

## Archive of ANSAB Projects Completed Before May 2009

PROJECT INFORMATION	OBJECTIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS
<p><b>Project name:</b> Pipla Marketing Strategy for Bhutan</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> \$6,500</p> <p><b>Start/end dates:</b> November – December 2009</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Bhutan</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> SNV Bhutan</p>	<p>The overall objective of this study is to enhance the income of poor communities in Zhemgang district from collection and marketing of Pipla. The specific objectives of this study are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to analyze the collection and marketing status in past;</li> <li>• to know the present situation of collection and trade of Pipla;</li> <li>• to develop the practical marketing strategy for the smooth trade of Pipla and other NWFPS</li> <li>• to establish the market linkages between traders and communities.</li> </ul>	<p>Main activities included: collection of primary and secondary information through field visit, focus group discussion, stakeholders’ consultation and a review of the literature produced by the Social Forestry Division, SNV, DzFO and other individual researchers. The final report made several recommendations at the village, marketing committee and cooperative levels.</p>
<p><b>Project name:</b> Bamboo Resource Mapping and Feasibility Assessment for Pre-processing Unit</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 792,000 NRs.</p> <p><b>Start/end dates:</b> July – December 2009</p> <p><b>Area:</b> East and Central Terai</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> SNV Nepal</p>	<p>The overall objective of the assignment was to conduct bamboo inventory by source, species and volume ( in Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) /private land, Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and National Forest) in between East and Central Terai regions of Nepal and to propose potential three locations for establishing community based bamboo pre-processing units for bamboo prefabricated housing industry.</p>	<p>Major activities included: review of digital images for bamboo mapping, major markets surveys, meetings with district level actors, participatory assessment at community level, biological assessment of bamboo on the field, as well as assessment with traders, factories and entrepreneurs.</p>

<p><b>Project name:</b> Building sub-National capacities for knowledge development and brokering on pro-poor REDD</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> 535,000 NRs.</p> <p><b>Start/end dates:</b> July – December 2009</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> SNV Nepal</p>	<p>The deliverable of this assignment was communications material designed to raise awareness and knowledge about REED at the community level.</p>	<p>Major activities included: documents collection and review, consultations with stakeholders, production of the materials and testing at national and sub-national levels. ANSAB finally produced two posters and two brief reading material (one in Nepali and one in English for each).</p>
<p><b>Project name:</b> Biodiversity conservation through community based enterprise development approach</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> \$5000.00</p> <p><b>Start/end dates:</b> April 09-Dec 09</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Global Development Network</p>	<p>ANSAB's "Biodiversity Conservation through a Community-Based Enterprise" approach was selected as the second best from 180 proposals submitted from around the world at the Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) Awards 2008 organized by the Global Development Network (GDN). The Awards were granted to an institution whose projects embodied a fresh approach to an important development need and held great promise for benefiting the poor in developing and transition countries.</p>	<p>The grant provided with the Award was used to further ANSAB's community-enterprise approach, with activities such as Enterprise Planning and Development, Marketing Information Services, Value Chain Promotion and Market Linkages and Product Certification.</p>
<p><b>Project name:</b> Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative (SIMI)</p>	<p>Overall objective of this project is to "Strengthen Support for Smallholder Communities through an Integrated The Main objective is to increase the</p>	<p>Main activities included: regular delivery of market information, linkage between buyers, local processing enterprises and rural communities, technical support for the preparation of CFUGs' business plans, training</p>

<p><b>Budget:</b> US\$ 45,000</p> <p><b>Number:</b> Sub Grant # 5463-07-17</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> October 01, 2007- September 30, 2009</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Initially Humla and later Banke</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> United States Agency for International Development ( USAID), in partnership with WINROCK International</p>	<p>income of rural poor small householders and poor members of rural communities through targeted interventions for vegetable, fishery, NTFFPs, Coffee and Goat linking them to markets using the Business Development services ( BDS) approach.</p> <p>The program targets to assist to a minimum of 1000 households in 2 years and increase their average income per households by at least \$ 110.00 in the target area.</p>	<p>of collectors and traders, facilitating a partnership between manufacturers to set up a new distillation factory, disease pest management, and help with the formation of sub-group of NTFP collectors (who are mostly poor and disadvantaged member of communities) within the CFUGs. In total, ANSAB supported 73 CFUGs and sub-groups representing 1541 households through this project.</p>
<p><b>Project name:</b> Forest Connect Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US\$ 15000</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> December 2008 – July 2009</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Regional Officer, Bangkok</p>	<p>The overall goal of the Forest Connect project is “to substantially reduce poverty for forest-dependent people in key partner countries by increasing the number of successful and sustainable small forest enterprise associations”</p> <p>Forest Connect Nepal aims to contribute to the goal of the Global Forest Connect by: a) Increasing the visibility of specific Small and Medium Forest Enterprises (SMFE) in Nepal; b) Increasing the level of organization and connectedness of ‘Forest Connect’ MFE members to markets, service providers and policy processes; and c) Increasing the viability of ‘Forest Connect’ members in the market.</p> <p>Forest Connect Nepal also aims to connect SMFEs to:</p>	<p>Main achievements included: documentation of the lessons learned from the Value Chain Analysis (VCA) of Jatamansi essential oil, organization of a national consultative meeting and of a follow-up roundtable to identify major challenges and barriers faced by SMFEs in Nepal, creation of a comprehensive electronic SMFEs directory, and regular update of a website (<a href="http://www.ansab.org/fcn">http://www.ansab.org/fcn</a>) with relevant information and documents (case studies, study and project reports, manuals, proceedings, etc.).</p>

	a)National forest programs (empowering SMFEs to be heard by policy makers);b)Emerging markets (by supporting existing SMFE associations) and; c)Service providers (strengthening their capacity to provide training and finance).	
<p><b>Project Name:</b> For the development of a module to contribute to the “toolkit for the facilitation of support for small and medium forest enterprises”</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> GBP £ 2000</p> <p><b>Number:</b> Grant # IIED Project Code: 206</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> 1 January 2009 - 27 March 2009</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International Institute for Environment and Development (iied)</p>	The overall objective of this agreement is to produce a draft of Module 14 – Strengthening producer organization governance and structure – for an audience of national institution trying to support small and medium forest enterprises.	A toolkit module - Strengthening producer organizations” was developed emphasizing ANSAB’s past experiences and practices of strengthening producer organizations.
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Inclusive economic growth through forest and NTFPs based enterprise promotion in LFP working areas</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$92,0000</p>	The overall objective of this project or collaboration is to enhance the capacity of LFP and its partners including communities/FUGs to identify and create economic opportunities for local communities through the promotion of NTFPs and small scale forest based enterprises.	The major outputs of this agreement includes: Documentation of LFP Practices – 1) LFP in NTFP/forest based enterprises promotion in Nepal, 2) Marketing strategy for harnessing the Non Timber Forest Products in LFP area, and 3)Commercial potential of forests and forest products in Nepal; enterprise development trainings, strengthening of ANSAB-LFP partnership for community enterprise development in Myagdi, Baglung, Pyuthan and Parbat, and continuous advisory support to LFP field team on enterprise development and marketing.

<p><b>Start/end date:</b> Feb 2008 - Jan 2009</p> <p><b>Area:</b> 13 Districts – Teharhum, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Dinkuta Balgung, Parbat, Myagdi, Syngja Dang, Pyuthan, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Livelihoods and Forestry Programme (LFP)</p>		
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Local initiatives for conservation of biodiversity and threatened economic species in Nepal Himalaya</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> Euro 17,000 (US \$ 24,000)</p> <p><b>Number:</b> Grant #</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> August 2007 – July 2008 (Extended till December)</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Parbat, Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Manfred-Hermsen-Stiftung (MHS)</p>	<p>The major objective of this project is to build on the existing knowledge base, practices and experiences, and work with community forestry organizations to promote conservation of endangered species, especially Lokta of Himalayan forests of Nepal through piloting, action research, technical assistance and capacity building of local communities and stakeholders for natural resource management.</p>	<p>Major achievements includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFUG members made aware on sustainable management and importance of biodiversity conservation and took initiations for biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>• Lokta management committee formed for sustainable management of Lokta.</li> <li>• Threat of biodiversity identified and mitigation strategy planned and put into practice. As a result communities have banned to graze cattle inside forest.</li> <li>• Assessment of forest resources completed and stock of lokta and other timber &amp; non timber forest products identified.</li> <li>• Forest resources harvesting practices regulated by mutually agreed rules considering social and scientific basis.</li> <li>• Local lokta bark collectors got sustainable harvesting knowledge and adopted.</li> <li>• Communities were aware on entrepreneurship development and getting benefit from sustainable management of forest resources and forest based enterprise development.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities are managing forest in a sustainable way and are getting benefit from it.</li> <li>• Improved technology for Allo thread making introduced for Allo entrepreneurs in the areas.</li> <li>• CF operational plan of Hampal and Judda CFUG revised prescribing sustainable management of Lokta and other NTFP resources.</li> <li>• Detailed management plan for Lokta included in operational plans of the forests.</li> <li>• Business plan for Lokta and Wintergreen enterprise prepared.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Piloting NTFPs Certification and Responsible Business Practices in Lao PDR.</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$17,700</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> February 2008 –October2008</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Laos, PDR</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> WWF Greater Mekong – Lao Country Programme Lao, PDR</p>	To Assist certification process for rattan products in LAO PDR	Major activities of the mandate included preparing material and giving training to entrepreneurs on FSC forest management certification and forest management planning, drafting guidelines on Chain of Custody (CoC certification and group manager policy, backstopping support for FSC CoC to entrepreneurs and WWF staff, training villagers on Participatory Sustainable Forest Management (PSFM) and certification orientation, and assisting the preparation of land tenure agreement. In addition, ANSAB shared its experience on certification was also shared with national consultants, local enterprises and other relevant stakeholders through several meetings and on-site visits.
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Forest Resource Assessment In Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> EURO 7,317</p>	Participate in the production of the Project Document	Formulation mission of Finnish Support to Forest Resources Assessment in Nepal

<p><b>Number:</b> Grant #</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> August 18, 2008 to October 21, 2008</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Kathmandu</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Ramboll Finnconsult Oy</p>		
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Advancing Agroforestry Research and Development</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$5,000</p> <p><b>Number:</b> Grant #</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> October 2007-September 2008</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> World Agro Forestry Center &amp; FAO</p>	<p>The objective of this study by ANSAB is to review existing agroforestry practices and identify the most promising systems for further improvement and for promotion in suitable areas in Nepal.</p>	<p>From the results of consultations with key stakeholders and a review of the existing literature, the study identified a total of 12 practices from the hill region (1000-2000m elevation) and eight practices from the Terai (&lt; 1000 m elevation). The majority of these practices were occurring on agriculture land and some were also on forest land.</p> <p>Using defined criteria, an analysis identified four promising agroforestry practices for detailed study. These consisted of multipurpose trees and shrubs on farmland; cardamom (<i>Ammomum sabulatum</i> Roxb.) and trees in the forest; trees and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in the forest; and vegetables, fruits and fodder trees on farmland. The study also found that there were gaps in both knowledge and technology for most of the practices. The study concluded that forest based agroforestry (trees and NTFPs) had the most potential, especially for community forests. At present, there are 14,387 community forest user groups (CFUGs) in Nepal and the majority of them are capable of adopting practice(s) that provide income generation options for the poor, thereby helping to reduce poverty and enhance the conservation of forest ecosystems.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Forest Connect project in Nepal</p>	<p>Diagnostic of forest based SMFEs and their association with in Nepal, covering all forest</p>	<p>Multi-year work plan devised and adopted; National linkages created between Nepal's SMFEs through numerous fora; International linkages</p>

<p><b>Budget:</b> US \$10,000</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> September 2007 – March 2008</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b></p>	<p>products. A particular emphasis should be placed on community based SMFEs.</p>	<p>created with forest entrepreneurs from Laos PDR, Tibet and China; Project web page developed and launched in close coordination with the FAO.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> NTFP Certification National workshop under WWF-SNV Global Partnership</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$7,000</p> <p><b>Number:</b> Grant #</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> March 2007 - Nov 2007</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Laos</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> WWF Greater Mekong, Lao Country Programme</p>	<p>Preparation of framework of NTFP certification scheme in Laos</p>	<p>The mission analyzed the current global scenario of certification and provided an appropriate certification option in the context of Laos and the road map; the results of the study conducted by the mission were presented at a national workshop and a total of 50 participants further identified a road map to implement the most appropriate steps in order to certify NTFPs in Laos.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> NTFPs certification expansion and capacity building for CFUGs in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$40,000</p>	<p>The major objectives includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate Annual FSC audit</li> <li>• Organize and Execute Assessors' Training</li> <li>• Organize and Execute Lead auditor Training</li> <li>• Build Capacity for Forest Users Groups and FECOFUN</li> <li>• Provide support to National Working Group</li> </ul>	<p>A national capacity of FSC assessment and audit for both forest management and chain of custody was developed. This is expected to reduce the costs of annual audits as, currently, auditors must come from overseas and an annual audit can easily cost USD \$18,000. With local auditors, this cost can be dramatically decreased by approximately 40%, thus making long term certification costs more sustainable.</p>

<p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 2007 - September 2007</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Dolakha</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> EnterpriseWorks/VITA</p>		<p>Social awareness, boundary survey, resource inventory incorporating NTFPs, and participatory resource management planning brought an additional 405 hectares of forests under the FSC certification pool. As a result, 21 CFUGs representing 7,199 households were able to meet certification requirements and able to sell their products as FSC certified in the market.</p> <p>In total, the project organized 17 events and built the capacity of 649 participants (of which 185 were women) on good forest management and sustainable marketing of forest products.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> The Frame Program</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$23,482</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> February 2007– September 2007</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International Resources Group</p>	<p>Frame Fellow to document the best practice cases and lessons of enterprise-oriented participatory forestry and livelihoods programs in Nepal</p>	<p>The final output was the production of a manual primarily based on ANSAB’s experiences in Nepal on “Local Communities and Natural Products”, with a focus on resource management planning, enterprise development and integration into value chains. This manual offers processes, methods, tools and success cases that intends to serve the needs of agencies and organizations that are interested in facilitating community organizing, NRM management planning and implementation, community-based natural product enterprise development and the integration of NRM groups or natural products enterprises into rewarding value chains.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> PRIME Project</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$42,001</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> October 2006 – Sept 2007</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Banke district of Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> United States of America Agency for</p>	<p>To focus on using value chain approaches to increasing the economic well being of poor and marginalized rural people. Reach a significant number of marginalized people, especially Women, Dalits (lower caste), and Janajatis (ethnic minorities).</p>	<p>Over 23,500 beneficiary households adopted improved technologies and over 3,875 women were provided business development services (275 more than the set target of 3,600). Total sales for NTFP, HVC and spice products reached USD 3.7 million as a direct result of intervention by BDS MaPS and the production of cultivated NTFPs increased from 27 MT to 50 MT. The total area increased from 466 ha to 688 ha. ANSAB also provided input for building small distillation units to extract the vital oils and provided training, technical support and assistance with marketing. The distilled oils are much more easily transported and command a much higher price. Per household income for participating households has increased by 11,202 rupees annually (\$174). ANSAB also helped form a</p>

<p>International Development (EGAT-USAID/Nepal)</p>		<p>“sustainable buyers group” and now hosts a non-timber forest products donors and members group.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Local Initiatives for Conservation of Biodiversity and Threatened economic species in Nepal Himalaya</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> Euro 10, 000</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Oct 2006 – Sep 2007</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Parbat, Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Manfred-Hermsen-Stiftung</p>	<p>To build on the existing knowledge base, practices and experiences, and work with community forestry organizations to promote conservation of endangered species, especially Lokta of Himalayan forests of Nepal through piloting, action research, technical assistance and capacity building of local communities and stakeholders for natural resource management</p>	<p>A sustainable management committee was formed for lokta as a subgroup within the Community Forest Users Group (CFUG), and a participatory process was undertaken and a planning document was developed based on the consultations.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Capacity Building in Resource Mobilization (CB-RM) in Asia</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> CAD \$20,000</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Mar 2006 – Jan 2007</p> <p><b>Area:</b> South Asia</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International</p>	<p>To develop RM strategy for long-term sustainability and effectiveness of ANSAB programs; and build RM capacity of the ANSAB Board and staff members</p>	<p>The ANSAB Board of Directors was reorganized in view of an increased requirement for emphasis on resource mobilization and the role of Board members in resource management was discussed. Inputs were also received for strategic revisions. A workshop was held on Resource Mobilization and Appreciative Inquiry (AI) approaches. The ANSAB Strategic Plan for 2007-2012 and the Finance and Administration Manual 2007 were also created.</p>

Development Research Centre (IDRC)		
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Case study on the value -chain of handmade paper markets in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$5,000</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Jan 2006 – Dec 2006</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> World Resources Institute (WRI)</p>	Research services with the Equity, Poverty, and Environment	The case study was produced and disseminated.
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Advancing Community Forestry for Sustainable Enterprises in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> August 2004 – July 2007</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> US \$ 200,000</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Dolakha and Bajhang</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> The Ford Foundation</p>	<p>The main goal of the project is advancing community forestry for sustainable enterprises, improved livelihoods and community development. The expected outputs of the project include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and strengthening of 15 forest based enterprises.</li> <li>• 25 % increment in the FUG forest products, increased access and supply of forest products of 1,500 households.</li> <li>• 20% increment in the incomes of 1,000 households from forest products</li> <li>• capacity development of 15 FUGs and 5,000 hectares of forests under enterprise oriented sustainable management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 enterprises have been established within the duration of the project. These enterprises and CFUGs, directly supported by the project, were able to generate Rs. 11,345,673 (equivalent to US \$174,549) in sales in the third year - a four folds increase from their baseline income. In total, the project is able to report that enterprises and CFUGs supported by project generated incomes of over Rs. 25 million (US \$380,000) in the three year period of the project;</li> <li>• A total of 18,765 women and 18,891 men from 6,160 households from 32 CFUGs located in 13 village development committees (VDCs) of Dolakha (including Bhimeshwor Municipality of Dolakha) and Bajhang received technical and capacity building support on enterprise activities and enterprise oriented forest management. In addition to this, 3,589 indirect households of these CFUGs also participating in the project supported network</li> </ul>

		<p>enterprises;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 432 events (trainings, meetings, enterprise awareness campaigns, and enterprise planning exercises) were organized to develop the capacity of CFUGs, sub-groups, CFUG members and enterprises on natural products based enterprise planning and development which included 11,338 participants including 2,985 women;</li> <li>• The project supported a total of 82 units (consisting of various enterprises, CFUG and CFUG sub-groups) for business plan development, out of which 63 units have implemented and reviewed their business plans;</li> <li>• The project provided 32 CFUGs (covering 15,245 hectares of forest area) with enterprise orientation and capacity building support out of which, 16 CFUGs, with 10,230 hectares of forest and meadows, are currently implementing their business plans and have transformed their community forestry practices with enterprise orientation;</li> <li>• 13 CFUGs of Bajhang have also established CFUG level enterprise development revolving funds (EDRF) and have been able to invest Rs. 371,377 (US \$5,713) on microenterprise activities till date;</li> <li>• 13 CFUGs have established 9 timber depots and 3 firewood depots which have generated a total income of Rs. 1,701,880 (US \$26,182) in the last year and cumulatively Rs. 2,833,966 (US \$40,599) over the duration of the project.</li> <li>• Networking support to CFUGs and enterprises have resulted in the development of 7 network enterprises involving 60 CFUGs of these districts.</li> <li>• 41 LRPs were selected and trained while 22 were mobilized in Dolakha and Bajhang to facilitate enterprise and resource</li> </ul>
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		management activities at CFUG and entrepreneurs' levels.
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Strengthening Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Marketing Information System (MIS) in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US\$ 149,599</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 2004 – December 2006</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Banke, Surkhet, Dolpa, Darchula, Dolakha, Bajhang and Ilam, Pachthar, Taplejung, Jumla and Mugu</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> ICCO, Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation</p>	<p>Aims at improving the marketing information access of local collectors and traders in Nepal in order to promote NTFPs based enterprises and ensure fair and equitable share of the local communities from the trade of NTFPs</p>	
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Business Development Services-Marketing and Production Services (BDS-MaPS)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$780,979</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 2004 to September 2007</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Dolpa, Banke, Kailali, Surkhet, Syangja, Bardiya and Darchula district</p>	<p>To provide better market access to the NTFPs and high value crops through improved market based BDS in the areas of cultivation, harvesting, trade and enterprise development</p> <p>The project intends to increase the income of 9,000 direct beneficiaries and 13,000 indirect beneficiaries' households impacting over 115,000 people in Maoist affected districts.</p>	<p>The project has been directly involved more than 10,000 rural families, and has had an indirect impact on an additional 13,000 families. The direct beneficiaries have increased their income (through sales of high value crops and NTFP's) by about \$1,000,000 during the project period. 168 Community Forest User's Groups, 245 farmer production groups, 13 cooperatives, 32 coffee groups, 37 processing enterprises, 45 women's production groups, and 189 private sector service providers have been associated under the current project umbrella.</p>

<p><b>Funder(s):</b> United States of America Agency for International Development Mission to Nepal</p>		
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Valuation of Ecosystem Services of Himalaya Mountains Forests for Conservation through Capacity Building and Policy Interventions</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US\$ 48,000</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Jan 2005 – Nov 2006</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal and Uttaranchal India</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International Development Research Centre</p>	<p>To facilitate conservation of the forest ecosystems and biodiversity by valuing their ecosystem services.</p> <p>The project also aims to assess ecosystem services (ESs) of the mountain forests, to educate, sensitize and interact with the decision makers at policy level, and to develop options for getting payment of ecosystem services of mountain forests.</p>	<p>Through the project it i) raised broad level awareness on PES among policy makers and key stakeholders in Nepal and Uttranchal India, ii) identified important ecosystem services, their providers and receivers, iii) reviewed current practices and development on PES, and iv) assessed value of recreational services and carbon stock.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Role of Natural Products in Resource Management, Poverty Alleviation and Good Governance - A Case Study of Jatamansi and Wintergreen in Nepal</p>	<p>The overall objective of the study is to assess opportunities for natural products interventions that contribute to poverty reduction, strengthening local governance, and improving resources management. This study focused on two essential oil products: Jatamansi and Wintergreen in Nepal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The research work contributed to raise awareness about the importance of natural products in improving rural livelihoods and in reducing poverty; strengthen local governance, and reducing environmental degradation; and examine the value chain of Jatamansi and Wintergreen and identify ways to increase the value added proportion going to local collectors; and</li> <li>•sensitize the concerned stakeholders on relevant institutional and policy</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget:</b> US \$8,400</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Sep 2005-Jan 2006</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> USAID International Resources Group/IRG</p>		<p>reforms</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> MSFE Advisory Support to ANSAB Marketing Information System (MIS) Program for Mechi and Karnali</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US\$28,300</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> December 15, 2004 to March 31, 2005</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Mechi (Panchthar and Taplejung) and Karnali Zone (Jumla and Mugu)</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV/Nepal)</p>	<p>To increase access to information of local collectors, farmers, and traders so as to enable them to get fair share from the trade.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Altogether 24 MIS centers were established at local levels and 117 Village Development Committees (VDCs) received services from these centers.</li> <li>• The farmers group, collectors, and petty traders of these districts were more aware of not only marketing information but also their rights.</li> <li>• Six staff members were trained on information system management, such as operating email, internet, book-keeping, and report writing in three districts Ilam, Panchthar and Taplejung. Similarly staff members of the partner NGOs were trained in Mugu and Jumla on setting up MIS systems and operations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Influencing Policy and Good Governance in NRM Sector: Focusing on Community Forestry and NTFP Sub-sectors in Nepal</p>	<p>To reflect back, analyze, synthesize and document the experiential learning of different actors and stakeholders in the evolution of community forestry and NTFP oriented policy formulation at local to national levels in Nepal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One national level policy research workshop was organized involving a wide range of national stakeholders and policy makers,</li> <li>• Four policy champions within Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC) were selected to reflect and share their experiential learning in</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget:</b> US \$ 13,400</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> February 2004 – January 2005</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International Development Research Centre</p>		<p>the framework of participatory action research process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five districts were selected for the field research to develop policy cases, and a number of consultations were made with key stakeholders</li> <li>• Forums like Nepal NTFP Network (NNN) were employed to explore and validate research information.</li> <li>• The research report was prepared.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Microfinance for Forest Products Enterprises: Policy implications, Opportunities and Challenges for the Local Producers in Forestry Sector</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$4,000</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> October 2004 – December 2004</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Parbat</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Food and Agriculture Organization</p>	<p>The research aimed to identify the opportunities and constraints of forest-based small and micro-enterprises and analyzed the scope of microfinance in enterprise development.</p>	<p>The research was carried out which identified a number of opportunities and constraints in relation to the promotion of forest based enterprises, and among them policy environment and access to microfinance are crucial one.</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> National Capacity Building in Promoting Community Based Forest Enterprises in Nepal</p>	<p>Based under Institutional development and capacity building support, Advisory and program support on NTFP certification activities, and support on team building and strategic planning activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An intranet system development and installation of electronic documentation system were done at ANSAB, which updated the major NTFPs publications. This facility can be accessed by all the Nepal NTFPs Network members.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget:</b> US \$25,600</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 2004 - December 2004</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV/Nepal)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 5 year strategy of ANSAB (2005-2009) was prepared.</li> <li>• A system for the institutionalization of NTFPs certification systems within FECOFUN has been developed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Certification and Sustainable Marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) - Private Public Alliance (PPA)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$ 501,655</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Sep 2002 – Sep 2005</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Bajhang &amp; Dolakha</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> United States of America Agency for International Development Mission to (USAID) Nepal</p>	<p>Aims to increase incomes and employment of NTFP producers and promoting sustainable resources management through certification initiatives, promoting product design and development and marketing of NTFPs, and expanding responsible buying practices among industry members in the West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness and capacity of grassroots to national level stakeholders on forests certification</li> <li>• Promoted sustainable resource management practices and developed a group certification model for forest/NTFPs certification in Nepal</li> <li>• 11 FUGs were FSC-certified; 5 community enterprises got FSc CoC certification</li> <li>• Contributed to increase incomes and employment for Nepal's NTFP producers (especially in remote rural areas)</li> <li>• Expanded responsible buying practices among industry members in the West</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Conservation of Medicinal Plants for Sustainable Livelihoods in Darchula and Baitadi, Nepal</p>	<p>To provide support to conserve the critical biodiversity of Darchula district while improving livelihoods of collectors, small-scale growers and traders by increasing benefits from conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened community based institutions such as FUGs, enterprises and their federations to improve their capacity to manage NTFP resources, regulate their members and expand their property rights</li> <li>• Improved the production and marketing of NTFPs through enterprises,</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget:</b> CAD \$ 134,612</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Sep 2001 to Feb 2004</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Darchula</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International Development Research Centre (IDRC) South Asia Regional Office</p>	<p>area.</p>	<p>nurseries, plantations, improved management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertook action research on forestry enterprises, local institutions, livelihoods, and conservation, establishing experimental plots, and conducting policy and market studies together with communities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Enterprise Based Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$ 620713</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Oct 1999 – Jan 31, 2006</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Humla, Jumla, Bajhang, Dolpa, and Mugu</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> USAID Global Environmental Bureau, Washington DC through Enterprise Works Worldwide</p>	<p>The overall project goal is to conserve the globally significant mountain biodiversity of western Nepal through community forest management linked to enterprise development. The project aims to bring 30,000 hectares under improved management in five years and strengthen and improve policy implementation in community forestry nation-wide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiated or expanded the community forestry process with 60 Forest User Groups (FUGs) in Humla, Jumla, Bajhang, Mugu and Dolpa bringing over 30,000 hectares under improved management</li> <li>• Provided technical support to 3 NTFPs enterprises in Bajhang, Humla and Dolpa and established 2 new community based forest enterprises in Jumla and Humla</li> <li>• Advocated policy changes along with other members of the Nepal NTFP Network (NNN) that resulted in favorable changes including high priority of HMG national plan on NTFPs, release on trade ban and revision of the unscientific and illogical royalty rates e.g. for Yartshagumba (<i>Cordyceps sinensis</i>)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Inventory of Non-Timber Forest Products at Mimi, Melchham and Darma VDCs Humla, Nepal</p>	<p>To find the current stock of the selected NTFPs and make recommendations for their harvest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessed forest resources, especially of NTFPs including Jatamansi, Kutki and Sunpati of the community forests in three VDCs of Humla district</li> <li>• A group of methods for assessment of resources, including stratified</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget:</b> NRs. 401,148.00</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> 2002</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Humla</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV/Nepal)</p>		<p>random sampling and participatory methods have been used and duly accounted in the analysis process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These VDCs have been found to have a good deal of NTFP stock in the community forests, and was supported to make community forest operational plans and the management and use of these resources</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Joint Collaboration on the Status Study of Existing NTFP Production and Processing Technologies and Marketing System in Jumla, Sankhuwasabha-Tehrathum and Dolakha Districts.”</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> NRs. 175,000</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> August 2002 - October 2002</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG)</p>	<p>To assist in the conservation of biodiversity in Nepal while improving livelihoods of collectors, small-scale growers, and traders by increasing benefits from the improved technology for production and processing of NTFPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on twelve main NTFPs (Dhasingre, Argeli, Lokta, Jatamashi, Sugandahwal, Gutchichyau, Kutki, Yartshagumba, Alanchi, Lodhsalla Majitho, Chiraito) and three geographic zones (Dolakha in the mid, Jumla in the mid West, and Sankhuwasabha/Teharathum in the East), the research identified five technology (Drying, Debarking, Paper Making, Distillation, and Packaging) improvements based on the study selection criteria and fieldwork</li> <li>• Evaluated the existing technologies for production and processing of NTFPs in areas of drying, oil extraction, distillation, grading, and packaging for the five selected herbs</li> <li>• Documented experiences of different organizations working with NTFPs within Nepal.</li> <li>• Criteria for the technology intervention that can be taken on by ANSAB/ITDG were developed and disseminated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> National Capacity Building in promoting Community-Based Forest Enterprises in Nepal</p>	<p>a) Build capacity of national partners in NTFP sub-sector</p> <p>b) Contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of resources through</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened the capacity of NGOs and other stakeholders through regional conference, workshops and trainings</li> <li>• Prepared enterprise development field manual (in Nepali), published</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget:</b> US \$96, 733</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 2001 to December 2003</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV/Nepal)</p>	<p>increased benefits for the forest users</p> <p>c) Facilitate improved delivery of business development services to forest-based enterprises and</p> <p>d) Contribute to policy advocacy, reform and improved implementation pertinent to community forestry, NTFPs and enterprises</p>	<p>Community Based Forest Enterprise Assessment, Market Analysis and Development manual and Lahara (a quarterly NTFP newsletter in Nepali)</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> A Central Level Market Information System (MIS) for NTFPs (MIS 01-02)</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$75,154</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 2001 to December 2003</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Jan-Dec 2002</b> <b>Budget:</b> US \$2000</p> <p><b>March 2002-Feb 2004</b> <b>Budget:</b> US \$4000</p> <p><b>Feb 2003- Jan 2003</b> <b>Budget:</b> Rs. 200,000 <b>Agreement No:</b> 1.3.7</p> <p><b>Mar 2002-Feb 2003</b></p>	<p>The main purpose of the project was to improve marketing information system of NTFPs in Nepal to enable local level collectors and traders of these products to receive fair and equitable benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established Linkage with major NTFP traders of Kathmandu, Nepalgunj, Lucknow, Kolkata and Delhi for regular information on market and price of NTFPs</li> <li>• Initiated NTFP marketing information system</li> <li>• Conducted inventory of NTFP traders (136 traders/processors throughout Nepal) provided information on NTFP traded, trade volume, prices, main suppliers, main buyer problem related to trade and processing</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget:</b> US \$2000 <b>Agreement No:</b> BD60</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Nepal &amp; Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)</p>		
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Capacity Building Services Project</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$32,001</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 01-December 01</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> SNV/ Nepal</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Published Community Based Tree and Forest Products Enterprises: Market Analysis and Development Manual</li> <li>• BDS support to other national service providers and partners of SNV and ANSAB</li> <li>• Resources inventory in Humla in collaboration with DPP Humla</li> <li>• Conduct NTFP Management and Marketing Training in Taplejung</li> <li>• Based on preliminary works of NNN Task Force on Current Regulation in NTFP royalty, ANSAB pointed out a number of anomalies and aberrations in NTFP royalty regulations. Preliminary recommendations have been forwarded to the DoF for reconsideration to avoid species confusions and the unjustified rates for specific NTFP species.</li> <li>• Inputs given to tenth five year plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Nepal Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Community Forest Support Services</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$277395</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> March1998 to March 2001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop and deliver services to local communities to conserve the biodiversity and develop natural product based enterprises in a biologically sustainable and socially equitable manner.</li> <li>• The project intended to develop local capacity to conserve forests and pastures while generating a fair return from forest product enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved management of 18,271 ha forest resources including NTFPs beyond subsistence purposes benefiting 23 FUGs with 3,654 households</li> <li>• Established six community-based forest enterprises that started production and sales generating a gross income of Rs. 2,829,307 and employment to 695 men and women</li> <li>• Created a mechanism of sharing and collaboration through Nepal NTFP Network contributing to minimize duplication of efforts, identify NTFP promotion intervention nodes and promote NTFP agenda and policy</li> </ul>

<p><b>Area:</b> Bajhang, Dolakha, Baglung and Jumla</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Ford Foundation</p>		<p>debates</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> International Fund for Agricultural Development Western Upland Development Programme – Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b></p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January through March 2001</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Humla, Jumla, Dolpa, and Mugu in upper Karnali, and the districts of Achham and Doti in Seti zone</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</p>	<p>To review and capture the relevant information that would aid to identify main priorities for forest resources development, particularly the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) sector, both as an income generating activities and as a basis for strengthening the traditional healing practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Forestry situation of the studied areas were assessed</li> <li>• The existing NGOs and other Service Providers in the studied districts were assessed.</li> <li>• Policy Environment for Forest Resources Development was reviewed.</li> <li>• NTFP Management and Marketing systems were explored.</li> <li>• Traditional health care systems were explored.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> SNV-ANSAB Partnership Activities for NTFP Development in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$ 20,172</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> March 1, 2000 – October 1, 2000</p>	<p>To contribute, by working together, helping and supporting one another with one common goal, to eliminate poverty of the target community in a specific area in Nepal</p>	<p>Facilitated 3 DFOs in designing training and programs on NTFPs management and marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessed NTFP enterprise development opportunities and provided training to 80 project staff in Bajura (CARE) and Parbat and Baglung (MEDEP)</li> <li>• Promoted national level NTFP coordination through regular meetings, national workshops and sharing</li> </ul>

<p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A concept paper prepared, project developed, discussions with donors held, for the establishment of NTFPs Market Information System.</li> <li>• A three-year partnership program developed jointly to address issues and opportunities identified through the previous partnership activity</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Capacity Building of NGOs for the Delivery of Business Development Services to Clients in the Natural Products Sector in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$ 69,150</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> June 1, 1999 to May 31, 2000</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) &amp; Microenterprise Best Practices Project (MBP)</p>	<p>To develop and deliver technical skills in the country and to improve the long-term ability of institutions to provide enterprise-based training and market information to micro-entrepreneurs in Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designed, tested, published and distributed “Enterprise Development for Natural Products” manual</li> <li>• Organized 2 training seminars at national level</li> <li>• Delivered 6 specific business trainings on NTFPs to over 150 persons at government organizations, bi/multilateral projects, and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Subsector Analysis of High Altitude NTFPs in the Karnali Zone</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$4,415</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> October 1998</p>	<p>To provide up to date information and analysis of the NTFP subsector in Jumla and the Karnali Zone as a whole.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified the significant problems related to these issues and suggested ways to strengthen the overall marketing capacity of local collectors.</li> <li>• Identified the current market channels for natural products as they flow from Jumla district through the value-addition chain.</li> <li>• Estimated the profit margins of producers and traders of raw material</li> </ul>

<p>to January 1999</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Jumla, Karnali Zone</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Community Based Economic Development Project (CBED)</p>		<p>and derived products from Jumla as these products pass through the market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessed the ability of NTFP collectors and processors from Jumla to compete, in terms of the variety, quality, volume/supply, and price in the market centers associated with this subsector.</li> <li>Assessed the institutional and personnel strengthening needs for the further development of the NTFP subsector in Jumla.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Community-based ecosystem management for Humla, Nepal through local enterprise development</p> <p><b>Budget:</b></p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 1995- January 1999</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Humla district</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Enterprise Works Worldwide formerly (Appropriate Technology International)</p>	<p>The major objectives includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support enterprise- oriented approaches to biodiversity conservation at a number of sites across the Asia/ Pacific region,</li> <li>Evaluate the effectiveness of these enterprise-oriented approaches to community-based conservation of biodiversity and provides lessons and results to BCN's clients</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brought over 13,000 ha forest and pasture under improved management</li> <li>Formed and strengthened 24 FUGs representing 1,966 households to manage CF</li> <li>Initiated the FUG process that became the first in Nepal to include NTFPs in forest management plans</li> <li>Enterprise and CF interventions resulted in increased collectors' income from sustainable harvesting of NTFPs from Rs. 2,665,435 to Rs. 10,096,725</li> <li>FUGs collected a total of Rs. 2,187,314 in their group funds (from 1996 to 1998)</li> <li>Setting up a biological monitoring system in Humla.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Forest Products market options study: EFEA project</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$39900</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Jan 1997 to</p>	<p>To provide sufficient information to identify opportunities and constraints to developing businesses based on sustainable utilization of the identified forest products within the EFEA project area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To transfer marketing study skills to the EFEA project team so that they could apply them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluated forest product enterprise development options based on the sustainable utilization of the identified forest products in the project area (Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan and Dolpa)</li> <li>Documented ecological, economic, social and policy issues in relation to prospective products and enterprises</li> <li>Basic guidance was provided to community forest user groups (CFUGs) and the project partners (BSP/New ERA, CARE, HMG, WWF, and</li> </ul>

<p>Oct 1997</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan and Dolpa</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Biodiversity Support Program/ (A USAID Consortium of WWF, TNC, WRI)/New ERA</p>	<p>throughout the life of the project</p>	<p>GREENCOM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criteria for the prioritization and selection of enterprise demonstration and development sites were developed and disseminated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Evaluate the Potential of Plant Oils as a Substitute for Diesel Fuel</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US\$11,900</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> July 1996 to July 1997</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Throughout Nepal</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> The Rockefeller Foundation</p>	<p>To evaluate the potential of plant oils as substitute of diesel fuel in Nepal.</p>	<p>Undertook technical and economic feasibility of selected plant oils for the potential substitute for diesel and lubricant (technically feasible but the cost is higher than the fossil fuel)</p>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Non Timber Forest Product Research Small Grants Program</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> CAD\$ 48,100</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 1995 to December 1996</p>	<p>To strengthen the local harvesters, gatherers, and processors of NTFPs in gaining and/or retaining control of their natural resource base and its use in a manner that is conducive to sustainable environmental and economic development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administered 18 small research grants covering various aspects of NTFPs in different parts of Nepal</li> <li>• Documented findings on utilization patterns, indigenous knowledge, local value addition, marketing channels and policies</li> <li>• Initiated pilot test of enterprise-oriented community forestry strategies in Humla</li> </ul>

<p><b>Area:</b> Humla</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International Development Research Centre</p>		
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Application &amp; Commercialization of Rhizobium in India, Philippines &amp; Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$183969</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> January 1994- April 1997</p> <p><b>Area:</b> India, Sri Lanka and Philippines</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> International Development Research Centre</p>	<p>To provide a lab to land rhizobium application and its commercialization, and support by introducing of lower cost biological based fertilizer (rhizobium inoculant) to small- scale farmers that increases yield of leguminous and other nitrogen-fixing crop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced rhizobium inoculant technology application;1440 farmers trained,1654 farmers initiated field trials in Sri Lanka, India and the Philippines raising the demand for inoculants</li> <li>• Institutionalized the private/public partnership of Lab to Land process to develop production facility, improve the distribution network and government planning process</li> <li>• Inoculation in two test locations provided substantial increases in yield as in Buttala and Thirappane</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Building the National Capacity in Nepal to Promote the Sustainable Development, Use and Management of Non-Timber Forest Product</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> \$88,200 and CAD 48,100</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> July 1994 - January 1996</p>	<p>Develop a systematic approach for assessing the environmental sustainability, the economic and financial viability, and institutional capability of developing NTFPs as a strategy for promoting both local economic development and biodiversity conservation;</p> <p>b) Develop a mechanism for promoting research, communications, coordination and access to technical support for individuals and institutions involved in NTFP activities throughout Nepal;</p> <p>c) Expand pilot testing of a strategy based on experience from Humla district; and</p> <p>d) Develop a means of informing policy makers of the</p>	<p>Establishment of the Nepal NTFP Network,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevated attention for NTFPs and the link between conservation and enterprise</li> <li>• Published two issues of the "Nepal NTFP Network Newsletter,"</li> <li>• Set-up a computerized database for NTFP information,</li> <li>• Expanded ANSAB library and herbarium,</li> <li>• Published a directory of NTFP entrepreneurs,</li> <li>• Provided technical assistance to 11 community groups to test various methodologies,</li> <li>• Developed a method for profiling community-based NTFP enterprise</li> </ul>

<p><b>Area:</b> Humla district</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Ford Foundation &amp; International Development Research Centre (IDRC)</p>	<p>results and outcomes of research and field experiences.</p>	<p>options,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documented key issues in community NTFP use.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Potato Tissue Culture Technology Application Project in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$49790</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> October 1993- October 1995</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Terai- Subtropical to the Temperate region above 2,000 meters</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Appropriate Technology International (ATI) of the USA</p>	<p>To provide support to farmers in producing high yielding, disease-resistant potato varieties with improved eating qualities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a company: Botanical Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. The company produces a variety of tissue-cultured plants, including ornamentals, trees and the potato micro-shoots</li> <li>• The first large field demonstration trails of MS42.3 were made in 1992 at 12 locations and by 52 farmers</li> <li>• An improved high-yielding potato variety, MS42.3 introduced, which has very good eating qualities, high solids content of 21%, and better storage qualities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Humla Ecozone Management Planning Grant in Nepal</p> <p><b>Budget:</b> US \$18990</p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Sept1993 - Dec 1993</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Humla</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Appropriate</p>	<p>To develop a base of information about the biological, social and economic forces at work in specified areas</p> <p>To increase rural household income while simultaneously conserving local ecosystems.</p>	<p>Feasibility study was carried out and proposal was developed for BCN project</p>

Technology International (ATI) of the USA		
<p><b>Project Name:</b> Kapok tissue Culture Project</p> <p><b>Budget:</b></p> <p><b>Start/end date:</b> Jan 1993- Dec1994</p> <p><b>Area:</b> Terai- Subtropical to Temperate region</p> <p><b>Funder(s):</b> Rockefeller Foundation</p>	<p>The purpose of the project was to see the feasibility of growing kapok tree in poor soils with average rainfall to increase income of small-scale farmers</p>	<p>The study was carried out to test the ability of a lab to produce kapok tissue culture plantlets.</p>