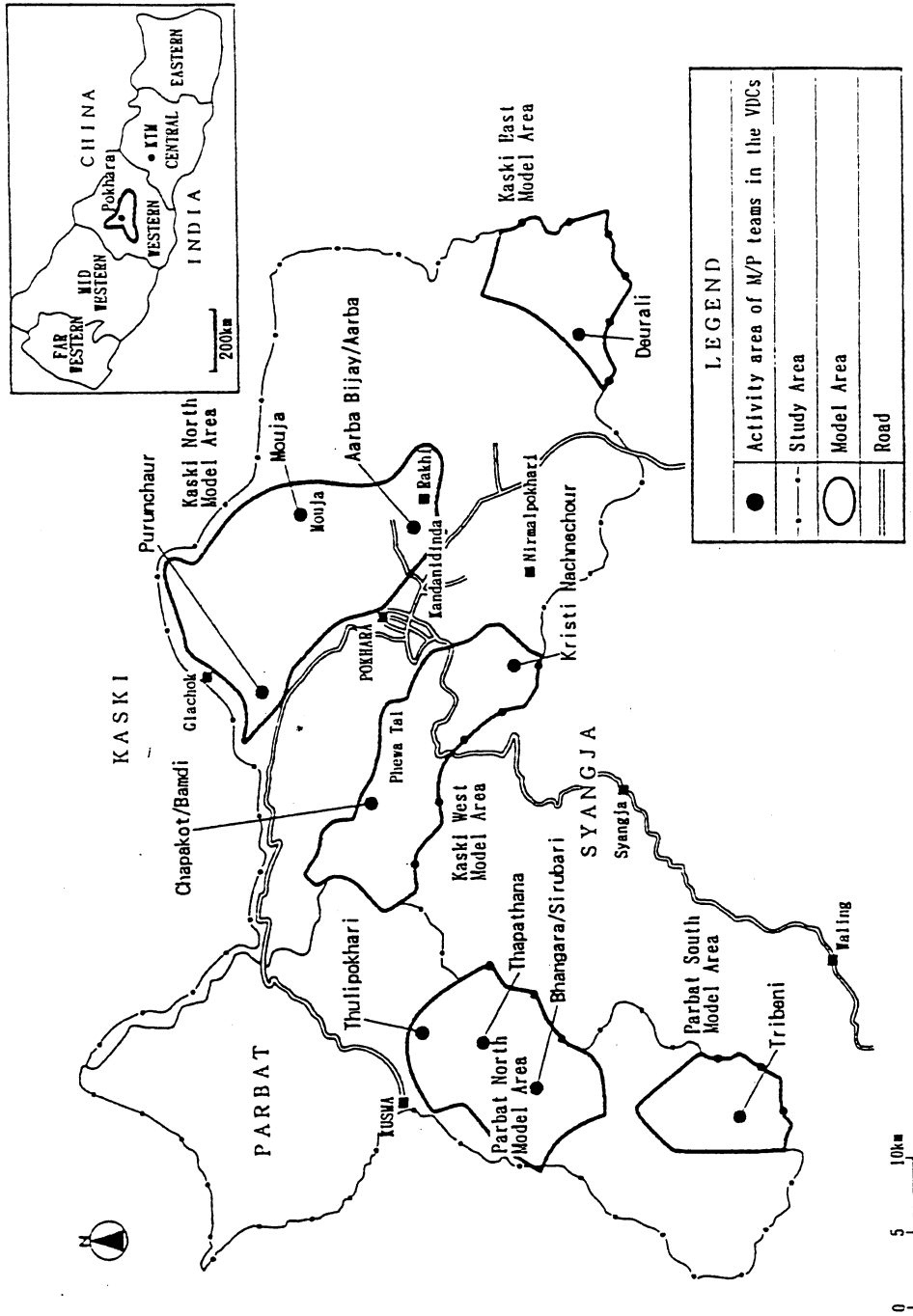
- 1) To integrate the methodologies and concept to promote participation of women and socially disadvantaged people in the total Project process through Social and Gender Analysis and Planning.
- 2) To provide advice and quick support to M/P Teams regarding to promote participation of women and disadvantaged groups in the Project activities.
- 3) To provide advice and quick support to M/P Team on life improvement activities and adult literacy class, and other Project component which are mainly designed for women.

### **Watershed Management**

- 1) To support M/P Teams and communities formulating Community Resources Management Plan and Annual action Plan from the viewpoint of Integrated Watershed Management.
- 2) To give advice and quick support to M/P Teams on cost estimation, designing, and supervising of works of the Project activities.
- 3) To give advice and quick support to M/P Teams on forestry related activities like management of tree nursery, handing over of community forest, plantation, conservation education, etc.

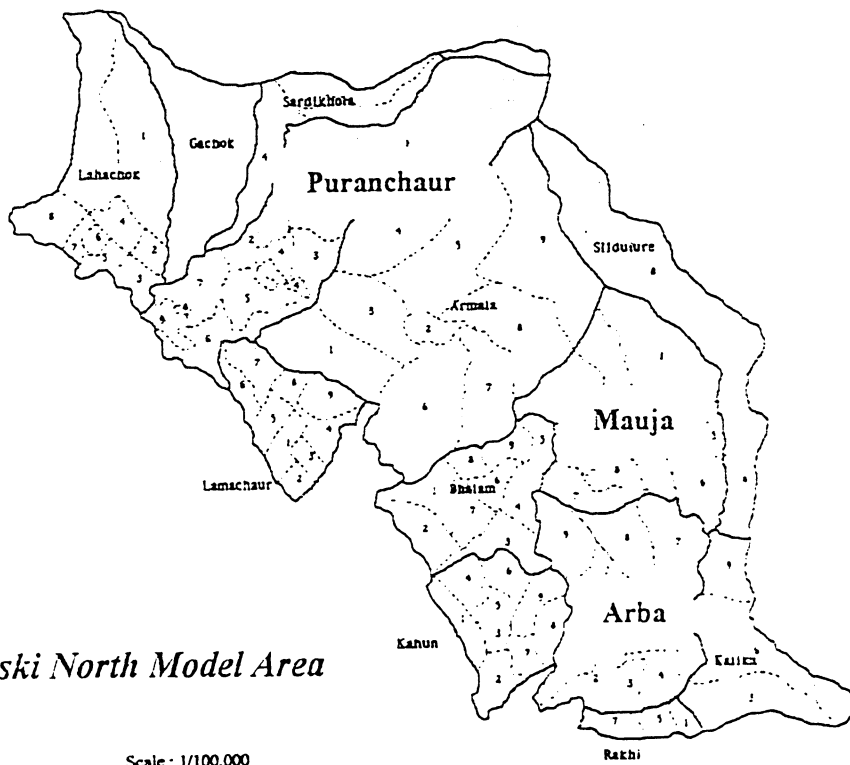
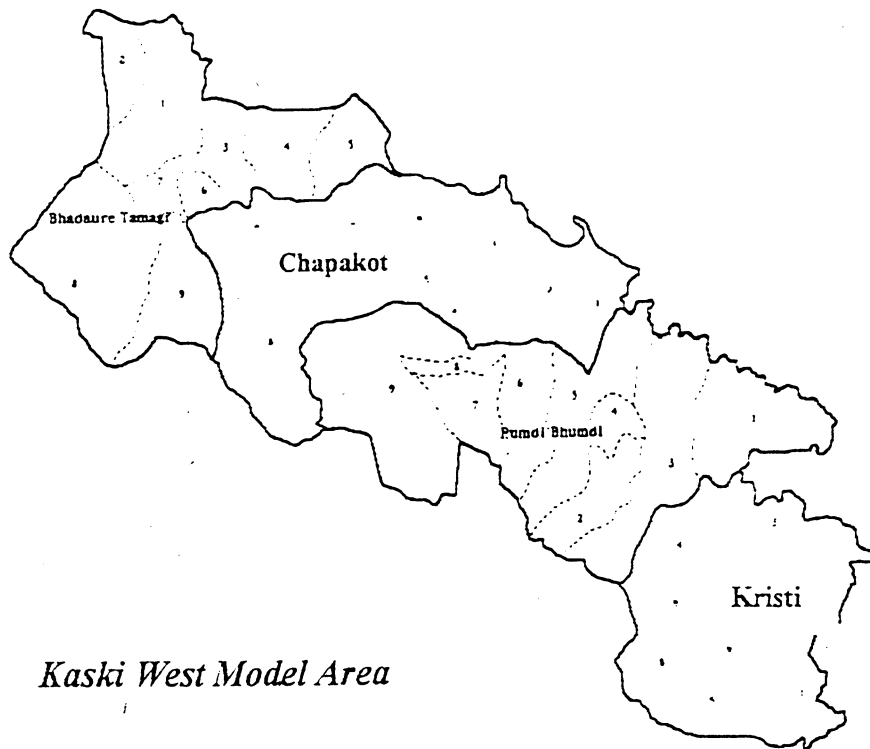


ANNEX A. Ten Site Offices and Five Model Area of CDFWCP/GPCP in the First Phase.



ANNEX B-1: Kaski West and North Model Area

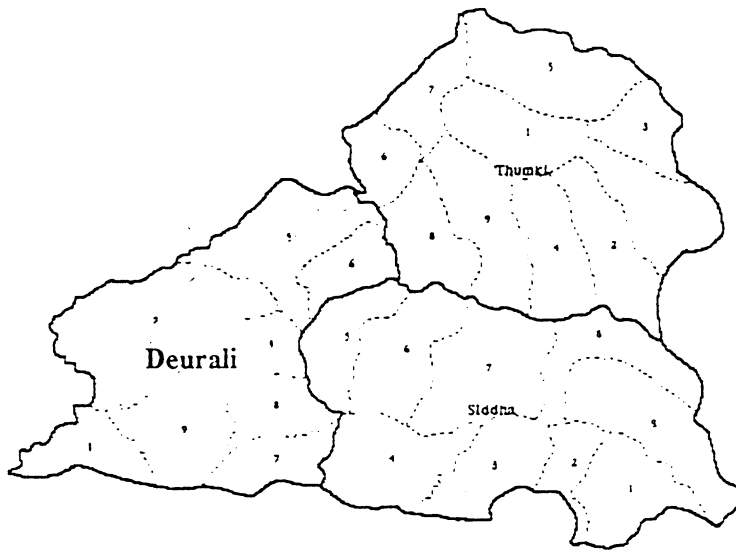
\* Gray Solid Color indicated the intervention area of CDFWCP/GPCP in the 1st phase. In the 2nd phase, some of the rest VDCs will be selected according to "VDC Selection Criteria" (not prepared yet for the 2nd phase) before entering the 2nd phase.



Scale : 1/100,000

ANNEX B-2: Kaski East Model Area

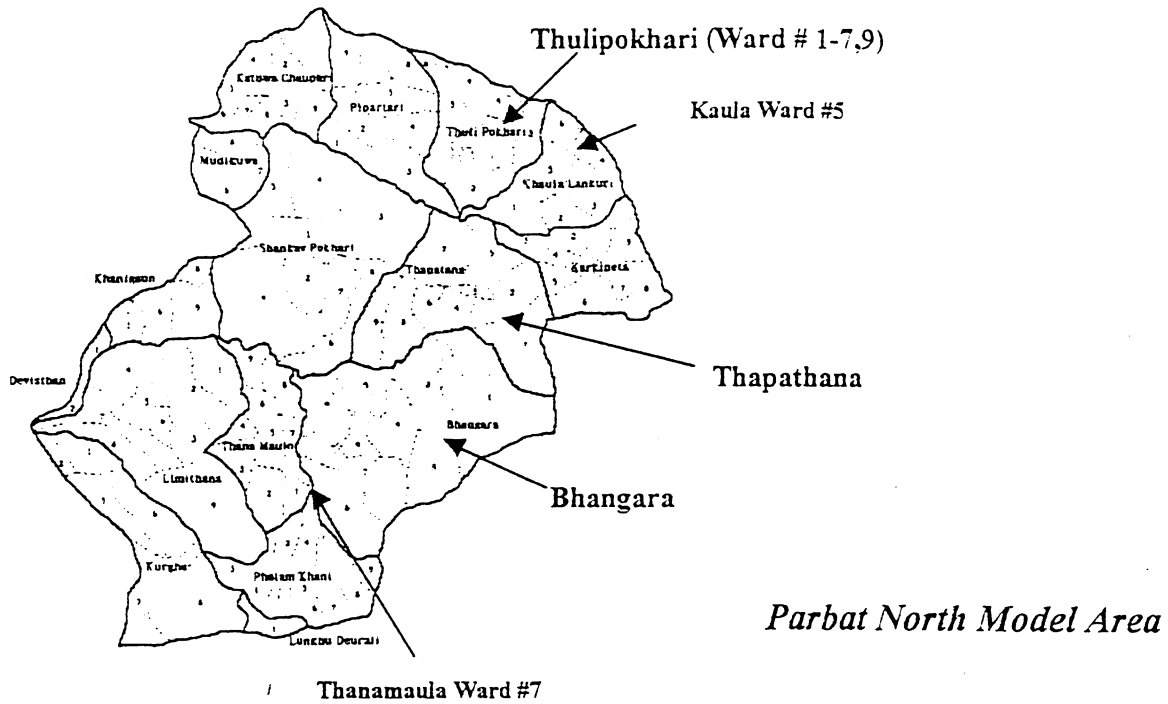
\* Gray Solid Color indicated the intervention area of CDFWCP/GPCP in the 1st phase. In the 2nd phase, some of the rest VDCs will be selected according to "VDC Selection Criteria" (not prepared yet for the 2nd phase) before entering the 2nd phase.



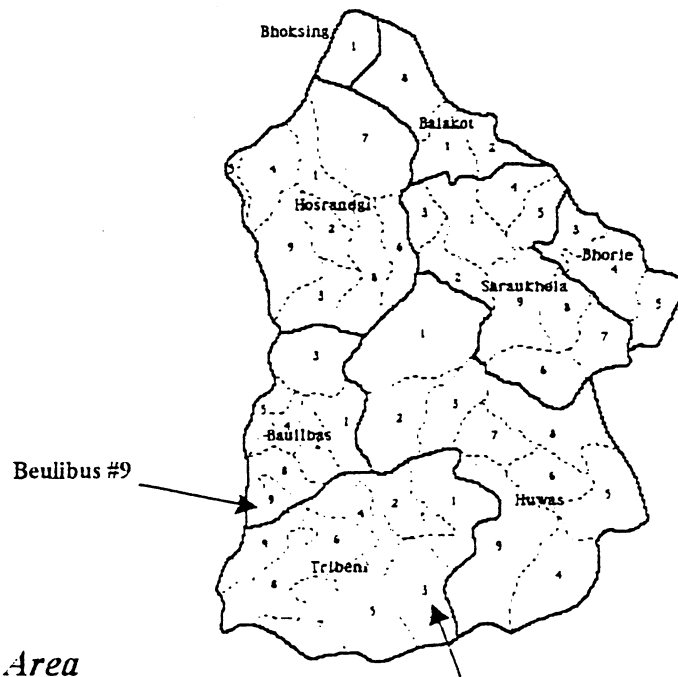
*Kaski East Model Area*

ANNEX B-3: Parbat North and South Model Area

\* Gray Solid Color indicated the intervention area of CDFWCP/GPCP in the 1st phase. In the 2nd phase, some of the rest VDCs will be selected according to "VDC Selection Criteria" (not prepared yet for the 2nd phase) before entering the 2nd phase.



*Parbat North Model Area*



*Parbat South Model Area*

Tribeni Ward #1-4, 7-9

### HMG's COUNTERPART STAFF FOR PHASE II

<u>S. No</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Kaski</u>	<u>Parbat</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Assistant Soil Conservation Officer G III	1	-	1
2.	Civil Overseer NG I	4	2	6
3.	Soil Conservation Assistant/Forest NG I	2	1	3
4.	Soil Conservation JT/Agriculture NG I	2	1	3
5.	Administrative Assistant NG I	1	-	1
6.	Computer Operator NG I	1	1	2
7.	Driver	2	1	3
8.	Peon	3	1	4
		16	7	23

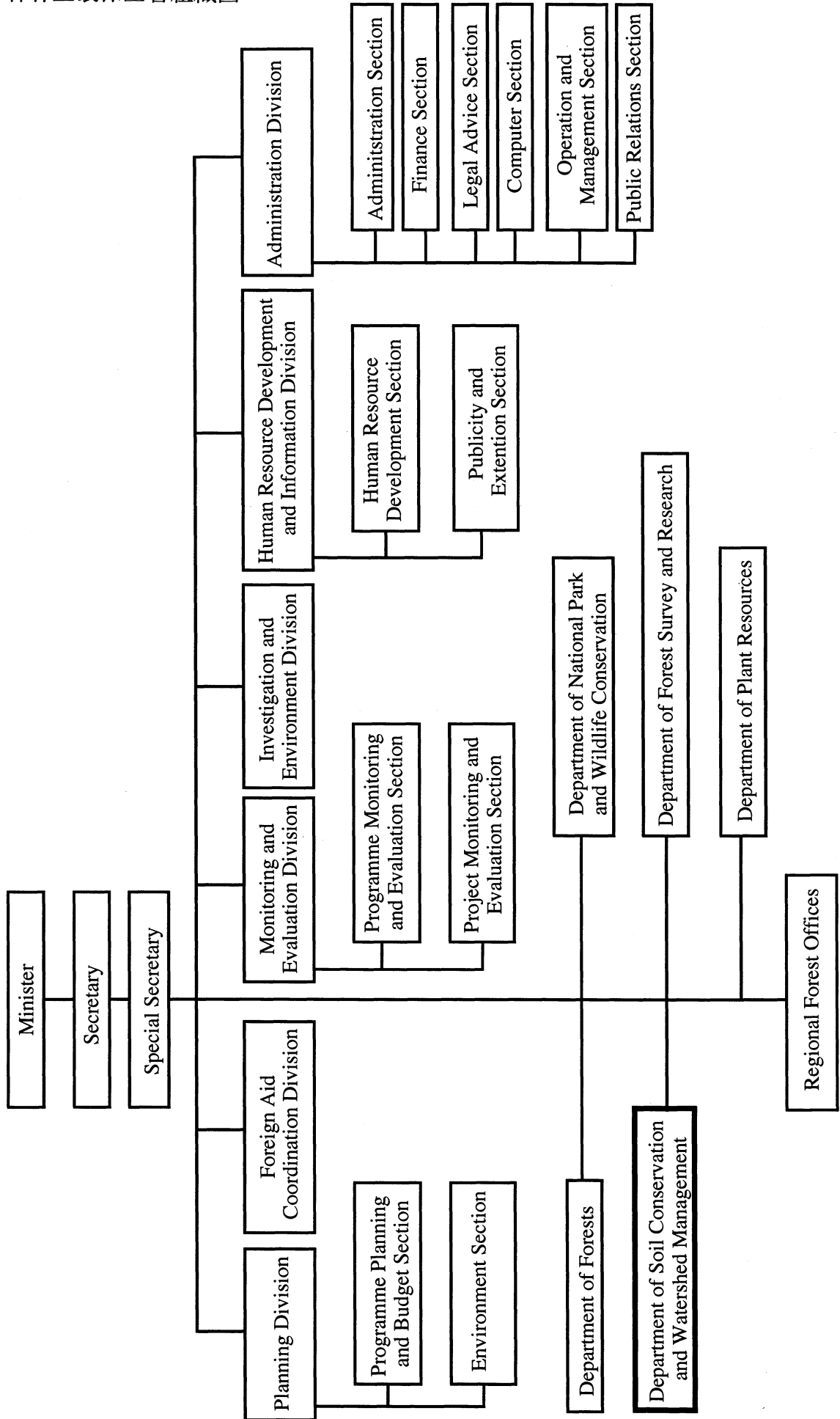
NOTE: The above HMG's counterpart staff as proposed for the II phase is based on the running 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the project. This number of staff can be modified during the implementation of II phase too subject to the requirement.

## Donor Assisted Projects under Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management

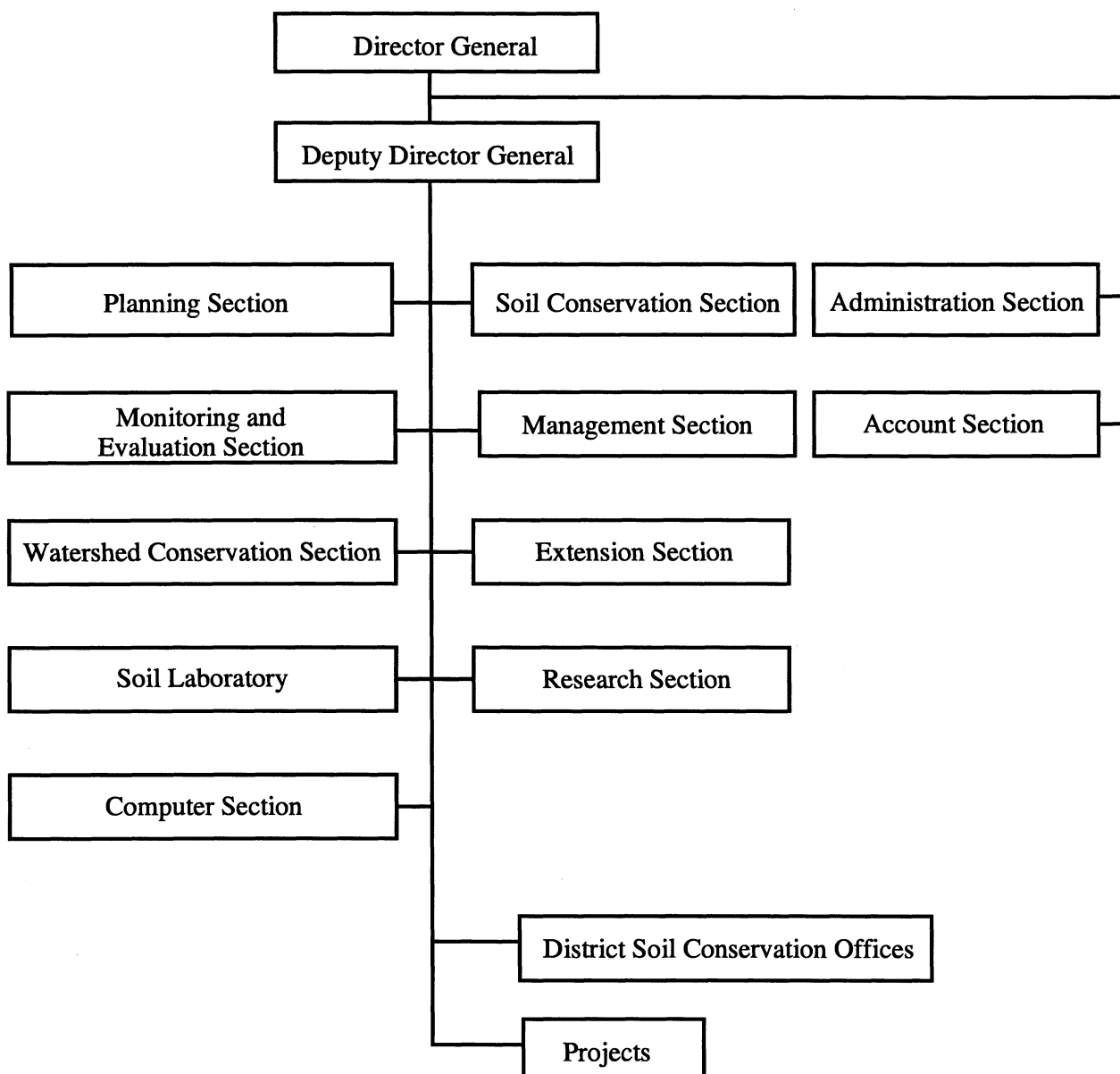
Project	Donor	Duration	Districts covered
Nepal-Australia Community Resource Management Project (SCWM Component)	AusAID	1996-2001	Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk
Bagmati Integrated Watershed Management Project	EU	1998-2003	Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhuli, Makwanpur
Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project	JICA	1994-1999	Kaski, Parbat
Environment and Forest Enterprise Activity Project (SCWM Component)	USAID	1997-2002	Dang, Salyan, Pyuthan, Rukum, Rolpa
Churia Forest Development Project (SCWM Component)	GTZ	1999-2006	Siraha, Saptari, Udayapur
Upper Andhikhola Watershed Project	CARE	1998-2003	Syangja
Nepal-Denmark Watershed Management Project	DANIDA	1997-1999	Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading
Natural Resource Management Sector Assistance Programme (SCWM Component and Central Level Support Component)	DANIDA	1998-2003	Jhapa, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Morang, Okhaldhunga, Lamjung, Tanahun, Palpa, Myagdi, Baglung, Jumla, Dailech, Surkhet, Doti, Kailali, Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeidhura

資料 8. 森林土壤保全省組織圖

森林土壤保全省組織圖



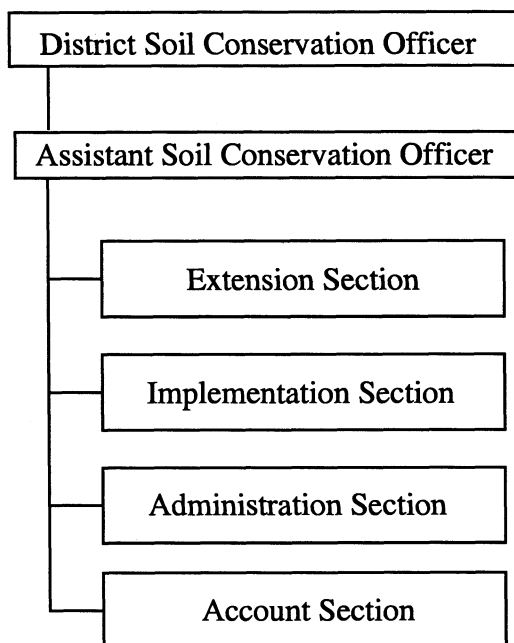
土壤保全流域管理局組織図



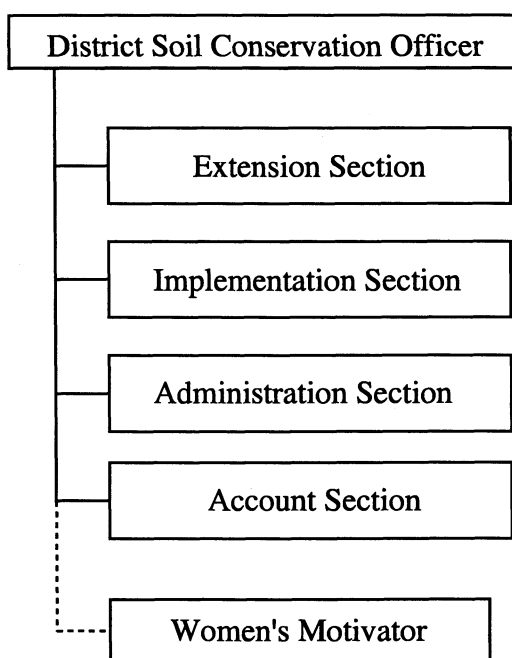


資料10. カスキ郡・パルバット郡土壤保全事務所組織図

カスキ郡土壤保全事務所組織図



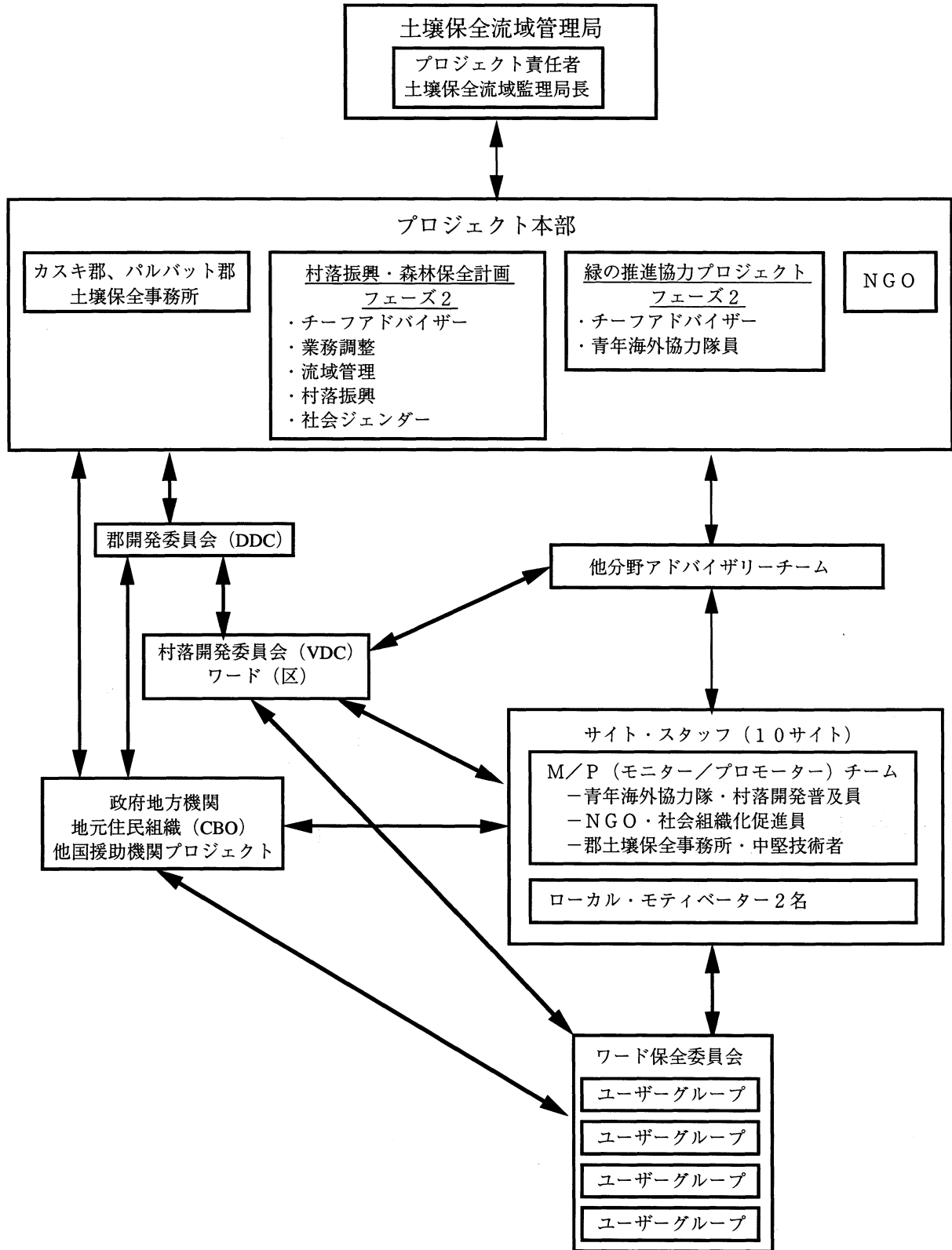
パルバット郡土壤保全事務所組織図



注) Women's Motivator は、プロジェクト活動のためにパルバット郡土壤保全事務所が独自の予算で臨時雇用しているスタッフであり、土壤保全流域管理局の正式なポストではない。

資料 11. プロジェクト実施の仕組み

プロジェクト実施の仕組み



## 資料 1 2. VDC における総合流域管理の長期見通し作成プロセスの概念図

### ◎ 既存データの整理（主として JICA 開発調査のデータ）

- ・社会条件データ（ユーザーグループの組織状況、交通（町へのアクセス）、村落基盤整備、就労形態、土地利用、農林業の形態）
- ・自然条件データ（地形、地質、植生、荒廃地の分布、水資源等）



### ◎ 追加データの収集及び解析

- ・データの収集方法：住民への聞き取り調査、観測（雨量、伸縮、災害発生状況）等
- ・視点：資源の有効活用（土地利用の適正化、土壤保全・防災、生活環境の改善）  
（注）参加型農村評価・調査手法(PRA) 等による簡易分析手法の適用についても検討



### ◎ VDC における総合流域管理の長期見通し作成（プロジェクトで作成）

- ・対象流域の資源活用、土壤保全・防災上の特性  
（主に開発調査成果品の図面等を活用）
- ・当該 VDC、ワードレベルの総合流域管理を進める上での留意事項
- ・当該 VDC、ワードレベルにおいて必要な対策の大枠



### ◎ 具体的対策の実施

- |                    |              |           |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| ○プロジェクトにより対応       | ○政府地方機関により対応 | ○その他ソフト対策 |
| 村落資源管理計画<br>年間活動計画 | 架橋、道路建設など    |           |



### ◎ 長期見通しの見直し

- VDC における総合流域管理の長期見通しマップの作成等  
（政府地方機関、VDC、住民が参画し、住民も理解できるようわかり易く作成）
- ① 当該流域の資源利用、土壤保全・防災上の特性
  - ② 資源利用、土壤保全、防災事業の実施状況及び将来の事業展望
  - ③ 当該地域の環境評価



### ◎ 長期見通しの活用

- ① 当該地域における資源管理・土壤保全・防災対策を継続的・有機的連携を図りつつ実施
- ② ネパール政府や他のドナーの基礎的データとして広く活用
- ③ 流域の実態を調査・分析する手法を開発し、プロジェクト外の地域にも広く普及
- ④ 上記プロセスによって得られた優良事例を事例集等に整理







