

CONSULTATION, OUTREACH AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAKEHOLDERS ON REDD+ (FCPF/REDD/S/QCBS-28)

Final Report



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**National Forum for
Advocacy Nepal (NAFAN)**



**Dalit Alliance for Natural
Resources (DANAR-NEPAL)**

Acronyms

BAP	Bali Action Plan
CC	Climate Change
DANAR	Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources
DFO	District Forest Office
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FECOFUN	Federation of Forest Users Unions Nepal
GoN	Government of Nepal
IPCC	Interparliamentary Panel for Climate Change
JV	Joint Venture
LFUG	Leasehold Forest Users Group
LRP	Local Resource Persons
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSFP	Multi Stakeholders Forestry Program
NAFAN	National Federation of Advocacy Nepal
NEFIN	National Federation of Indigenous Group of Nepal
PAN	Personal Account Number
PMT	Project Management Team
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RD	Regional Directorate
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RTNA	Rapid Training Need Assessment
SA	SAMUHIK ABHIYAN
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAT	Value Added Tax

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REDD+ emerged as a suite of four pillars of Bali Action Plan (BAP) 2007 following rigorous negotiations in a series of global climate negotiations. Nepal - being a party to both UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol- has been involved in the global climate change negotiations and also working to downscale potential benefit (*reaching the so called low hanging fruits*) of climate change and contribute to climate change mitigation. One of the purposes of Nepal's forestry administration is to make Nepal's forestry sector contribute to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and tackling climate change along with bringing significant number of people out of poverty for which educating stakeholders on REDD+ and its associated issues would be instrumental. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) (with the World Bank as its delivery partner) is supporting Nepal in its national efforts towards "REDD+ Readiness". The objective of the Nepal Readiness Preparation Program is to prepare Nepal to engage in, and benefit from the emerging REDD+ program within the context of the international climate negotiations of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Such a performance-based payment system (for emission reduction) should be based on environmentally and socially sound policies and programs aimed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

In this context, a JV of SAMUHIK ABHIYAN with NAFAN and DANAR was given the assignment to implement the project, "CONSULTATION, OUTREACH AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAKEHOLDERS ON REDD+ (FCPF/REDD/S/QCBS-28)" in 24 districts of hill region of Nepal. The districts were: Ilam, Panchthar, Dhankuta, Terhathum, Khotang, Sindhuli, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Dhading, Tanahu, Baglung, Palpa, Gulmi, Arghakhachi, Pyuthan, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan, Jajarkot, Surkhet, Doti, Dadeldhura and Baitadi.

Key objectives of the project were to enhance awareness of REDD+ to the general public, to actively disseminate REDD+ information to community members (sensitization) through organized events, and to develop local resource persons as future REDD+ trainers in their communities (TOT)

To meet the objectives, the project had designed and implemented several activities in the given time frame (March-June 2015) through inclusive and participatory approach. Coordination with stakeholders at both central and district level was the corner stone in planning and delivery of each activity. While designing Training of Trainers (TOT), an experiential learning approach was adopted and participatory methodologies were used in conducting the training sessions.

Following achievements were recorded as outputs of the project;

Altogether 12 events of TOT were conducted, and 255 (100 female and 155 male) representatives participated from the district level stakeholders (DFO staff, representatives from FECOFUN, NEFIN, Dalit and women and representatives from local forest users groups). There were 75 (29.41%) participants from indigenous groups. Likewise, 23.92% participants were from Dalit community. Charts (1 and 2) in the main report show the percentage of gender, caste and ethnic groups of the participants respectively;

Seventy two events of awareness campaign were conducted in the field as planned where the basic concept of Climate Change, contribution of forest in responding to the impact of climate change, basic concept of REDD+, and importance of sustainable forest management were discussed with the local community people. Altogether, 2,408 persons were sensitized on REDD+ through these campaigns. Likewise, 12 events of interface meeting were conducted where 802 persons from district level government agencies and network leaders participated.

Two types of Public Service announcements (PSAs) were developed and broadcasted through local FM Radios. Pre-approval of the PSA was obtained from REDD Implementation Center before broadcasting these PSAs. Besides, a total of 215 radio programs were broadcasted from the local FM Radio stations of the project district. In the mean time, 5 events of Dohori program were conducted through FM radio program in Ilam, Sindhuli, Dhankuta, Dadeldhura and Salyan districts. Finally, early impact assessment has also been conducted through questionnaire survey in five districts-Sindhuli, Kavre, Palpa, Surkhet and Dadeldhura. A semi structured questionnaire was used to interview the participants of TOT, awareness campaign, Dohori events and general audience of Radio program. The assessment indicated that the level of awareness has been significantly increased as 85% of respondents explained basic concept of REDD and most of TOT participants reflected the project have developed their confidence to talk on REDD+.

Following Challenges were faced during the reporting period :

- Due to busy schedule, it was a challenge to get sufficient time of the DFOs and other leaders of district level networks of forestry user group, NEFIN and Women networks.
- It was challenging to select participants for the TOT, particularly in the case of female participants under the set criteria. It was settled by the generous support from the leaders of FECOFUN and DFO staff.
- Earthquake and regular after-shocks diverted the attention of all the project team members and also the district level stakeholders. They had to be involved in rescue and recovery for at least one month.
- There was a significant variation in the qualification, experience and interest among the TOT participants from FUGs, Networks, CSOs and Media persons as

well. This has posed a challenge in delivering training at the same value considering the diverse level of existing knowledge and learning needs of different participants.

Following lessons are learned from the project;

- The training methodology was composed of visualization, documentary, animated clips and illustrations made easy to make the participants understand the complex nature of climate science and REDD+.
- Participant selection is crucial and engagement of DFO and FECOFUN is a must in the process of selection.
- Informal sharing and meeting is needed with respective organizations prior to the selection of participants.
- The distribution of handouts and reference materials was found useful for participants to customize them to use in other similar trainings.
- Session delivery from DFO and DFO staff provided authentic message for participants to realize REDD+ as a priority area and also encouraged them to work further on REDD+ activities and integrating/mainstreaming it in the on-going regular plans as well.
- The JV partners (having diverse knowledge and expertise in climate change & REDD+), curriculum design and delivery, local networks contributed to deliver trainings with higher confidence and quality within the stipulated time frame.
- Learning Sharing workshop at central level created an opportunity to disseminate the learning amongst different government stakeholders, academia, media and practitioners and also helped in addressing the issues raised during the field.

Following recommendations are made based on the learning;

- Scaling up of this type of program at community level and also for wider level of stakeholders (Political leaders, School teachers, NGO worker, VDC secretaries and so on)
- Mobilization of the TOT graduates in promoting RDD+ (Resource Persons/Facilitators in training/workshops/campaigns)
- Existing training manual should be updated by including the contents of ER-PIN, and new developments in the latest UNFCCC meetings etc.

कार्यकारी सारांश

(Nepali Version of Executive Summary)

रेडप्लसको अवधारणा सन् २००७ को बाली कार्ययोजनाले तोकेका चारवटा खम्बाहरु र विश्व जलवायु सम्बन्धी पटकपटकका लेनदेन र गहन छलफलको परिणाम स्वरूप तयार भएको हो । नेपाल पनि जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी संयुक्तराष्ट्र संघीय महासन्धी र क्वोटो अभिसन्धीको पक्षराष्ट्र भएको र विश्व जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी मञ्चहरुका छलफलको सहभागी एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा लाभ लिने सम्भावित लाभकर्ता भएको नाताले जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनिकरणमा योगदान गर्नु पनि यसको भूमिका रहन्छ । नेपालको वन प्रशासनको उद्देश्य समग्र नेपालको अर्थिक वृद्धि र गरिवी न्यूनिकरण हो । यसका लागि जलवायु परिवर्तनलाई सामना गर्ने र अधिक जनतालाई गरिवीको रेखामुनिबाट मुक्त गर्न सरोकारवालाहरुलाई रेडप्लस र यसको सम्बन्धित विषयको शिक्षा दिने कार्य महत्वपूर्ण हुन जान्छ । नेपाललाई वन कार्वन साभेदारी सहूलियत कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंकले कार्यन्वयन साभेदारको रुपमा रेडप्लस पूर्वतयारी योजना तयार गर्न सहयोग गरेको छ । रेडप्लसको लागि पूर्वतयारी योजनाको उद्देश्य जलवायु परिवर्तनका विश्वव्यापी छलफलका मञ्चहरुमा सहभागी जनाउनु र महासन्धीको खाका अनुसार आफूलाई तयारी अवस्थामा राख्नु रहेको छ । यो कार्यसम्पादनका आधार हुने भुक्तानीको प्रक्रिया सामाजिक र वातावरणीय हिसावले सबल नीति र कार्यक्रमहरुका आधारित भई वन विवास र क्षयीकरण घटाउन मद्दत गर्ने खालको हुनुपर्दछ ।

यस सन्दर्भमा सामूहिक अभियान जेभी नाफान र डानारले एउटा परियोजना " रेड प्लस सम्बन्धि सरोकारवालाको क्षमता विकास परियोजना" कार्यन्वयनको जिम्मेवारी पाएको थियो । उक्त जिम्मेवारी अन्तर्गत रेडप्लसका सरोकारवालाहरुको क्षमता विकास र छलफल र गाँउघरसम्म सन्देश प्रचार प्रसार गर्न मध्य पहाडका २४ वटा जिल्लाहरु तोकिएको थियो । ति जिल्ला हरूमा पाँचथर, इलाम, धनकुटा, तेह्रथुम, खोटाङ, सिन्धुली काभ्रे, ललितपुर, नुवाकोट, धादिङ, तनहु, बाग्लुङ, पाल्पा, गुल्मी, अर्घाखाँची, प्युठान, रुकुम, रोल्पा, सल्यान, जाजरकोट, सुर्खेत, डोटी, डडेल्धुरा र वैतडि रहेका थिए ।

यस परियोजनाका मुख्य उद्देश्य भनेको रेडप्लसको बारेमा आमजनमानसमा जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्न रेडप्लस सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार सामग्रीको माध्यमबाट समुदायलाई सचेतिकरण, जानकारी प्रदान गर्न विभिन्न कार्यक्रमहरु सम्पन्न गर्नु, र यस विषयमा स्थानीय स्तरमा कार्यगर्न सक्षम स्रोत व्यक्तिहरुको तयार गर्नु रहेको थियो ।

माथि उल्लेखित उद्देश्य प्राप्त गर्न, परियोजना अन्तर्गत विभिन्न क्रियाकलापहरु तयारी र तोकिएको समयमा (मार्च-जुन २०१५) समावेशी र सहभागीतामूलक पद्धति अनुसार कार्यान्वयन गरिएका छन् । यस अन्तर्गत प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गर्न स्थानीय देखि केन्द्रीय तहसम्म समन्वयलाई महत्वका साथ अपनाइएको थियो । प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षणको तयारी चरण देखि कार्यान्वयन सम्म अनुभवमा आधारित सिकाई पद्धति अवलम्बन गरी सहभागितामूलक पद्धतिको माध्यमबाट तालिम सत्रहरुको सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो ।

यस परियोजनाबाट निम्नलिखित उपलब्धीहरु प्राप्त भएका छन्

जम्मा २४ जिल्लाका लागि १२ वटा स्थानमा ५ दिने प्रशिक्षक परिक्षणहरु आयोजना गरिए यसमा २६२ सहभागी (११२ महिला र १५० पुरुष) हरू संलग्न भई रेड प्लसका विभिन्न पक्षमा तालिम गोष्ठी संचालन गर्ने आधारभूत ज्ञान, सीप हाँसिल गरेका छन् । सहभागीहरुमा जिल्ला

स्थित वन कार्यालय, वन महासंघ लगायत विभिन्न अधिकारका सवालमा कार्यगर्ने संघसंस्था, महिला, सञ्जाल र अन्य गैरसरकारी संस्थाका प्रतिनिधिहरु थिए । जातिगत रुपमा हेर्दा ७५ जना (२९.४१ प्रतिशत) जनजाति २३.९२ प्रतिशत दलितको सहभागीता थियो ।

प्रत्येक जिल्लाका ३ वटा स्थानमा गरी जम्मा ७६ वटा समुदाय तहका सचेतना अभियान सम्पन्न भएका छन् । यसमा जलवायु परिवर्तन र यसका असर, रेडप्लस अवधारणा र वन संरक्षण र व्यवस्थापनको महत्व विषयहरु समेटिएको थियो । यी कार्यक्रमहरुमा जम्मा २४०८ (१८७१ पुरुष र १२१० महिला) जना व्यक्तिहरु यस सचेतना अभियानमा प्रत्यक्ष सहभागी भई जानकारी हाशिल गरेका थिए । त्यसैगरी १२ जिल्लामा १२ वटा अन्तर्क्रिया कार्यक्रमको आयोजना गरिएको थियो ।

रेडियो कार्यक्रमका रुपमा केन्द्रबाट दुई प्रकारका सार्वजनिक हितका लागि सन्देश विकास गरी २४ जिल्लाका स्थानीय र नेपालभर सुनिने गरी प्रसारण गरिएको थियो । भने स्थानीय स्तरबाट २१५ वटा रेडियो कार्यक्रम तयार गरी प्रसारण गरिएको थियो । पाँचवटा जिल्लामा रेडप्लस तथा वन वातावरण सम्बन्धी लोक दोहोरी कार्यक्रम प्रसारण गरिएको थियो । जसमा इलाम, सिन्धुली, धनकुटा, डडेल्धुरा र सल्यान जिल्लाका एफएमबाट प्रसारण गरिएको थियो । अन्तिममा पाँचवटा जिल्लामा कार्यक्रमको शिघ्र प्रभाव लेखाजोखा समेत गरिएको थियो । यस प्रयोजनको लागि प्रश्नावली तयार गरि अन्तर्वार्ता लिइएको थियो । यसको लागि प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण, समुदायमा गरिएको सचेतना अभियान, दोहोरी कार्यक्रम र रेडियो कार्यक्रमका सहभागी र स्रोतहरु छनोट गरीएको थियो । यस लेखाजोखाबाट ८५ प्रतिशत उत्तरदामा सूचना जानकारीको तहमा उल्लेख्य रुपमा वृद्धि भएको पाइएको छ । विशेषगरी प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षणका सहभागीहरुमा रेडप्लस, जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा प्रशिक्षण दिन आत्मविश्वासमा वृद्धि भएको पाइएको छ ।

कार्यक्रमको प्रतिवेदनका दौरान आएका चुनौतिहरु यसप्रकार छन् :

- व्यस्त समयका बावजुद जिल्ला वन अधिकृत र अन्य जिल्ला स्तरका संघसंस्था प्रमुखहरुको पर्याप्त समय सदुपयोग गर्न कठिनाई भएको ।
- तालिमका लागि सहभागी छनौटमा कठिनाई आएको थियो, विशेष गरी सहभागी छनौटमा तयार गरिएको आधार अनुसारका महिला सहभागी पाउन कठिनाई परेको थियो । यो समस्या समाधान गर्न फेकोफन र जिल्ला वन कार्यालयको सहयोग लिइएको थियो ।
- १२ वैशाखको महाभुकम्प र त्यसपछिका नियमित पराकम्पले गर्दा कतिपय जिल्लाहरुमा निर्धारित कार्यक्रम पछाडि सार्नु परेको र जिल्ला स्थित सरोकारवालाहरु प्रभावितको उद्धार खोजि अन्य व्यवस्थापनका काममा सम्लग्न हुनु परेको कारण एक महिना जति कार्यक्रममा अवरोध आएको थियो ।
- सहभागीहरुको शिक्षा, अनुभव तथा इच्छाको फरकले गर्दा एउटै पद्धति, प्रक्रिया र स्थानमा तालिम सञ्चालन गर्दा बुझाईको स्तरमा समानता ल्याउन कठिनाईको सामना गर्नुपरेको थियो । यसकालागि बढिभन्दा बढि अनुभव आदाप्रदानको माध्यमबाट न्युनिकरण गरिएको थियो ।

कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनबाट सिकेका सिकाइहरु यस प्रकार रहेका छन् :

- तालिमका विषयवस्तु बुझाउन प्रयोग भएका विभिन्न दृश्यात्मक, स्वचालित तथा रमाइला सामग्रीहरु द्वारा प्रभावकारी सिकाइ भएको ।
- सहभागी छनौटमा केन्द्रबाट भन्दा स्थानीय जिल्ला वन कार्यालय र फेकोफनको संलग्नता बढि प्रभावकारी रहेको ।
- सहभागी छनौट गरिने संस्था वा निकायको भ्रमण अनौपचारिक भेटघाट प्रभावकारी हुने ।
- वितरण गरिएका अध्ययन सामग्री, पोष्टर र ब्रोसरहरु निकै प्रभावकारी सिद्ध भएका छन् किनकी पछाडिको कार्यक्रमहरुमा प्रयोग गर्न सजिलो भएको ।
- समुदायमा आधारित सचेतना अभियानमा प्रवचन भन्दा दृश्यात्म सामग्रीको प्रयोग प्रभावकारी हुने रहेछ ।
- जिल्ला वन अधिकृत वा प्रतिनिधिबाट सञ्चालन भएका कतिपय विषयवस्तुहरु वन तथा रेडप्लस सम्बन्धमा आधिकारीक हुने र सरकारको अपनत्व देखिने हुनाले प्रभावकारी देखिएको ।
- वृहद भौगोलिक क्षेत्र ओगट्ने कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन गर्न फरक फरक खालको अनुभव र सञ्जाल भएको कारण स्थानीय स्तरमा समन्वय र कार्यान्वय गर्न प्रभावकारी हुने ।
- केन्द्रमा आयोजना गरिएको सिकाइ आदान प्रदान कार्यक्रमले कार्यक्रम अवधीमा सिकेका पाठ र भोगेका चुनौतिहरु सम्बन्धित निकायसम्म पुर्याउन तथा विभिन्न सञ्चार माध्यम, अध्ययन कर्ता र स्वयं जिम्मेवार नियकाका लागि पनि राम्रो अवसरको सिर्जना गरेको ।

कार्यक्रमका दौरान प्राप्त सिकाइका आधारमा केही सुझावहरु

- यस प्रकारको कार्यक्रमको क्षेत्र, सहभागी र समयको आधारले विस्तार गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ । एक पटकको कार्यक्रमले समग्र विषय र सहभागीहरु समेट्न र पूर्ण सिकाइ हाशिल गर्न कठिनाई हुने रहेछ । विशेषगरी स्थानीय राजनितिक कार्यकर्ता, गा.वि.स., विद्यालय तथा अन्य संरक्षण कर्मीहरुसम्म विस्तार गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- तालिम प्राप्त दक्ष जनसक्ति तयार भएको हुँदा स्थानीय स्तरमा प्रशिक्षण र परिचालन गर्न उनीहरुको भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण हुने हुँदा त्यस किसिमको कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिनु पर्ने ।
- विगतमा तयार गरिएका कतिपय तालिम सामग्री र तालिम सहयोगी पुस्तिकाहरु समय सापेक्ष सुधार गर्नुपर्ने देखिएको हुँदा त्यसलाई परिमार्जन आवश्यक देखिएको छ । किन भने यो विषय अत्यन्त चलायमान र अन्तराष्ट्रिय तहमा भएका कतिपय प्रगतिहरु र नेपालले पनि गरेका कार्यअनुभव समेटिनु पर्दछ ।

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. Background

This is a final/completion report of the project "CONSULTATION, OUTREACH AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAKEHOLDERS ON REDD+ (FCPF/REDD/S/QCBS-28)". The project was implemented by SAMUHIK ABHIYAN (SA) as a lead joint venture organization with National Federation of Advocacy Nepal (NAFAN) and Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources (DANAR) in 24 districts of hill region of Nepal. The districts were: Ilam, Panchthar, Dhankuta, Terhathum, Khotang, Sindhuli, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Dhading, Tanahu, Baglung, Palpa, Gulmi, Arghakhachi, Pyuthan, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan, Jajarkot, Surkhet, Doti, Dadeldhura and Baitadi. As per the agreement, SA JV with NAFAN and DANAR has to complete the project by June 15, 2015, but it was later extended for 15 days, due to disturbance from earthquake and aftershocks. The report includes the context, objectives, expected outputs of the project, approaches and strategies, general description of completed activities and major achievements of the project. Further, the report also includes major challenges, learnings and recommendations. At the end of the report a list of participants of Training of Trainers (TOTs), interface meetings and awareness campaigns is presented as an annex. A digital copy of radio programs broadcasted through several FM radio at local and national levels, was prepared and is submitted along with this completion report.

1.2. The Context

Climate change is one of the subjects of hot debate in global climate change meetings and negotiations because it has been claimed as the most important and complex challenges faced by the modern civilisation. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its series of reports has unequivocally affirmed the warming of our climate system and linked it directly to human activity (IPCC 2007). The global community is seeking appropriate solutions through mitigation and adaptation approaches to tackle this challenge' and REDD+ has been considered one of the practical and feasible methods to mitigate the climate impacts. Several policy level discussions are being held all over the world particularly focusing on reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation (DD)' conservation and enhancement of forest resources in developing countries. Ideally these countries receive benefits from the developed countries after reduction of DD in the baseline scenario. The REDD+ mechanism is also being proposed as a tool with the potential to deliver much more than simple reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. It could simultaneously address adaptation and rural poverty, while conserving biodiversity and sustaining environmental services.

Nepal has faced several challenges due to change in climate. Government's priority to address climate change impacts is becoming high. Government of Nepal (GoN), with support from Donors and other government and non-government institutions is aggressively engaged in developing National Policies and plan, putting Nepal's position

in the UNFCCC negotiations and bringing resources for delivery at the ground as per the provisions of these policies and plan. The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) was finalized in 2010. Now' preparation is underway to implement the plan.

REDD emerged as a suite of four pillars of Bali Action Plan (BAP) 2007 following rigorous negotiations in a series of global climate talks. Nepal, being a party to both UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, has been involved in the global climate change negotiations and also working to downscale potential benefit (*reaching the so called low hanging fruits*) of climate change' and contribute to climate change mitigation. Nepal's forests including Community Forests (CFs) are considered potential areas to sequester massive amount of carbon resulting to reduced greenhouse gas emission from which is supposed to receive benefits from the REDD+ mechanism. In line with this assumption, REDD-Forestry and Climate Change Cell (Implement Centre?) together with other various agencies is working to develop plans and policies on REDD+ including REDD+ strategy. However' since REDD+ and associated global and national issues are newer and complex in nature, very little knowledge and skills have been transferred to the sub-national and local level stakeholders. It has been felt imperative that all level stakeholders including potential beneficiaries need to be aware of to harmonise international negotiation outcomes with national, sub-national and local forestry practices. The initiative taken by REDD Implementation Center also resembles as an effort to downscale the knowledge and idea of REDD+ to the grassroot level from which a national awareness and consensus on REDD+ could be built up.

Moreover, one of the purposes of Nepal's forestry administration is to make Nepal's forestry sector contribute to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and tackling climate change along with bringing significant number of people out of poverty for which educating stakeholders on REDD+ and its associated issues would be instrumental. Local stakeholders including forest users, media person, NGOs and government staff should be well informed about REDD+ science, its associated socio-economic aspects in parall with REDD+ process and dynamics since the ultimate REDD+ benefits should reach to local level. Some of the major actors in the REDD+ are forestry professionals and local communities where foresters should have to take facilitative and regulatory roles in local level REDD+ program design and implementation. Local stakeholders including forestry agencies should be capable enough to work together with potential REDD+ beneficiaries i.e. local communities for which they have to know the perspectives of REDD+ mechanism whereas the beneficiaries and other stakeholders should also be well informed about REDD+ concept so that they can contribute in REDD+ plan and policy formulation process. Therefore, this initiative taken by REDD Implementation Center apparently seems very important to inform the REDD+ dynamics that will enhance ownership of stakeholders including local beneficiaries, and ensure REDD+ policy and plans' success in the future. Proposed program will be a cornerstone to bridge local communities and other stakeholders to the national REDD+ initiative and its mainstreaming.

Nepal is preparing itself for a forthcoming Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) program, which has the potential to generate financial incentives to participating countries for their improved management of forest resources and reduced carbon emission. This can ultimately contribute to sustainable development in these countries. However, being “ready” for REDD+ will require an increased capacity to develop and coordinate relevant land use policies to mitigate future impacts on forest cover and quality. It is necessary to ensure that the benefits of financial incentives actually reach the forest dependent communities. Likewise, there should be positive impact of REDD+ activities on other stakeholders.

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) (with the World Bank as its delivery partner) is supporting Nepal in its national efforts towards “REDD+ Readiness”. The objective of the Nepal Readiness Preparation Program is to prepare Nepal to engage in and benefit from the emerging REDD+ program within the context of the international climate negotiations of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Such a performance-based payment system (for emission reduction) should be based on environmentally and socially sound policies and programs aimed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. This should be based on a credible and marketable reference level (forest carbon emission “baseline” scenario) and a technically robust system of forest monitoring and emissions reporting. The national REDD+ program should also develop relevant forest policies and management systems, information and data, participatory methods and other human and institutional capacity for improved management of forest resources in Nepal. Over the long run, the national REDD+ program is expected to significantly contribute to improving the economy and environment and reducing poverty in the country.

Understandably the success of REDD+ to reduce, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss will depend very much on the knowledge about REDD+ and capacity of stakeholders at various levels. While REDD+ has been a topic of much debate at the national level for many years, there is still very little information, knowledge and capacity at local level for effective implementation of REDD projects. Realizing the gap, The Multi Stakeholder Forestry Program (MSFP), Hariyo Ban program and other NGO/INGO partners, have provided knowledge and information about REDD+ through public awareness and sensitization events; training and skills through Training of Trainers (ToT) in their project areas. These events have been well received by communities. The REDD Cell has plans for dissemination of REDD+ information through public awareness through media and consultation and extension at community level as well as develop local resource persons for REDD+ implementation in the remaining 44 districts divided into three geographical regions.

In this context, a JV of SAMUHIK ABHIYAN with NAFAN and DANAR has been given the assignment to implement the project, "CONSULTATION, OUTREACH AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAKEHOLDERS ON REDD+ (FCPF/REDD/S/QCBS-28)". While designing the detailed planning of this project it was envisioned that the different institutions engaged

in this sector are well consulted and coordinated so that project outputs will be effective widely owned.

Based on the proposal submitted and approved by MoFSC/REDD Implementatin Centre and with various consultation meetings with REDD Implementation Centre in Kathmandu, the JV had designed and delivered the agreed activiteis within the agreed time frame.

This JV led by Samuhik Aviyan, has completed the assignment entitled consultation, outreach and capacity building of stakeholders on REDD+ in different 24 Districts of Mid Hills of Nepal with the following objectives.

1.3. Objectives

The objectives of the proposed assignment are:

- To enhance awareness of REDD+ to the general public
- To actively disseminate REDD+ information to community members (sensitization) through organized events.
- To develop local resource persons as future REDD+ trainers in their communities (TOT).

1.4. Expected Outcome

This assignment has the following outcomes expected to be achieved:

- Information about various aspects about REDD+ program disseminated to the general public through media (radio).
- Representatives of communities in the target districts are sensitized on REDD+ and related topics.
- Local representatives (at least one person per Ilaka/Sector under the district forest office) of the target districts trained to become future REDD+ trainers and to promote and support REDD+ activities.

1.5. Technical Approaches, Methodologies and Process

The proposed approaches/methodologies for Consultation, outreach and capacity building of relevant stakeholders are as follows:

1.5.1. Inclusive and Participatory Approach:

Inclusive and participatory approach is one of the indispensable approaches in the field of development intervention. We believe that the results of the project would be insignificant if gender and social inclusion related issues are not addressed properly. Therefore, we made sure that there was active and meaningful participation of all communities and partner organizations, providing appropriate forum to express their views, issues, feedbacks and inputs while conducting TOT, REDD+ campaign, public awareness/sensitization events, and REDD + information dissemination.

1.5.2. Local Capacity Building:

The capacity development of people and local institutions and transformation of knowledge and skills at the local level is the core competency of our organizations. We gave emphasis on using of local persons and organizations while developing local resource persons as future REDD+ trainers, and conducting campaigns on public awareness, sensitization events and TOTs. We gradually encouraged local resource persons and local community-based organizations to take over the responsibility of this project activities at the local levels. We also adopted the process that enhanced the ownership by the local community.

1.5.3. Cascade approach:

We followed cascade approach to ensure to establish how the TOT could achieve its objectives & outcomes through Local Resource Persons (LRPs) by indicating the close links between top-down and bottom-up approach simultaneously. Various activities were conducted to enhance awareness level and disseminate the REDD- related information from central to grass root level by activity mobilizing technical experts, LRPs and community representatives. There were two levels of trainings: first LRPs were capacitated through 5-day TOT and then they (LRPs) imparted their learning to the respective district by conducting a series of outreach events in coordination with communities. The community representatives, who participated in various outreaches events, played an important role in disseminating their learning to their communities.

1.5.4. Coordination:

Coordination was the key tool and basic approach to carry out this activity along with three consortium organizations. It started prior to beginning of this activity and continued even after the completion of the project. Therefore, coordination with respective stakeholders, implementing agencies and partner organizations was deemed essential to develop a common understanding on project's processes and implementation and to run the programme successfully. Accordingly, we coordinated and consulted with DFOs, implementing agencies, related INGOs/NGOs/consortium members and central and district level programme support mechanisms in with REDD Implementation Center during the programme implementation.

1.5.5. Multi-stakeholder approach:

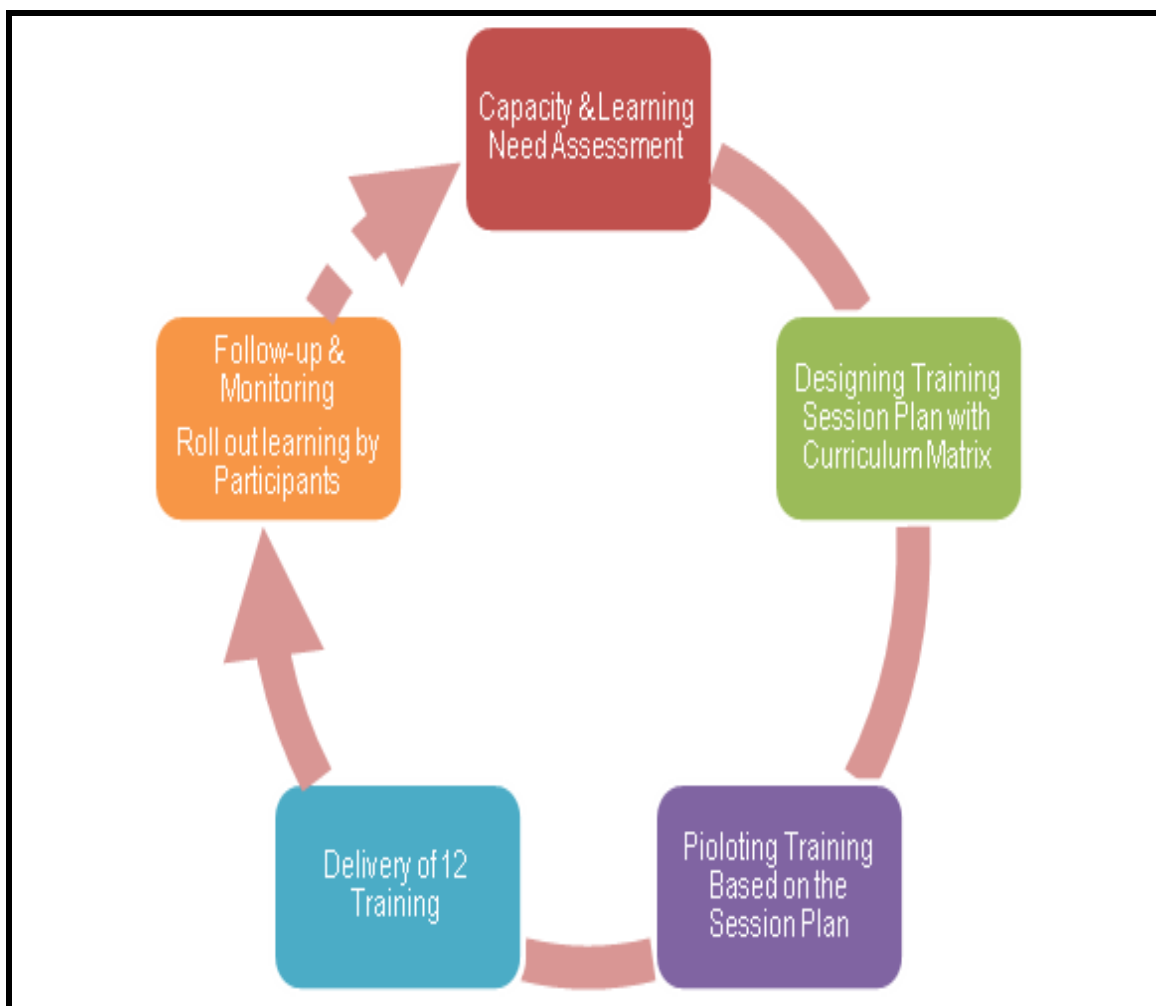
Since various stakeholders and issues were connected to REDD+ discourse both at national and district level, the trainers' team also ensured selection and participation of all the relevant stakeholders including but not limited to the stakeholders identified in the TOR. Beneficiaries and service providers (such as DFO staff), media person, members from the Forest Users Groups (FUGs), representatives from NEFIN and socially marginalized community were also involved in the REDD sensitization training.

1.5.6. Learning and Sharing:

Learning and sharing is an important approach to disseminate new information. It also facilitates replication and adoption among the communities. With this viewpoint, we shared our best practices, learning, experiences and innovations widely across the implementing agencies, and related stakeholders. Community level events were organized in various places in each district to share information about climate change and its effects, mitigation and adaptation, deforestation and degradation, REDD+, non-carbon benefits and benefit sharing, social and environmental safeguard.

1.5.7. Broad Framework of the Assignment

The consortium followed the following broad framework for the delivery of the assignment. The detailed process of the broad frame work is provided in the box below..



Chapter Two

Completed Activities and Achievements

2.1. Start-Up Activities

VAT Registration

As per the contract with the GoN/REDD Implementation Center and the JV, we were required to be registered at Internal Revenue Collection Office for VAT purpose. Since it was registered as a JV with other partner organization the registration (VAT Account) would be withdrawn after the completion of the project. Financial documents of the project have been prepared in line with the VAT guidelines and procurement act of GoN. Therefore, all the three members of this JV agreed to be registered in VAT office as a separate entity, and the finance officer of this project was required to keep financial records. All the three organizations agreed to use and submit financial documents to the finance officer in line with the VAT and procurement act as well.

Preparatory work:

A Project Management Team (PMT) of JV organizations, led by Bed Prasad Sapkota from SAMUHIK ABHIYAN had been formed to look after the overall project. The Project Management Team (PMT) of JV organizations made the following decision as a branding and marking strategy

Positioning: This project was known as "Consultation, outreach and capacity building of stakeholders on REDD+" A separate project logo was prepared which was used in financial and administrative matter. Further, logos of all three JV organizations were also used along with that of the government in training materials, publications and other materials. The location of the logos in the publications and presentations was also consistent with the GoN policy.

Communication and Publicity: The primary audiences of the program were the local communities in 24 hill districts covering all five development regions of Nepal. A list of 24-districts is presented in Box – 1 below:

Box 1

Eastern Development Region: Ilam, Panchthar, Dhankuta, Terhathum, Khotang

Central Development Region: Sindhuli, Kavre, Dhading, Lalitpur and Nuwakot

Western Development Region: Tanahu, Baglung, Palpa, Gulmi and Arghakhachi

Mid-western Development Region: Pyuthan, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Surkhet and Jajarkot

Far-western Development Region: Doti, Dadeldhura and Baitadi

The secondary audiences were DFO staff, representatives of federations of forest users groups, NGO leaders who were involved in forestry sector, local forest users groups and the general public including private sector, civil society organizations and other external development partners.

Marking: The following communications, commodities, and training materials and deliverables were marked with the logos of the JV partner organizations along with logos of government of Nepal at the top.

- Inception and final report
- Mid-term report
- Power-Point Presentations

All the deliverables were marked with title of the document and event date on the front page

2.2. Stock Tacking

In the inception phase of the project, the JV completed the stock taking of the following documents as suggested by the REDD Forestry and Climate Change Implementation Center. Besides, some of the other relevant information about the REDD+ was also collected. This was utilized while developing and finalizing the training content.

Publications

- Forest Carbon Inventory Guideline (Nepali)
- REDD glossary (Nepali)
- REDD+ training manual (Nepali)
- REDD+ training reference material (Nepali)
- REDD+ strategy framework (Nepali and English)
- REDD brochure (Nepali)
- A brief Introduction of REDD+ in Nepal (English)

Posters (Nepali):

- Role of forest in carbon storage
- Carbon storage and carbon cycle
- Carbon emission from forests
- Causes and effects of climate change
- What can we do to reduce the effects of climate change?
- Carbon emission from deforestation and forest degradation

2.3. Design and Conduction of Rapid Training Need Assement (RTNA)

As per the agreed plan and budget, the Rapid Training Need Assessment (RTNA) was initially conducted in five sampling districts. The aim of the RTNA was to assess the current level of understanding of the target groups on climate change and REDD+ and

explore potential participants from the district for the TOT, who could be developed as Local Resource Persons on REDD+ after participating the TOT and other several activities, implemented by the project in the districts. Semi structured questionnaire was developed for this purpose. On the basis of this semi structured questionnaire, experts visited DFO, federations of forestry users groups, networks, NGOs, relevant projects and local forestry users groups to collect information about their level of awareness and information on REDD.

Five districts namely Dadeldhura, Surkhet, Tanahu, Dhankuta and Nuwakot were selected for RTNA and it was completed between 18-25 March 2015. A total of 100 respondents (20 respondents from each district) were interviewed with the help of a semi structured questionnaire. The respondents were: DFO staff, leaders of FECOFUN, network members of local forestry groups, representatives of NEFIN, DANAR, women networks and community forestry users groups. Besides the semi structured interview, the experts from SA JV also separately visited DFO and FECOFUN. Consultation meetings were held with them focusing on the possibilities of coordination in the project and exploring potential participants on the basis of defined criteria for TOT participants. Key findings of the RTNA were the following:

1. Major causes of climate change and deforestation (frequency of opinion expressed by the participants)
 - forest fire (80%)
 - illegal logging (89%)
 - poverty (60%)
 - forest encroachment (70%)
 - open grazing (70%)
 - shifting cultivation (40%)
 - wrong development practices. (70%)
 - physical infrastructures such as road construction (85%)
2. Some major options to reduce climate change impact (frequency of opinion expressed by the participants)
 - Strong government law and its effective implementation (80%)
 - plantation and conservation by local people (80%)
 - reducing poverty (60%)
 - linkage and networking with central and local governments. (70%)
3. Major recommendations regarding the subject matter (contents of training) and selection of participants for REDD+ ToT
 - Women's participation in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities
 - Focus should be given to sensitize the following;

- Local participants such as VDC officials, local intellectuals, school teachers and social workers
 - District level civil society organizations and network especially related to forest based organizations and related to forest resources management.
 - Local forestry users groups
4. Level of awareness of the respondents on the Climate Change and REDD
- Out of 100 respondents interviewed, 75 % of respondents had basic knowledge on climate change.
 - Only 20% of respondents had basic knowledge on REDD+. The respondents who had basic knowledge on REDD+ were from DFO staff and leaders of FECOFUN. Whereas, 80% respondents reported that they did not have any idea about REDD+.
 - Out of 100 respondents interviewed, 10% of respondents reported that they had basic knowledge on the institutional arrangement on REDD+. The respondents who had basic knowledge on the institutional mechanism of REDD+ were from DFO staff and leaders of FECOFUN. Whereas, 90% respondents reported that they did not have any idea about institutional mechanism of REDD+.
5. Observations from the experts, who conducted RTNA
- Most of the target beneficiaries of the project had very low level of understanding about REDD and climate change.
 - They had basic knowledge about the major causes of deforestation and forest governance at local level.
 - Even government staffs (DFO, AFO) had many confusions about the REDD+ and government initiatives such as government mechanisms .
 - Regarding the selection of ToT participants, the respondents suggested that they should be selected from the forest based organizations (such as FECOFUN, DANAR, HIMAWANTI, Leasehold Forest Users Groups and others) along with the representatives from NEFIN and local level staff from DFO, particularly the forest guard. According to the respondents, they could transfer the learning from TOT effectively to the local forestry groups rather than others.

The findings from RTNA were incorporated in the draft final curricula of the TOT and submitted to REDD Implementation Center for Approval. After approval of the draft curricula, the project team finalized the detailed plan for the TOT.

2.4. Detailed Training Plan

On the basis of RTNA findings and suggestions from the DFO and federations of forest users groups at district level, the project team defined the following selection criteria for the TOT participants, in consultation with the REDD Implementation Center;

2.4.1. Training Slots

The consortium d selected a total of 12 different training slots (locations) to cover all the proposed 24 districts, but pairing two districts in a slot (location) for conducting the training. The finalized and approved training districts were as follows:

Criteria for selection of participants for TOT

The potential participants were selected to ensure a reasonable representation from district forest office, other government line agencies, local forestry users' groups/federations and civil society organizations by striking the gender balance and ethnic/socially inclusive selection of participants who met the following criteria:

- i. Minimum of intermediate level of academic qualification or grade 12, preferably with Science background.(if no science graduate was found then any experienced person in this field and with high interest in this subject was selected in consultation with DFO and district FECOFUN)
- ii. Experienced in designing and delivering participatory training and awareness raising campaign at local level
- iii. Exposed to Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and methods and basic knowledge in climate change
- iv. Easily available to conduct awareness raising campaign and other relevant activities at the district level

Training Slot	Districts	Proposed Venue
1.	Panchathar and Ilam	Ilam
2.	Dhakuta and Terhathum	Dhankuta
3.	Sindhuli and Khotang	Sindhuli
4.	Lalitpur and Kavre	Kathmandu
5.	Tanahun and Baglung	Tanahun
6.	Gulmi and Palpa	Palpa
7.	Argakhanchi and Pyuthan	Pyuthan
8.	Rolpa and Rukum	Rolpa

9.	Dhading and Nuwakot	Kathmandu
10.	Surkhet and Jajarkot	Surkhet
11.	Baitadi and Dadeldhura & Doti	Dadeldhura
12.	Salyan	Salyan

All districts level TOTs were organized at the district as shown in the table above. However, one event of TOT for Dhading and Nuwakot districts, which was supposed to be held at Dhading Beshi, the headquarter of Dhading district could be held at the planned location due to the severe effects of earthquake and after-shocks. It was changed to Kathmandu on the basis of the suggestions from participants as they felt it risky to stay at Dhading Bensi for five days (forTOT) due to heavy damages of buildings by earthquakes and after-shocks. A pre-approval was taken from REDD Implementation center to change the venue from Dhading to Kathmandu.

2.5. Designed draft curricula and finalized

After RTNA and the desk review, a draft curricula for the TOT. The draft curricula was based on the REDD training manual, published by REDD –Forestry and Climate Change Unit in 2070 B.S. Findings from the RTNA and desk review were also incorporated in the curricula. The Curricula of TOT was shared with the REDD Implementation Center for feedbacks. Finally it was finalized by incorporating feedbacks from REDD Implementation Center and inputs from other experts from the project team. The TOT curriculum is in annex 1.

2.6. TOT Conduction

As per the agreed plan, district level TOT was conducted at 12 locations. The following events of five day TOT were completed.

Table 1: Details of training events, dates and participants

S N	Training Location	Name of Districts	Participants	Male	Female	Dalits	Indigenous	Brahmin/ Chhetri
1	Ilam	Ilam, Panchthar	20	13	7	4	9	7
2	Dhankuta	Dhankuta, Terhathum	21	13	8	5	10	6
3	Damauli	Tanahun, Baglung	26	13	13	7	6	13
4	Tansen	Palpa, Gulmi	28	16	12	4	5	18
5	Dadeldhura	Dadeldhura, Doti, Baitadi	31	19	12	7	8	16
6	Salyan	Salyan	10	4	6	2	3	5
7	Surkhet	Surkhet, Jajarkot	20	11	9	5	4	11

8	Rukum	Rolpa and Rukum	18	10	8	7	8	13
9	Arghakhachi	Arghakhachi, Pyuthan	20	13	7	4	9	7
10	Sindhuli	Khotang, Sindhuli	19	11	8	5	8	6
11	Kathmandu	Nuwakot, Dhading	26	13	13	7	6	13
12	Kathmandu	Kavrepalanchok and Lalitpur	23	14	9	4	5	14
13	Total		262	150	112	61	81	129

There were 262 participants (Female 112 and male 150) from the district level stakeholders (DFO staff, representatives from FECOFUN, NEFIN, Dalit and women and representatives for local forest users groups. There were 81(29.41%) participants were from indigenous groups. Likewise, 23.92% participants were from Dalit community. Following Charts (1 and 2) show the percentage of gender caste and ethnic groups of the participants respectively;

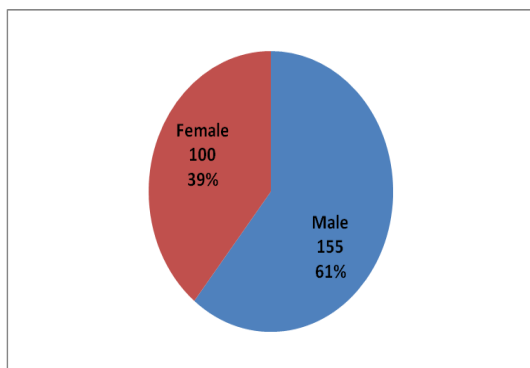


Chart 1: Gender wise Representation of TOT Participants

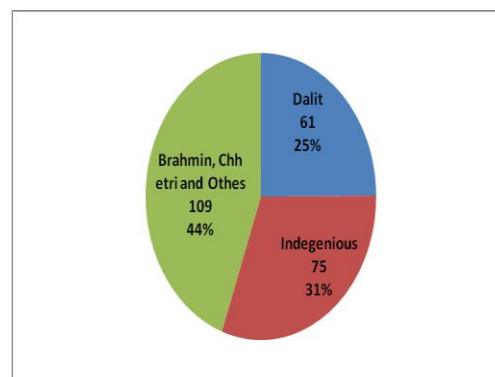


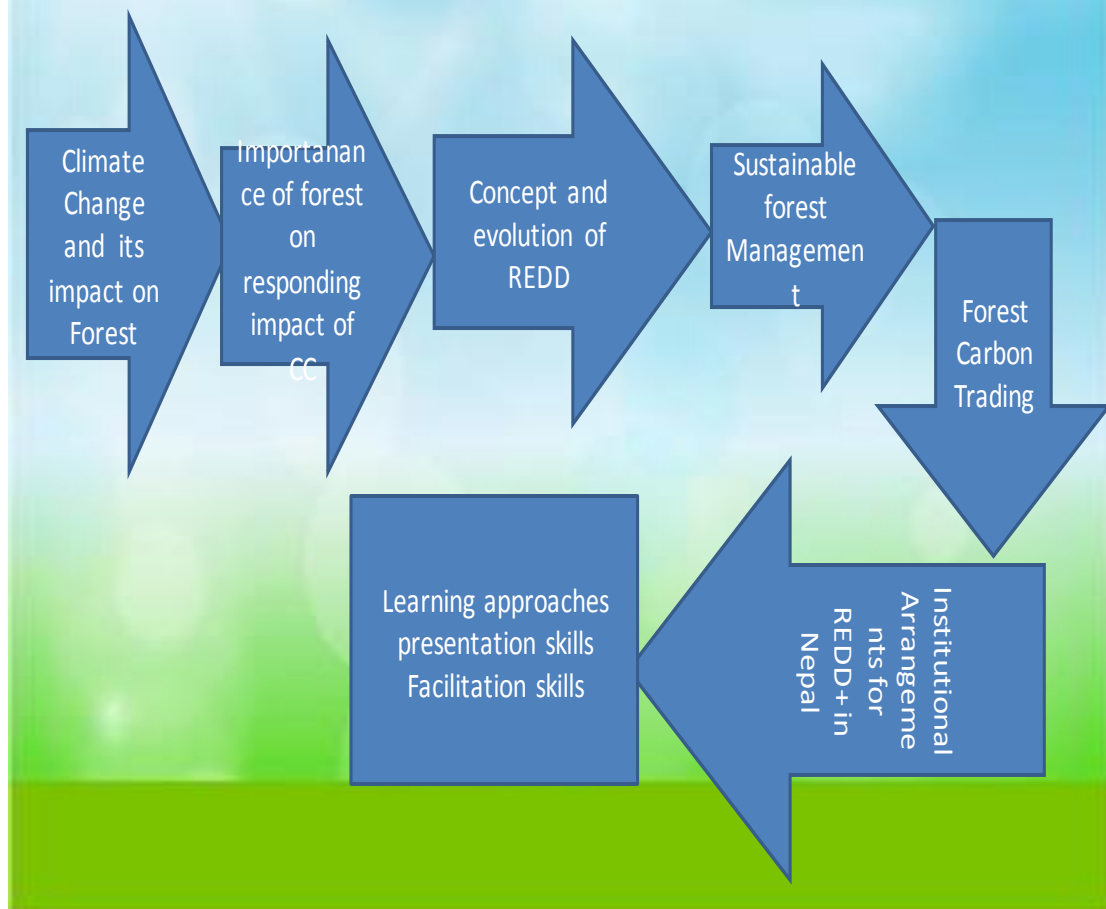
Chart 2: Caste and Ethnic group Representation in TOT

List of participants is included in annex 2.

10.1 Key Contents of the Training:

The contents of the training were taken from the REDD training manual of REDD Implementation Center. Besides updated messages were added as the REDD Training Manual was published 3 years ago. A content flow of the TOT is presented below:

Broader Framework of TOT



10.2. Major Outputs of the training

Altogether 262 participants, representatives from FECOFUN, DFO staff, district networks of NEFIN, women networks and FUGs are developed as trained resource persons on REDD+. The resource persons could be mobilized as resource persons/facilitators to conduct training and other awareness raising activities in the districts.

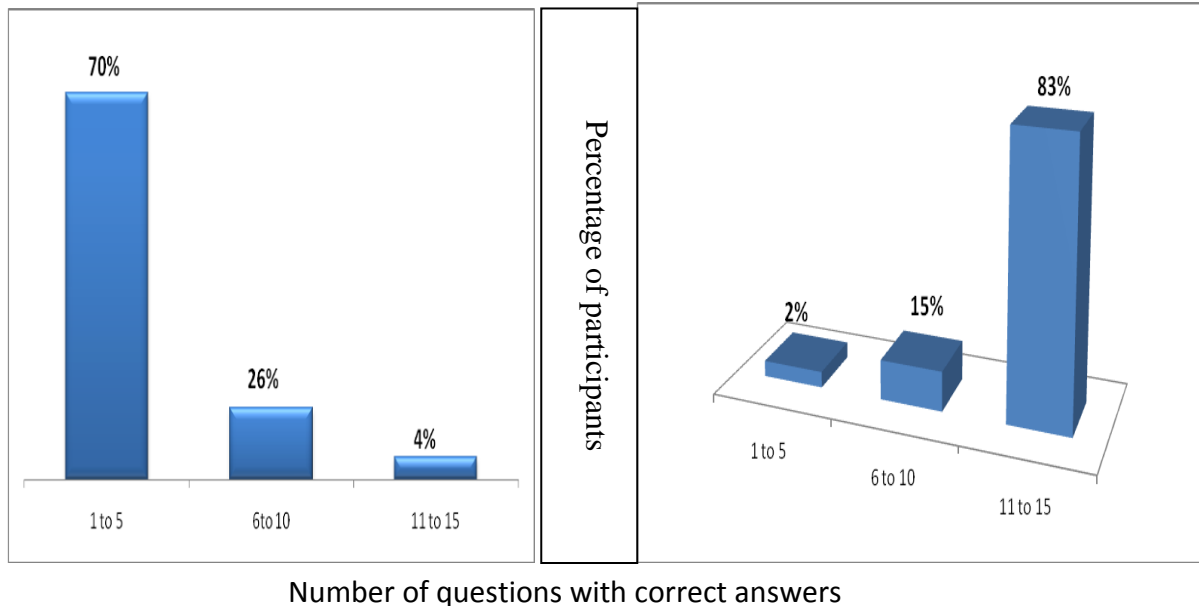
10.3 Training Evaluation

The training was evaluated two levels i.e. learning level and reflection level. Learning level of evaluation was carried out to assess the learning of the participants from the training. A pre and post training evaluation was conducted for this purpose. A set of 15 multiple choice questions were asked to each participant in the beginning and at the

end of the TOT. The findings of pre-post training evaluation is presented in the charts 4 and 4 below

Chart 3: pre-training evaluation

Chart 4: Post training evaluation



The pre-post training questionnaire is included in annex 3

Reflection level of evaluation was carried out to assess the understanding level, training management, style of the facilitators, and level of participation. For this purpose, three level of the evaluation was carried out during the training i.e. session evaluation, daily evaluation and final evaluation. Pre-developed forms and other participatory methodologies were used for all level of evaluations.

i) Daily Evaluation:

For the first day, the participants were told to say something about the whole day activities and learning along with suggestive aspects. Likely, the second day, they were asked to share their feeling on pre-developed daily evaluation form. The forms were collected, compiled and presented in the next day's beginning session. The suggestions made by participants were addressed by the facilitators' team and organizer.

ii) Final Evaluation:

The final evaluation was carried out to identify overall learning of the participants, usefulness of the content, effectiveness of the facilitation tools and techniques, logistic management as well as to collect suggestions from the participants for the next event. The participants were suggested to write down the learning with suggestions and other logistic on the given format. Following are the major findings of the final evaluation:

Findings from Final Training Evaluation

- All of the TOT participants reported that the training modality and approaches was very relevant, appropriate and complete as it had covered theoretical and classroom practice in the training. They appreciated the training modality, approaches and materials because the training process had enabled them to share their experiences, insights and mutual learning.
- The training was successful in enhancing knowledge of participants. Majority of the participants (60%) expressed that they had now better ability and understanding on defining climate change, , different greenhouse gases, REDD+ and explaining social and environmental safe guards. Likewise, more than 73% of the respondents are now able to describe linkage of mitigation of green house gases and REDD+. Further, the training evaluation indicated that about 82% of participants had enhanced knowledge on REDD+ during the training sessions.
- About 60% of the participants mentioned that the training developed their confidence and they could fully apply the learning from the training into practice i.e. to facilitate training/campaign to raise awareness on Climate Change, Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+.
- Almost 100% of the participants became aware of the concepts for addressing climate change, in particular:
 - that climate change has been immensely affecting lives and livelihoods of people, there is a need of awareness raising for every segment of society,
 - the essentiality of sustainable forest management
 - the importance of sustainable forest management and its linkages to forest carbon sequestration and REDD+ and;
 - the simultaneous efforts required at district and national level to mitigate the climate impacts

2.7. Conduction of Awareness Campaign

Seventy six events of awareness campaign were conducted in the field as planned. The TOT participants were mobilized to facilitate the campaign at local level. The venue and dates for the campaign were decided in consultation with the DFO staff and the leaders of the networks of forestry users groups at district level. Key focus of the awareness campaigns was on basic concept of Climate Change, Contribution of Forest in responding to the impact of climate change, basic concept of REDD+ and importance of sustainable forest management. Relevant materials (Posters related to CC and REDD+ from REDD Implementation Center) were provided to the

facilitators to conduct awareness campaign. Table two below shows the participants of awareness campaign;

Table Details of participants of Awareness campaigns

SN	Name of Districts	Total Participants	Male	Female	Dalits	Indigenous	Brahmin/Chhetri and other
1	Kavrepalanchok	148	114	34	6	54	88
2	Lalitpur	135	94	41	5	61	69
3	Ilam	160	86	74	3	101	56
4	Panchthar	175	135	40	17	82	86
5	Dhankuta	99	50	49	7	58	34
6	Terhathum	134	103	31	15	52	67
7	Tanahun	143	102	41	15	44	84
8	Baglung	121	65	56	13	62	46
9	Sindhuli	197	145	52	25	97	74
10	Khotang	136	106	31	15	52	70
11	Dadeldhura	125	37	88	34	0	91
12	Doti	131	66	65	12	22	99
13	Salyan	125	84	41	14	51	60
14	Baitadi	95	53	42	9	21	64
15	Surkhet	181	32	149	22	31	126
16	Jajarkot	136	78	58	13	11	112
17	Dhading	151	52	99	11	61	79
18	Nuwakot	176	135	41	17	82	87
19	Gulmi	84	58	26	10	25	59
20	Palpa	97	61	36	9	52	36
21	Pyuthan	112	78	34	7	41	64
22	Arghakhanchi	67	41	26	11	23	43
23	Rukum,	87	55	32	13	42	22
24	Rolpa	66	41	25	9	38	19
	Total	3081	1871	1210	312	1163	1635

2.8. Interface Meeting

Altogether 12 events of interface meeting were conducted in 12 districts. Participants of the meeting were Government staff, leaders of district networks who are participating in the TOT, media persons and leaders of district networks of women, indigenous groups, dalit and NTFP enterprises. The aim of such meeting was to develop common understanding on the REDD+ and the role of stakeholders in REDD+ implementation at district level and to create an enabling environment to create mass level awareness on REDD+. A short presentation on basic concept of REDD+ , current mechanism of REDD

Implementation in Nepal and potential role of different stakeholders was done by experts in the meeting followed by the open discussion and interaction.

A total of 259 (Female 86 and male 183) participants attended the meeting. There were 38 Dalit participants and 53 from indigenous groups.

The table below shows the details of participants in the interface meeting;

S N	District	Location	Date	Total No of Participants	Male	Female	Dalits	Indigenous	Brahmin /Chhetri
1	Baitadhi	Baitadhi	2072/02/28	22	20	2	4	-	18
2	Jajarkot	Thatibajar	2072/02/28	26	21	5	2	-	24
3	Surkhet	Surkhet	16/05/2015	21	20	1	1	-	20
4	Dadeldhura	Dadeldhura	2072/1/22	24	20	4	-	2	22
5	Ilam	Ilam	2072/2/24	23	13	10	5	6	12
6	Dhankuta	Dhankuta	2072/1/17	8	6	2	-	6	2
7	Sindhuli	Sindhuli	2072/2/28	24	15	9	3	11	10
8	Tanahu	Damauli	2072/1/17	26	13	13	7	6	13
9	Palpa	Tansen	2072/2/06	28	22	16	6	10	12
10	Arghakhanchi	Sandhikharka	2072/2/28	25	9	16	4	5	16
11	Rukum	Khalanga	2072/2/29	24	18	6	6	1	12
12	Kavrepalanchok	Dhlikhel	2071/12/28	8	6	2	-	6	2
13	Total			259	183	86	38	53	163

2.9. Radio Program/Public Service Announcement (PSA)

Two types of Public Service announcements (PSA) were developed and broadcasted through FM Radio. A pre-approval of the PSA was taken from REDD Implementation Center before broadcasting. Besides, a total of 215 times radio program broadcasted from FM Radio stations of the projects. The PSA and other program is submitted to REDD Implementation Center in a CD separately.

2.10. Dohori Events

Al together, 5 events of Dohori program have been conducted through FM in Ilam, Sindhuli, Palpa, Dadeldhura and Salyan districts.

2.11. Early Impact Assessment

As planned, early impact assessment has been conducted in five districts-Sindhuli, Kavre, Palpa, Surkhet and Dadeldhura. A semi structured questionnaire was used to interview the particip[ants of TOT, awarenss campaign, Dohori events and general audience of Radio program. Altogether 100 respondents (20 in each district) for this purpose.

Chapter Three

Challenges, Learning and Recommendations

3.1. Major Challenges

Following Challenges were faced during the reporting period

Time availability for the DFO and concerned leaders: Due to busy schedule, it was a challenge to get sufficient time of the DFO and other leaders of district level networks of forestry user group, NEFIN and Women networks. The project team had to reschedule the time table to get their time which raised challenges to mobilize the resource persons according to the time availability of the district level leaders. The DFOs of all districts provided their time to organize TOT and other activities at district level.

Selection of participants: It was challenging to select participants for the TOT, particularly in the case of female participants under the set criteria. It was settled by the generous support from the leaders of FECOFUN and DFO staff.

Earthquake and shocks: Earthquake and regular after-shocks diverted the attention of all the project team members and also the district level stakeholders to get involved in rescue and recovery for at least one month. Out of 24 districts, 12 districts were in the most effected districts. Due to this problem and difficulties the planned dates had to be postponed and rescheduled.

Wider level of experiences on CC, REDD+ and Training exposure: A challenge was experienced during the delivery of the training as the participants were from various experiences, exposure on REDD and forestry and also in the field of training. Therefore, the facilitators had to change training methodology to create appropriate environment so that all participants could be clear on the learning form the training.

- The level of education, experience, knowledge and skills of the participants among DFO, FECOFUN and NEFIN participants were found to vary highly. Likewise, significant variation exists within FUGs, Networks, CSOs and Media persons as well. This has posed a challenge in delivering training at the same value considering the diverse level of existing knowledge and learning needs of different participants .
- Though the criteria for participant selection was explicitly communicated with DFO and concerned organizations, in some cases participants having no responsibility in the field of training and facilitation were also selected. So, there is a challenge to ensure that such trained person get involved in their

organization for training and facilitation on REDD+ and its integration in their on-going forest based activities.

3.2. Lessons Learnt

- The training methodology was composed of visualization, documentary, animated clips and illustrations made easy to make the participants understand the complex part of climate science and REDD+. Likewise, localized examples, photos, experiences and learning helped raising the learning interest and made them realize the importance of CC issues to address, and also immensely empowered the participants in their active involvement in the discussion.
- Participant selection is crucial and engagement of DFO and FECOFUN is a must in the process of selection. Informal sharing and meeting is needed with respective organizations prior to the selection of participants. So, the training team should reach at least one day before to discuss respective organizations on training.
- The distribution of handouts and reference materials was found useful for participants to customize them to use in other similar trainings.
- Session delivery from DFO and DFO staff provided authentic message for participants to realize REDD+ as a priority area and also encouraged them to work further on REDD+ activities and integrating/mainstreaming it in on-going regular plans as well.
- The JV partners (having diverse knowledge and expertise in climate change & REDD+), curriculum design and delivery, local networks contributed to deliver trainings with higher confidence and quality within the stipulated time frame.
- Formation of Project Management Team (PMT) comprising key members of consortium organizations took a strategic role for smooth delivery of the assignment and in developing a team spirit.
- Learning Sharing workshop at central level created an opportunity to disseminate the learning amongst different government stakeholders, academia, media and practitioners and also helped in addressing the issues raised during the field.

3.3. Recommendations

Following recommendations are made on the basis of learning from the project;

- **Scaling up of this type of program:**

Most of the participants in interface meeting and early impact assessment have suggested that the training on REDD+ should be provided to all types of stakeholders i.e. political leaders, School teachers, NGO worker, VDC secretaries and so on. Therefore, we recommend at least three days training by including concept, evolution of REDD+, current mechanisms on REDD+ in Nepal and the role of stakeholders.

- **Mobilization of TOT Graduates:**

The Local Resource Persons (LRPs) who are developed through the TOT should be mobilized to promote REDD+ related awareness and activities at district as well as community level. Such resource persons can be mobilized by REDD Implementation center for conducting awareness campaigns, facilitating workshops/training on REDD+ and so on.

- **Updating Existing Training Manual:**

Existing training manual should be updated by including the contents of R-PIN, ER-PIN and so on.

Photographs of Major Events

Photos of TOT REDD



Figure 1 Participants of TOT Dadeldhura



Figure 2 Participants of TOT Dadeldhura



Figure 3 TOT Participants Nuwakot and Dhading (Kathmandu)



Figure 4 TOT participants Dhading and Nuwakot (Kathmandu)



Figure 5 TOT Participants Tanahun



Figure 6 TOT Participants Tanahun



Figure 7 TOT Participants Palpa



Figure 8 TOT News Rolpa



Figure 9 TOT Participants Rolpa



Figure 10 TOT Participants Dhankuta



Figure 11 TOT Participants, Kavre & Lalaitpu (Venue- Sundarijal, Kathmandu)



Figure 12 TOT Kavre & Lalitpur (Venue-Sundarijal, Kathmandu)



Figure 13 TOT Participants Ilam



Figure 14 TOT program Ilam



Figure 15 TOT training Sindhuli



Figure 16 TOT Participants Sindhuli

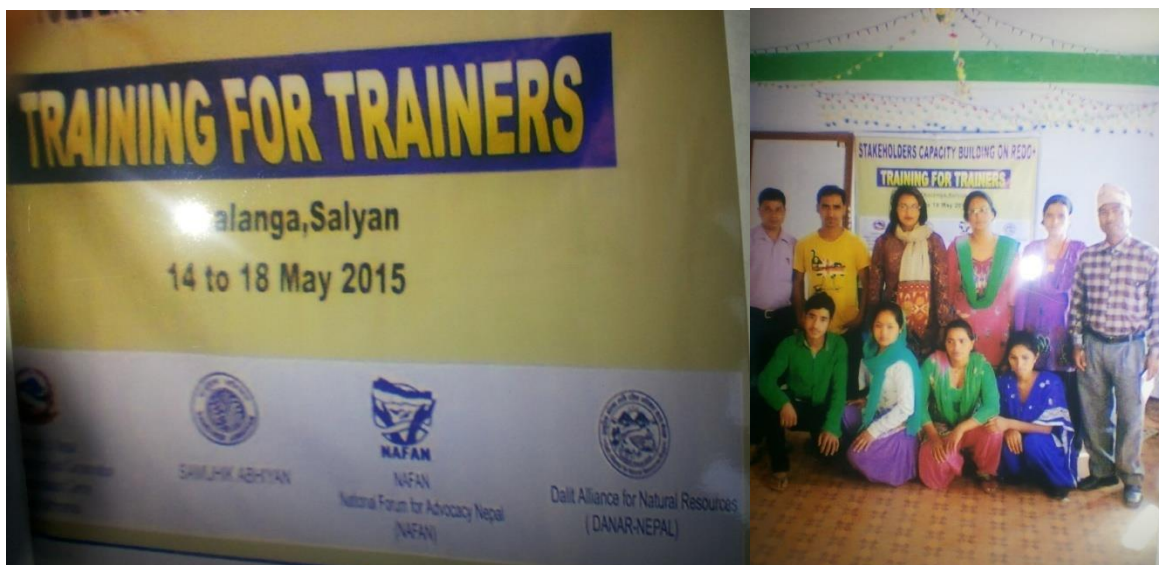


Figure 17 TOT Participants Salyan



Figure 18 TOT Participants Surkhet



Figure 19: Participants at interface meeting in Rolpa



Figure 20: Interface meeting at Palpa



Figure 21: Interface meeting at Tanahun



Figure 22 Interface meeting Ilam



Figure 23: Interface meeting at Arghakhanchi



Figure 24 Interface meeting Baitadi



Figure 25 Interface meeting Surkhet



Figure 26 Interface meeting Sindhuli

Annexes

- Curriculum for Training of Trainers (TOT)
- Training Plan for TOT
- List of the Local Resource Persons (TOT Graduates)
- Semi-Structure Questionnaire of RTNA
- List of Materials/Posters Distributed to TOT Participants
- Pre-Post Training Assessment Questionnaire
- Final Training Evaluation Questionnaire
- Checklist for Early Impact Evaluation
- List of FM Radio Where the program on REDD+ Broadcasted
- Campaign Records/Participants

Annex 1

सामूहिक अभियान जे भि नाफान तथा डानार सरोकारवालाहरुलाई रेडप्लस सम्बन्धि क्षमता अभिवृद्धी कार्यक्रम

जिल्ला तहको प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षणको रूपरेखा

१. तालिमको उद्देश्य: सहभागीहरुको नम्नलिखित पक्षको विकास भएको हुनेछः
 - जलवायु परिवर्तनको विज्ञान, यसका कारकहरु र प्रभावहरुको वर्णन गर्न सक्ने
 - जलवायु परिवर्तनलाई सम्बोधन गर्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय, राष्ट्रिय तथा स्थानीय तहमा भएका प्रयासहरु बताउन
 - अनुकूलन तथा न्यूनिकरणका आधारभूत परिभाषा वर्णन गर्न
 - रेड प्लसको अवधारणा एवं मुख्य मुख्य प्राविधिक पक्षहरु बताउन
 - वन क्षयीकरण तथा वन विनासका कारक पहिचान गरी त्यसको न्यूनिकरणमा अपना भूमिका बताउन
 - दीगो तथा वैज्ञानिक वन व्यवस्थापनका आधारभूत कुराहरु बताउन
 - बन क्षेत्रको सुशासनका मुख्य मुख्य सवालहरु पहिचान गरी तीनके सम्बोधन गर्ने उपायको सूची तयार गर्ने
 - स्थानीय तहमा रेड प्लस अवधारणा तथा यसका विभिन्न प्राविधिक पक्षहरु सम्बन्धि तालिम तथा चेतना जागरण कार्यत्रफमहरु सञ्चालन गर्ने
२. तालिमको अवधी: पाँच दिन, दैनिक ६ घण्टाको दरले ३० घण्टा । यो तालिम अवासीय रूपमा गिरने भएकाले विहान ८ ३० देखि साँझ ४ ३० सम्म सञ्चालन गरिने छ । सेसनका बीचबीचमा १५ देखि ३० मिनेट सम्मका विसाम र दैनिक १२ वजे देखि १ वजे सम्म खानाका लागि विसाम हुने गरी दैनिक सत्र योजना तयार गरिने छ ।

Annex 2: Training Plan

३. तालिम सत्र योजना

सेसन	शिर्षक	सिकाईका उद्देश्य	क्षेत्र	बिधि	समय (मि)	आबश्यक सामग्री
पहिलो दिन						
	तालिमको शुभारम्भ र परिचय	यस सेसनको अन्त्यसम्ममा <ul style="list-style-type: none"> तालिमको शुभारम्भ हुने छ सहभागीहरु एक अर्का संग परिचित हुने छन् सहभागीहरुले तालिमको उद्देश्य बताउन सक्ने हुने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शुभारम्भ परिचय संदर्भ तथा औचित्य, समय तालिका र व्यवस्थापकिय जानकारी 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> औपचारिक शुभारम्भ र ब्याख्यान प्रबचन 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कार्यक्रमको ब्यानर कार्यक्रमको सन्दर्भ, औचित्य, उद्देश्य तथा खाका लेखिएको न्यूज प्रिन्ट सहभागीके व्यक्तिगत विवरण भर्ने फारम
	तालिम पूर्व परिक्षण	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरुको रेडप्लसका मुख्य मुख्य क्षेत्र बारेमा बुझाईके पहिचान भएको हुन् छ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जलबायु परिवर्तन न्युनिकरण अनुकूलन रेडप्लस 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रश्नावलीको वितरण 	३० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रश्नावली सहभागी स्टेशनरी तालिम खाका
	शब्दावली परिचय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरुले जलबायु परिवर्तन, अनुकूलन, न्युनिकरण सम्बन्धि मुख्य मुख्य शब्दावली बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जलबायु परिवर्तन न्युनिकरण अनुकूलन रेडप्लस 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्दावली कार्ड वितरण मस्तिष्क मन्थन 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्दावली शब्दावलीको प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री
	जलबायु परिवर्तनको बिज्ञान	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरुले जलबायु परिवर्तन र यसको कारकको बारेमा बताउन सक्ने छन् सहभागीहरुले जलबायु परिवर्तनका 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जलबायु परिवर्तन हरितगृह ग्यास जलबायु परिवर्तनका कारणहरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण समुह कार्य वृत्त चित्र प्रस्तुती 	१५० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रभावहरू बताउन सक्ने छन् सहभागीहरूले जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धि ऐतिहासिक घटनाक्रमहरू बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जलवायु परिवर्तनका असर तथा प्रभावहरू जलवायु परिवर्तन अन्तराष्ट्रिय प्रयासहरू 			
	बन बाट प्राप्त हुने बस्तु तथा सेवाहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले जलवायु परिवर्तन र बनको सम्बन्ध ब्याख्या गर्न सक्ने छन् सहभागीहरूले जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन तथा न्युनिकरणमा बनको भूमिका बताउन सक्ने छन् सहभागीहरूले बनबाट प्राप्त हुने बस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको सूची तयार गर्न सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जलवायु परिवर्तन र बनको भूमिका अनुकूलन र न्युनिकरणमा बनको भूमिका बनबाट प्राप्त हुने बस्तु तथा सेवाहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण समूह कार्य 	९० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	रेडप्लसको अबधारणा र विकास क्रम	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले रेडप्लस को अबधारणा बताउन सक्ने छन् सहभागीहरूले रेडको अन्तराष्ट्रिय विकास क्रम बताउन सक्ने छन् सहभागीहरूले रेडको राष्ट्रिय विकास क्रम बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> रेडको पृष्ठभूमि र अबधारणा रेड प्लस अबधारणाको बिकाशक्रम (अन्तराष्ट्रिय) नेपालमा रेडप्लसको बिकाश क्रम 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल वृत्त चित्र प्रस्तुती 	१२० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर वृत्त चित्र
	दैनिक मुल्यांकन	•	•	• सहभागिता मुलक	१५ मि.	• मुड मीटर
दोस्रो दिन						
	दैनिक सुभारम्भ	•	•	• सहभागिता मुलक	३० मि.	• नोट बुक
	रेड प्लसको महत्वपूर्ण प्राविधिक पक्षहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले रेडप्लसको महत्वपूर्ण प्राविधिक पक्ष प्रस्ट पार्न सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> अतिरिक्तता चुहावट स्थायित्व जोखिम 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर

	नेपालमा रेड प्लस कार्यान्वयन संरचना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरुले नेपालमा रेडप्लस कार्यान्वयनको संस्थागत संरचना र उनीहरुको भूमिका भन्न सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> संस्थागत संरचना विभिन्न निकायको भूमिका 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीले रेडप्लसको कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रिया बारे बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> आधार रेखा तयारी कार्बन उत्सर्जन/ संचिति मापन, अनुगमन र प्रमाणीकरण तथ्यांक ब्यबस्थापन 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	बन विनाश र क्षयीकरणका एबं सम्बोधनका उपायहरुको विश्लेषण	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरुले नेपालको पहाडी क्षेत्रको बन बिनास र बन क्षयीकरणका कारण हरु बताउन सक्ने छन् सहभागीहरुले मध्ये पहाडी क्षेत्रका बन बिनास र बन क्षयीकरणका कारणहरु सम्बोधन गर्ने उपायको सुची बनाउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नेपालमा बनको अवस्था नेपालमा बन बिनास र बन क्षयीकरणका कारक तत्व र कारण हरु बन बिनास र बन क्षयीकरणन्यून गर्ने उपायहरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल समस्या वृक्ष बिस्लेषण ग्यालरी वाक 	१२० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	दिगो बन ब्यबस्थापन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरुले दिगो बन ब्यबस्थापनका सूचक हरु बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> दिगो बन ब्यबस्थापनका आधार, सूचक र मापन गर्ने आधार हरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल स्नो बलिंग 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	दैनिक मुल्यांकन			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागिता मुलक 	१५ मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> मुड मीटर
तेस्रो दिन						
	दैनिक सुभारम्भ			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागिता मुलक 	३० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नोट बुक
	रेड प्लस परियोजनाकालागि आवश्यक पर्ने तथ्यांकहरु	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बन कार्बन सर्भेक्षण तथा अनुगमनमा मापन गरिने प्राबिधिक सुचकहरुबारे सहभागीले बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बाताबरणीय तथा जैविक बिबिधता सुचकहरु सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सुचकहरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल समूह कार्य 	९० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	रेड प्लस परियोजना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरुले रेड प्लस परियोजनाका लागि समेटिनुपर्ने मुख्य बिषयहरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> मापन अभिलेख तथा प्रतिबेदन 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल 	९० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर

	निर्माण, कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन र प्रमाणिकरण	बताउन सक्ने छन्	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रमाणिकरण 			
	रेड प्लसमा सुरक्षा मापदण्डहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> रेडप्लसमा सुरक्षाका मापदण्डहरू बारेमा सहभागीले बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सुरक्षा अबधारणा आधारभूत सुरक्षा मापदण्डहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल 	९० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	रेडप्लसमा स्वतन्त्र अग्रिम सुसुचित सहमति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले FPIC का सिद्धान्त र रेडप्लसमा यसको आवश्यकता पठाउने सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPIC का सिद्धान्तहरू रेडप्लसमा FPIC को आवश्यकता 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	दैनिक मुल्यांकन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागिता मुलक 	१५ मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> मुड मीटर
चौथो दिन						
	दैनिक सुभारम्भ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागिता मुलक 	३० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नोट बुक
	बन कार्बन व्यापार	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले कार्बन बजारहरूको बारेमा ब्याख्या गर्न सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बाध्यकारी कार्बन बजार कोष तथा अनुदानमा आधारित कार्बन व्यापार स्वयंसेवी कार्बन व्यापार 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण छलफल 	९० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	रेड प्लसको आर्थिक संरचना र लाभको बाँडफाँड	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले रेड प्लसको आर्थिक संरचना र लाभको बाँडफाँड बारेमा बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बन र बन कार्बन माथिको स्वामित्व आर्थिक संरचनाका मुख्य बिशेषताहरू लाभ बाँड फाँडको तरिका 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रबचन छलफल प्रश्नोत्तर 	९० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर
	रेडप्लस कार्यक्रम र कार्यान्वयनमा संलग्न संस्थाहरूको परिचय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले नेपालमा हाल रेडप्लस कार्यक्रम र कार्यान्वयनमा संलग्न र सम्भावित संस्थाहरूको जानकारी पाउने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> संस्था कार्य क्षेत्र कार्य प्रक्रिया सम्भावित संस्थाहरूको सुची 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रबचन छलफल 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर

	सहजीकरणको परिचय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले सहजीकरणको परिभाषा, महत्व र प्रकार बताउन सक्ने छन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहजीकरण के हो? सहजीकरण किन? प्रकार 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण समस्या समाधान बिधि मामला अध्ययन 	६० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर मामला
	दैनिक मुल्यांकन	•	•	• सहभागिता मुलक	१५ मि.	• मुड मीटर
पाँचौं दिन						
	दैनिक सुभारम्भ	•	•	• सहभागिता मुलक	३० मि.	• नोट बुक
	अनुभव जन्य सिकाइका सिद्धान्त तथा तरिका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूले अनुभवजन्य सिकाइका आधारभूत सिद्धान्त तथा तरिकाहरू प्रदर्शन गर्नेछन् 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बयस्क शिक्षाका महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धान्तहरू परम्परागत तथा अनुभवजन्य सिकाइका अवधारणा र फरक अनुभवजन्त सिकाइका तरिकाहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भूमिका अभिनय तथा छलफल प्रस्तुतिकरण समूह अभ्यास (हरेक समूहले कुनै एक विषयमा सत्र सञ्चालन गर्ने) 	१२० मी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भूमिका अभिनयका लागि सामग्रीहरू प्रस्तुतिकरण सामग्री समूह अभ्यासका लागि ब्राउन पेपर, मेटाकार्ड, मार्कर, मास्किन टेपः सहभागीका संख्या अनुसार
	प्रस्तुतिकरण सीप	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहभागीहरूमा प्रभावकारी तरिकाले प्रस्तुतिकरणा गर्ने सीप विकास भएको हुनेछ । (ध्यानाकर्षण गर्ने, नयन सम्पर्क गर्ने, संलग्नता वा सहभागिता बढाउन, सबै सहभागीमा वरावरी पहुँच बढाउन तथा सहभागीके बुझाइ परीक्षण गर्ने) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतिकरणः परिभाषा र महत्व प्रभावकारी प्रस्तुतिकरणका सीपहरू <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ध्यानाकर्षण गर्ने, नयन सम्पर्क गर्ने, संलग्नता वा सहभागिता बढाउने, सबै सहभागीमा वरावरी पहुँच बढाउने र सहभागीके बुझाइ परीक्षण गर्ने 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतिकरण अभिनय तथा छलफल 	६० मी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रस्तुतिकरण सामग्री अभिनयका लागि सामग्रीहरू
	कार्ययोजना तयारी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> तालिम पश्चात सहभागीले कार्यक्षेत्रमा गर्नुपर्ने मुख्य कामहरूका योजना निर्माण हुने छ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> तालिम पश्चात सहभागीले कार्यक्षेत्रमा गर्नुपर्ने मुख्य कामहरूका योजना निर्माण 	समूह छलफल तथा अभ्यास	३० मी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कार्ययोजना निर्माण फारम मुख्य मुख्य कामहरूके सूची लिखणके सामग्री
	तालिम पश्चात परिक्षण	सहभागीहरूको रेडप्लसका मुख्य मुख्य क्षेत्र बारेमा तालिमबाट भएको बुझाईके पहिचान भएको हुन् छ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जलबायु परिवर्तन न्युनिकरण अनुकूलन 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रश्नावलीको वितरण 	३० मि.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रश्नावली सहभागी स्टेसनरी तालिम खाका

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • रेडप्लस 			
	अन्तिम मुल्यांकन	तालिमके समग्र पक्षके लेखाजेखा भएके हुनेछ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • तालिमके निम्नलिखित पक्षके लेखाजेखा गर्ने • विषय कस्तुके सान्दर्भिकता • सहभागिके अन्तिमवश्वास • प्रशिक्षण शैली • सहभागिता • तालिम व्यवस्थापन • अन्य... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रश्नावलीको वितरण • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • २० मि. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रश्नावली •
	समापन	तालिमके अनैपचारिक रूपमा समापन भएके हुनेछ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रमाण पत्र वितरण र अनैपचारिक समापन • व्यवस्थापकीय गतिविधि: सहभागिहरूलाई यात्रा खर्च तथा अन्य सिवधा वितरण 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रमाण पत्र वितरण र अनैपचारिक समापन • व्यवस्थापकीय गतिविधि: सहभागिहरूलाई यात्रा खर्च तथा अन्य सुविधा वितरण 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ३० मि. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रमाण पत्र

Criteria for selection of participants for TOT

The potential participants should be selected to ensure a reasonable representation from district forest office, other government line agencies, local forestry users' groups/federations and civil society organizations by striking gender balance and ethnic/socially inclusive selection of participants who meet the following criteria:

- i. Minimum of intermediate level of academic qualification or grade 12, preferably with Science background.(if no science graduate is found, experienced person with interest in CC and REDD+ will be selected)
- ii. Experienced in designing and delivering participatory training and awareness raising campaign at local level
- iii. Exposed in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and methods and basic knowledge in climate change
- iv. Easily available to conduct awareness raising campaign and other relevant activities at district level

Table 1 : District TOT Participants: Types and Number

SN	AGENCY	TYPE OF PARTICIPANTS*	NUMBER
1.	District Forest Office	Personnel with direct responsibility of contributing to training and awareness raising	4
2.	District Level Government Line Agencies: a. Women Development Office b. Soil Conservation Office	Personnel with direct responsibility of contributing to training and awareness raising and having knowledge in climate change	2
3.	Non Governmental Organizations	NGO Representatives NGO working in environment , climate change and REDD+	4
5	Federation and Networks a. FECOFUN b. NAFAN c. Leasehold forestry association		6

SN	AGENCY	TYPE OF PARTICIPANTS*	NUMBER
	d. Dalit network e. Networks of ethnic groups f. NGO Federation		
6.	Local forestry Users Groups CFUG LHFUG Private Forest Users Group		3
7.	Media	Local FM, and print media	1
Total			20

Annex 3 List of TOT Graduates (Local Resource Persons)

Districts: Palpa and Gulmi Date

S.N	Name	Organization	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Arjun Sapkota	Distrist Forest Office, Palpa	Ranger	9857062455
2.	Krishna Prasad Shrestha	FECOFUN, Palpa	Senior C.C.M	9841515125
3.	Singh Bahadur Thapa	FECOFUN, Palpa	Chairman	9747005616
4.	Ram Malla Thakuri	FECOFUN, Gulmi	Chairperson	9857032315
5.	Shree Krishna Atreya	FECOFUN, Palpa	Secretary	9857060618
6.	Bindu Shrestha	Janajati Mahasangh, Palpa	Member	9847138517
7.	Laxmi Gyawali	FECOFUN, Palpa	member	9841086453
8.	Bimala Pariyar	L.O.D.C, Palpa	member	9867206968
9.	Uma B.C	FECOFUN, Palpa	Mahasachiv	9847118221
10.	Gita Kumari Pandey	H.B.P, Palpa	F.P.C	9847029289
11.	Kamal Adhikari	Suryodaya T.V, Palpa	Journalist	9847219006
12.	Madhusudan pandey	Bhagwati Community Forest, Gumi	Member	9867172549
13.	Shubham Tandon	Bhagwati Community Forest, Gumi	Member	9867247202
14.	Krishna Nepali	OCUC, Gulmi	Member	9867013533
15.	Shiva Lal Subedi	Nepal Patrakar Mahasangh, Gulmi	Member	9857061575
16.	Ambika Acharya	HIMAWANTI Nepal, Gulmi	Sachiv	9847019210
17.	Sita Bhandari	FECOFUN, Gulmi	F.P.C	9847151437
18.	Yemuna Magar	Nepal Adibasi Janajati Mahasangh, Gulmi	Member	9867042073
19.	Laxmi Moktan	MSFP/ ENPRED Nepal, Palpa	District Climate Change Co-ordinator	9848455478
20.	Jagdish Bhattarai	NJD	Journalist	9857060301
21.	Kalpana Bhandari	HIMAWANTI Nepal, Palpa	Member	984713881
22.	Jamuna Bhattarai	Unique F.M, Palpa	Journalist	9847564324
23.	Niranjan Bhusal	Community Forest User Group Association	Member (Sachivalaya)	9847069651
24.	Bharat Bhandari	FECOFUN, Gulmi	Community mobilizer	9847065792
25.	Nirmaya Taramu Magar	HIMAWANTI Nepal, Gulmi	maha sachiv	9867102768
26.	Gopi Prasad poudyal	Sanuhik Abhiyan	TOT Expert	9841623125
27.	Loknath Sapkota	DSCO, Palpa	DSCO	9857062864
28.	Bishnu Bahadur Nepali	DANAR Nepal	Executive director	9851185130

Districts: Tanahu and Baglung

S.N	Name	Organization	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Muna Thapa	LISOP, Baglung	Member	9841661702
2.	Gita Nepali	DNF, Baglung	Member	9847652971
3.	Jamuna Kisan	DEV Supervisor Baglung	Member	9841659453
4.	Bir Bahadur Thapa	FECOFUN	Member(Social mobilizer)	9847613490
5.	Khum Raj Thapa Magar	DFO, Tanahu	Member	9806506558
6.	Bina Neupane	FEDAN, Baglung	Member	9847099384
7.	Anjana Chhantyal	NEFIN, Baglung	Member	9849138995
8.	Ganga Majhi	NEFIN, Baglung	Member	9847621441
9.	Saraswati Ranabhat	FECOFUN, Tanahun Hariyo Ban Program	L.R.P	9846321730
10.	Til Dawadi	DANAR, Tanahu	Chairperson	9816647989
11.	Mukti sapkota	FEDEB- Baglung	Chairperson	9857620497
12.	Debita Ale	Community Forest Keshavtar-2	Member	9816163962
13.	Richa Thapa		School teacher	9819107359
14.	Nanda Bhadur Thapa	DFO Tanahun, BAIDI VDC	Forest Gard	9846055663
15.	Raju Bhattarai	FECOFUN/ABP	DC	9847622458
16.	Ram Babu Poudyal	DFO, Tanahu	DFO	9847068871
17.	Srijana Nepali	EFORD Nepal, Tanahu	Member	9806666864
18.	Kopila Pariyar	Hariyo Ban Program, Tanahu	L.R.P	9806799676
19.	Rekh Bhadur Thapa	Himalayan youth Club	Chairperson	
20.	Subash Gahatraj	DANAR Nepal		9849636957
21.	Khadak Thapa Magar	NEFIN, Baglung	Member	9857621801
22.	Raju Chhetry	FECOFUN	Computer Operator	9847662640
23.	Keshmaya Thapa	CMF	Member	9806671007
24.	BishnuBhadur Nepali	DANAR Nepal	Executive Director	9851185130
25.	Sharmila Karmacharya	DANAR Nepal	Program coordinator	9841113128
26.	Bhola Bhattarai	NAFAN	Chairperson	9851074770

Districts: Arghakhachi and Pyuthan

S.N	Name	Organization	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Sharmila Panthi	SCDC Arghakhanchi	Accountant	9867014523
2.	Laxmi Adhikari	SSEPCG Balkot	Member	9857066033
3.	Man Kumari Khadkha	DFO, Sandhikharka-2	Member	9847578030
4.	Muna singh Thakuri	Rubdi garta CFUG, Sandhikharka-13	Member	9847156770
5.	Huma B.K	Nepal Dalit Uthan Sangh	Member	9847237055
6.	Kalpana B.K	Nepal Dalit Uthan Sangh	Member	9847167010
7.	Narayani G.C.	FECOFUN Pyuthan	Member	9847929664
8.	Shreedhar Sharma	FECOFUN Pyuthan	Member	9847838463
9.	Gun Bahadur Pun	FIRDO Pyuthan	F.F	9847874361
10	Kuber Shrestha	K.D.C Nepal Pyuthan	F.F	9847838997
11	Basanta Pokharel	FIRDO Pyuthan	F.F	9847838122
12	Jharana Shrestha	K.D.C Nepal Pyuthan	F.F	9844956701
13	Bina Giri	FECOFUN Pyuthan	Office assistant	9844985478
14	Gita G.C.	FECOFUN Pyuthan	Board member	9847821595
15	Sabitri Thandara	N.G.D.S.S Pyuthan	Member	9847389015
16	Asmita Gyawali	SCDC Arghakhanchi	Member	9847146670
17	Hem raj Khanal	FNJ Pyuthan	Journalist	9847877333
18	Muna Rijal	-	-	
19	Megh Raj Poudyal	RCDG Nepal	General secretary	984707873
20	Krishna Prasad Dhakal	DFO	DFO	9857063611
21	Bhagwati panthi	SCDC Arghakhanchi	Member	077420023
22	Baburam Paudyal	FEDEN/SSECPG Arghakhanchi	Chairperson	9857020177
23	Nabraj Dhakal	-		9851199845
24	Kamala Bista	-		9848847424

Districts: Rolpa nd Rukum

S.N	Name	Organization	Designation	Contact No.
1.	Uma Shankhar Prasad Gyswal	District Forest Office Rolpa	DFO	9841293164
2.	Ganesh Khanal	Radio Unique, Rolpa	Editor	9748546963
3.	Junu Budha Magar	Ojaswi Sabita Indu Club	Member	9847961595
4.	Smriti Roka Magar	Radio Jaljala Rolpa	News reader	9847952200
5.	Parsu Ram Khadka	FECOFUN Rukkum	Forest facilitator	9844992675
6.	Surya Kiran Chand	FECOFUN Rukkum	Chairman	9847876643
7.	Budhi Ram K.C.	FECOFUN Rolpa	Secretary	9748511037
8.	Manisha Oli	Radio Siunne, Rukkum	Advertisement sector	9868236379
9.	Nim Kumari Singh	FECOFUN Rolpa	Chairman	9847868228
10.	Sunita Gharti Magar	Bikash ka lagi Pailaharu	member	9818180196
11.	Khuma Rana	Janasewa Kendra	member	9748580608
12.	Chavi B.K	DWAK Nepal	Treasurer	9847983346
13.	Sher Bahadur Oli	RSDC Rukkum	Field officer	9843520128
14.	Samjhana K.C	RSDC Rukkum	Forest facilitator	9847953076
15.	Deepa B.K	RSDC Rukkum	Forest facilitator	9847887923
16.	Sarkanea K.C.	RSDC Rukkum	Forest facilitator	9847953313
17.	Saraswati B.K.	Dalit Sewa sangh, Rukkum	Program coordinator	9844925703
18.	Ramita Rijal	MEEK Nepal	Member	9748538715
19.	Tirtha Acharya	FEDWASON Rolpa	Chairman	9847899087
20.	Saraswati Acharya	HIMAWANTI Rolpa	chairman	086440218
21.	Bhawana Sharma	Mahila sahakari	Secretary	9844900963
22.	Narayan Kumar Shah	Radio Sisne Rukum	Manager	9758501581
23.	ranjana D.C.	Mahila Ship Bikash Kendra	member	9848016781
24.	Robert Mahara	DFO, Rolpa	Ranger	9856034770
25.	Bishnu Bahadur Nepali	DANAR Nepal	Executive director	9851185130

Districts: Kavre & Lalitpur

SN	Name	Organization	Personal phone/mobile	e-mail
1	Gopal Krishna Rai	NEFAN Kavre	9741033142	
2	Kamal Paudel		9851017932	
3	Krishna bdr.Dahal	District Forest Office Dhulikhel	9841705444	
4	Madhav Pd Shrestha	FEDEN	9851014128	
5	Chandra k. Bohara	NuFuG Lalitpur	9849225191	
6	Tanka Bahadur Sniwakot	District Forest Office kavre	9841111945	
7	Rishi Ram Baidhya	Feden Kavre	9841300865	
8		Home Based work Union	9808000392	
9	Sanjeev Dhakal	Fecofun ,Kavre	9841506201	
10	Sarmila Shrestha	FEDEN	9843759809	
11	Chandika Wagle	FECOFUN Kavre	9849087996	
12	Kul Bahadur Gurung	District Forest Office Kavre	9611146442 9751000207	
13	Subash Gahatraj	FORD Nepal Lalitpur	9849636957	
14	Bhaja Ran Nepal	District Forest Office Lalitpur	984164003	
15	Binod Suhanq	District Forest Office Lalitpur	9849421986	
16	Sandesh Panti	District Forest Office Lalitpur	9847166134	
17	Bhayyarathi Ramtel	Godowari Lalitpur	9849466733	
18	Radhika Surkheti	COCARP,Lalitpur	9803354845	
19	Gopi Prasad Paudel	S.A J.V	9841623925	
20	Prakash Subedi	S.A	9841649906	
21	Tej Bahadur Thing	S.A J.V		
22	Rupesh Shrestha		9860217317	
23	Bishnu bdr.Nepali	DANAR/	9851185130	

Districts: Ilam & Panchthar

SN	Name	Organization	Personal phone/mobile	e-mail
1	Birkha Bdr Waiba	Nefin,panchthar	9803448590	
2	Yam Kumar Angbo	Saller co.f.v.c Nangeen Panchther	9842673923	
3	Lekhnath Khatiwada	Sumatlung FM Panchthar	9842701862	
4	Dikkumati Kammor	FecoFun	9862740362	
5	Urmila Subedi	Nepalbani F.M Ilam	9842627660	
6	Dev bdr.	FEOCFUN	9859681942	
7	Lila Bhattarai	Gumbadanda CFUGS Ilam	9844666277	
8	Som Nath Adhikari	Shree phalot Kamapokharty Pathar	9844657405	
9	Rejendra Prasad Kaphee	Fecofun	9742601470	
10	Indra Hangsatumba	Panchthar	9844649261	
11	Sahaman Bishwokarma	DNF Panchthar	9842661502	
12	Rinji Sherpa	Nefin Panchthar	9842658063	
13	Bhisma Rani	Ilam Cfug	9804042551	
14	Yashoda	Ilam	9842627508	
15	Benup Bhattatai	Ilam	9844666663	

16	Som	Illm	9852680203	
17	Tirtha Raj Joshi	DFO Illam	027520027	
18	Dhurba Sherstah	Fecofun	9852680228	
19	Raju Rai	NEFIN Illam	9842647947	
20	Indra Kumari Rolmo	NEFIN Illam	9862649315	
21	Hem Kumar Karki		9852680480	
22	Biju lakndri	RIFOC	9817034046	
23	Hom Chandra Gautam	District Forest Office	9852680952	
24	Prayash Bhattarai	DFO Illam	9852680365	
25	Tej Bdr Thing	S.A		
26	Prakash Subedi	S.A		
27	Bed pd Sapkota	S.A		

Districts: Dhankuta & Terahathum

SN	Name	Organization	Personal phone/mobile	e-mail
1	Yaina Kumari	Danar Nepal Dhankuta	9852050084	
2	Pancha maya Tamang	NAFAN Dhankuta	9842095400	
3	Ayushma Gahatrai	DANAR Nepal Dhankuta	9814380335	
4	Dilli pokhrel	V.D.C Fecofun	9842510082	
5	Durga pd bhattarai	FECOFUN-TTM	9842432528	
6	Bal Krishan Nepali	V.D.C Fecofun	9842210120	
7	Ser Bdr Khadka	FECOFUN Dhankuta	9842366809	
8	Jaya Deves Pokhrel	FECOFUN Dhankuta	9842498375	
9	Yam Bahadur ale	Jilla Ban Dhankuta	9842061785	
10	Durga NEupane	Nagar FECOFUN Dhankuta	9842184316	
11	Balkrishna Subedi	FECOFUN Dhankuta	9842070787	
12	Chhatra Bir Rokka	DAS Nepal Terahathum	9852053171	
13	Bimala Devi Basnet	VDC FECOFUN Terahathum	9842157369	
14	Rupa Kandangwa	DDC Fecofun	9852053313	
15	Siriana Lama	D.D.C Fecofun	9852681108	
16	Dipak Kumar Limbu	DAS Nepal	9842257071	
17	Yogesh Dhakal	RRN MSFP	9849910333	
18	Sujam Dhimal	DFO Dhankuta	9845298552	
19	Bidur Khabas	Radio laliquresh	9842062756	
20	Bakhat Bahadur Bhattarai	V.D.R.C Dhankuta	9842109926	
21	Sangita Chapagain	NGO Fedration	9842061948	
22	Sanjam Santoshi Rai	Janajati Mahasang	9852047775	
23	Ganga Bardwa	DANAR Nepal	9842191859	
24	Ram Krishana Niraula	Fedan Terahathum	9842209647	
25	Tej Bdr Thing	S.A	9841574532	
26	Swosti Joshi	S.A	9841356360	
27	Sudil G-opal Acharya	S.A		

Districts: Sindhuli & Khotang

SN	Name	Organization	Personal phone/mobile	e-mail
1	Gita Shrestha	FECOFUN	9842895365	
2	Tara Devi Shrestha	FECOFUN	9844252133	
3	Sujata Lama	Radio Sindhuli	9844	
4	Keshab Bhujal	Janajati Mahasang	9844008497	
5	Ramesh Karki	Indrabati CFUG	9840024800	
6	Badri Thapa	Salleri CFUG	9854041238	
7	Netra Bhandari	FEOCFUN	9844173601	
8	Santi Kalikote	Dalit Fedration	9842849560	
9	Anisha Rai	Mehelemundum CFUGDiktet	9842905826	
10	Bimal kaji Shrestha	NGO Fedration	9841561302 9753004173	
11	Sammr Bahadur Bhujal	FEOCFUN Khotang	9753004471 9862869945	
12	Kabita Siwakoti	DFO Sindhuli	9860300490	
13	Sudip Rai	Janajati Mahasang Khotang	9842535525	
14	Anju Rai	Tamkemaparung CFUG Khotang	9842536360	
15	Sangita Rai	COFSUN Khotang	9849017725	
16	Jamanser Rai	COFSUN Khotang	9843235797	
17	Shreya Prasad kifle	S.A	9841252204	
18	Asmita Raut	Relif Neapl Sindhuli	9813921234	
19	Keshab Bhujel	Sindhuli	9844008497	
20	Ram Bahadur Bk	DWO Sindhuli	9844040483	
21	Kabita Pariyar	NGO Mahasang Sindhuli	9860412926	

District: Salyan

S.n	Name	Organization	Post	Contact No
1	Mohan Sunar	Dalit Sewa Sangh	Member	9848403709
2	Manju vari	Choutara Khark sa.ba	"	9866921746
3	Barsha Sam Magar	Aadibasi Janajati	Representative	9809862256
4	Khum Bahadur Kuwar	FECOFUN Salyan	Vice-Chairperson	9847911946
5	Javanti Oli	Sharada Nepal	Chairperson	9841880911
6	Puja K.c	sibajan	Member	9812870436
7	Rita D.c	chisapani	"	9812881735
8	Sita Giri	Mahila Sarokar munch	Representative	9847889288
9	Krishna Roka	Hariyali Basant sa.ba	Secretary	9748564258
10	Birendra Budhathoki	Ujjal sa.ba	Member	9847866117
11	Ghan Shyam Chalise	FECOFUN	Facilitator	9847033686
12	Mohan lal D.c	Feden Salyan	Secretary	9844912756
13	Bhola Bhattarai	NAFAN	Facilitator	9851074770

Districts: Surkhet and Jajarkot

S.N.	Name	District	Organization	Telephone no
1	Dilli Prasad Thani	Surkhet	FECOFUN	9848140888
2	Ganesh Kumar Thapa	Surkhet	FECOFUN	9848290696
3	Sharmila Nepali	Surkhet	Dalit Sewa	9868093918
4	Jamuna BK	Jajarkot	"	9816555007
5	Prabin BK	"	"	9822427348
6	Mohan Gurung	Surkhet	Aadibasi Janajati	9848049117
7	chandraLal Acharya	Surkhet		9848031767
8	Amrit Lal Kadel	Surkhet	FECOFUN	9848078216
9	Subas Kumar Nepali	Jajarkot	Dalit	9848024206
10	Dines BK	"	Dalit	9840055569
11	Sujan Panta	"	NEFIN	9868655633
12	Rabindra Pun	"	NEFUN	9868655637
13	Kausila Khadka	"	CFUG	9847095980
14	Rajendra Shahi	"	Reporter	9848291018
15	Rabina Shahi	surkhet	NGO	9868015304
16	Bhumisara Shrestha	Surkhet	CFUG	9848002514
17	Shanti Singh	Surkhet	FECOFUN	9848078222
18	Chandra Prasad Thani	Surkhet	FEDEN	9848078200
19	Rachana Buda	Surkhet	Reporter, Media	9811604131
20	Parbait Gautam	jajarkot	CFUG	

Districts: Dadeldhura, Doti and Baitadi

S.N	Name of Participant	Adress	Mobile Number
1	Dhan Bahadur Jhukal	Dadeldhura	9848728736
2	Gobinda Prasad Ojha	Dadeldhura	9749513556
4	Krishna Roshyara (phulara)	Doti	9848438533
5	Nirmala Gurung	Doti	9848690468
6	Dilli Raj Phulara	Doti	9848687717
7	Chet Tamrakar	Baitadi	9868520170
8	Rani Ram BK	Baitadi	9848804705
9	Jhapu Mahata	Baitadi	9749541041
10	GhanShyam Bhatta	Doti	9851171741
11	Thakkar bahadur Pali	Doti	9749008652
12	Nikesh Malla	Daideldhura	9811681752
13	Ramesh Bhatta	Bayalpat	9800689180
14	Niraj Jora	Satigau	9848737921
15	Maya Bhatta	Dadeldhura	9848782464
16	Chandra Sharma	Doti	9848979907
17	Parbati Kumari Bhandari	Dadeldhura	9841172912
18	Kalpana Kumari Gurung	Baitadi	9848683809
19	Basanti Chand	Doti	9848769328
20	Yasoda Bohara	Dadeldhura	9812755539
21	Manju Khadka	Doti	9848990699
22	Ishori Bohara	Dadeldhura	9848718616
23	Harina Kami	Dadeldhura	9749558698
24	Chandra Dev Bohara	Rupandehi	9649534204
25	GhanShyam Chalise- Facilitator	Baitadi	9848728586
26	Okil Jha	Dadeldhura	9847033686
27	Dhaneshori Kumari Bhat	Baitadi	9844097543
28	Hira Bista	Dadeldhura	9848806756
29	Yasoda Dhami	Dadeldhura	9848676154
30	Chakra Prasad Sharma	Baitadi	9848832372
31	Kamala Bista- Facilitator	Dadeldhura	9848847424
32	Bhola Bhattarai-Facilitator	Gorkha	9851074770
33	Moti Shing Thakunna	Baitadi	9749501612
34	Krishna Shing Bhandari	Baitadi	9805757098
35	Laxmi Raj Joshi-Facilitator	Dadeldhura DFO	9845080560

Annex 4 Pre-Post Trainign Evaluation questionnaire

Consultation, Outreach, and Capacity building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+ SAMUHIK ABHIYAN JV with NAFAN and DANAR

Training of Trainer for Stakeholders on REDD+

Pre Training Assessment Sheet Sundarijal, Kathmandu April 17-21,2015

1. Nepal signed United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on
... ..
a. 1992 b. 1994 c. 1995 d. 1996
2. What is the full form of CoP?
a. Country of Participants
b. Conference of Parties
c. Country of Parties
d. Countries of partners
3. When has the Readiness Plan Idea Note (R- PIN) been prepared in Nepal

a. 2006 AD
b. 2007 AD
c. 2008 AD
d. 2009 AD
4. When was the Climate change council established in Nepal?
a. B.S. 2066 b. B.S. 2065 c.B.S. 2067 d. B.S. 2068
5. Where was the Earth Summit held during 1992?
a. Bali of Indonesia b. Kyoto of Japan
c. Rio De Janeiro d. Copenhagen of Denmark
6. When was the concept of REDD : Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation evolved ?
a. COP 13 2007 b. COP 14 2008
c. COP 15, 2009 d. COP 16 2010

7. When was the concept of REDD+ : Reducing Emission from Deforestation & Forest Degradation and Carbon Enhancement from Forest Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management evolved ?

- a. COP 13 2007 b. COP 14 2008
- c. COP 15 2010 d. COP 16 2011

8. Who is the chairman of REDD Working Group ?

- a. Chief Secretary b. Secretary , Ministry of Environment
- c. Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
- d. Secretary, Ministry of Health

9. Who is the chief of the REDD - Forestry Implementation centre?

- a. Secretary of, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
- b. Joint Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
- c. Joint Secretary of Ministry of Environment
- d. Under Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation

10. Which of the following has been endorsed by Government of Nepal as the climate and environment policy documents?

- a. Climate change policy:
- b. LAPA Framework:
- c. Climate budget code:
- d. EFLGF:

11. What is the average annual rate of temperature increase in Nepal?

- a. 0.05oC b. 0.06oC c. 0.07oC d. 0.08oC

12. Which among these are not Green House Gases?

- a. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) b. Methane (CH₄)
- c. Sulphur hexa Fluoride (SF₆) d. Helium (He)

13. Write the full form of the following REDD+ related program in Nepal

- 1. FCPF :
- 2. MSFP:
- 3. FRA:
- 4. HBP:

14. How the emission (Carbon) is traded?

- a. as exchange of carbon and GHGs
- b. as “Carbon credit” or “Certified Emission Reductions “

- c. as carbon reduction in tons of CO₂ e
 - d. as the carbon emissions savings 100 tons
15. What is the full form of CDM?
- a. Clean Development Mechanism
 - b. Clean Development Method
 - c. Clean development Materials
 - d. None of the above
15. Which one is the concept of sustainable forest management?
- a. Silvicultural systems
 - b. Ecosystem concepts
 - c. Sustainable/adaptive forest management
 - d. Yield dynamics/regulation
 - e. All the above

Annex 5
Semi Structured Questionnaire for Rapid Training Need Assessment
Consultation, Outreach, and Capacity building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+
SAMUHIK ABHIYAN JV with NAFAN and DANAR

Checklist for Rapid Early Impact Assessment

Objectives of the Assessment

To assess the impact of training to the stakeholders (DFO staff, federation, Local forest Users Groups (Women, Dalit, Ethnic minorities, People with Disabilities), NGOs and other partners) on REDD +

The following areas should be assessed.

1. Information about REDD+ and its progress in Nepal, REDD + evolution in UNFCCC, REDD + Readiness in Nepal, National rules and regulations related to REDD +, elements of REDD + and Various aspects of REDD information to community members
2. Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation,
3. Forest carbon measurement and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), Non carbon benefits of REDD +, Role of forest in carbon storage, Forest carbon monitoring, Carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
4. Information about climate change and causes and effects of climate change, Reducing the effects of climate change, Mitigation and adaptation
5. Forest Governance system of Nepal, Benefit sharing, Social and environmental safeguards (SES)

1. Information of Participants/ Organization

Name: _____ **Organization:** _____
Designation: _____ **District:** _____ **Date of interview----**

- 1.1 Have you participated on ToT on REDD+/ awarenss camps ? Yes---- No____
1.2 If yes, please briefly explain about the content of of the training

2. AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND REDD+

2.1. Are you familiar with the climate change and causes and effects of climate change?
__ Yes __ No

2.2. If 'Yes', what affects did you observe? Please provide up to three effects.

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

2.3. What are the ways for reducing the effects of climate change? Please write two ways.

- a. _____
b. _____

2.4. What is mitigation in your opinion ?

2.5. How do you define adaptation?

2.6. Can you explain about of the 'REDD +? __ Yes __ No

2.7. If Yes, how would you describe your current level of awareness of the REDD +?

Aware:

Fully Aware:

2.8. In your opinion, what are the activities of REDD + ?

i.

ii.

iii.

2.8. What are the elements of REDD +?

i.

ii.

iii.

2.9. Do you have any information about the GoN initiatives on REDD+ ?
(Mechanism, Awareness Activities, Readiness, Strategy Development....)

Yes..... No.....

If yes, please explain.....

.....

3. Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation (D&D)

3.1 Are you familiar with drivers of deforestation and degradation? __ Yes __ No

3.2 What are the drivers of deforestation and degradation in your locality ?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3.3. Please prioritize any two drivers ?

a. _____

b. _____

3.4. Please list the options to address the problem of D&D

a. _____

b. _____

4. Forest Carbon Measurement

4.1. Do you know about Forest carbon measurement and monitoring? Yes----- No-----

4.2. What do you know about Carbon emission from forests?

4.3. What are the Non carbon benefits of REDD +

a. _____

b. _____

4.5 How forest can contribute to store carbon ?

a. _____

b. _____

5. Forest Governance System and Benefit sharing

5.1. Are you involved in any LFUGs or facilitating LFUGs

__ Yes __ No

5.2. Could you explain your experiences in forest management in your LFUGs/locality

5.3. Is there any social and environmental issues in forestry ?

__ Yes __ No

If yes please list any two

- a. _____
- b. _____

5.4. Are you familiar with Social and environmental safeguards (SES)? __ Yes __ No

5.5. If 'Yes', what Social and environmental safeguards (SES) activities? Please provide up to three activities.

- a. _____
- b. _____

5.6. Have you noticed/experienced any issues related to forest Governance ?

Please Explain.....

5.7. What is the status of GESI in your LFUGs

Please list any three

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

5.8. How the issues have been addressed in the LFUGs?

5.9. Is there any issues regarding the benefit sharing mechanism?

. Please Explain.....

.....

5.10 If Yes, how can you address those issues ?

- a. _____
- b. _____

6. Issues and Challenges

6.1. What are the main issues/challenges for for the following

6.1.1. REDD readiness in Nepal?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

6.1.2. Forest management and Governance

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

6.1.3. Benefit Sharing

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

7. Suggestion and Recommendation

Do you have any suggestions/ recommendations to design and deliver TOT on REDD+, forest management and governance at local level ?

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Observation notes of Interviewer

Name of Interviewer..... Signature

Date and time

Annex 5

List of FM Radio where the REDD+ programs/PSAs broadcasted

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Name of FM Radio</u>
Ilam	- Nepal bani FM 92.4 Mhz
Panchthar	- Sumatalung FM 104.2 Mhz
Dhankuta	- Radio Makalu 92.2 Mhz
Terhathum	- Radio Mechhyeyam
Sindhuli, Khotang	- Radio Sindhuligadi FM 92 Mhz
Kavre, Lalitpur	- Prime FM
Dhading	- Radio Loktantra 89.4 Mhz
Nuwakot	- Radio Trisuli, Nuwakot
Tanahu	- Damauli FM 94.2 Mhz
Baglung	- Dhaulagiri FM
Gulmi, Palpa	- Radio Gulmi 91.2 Mhz
Arghakhachi	- Radio Deurali
Pyuthan	- Community Radio Mandabi 97.0 Mhz
Pyuthan	- community Radio Pyuthan 92 Mhz
Salyan	- Radio Tahalka FM 91.9 Mhz &
Salyan	- Radio Salyan FM 101 Mhz
Rukum, Jajarkot	- Community Radio Sisne
Rolpa	- Radio Rolpa FM 93.8 Mhz
Doti	- Triveni FM 94.4 Mhz
Dadeldhura	- Radio Sudoor Awaz 95 Mhz
Baitadi	- Radio Ninglashaini 94 Mhz

**Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders
on REDD+
(High Mountain Region)**

**Submitted to
REDD-Implementation Center (RIC)
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Babarmahal
Kathmandu, Nepal**

**Submitted by
Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal
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June 2015

FINAL REPORT

Project Title: Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+ (High Mountain Region)

Submitted to: REDD-Implementation Center (RIC)
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation,
Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal

Submitted by: Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS-Nepal) Koteswor Kathmandu, 5147166
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ACRONYMS

CBO/s	Community Based Organization
CBO/s	Community Based Organization/s
CFUGs	Community Forestry User's Group/s
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
D and D	Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation
DDC/s	District Development Committee/s
DFO/s	District Forest Offices
DFSCC	District Forestry Sector Coordination Committee
DNH	Do No Harm
ECARDS	Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry User's, Nepal
FPIC	Free, Prior Informed Consent
FUG	Forest Users Group
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHG	Greenhouse gases
HCDA	Humla Conservation and Development Association
IEC	Information, Education and Communication Materials
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
KIRDARC	Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre
MCDC	Mugu Conservation and Development Centre
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NCCSP	Nepal Climate Change Support Program
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO/s	Non-Governmental Organization/s
PSA	Public Service Announcement
QCBS	Quality & Cost Based System
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Centre
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emissions Level
RIC	REDD Implementing Centre
RSDC	Rural Self-Reliance Development Centre
SEDC	Safe and Effective Development in Conflict
SESA	Social and Environmental Safeguard Assessment
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDRIP	United Nation's Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People
UNFCCC	United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change

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We are happily privileged to pay our gratitude to the REDD Implementation Centre of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation for providing this opportunity to get engaged in the **Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+ (High Mountain region)**. We believe that the programme will serve as a commendable outcome for flourishing the domain of REDD+ in Nepal.

The ECARDS Nepal team has been benefited from the enormous knowledge and feedback from Mr. Man B Khadka, the Chief of RIC and Mr. Rajendra Kafle, the former Chief of the same. Likewise continuous guidance and support from Mr. Prem Khanal, Dr. Narendra B Chand, Mr. Mohan Paudel, Mr. Mohan KC and other officers of RIC is highly accredited. We highly underscore the valuable support received from above mentioned professionals. In here, we would like to mention the kind contribution of the DFOs of concerned districts for timely communication with the prospective participants and also for assisting in the local awareness raising campaigns.

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Our sincere thank goes to Mr. Ghan Shyam Awasthi and Mr. Bholu Shiwakoti of ECARDS Nepal for their excellent management and coordination effort. On top, we are indebted to the ToT graduates, the State and non-State stakeholders, for their patience and learning aptitude. Without their positive motivation, the programme could not turn to a great success like this. They are also thankful for their hard work during the outreach and local awareness raising campaigns. In here, we would like to remark the contributions of local FM Stations who supported us and presented timely behavior in broadcasting the information we provided.

Not the least, we have kept the contribution of local community leaders, forest user groups, school teachers and students and local activists in our deep memory. We have realised that this programme has reinforced our capacity to deliver the services even in a harsh time. Nonetheless we will be expecting your kind support in the future too.

Dr. Shree Ram Neopane
Chair Person
ECARDS Nepal

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The programme was targeted 10 high mountainous districts-Darchula, Bajura, Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Jumla, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok, Solukhumbu and Taplejung. The prime objective was to produce local facilitators on REDD+ and disseminate REDD+ related knowledge and information at local level. Nepal entered in REDD+ regime in 2008. Including the updating and formulation of contemporary policies, strategies and plans, well informed stakeholders and right holders are the pre-requisites to set a REDD+ mechanism in the country hence, participation in REDD+ is considered as the next step in decentralization of forest management, strengthening of community-based forestry and resource use, sustainable resource use, recognition of customary practices and hence reversing deforestation and forest degradation.

*Nepal is a party to the UNFCCC since its existence from 1992 and also party to the Kyoto Protocol. Following the outcomes of Bali action plan, 2007, various REDD+ related activities were initiated by Nepal. Together with several studies and development of documents, Nepal is at the stage of finalizing its REDD+ Strategy which will open new frontier in forest management and Nepal will enter in emission trading. For this, a national capacity building at all level and a set of well informed and aware community and stakeholder is a must to downscale the REDD+ activities in the near future. With this urge, the REDD Implementation Centre commissioned this **Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+** in High mountain region programme and was awarded to ECARDS Nepal.*

There were three major activities to be executed by ECARDS Nepal namely, conduction of ToT for local stakeholders, outreach and awareness campaign at local level and use of local media to broadcast forestry and REDD+ related information. All activities were successfully accomplished with anticipated outcomes within the revised time frame.

The programme produced 102 ToT graduates on REDD+ in 10 high mountainous districts who can now facilitate local training and other programmes on forestry, climate change and REDD+. The outreach and awareness campaign covered above 500 local community members who can now define the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, their mitigation measures and role of forest management in climate change including Nepal's national initiatives to develop REDD+ mechanism to enter to carbon trade regime. In addition, 10 local FM stations were mobilized to disseminate the forestry and climate change information which has been believed to be reached to above one million population of the targeted districts.

The successful completion of the programme has recommended for further continuity of such programme with more effective planning and monitoring system and of course with updated contents.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

Chapter one includes background and objectives of the assignment.

1.1 Introduction and Background

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is a mitigation instrument that creates a financial value for the carbon stored in standing forests. The purpose of REDD+ is to provide incentives for developing countries to mitigate forest-related emissions and to foster conservation, sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. During the development of the negotiation process in UNFCCC, REDD+ is going beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. REDD+ is also seen as delivering 'co-benefits' such as biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation.

Nepal entered in REDD+ regime in 2008 and has been participating in the FCPF REDD+ readiness fund and is currently implementing the REDD+ Readiness Programme. The programme on **Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+** is also

an integral part of the REDD+ readiness programme with the objectives to downscale the climate change and REDD+ knowledge and information to the countryside and build local capacity to deal with REDD+.



Photo 1_group work Humla and Dolpa

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) (with the World Bank as its delivery partner) is supporting Nepal in "REDD+ Readiness". The objective of the Nepal Readiness Preparation Programme is to prepare Nepal to engage in and benefit from the emerging REDD+ programme within the context of the climate negotiations and of course to educate local stakeholders and rightholders in this emerging science and art of climate change. This initiative to capacitate local stakeholder, in this suite, is supposed to support in improving the level of understanding by enhancing capacity of local stakeholders, government agencies and forestry and climate change actors and activists for their rights and responsibilities. The initiative seeks to advance local dialogue and consultation, training on REDD+, strengthening the capacity and develop a common effort for better implementation of REDD+ programmes for the optimum benefits to the real manager of local forests.

In this pursuit, RIC commissioned Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS-Nepal) has been awarded this assignment of Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+ in the high mountain districts of Nepal through a competitive QCBS process. Provided the resources and time, in-built capacity of ECARDS Nepal and support from RIC as well as other government line agencies, ECARDS Nepal achieved the

stated goal of the project. ECARDS was supposed to submit final report at the completion of the project. This report covers the process, major achievements, and lessons while executing the project.

1.2 Objectives and purpose of the report

Overall objective of the project was to enhance the capacity of selected 10 high mountain districts representatives to enable them to systematically engage in REDD+ capacity building, outreach, extension and finally support in decision-making processes at all levels. Similarly, the project had set its specific objective to

achieve the overall objective as following:

- To enhance awareness of REDD+ of the general people
- To actively disseminate REDD+ information to community members (sensitization) through organized events
- To develop local resource person as future REDD+ trainers in their communities

The main purpose of this report is to share the major achievements during the **Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+** and major challenges faced during the deliveries. More specifically, the report is expected to:

- Share the process and methods which were applied during the project facilitation
- Share the achievement and lessons of the project execution



Photo 2-Views from woman of DFO, Jumla

1.3 Organization of the report

The structure of the report is as:

Chapter 1: General Background, Objective and Organization of the Report

Chapter 2: Project approach and methods

Chapter 3: Performance indicators and major achievements of the project

Chapter 4: ToT Delivery

Chapter 5: Local awareness campaign

Chapter 6: Use of IEC Materials including radio messages

Chapter 7: Learning sharing and challenges

Chapter 8: Conclusions and recommendations

CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT APPROACH AND METHODS

Chapter two provides major approach and methods used during project implementation.

2.1 Approach

A set of widely tested and accepted approaches was adopted to accomplish this project. The approaches were well understood and institutionalized by all staff and experts involved in this project. Some of the key approaches that the project had employed were following:

2.1.1 Local reality sensitive approach

ECARDS Nepal has been engaged in this project in the most remote area of Nepal where the development efforts are fairly poor or at least insufficient. Most of the districts covered in this package fall under low human and economic development index.

ECARDS Nepal recognizes the socio-economic, educational and cultural issues of these locations and the activities were designed in such a way that the project could cover the largest possible mass of people. For this, promotion of local organisations, employment of local human resources and using local goods and services were highly emphasized. Likewise, the extension materials were produced in local dialects to the extent possible. On top, collection and analysis of local issues related to forestry and livelihoods were done before the commencement of the activities.



Photo 3-Local voice from FECOFUN Mugu

2.1.2 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach

The proposed package covered a wide range of geographic area where the remoteness and embedded poverty is identified as the primary bottleneck to development. Particularly in the western districts, socio-economic discrimination, gender disparity and poverty are the major challenges to reach the primary



Photo 4-Women from Darchula leading the forum

beneficiaries. With this realization, ECARDS Nepal followed an agreed framework of participation of women, poor and ethnic minority in the programme. After the completion of 5 sets of ToT, we achieved 35% of direct involvement of women in the execution of whole programme.

Moreover, we used a right based approach in its service as it was an advocating theme when undertaking the assignment. Similarly, given the project objective is to make transparent governance system towards marginalized people, the key aspect of the intervention was advocating their aspirations and rights. Furthermore, capacity building of the target groups was the key component of the initiative. Cross cutting themes of policy, advocacy, gender mainstreaming, good governance, and strengthening transparency in REDD+ were the part of the capacity building efforts.

2.1.3 Knowledge sharing approach

ECARDS Nepal has been implementing several climate change related capacity development projects from national to local level. We have a culture of sharing its experience from various projects and this practice was followed and replicated in this project too. The materials, best practice and experiences were shared at the local and national levels in order to facilitate learning. In this project, we shared our best practices during the ToT events and local awareness programmes. The same was capitalized in the IEC material production and dissemination also. Similarly, project report is a part of sharing knowledge to the concerned authorities including media and RIC.



Photo 5-Exploring the knowledge of Karnali (Mugu and Jumla)

2.1.4 Consultation and Coordination

ECARDS Nepal consulted with RIC including other institutions engaged in REDD+ initiatives. The ToTs were delivered in close collaboration with respective DFOs. We coordinated with different civil society organization, NEFIN district chapters, FECOFUN district chapters, DDCs and concerned DFOs as well. Moreover, we closely coordinated with DFSCC, media, forest dwellers and other relevant stakeholders during its implementation in the districts.

2.1.5 Partnership and Participatory Approach

Throughout the project cycle, we attempted to ensure that the partners are consulted on project related processes. We are working in partnership with FECOFUN district Chapters, NEFIN district chapters and other CBOs/NGOs for the project implementation. Since, these organizations are key stakeholders of REDD+ initiatives in Nepal and have been engaged in climate change and environment for

long time, their engagement and contribution have been counted with high significance for the success of the project. We hope this partnership framework has added value to the successful conclusion of the project.

2.1.6 Conflict Sensitivity in Development

Nepal is still in political transition and the remnants of decade long conflict is still not stale in rural community. With this realization, several precautions were taken while implementing the project. We adopted conflict sensitive approaches. We used conflict sensitivity tools such as Safe and Effective Development in Conflict (SEDC) and Do No Harm (DNH) to ensure that the program activities were in no way contribute to conflict or create tensions at the community level. Moreover, it would adhere to ECARDS Nepal's principle to “promote non-violent resolution of conflict”.



Photo 6-Sharing between Humla and Dolpa

2.1.7 Capacity building and downscaling approach

The focus of the programme, the ToT was designed in a cascade model and the trainees of the events turned into practitioner right after the completion of the event. Most of the participants would be engaged in local awareness campaigns, radio programme production etc. This was an instant opportunity for the ToT graduates to test the knowledge and skills acquired during the ToT events.



Photo 7-Sharing between Humla and Dolpa

2.2 Activity and methodology

2.2.1 Methodical approach

We executed the activities by applying suitable methodology for this assignment as per the line item objectives. To precise the activities, we adopted the methodology that could best perform the activities which ultimately satisfy the stated objectives oriented to the expected outcomes. The methodology and methodical approach is stipulated with each line item of objective in following sub-chapters:

REDD+ is a new domain of forest management for developing countries including Nepal. Therefore learning from existing studies, piloting, policy and planning of different activities relevant to REDD+ were collected, catalogued and reviewed to develop an effective programme delivery pathway. As prescribed in the ToR and based on the availability of resources, following documents were reviewed:

- Forest policy and draft REDD+ strategy
- 5th Assessment Report of IPCC
- REDD Preparation Proposal submitted by Nepal
- Forest Act 1993 and Forest Regulation 1995
- REDD+ Training Facilitation Reference Book published by REDD-Forestry and Climate Change Cell and study materials
- SESA/MRV/REL documents
- REDD+ Training- National Facilitator Level Manual published by RECOFTC in collaboration with Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, REDD-Forestry and Climate Change Cell
- Climate change Training manual: An Easy Guide for Teachers
- Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Development Planning – A Training Manual
- Climate change mitigation- A training manual: Energy Research Centre, University of Cape Town
- Trainer's Manual on Climate Change Adaptation and Development-Integrating climate change in policy making for sustainable development in agriculture and natural resources management
- Realizing REDD+ national strategy and policy options published by CIFOR
- UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)
- Final report of REDD+ piloting Project in Nepal
- Sustainable Forest Management, Climate Change Mitigation Adaptation and GPSE Mainstreaming Training Tool Kit- 2014
- Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) related documents

2.2.2 ToT design and delivery

A set of ToT content developed by RIC based on existing experience and need of REDD+ capacity building was exclusively used as the guide post of training material design. A standard format for pre and post evaluation of the ToT provided in the resource material of RIC was used and filled up. It was an effective tool to learn the effectiveness of the programme.

2.2.3 Local Media mobilization

A set of Radio PSA was developed and broadcasted from local FM stations of 10 command districts. The overall management was organized by Radio *Rajdhani* and they distributed to district level FM stations.

2.2.4 IEC material design, development and dissemination

The IEC and resource materials were provided by the RIC. The posters were exclusively used as the training materials and was given to the participants as the training resources. Other resource materials provided by the RIC and relevant materials developed by ECARDS Nepal were widely distributed to the participants and their concerned organisations.

2.2.5 Monitoring and evaluation

ECARDS Nepal's monitoring team monitored the overall progress of the project in a continuous basis. The regional and local offices of different venues were engaged in local logistic arrangement, participation collection and other supports. In addition, we assume, the client was also monitoring the programme progress.

CHAPTER THREE: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Chapter three provides major performance indicators and major achievements of project implementation.

All events of ToT, local outreach and awareness and broadcasting of PSAs completed by 25th of June. The major tasks which were completed include:

- i) contract negotiation and signing of the contract
- ii) document review and preparation of inception report and inception submission
- iii) development of training materials
- iii) TOT delivery at five places
- iv) site level consultations and awareness campaign
- v) development and message broadcasting through the local FM
- vi) mid-term progress report preparation and submission
- vii) Final report preparation

Table 1: Major activities/tasks completed till end of the reporting period

S.N.	Activities	Status as of end of June, 2015
1.	Contract negotiation and signing of the contract	Completed (Feb 27, 2015)
2.	Document review and Inception report (Digital and Hard Copies)	Completed in 14 March, 2015;
3.	Design and drafting content for TOT training	Completed in April 30, 2013
4.	Information to Concerned DFO for trainee selection and Invitation	Completed in May, 8, 2015
5.	Training delivery for 5 places	Completed by June 23, 2015
6.	Design of IEC materials for extension	Completed: May 10, 2015
7.	Consultation for local level	Completed by June 25, 2015
8.	Progress report preparation and submission	Completed 15 June, 2015
9.	Radio Programme broadcasting	Completed by end of June, 2015
10.	Submission of Final Report (hard and electronic copies)	Completed 30 June, 2015 Updated and finalized on 10 th July 2015

The key activities completed under this project are given in following sub chapters:

3.1 Inception Phase

Negotiation and signing the contract: Negotiation between REDD Implementation Center and ECARDS Nepal held and contract has been signed. Contract between the consultants and ECARDS Nepal also completed.

Desk review of literatures and resource materials: Existing materials as mentioned in previous paragraph were thoroughly reviewed. Apart from this, the materials developed during the following project were also utilized. The desk review particularly focused on training materials on REDD+ and capacity building to local level. In addition to the documents mentioned under 2.2.1, following documents were referenced:

- Capacity Building to southern civil society organization on REDD+ by Nepal Law Society, Nepal World Bank, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
- REDD+ Capacity Building Training to Youth in Nepal by Save the Earth, Cambodia
- Demystification of REDD to Indigenous People in Nepal SETU Bangladesh

3.2 Project Execution Phase

a. Desk review: The desk review was a continue task until the conclusion phase.

b. ToT content design and support material collection and development: The content that fit to local context were designed. It was actually a modification of the training manual developed by RIC. The tentative agenda of the TOT were follows (the agenda distributed in the training is attached in Annex 1):

Table 2: Training content for ToT

Day first	Day Second
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-testing and expectation collection• Climate change science (adaptation and mitigation)• Green-house Gases and its causes and consequences• Roles of Forest in both mitigation and adaptation• UNFCCC, climate change, climate talks, negotiations and anticipated outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap of the previous day• Adaptation and mitigation measures in forestry sector• Concept of REDD+ and its development phases• Current status of REDD+ in Nepalese context• Technical aspect of REDD+ (MRV)• Open discussion
Day third	Day fourth
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap of the previous day• Sharing of REDD+ piloting experiences• Social and environmental safeguard and its importance to Nepalese context• Free prior informed consent and way to devise in our context• Drivers of deforestation and degradation in Nepalese context• Addressing the drivers of deforestation• Additionality, leakage and permanence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap of the previous day• Social inclusion in REDD+ activities• Way of REDD+ dialogue• Introduction of REDD+ strategy framework and draft REDD+ proposal• Carbon trade and potential in Nepal

Day fifth	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit sharing arrangement • Facilitation arts and skills • Adult learning: theory and science • Quality of good facilitator • Roles and responsibilities of ToT participants 	

- c. **ToT delivery:** The training was planned to deliver in 5 places. The detail is given in following table (the powerpoint slides used during the training is attached in Annex 2.

Table 3: ToT delivery status

TOT lot no	Districts	Proposed Number of participants	Actual number of participants	Venue	Tentative Date
Lot 1	Dolpa, Humla	14	15	Nepalgunj, Hotel Peace Plaza (Due to the tremor, the venue changed)	10-14 May, 2015
Lot 2	Bajura, Darchula	22	22	Dadeldhura	16-20 May, 2015
Lot 3	Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok, Solukhumbu	29	20	Kathmandu Training Centre, Kathmandu	19-24 June, 2015
Lot 4	Jumla, Mugu	20	29 (1 dropped in between)	Nepalgunj (revised and agreed after first earthquake)	11-15 May, 2015
Lot 5	Taplejung,	15	16	Taplejung	11-15 May, 2015
		100	102		

3.3 Sum up phase

- Programme monitoring and evaluation:** A continuous monitoring has been done to ensure the quality of program implementation. The final evaluation will be done and report will be prepared.
- Project conclusion meeting (Central level):** A-half day project wrap-up meeting was organized with the RIC. During the meeting, we shared major outcomes, learning and recommend way forward.
- Final reporting:** Final report was produced in accordance with the guidepost provided by RIC with necessary modifications.

CHAPTER FOUR: TOT DELIVERY

Chapter four provides information on ToT delivery

4.1 Communication

The respective DFOs were formally informed through the letter of RIC about the programme and venue. The DFOs assisted to inform prospective participants and ECARDS Nepal facilitated to set the criteria of participants section. The sample letter sent to DFOs for participant selection is attached in Annex. The name and address of the participants is discussed in following sub-chapters. The achievements and learning of the ToT delivery will be discussed in separate chapter.

4.2 Methods and materials used for daily sessions

Except in Kathmandu and Taplejung, all other training was conducted in residential model that all participants were supposed to stay in the same hotel where the training was organized. However, in Nepalgunj due to the large number of participants, they were managed in several hotels.

All 5 events of ToT programme was designed to proceed in an informal environment that all participants could feel comfort while participating in the learning process. All training events were commenced with semi-formal inauguration programme followed by the introduction of the participants, facilitators and programme. The inauguration session was closed with the description of the objectives and expectation collection of the participants.

Likewise the closing of the programme was also organized in an informal environment. At least 3 participants were called upon to express their view and perception including the evaluation of the whole programme delivery and the facilitators.

The detail of methods and materials used for daily session is given in following table:

Table 4: Methods used for training delivery

Day first	Methods and materials used	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-testing and expectation collection• Climate change science (adaptation and mitigation)• Green-house Gases and its	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pretesting format, pen paper• Lecture, powerpoint slides,• Audiovisual materials• Posters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•



Photo 8: Awareness campaign in Bajura

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes and consequences Roles of Forest in both mitigation and adaptation UNFCCC, climate change, climate talks, negotiations and anticipated outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group discussion Lecture and powerpoint slides Stationeries 	
Day Second	Methods and materials used	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of the previous day Adaptation and mitigation measures in forestry sector Concept of REDD+ and its development phases Current status of REDD+ in Nepalese context Technical aspect of REDD+ (MRV) Open discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant's presentation Open discussion Posters REDD-Cell produced video Lecture Powerpoint slides Panel debate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Day third		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of the previous day Sharing of REDD+ piloting experiences Social and environmental safeguard and its importance to Nepalese context Free prior informed consent and way to devise in our context Stakeholder mapping Drivers of deforestation and degradation in Nepalese context Addressing the drivers of deforestation Additionality, leakage and permanence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant's presentation Pictorial demonstration Lecture Lecture and case studies presentation Use of PRA tools Powerpoint presentation Group work and presentation Stationeries 	
Day fourth	Methods and materials used	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of the previous day Social inclusion in REDD+ activities Way of REDD+ dialogue Introduction of REDD+ strategy frame-work and draft REDD+ proposal Carbon trade and potential in Nepal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant's presentation Group discussion Open discussion forum Open lecture REDD+ strategy, SESA and other documents briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Day fifth	Methods and materials used	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit sharing arrangement Facilitation arts and skills Adult learning: theory and science Quality of good facilitator Roles and responsibilities of ToT participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation and debate Lecture and demonstration Role play Group work and presentation Individual presentation-group evaluation 	

4.3 ToT delivery

4.3.1 LOT 1: Cluster Humla and Dolpa

It was the first ToT and was commenced after the first earthquake. Due to the remoteness and availability of time and resources, RIC and ECARDS Nepal agreed to organize the ToT in Nepalgunj (Hotel Peace Plaza). The DFOs of both districts were communicated through RIC and the participant selection facilitation was done by ECARDS Nepal. There were all together 15 participants from both districts (9 from Humla and 6 from Dolpa). The participants were from DFOs, KIRDARC Nepal, Local FM stations and other civil society organisations like HCDA. The detail of participants is given in following table and their copy of their attendance is attached in [Annex 3](#).

Table 5: List of participants from Humla and Dolpa

Participants of Nepalganj Training (Humla, Dolpa)				
S.N.	Name	Gender	Address	Contact Number
1	Nabaraj Mahatara	Male	Srinagar-8, Humla	9851124610
2	Tek B. Shahi	Male	Melchham-7, Humla	9851183958
3	Rishav Dev Khanal	Male	DFO Office, Dolpa	9848019910
4	Hirendra Budha	Male	Majphal, Dolpa	9868028654
5	Menaka K.C.	Female	Narku, Dolpa	9819549224
6	Tej Kumari Shah	Female	Narku-2, Dolpa	9819510075
7	Tika Chandra Budha	Male	Rum-6, Dolpa	9848252623
8	Binod Bohara	Male	Simikot, Humla	9748903950
9	Chandra Thapa	Male	Madda-4, Dolpa	9844802067
10	Lalu Bhadari	Female	Thehe-5, Humla	
11	Subash Rokaya	Male	Simikot, Humla	
12	Ajay Rawal	Male	Simikot-5, Humla	9848109495
13	Ashok Bhandari	Male	Simikot-5, Humla	9860391499
14	Parbat Sunar	Male	Simikot-5, Humla	
15	Shyam Neupane	Male	DFO Humla	9846175048

4.3.2 LOT 2: Cluster Jumla and Mugu

Lot 2 was started one day latter than Lot 1 in a different Hotel in Nepalgunj (Hotel Matuti Nandan, Setu BK Chowk). All participants were selected by respective DFOs. But, in case of Mugu, there arose a communication gap that due to the failure of communication media, the participants selected by DFO could not be contacted and at the same time, the DFO also could not be contacted therefore to be in a safer side and to ensure the desired number of participants, ECARDS Nepal asked FECOFUN Mugu for assistance to facilitate participant selection. At the eve of the commencement of the training both group of participants arrived in Nepalgunj. Within

the given resources, ECARDS Nepal managed all participants with hardship. There was a wide range of participation from DFO, DDC, FECOFUN, KIRDARC, RSDC, MCDC, NCCSP, BEE Group and CFUGs. Table 5 below gives the details of the participants and a copy of their attendance is attached in **Annex 4**.

Table 6: List of participants from Mugu and Jumla

Participants of Nepalgunj Training (Mugu, Jumla)				
S.N	Name	Gender	Address	Contact Number
1	Sailendra Sunar	Male	Kanaka Sundari-7, Sinja, Jumla	9848187122
2	Kedar Bam	Male	Peena-9, Mugu	9840054778
3	Ram B Budha	Male	Karkibada-6, Mugu	9868310541
4	Ajay Kumar Malla	Male	Nyarpu-9, Mugu	9748927042
5	Mishindra Shahi	Male	Nyarpu-2, Mugu	9848317909
6	Narayani Shahi	Female	Jeema-9, Mugu	9748926501
7	Apasara Shrestha	Female	Rowa-5, Mugu	9868310646
8	Sukmaya Shahi	Female	Shreekot-2, Mugu	9748900305
9	Ambika Sanjyal	Female	Shreenagar-5, Mugu	9848222793
10	Ambika Acharya	Female	Dhainkot-4, Mugu	9748911933
11	Sarita Rokaya	Female	Sukadheek-5, Mugu	9758900499
12	Gorkha B Budha	Male	Mangri-1, Mugu	9868310541
13	Dilli Raman Devkota	Male	FECOFUN, Jumla	
14	Chakka B Bist	Male	FECOFUN, Mugu	9848388949
15	Mel B. Shahi	Male	FECOFUN, Mugu	9858322050
16	Chandra Baduwal	Male	Mugu	
17	Jas B. Bist	Male	Mugu	9741128242
18	Tilak B. Shahi	Male	Mugu	9868070030
19	Gyanendra Pant	Male	KIRDARC, Mugu	9849225068
20	Shivalal Budha	Male	Rowa-5, Mugu	9748015414
21	Bishnu Kumari Rokaya	Female	Community Radio, Jumla	9801506885
22	Kamala Acharya	Female	Leeka-2, Jumla	9848362371
23	Kamala Gharti Magar	Female	DFO Office, Jumla	9847365843
24	Menaka Regmi	Female	DDC, Jumla	9848312156
25	Ananda B. Rokaya	Male	KIRDARC, Mugu	9848322322
26	Nanda Kumar Gugung	Male	Jumla	9848305625
27	Khadananda Pandey	Male	Bee Group, Jumla	9848318857
28	Bal Bahadur Bhandari	Male	Deurali CFUG, Jumla	9848313298
29	Lal B. Budha	Male	KIRDAC, Jumla	9748930385
30	Gorakh B. Thapa	Male	Radio Karnali-Jumla	087520185

4.3.3 LOT 3: Cluster Taplejung

It was not possible to merge Taplejung in any other lot therefore it was organized separately. The training was organized at Funling Bajar, the Headquarters of

Taplejung. All the participants were selected by the DFO. The training advantaged from the local facilitation of DFO Taplejung also. Following table 6 provides the details of the participants of the training and the attendance list is given in **Annex 5**.

Table 7: Participants of Taplejung cluster

Participants of Taplejung Training				
S.N	Name	Gender	Address	Contact No
1	Bishnu P. Lamichhane	Male	Bhaibung-9,	9841903542
2	Maya Gurung	Female	Nangkholyang-1,	9842639869
3	Sandeep Subedi	Male	Phungling Taplejung	9851063928
4	Ramesh Rai	Male	Himali Conservation Forest, Taplejung	9842798579
5	Krishna P. Sharma	Male	Phungling Taplejung	9849005956
6	Neema Sherpa	Male	Phungling Taplejung	9841138260
7	Amita Paudel	Female	Tiringe-6, Taplejung	9842798363
8	Indra Maya Bhattarai	Male	Phawalakhola-9,	9842642175
9	Sitaram Guragain	Female	Taplejung Municipality-1,	9762605032
10	Khagendra Adhhikari	Male	Nagarik Dainik,	9842660702
11	Deependra Subedi	Male	Phoolbari-6,	9842660946
12	Ashok Bhandari	Male	Taplejung Municipality-1,	9842660521
13	Dan Bahadur Shrestha	Male	DFO office, Taplejung	9851234553
14	Jeevan Kumar Yadav	Male	DFO office, Taplejung	9862756147
15	Krishna Sharma	Male	DFO office, Taplejung	9851159877
16	Arjun Thapa (Dropped)	Male	SMERT, Nepal-Taplejung	
17	Sabina Rai	Female	Kanchan Junga Arc Land Sarokar Samuha, Taplejung	9842651180

4.3.4 LOT 4: Cluster Bajura and Darchula

There were 22 participants in the fifth lot. The training was organized at Dadeldhura with the participation from Darchula and Bajura. The participation ranged from DFO staff, FECOFUN executives and FUG representatives including the representatives of CSOs. The detail of the participants is given in following table 7 and the copy of attendance is attached in **Annex 6**.

Table 8: List of participants in Dadeldhura cluster

Participants of Dadeldhura Training				
S.N	Name	Gender	Address	Contact No
1	Shyam B. Khatri	Male	Kaldevmandu-2, Bajura	9848628333
2	Tulasi Joshi	Female	Darchula- 3 Sarmauli, Darchula	9749523398

3	Sundari Dhami	Female	Darchula-5, Shankarpur, Darchula	9848742351
4	Deepak Singh Dhami	Male	Api Municipality- 11, Darchula	9742062561
5	Bhuwaneshwori Joshi	Female	Api Municipality- 12, Darchula	9848902192
6	Harina Awasthi	Female	Api Municipality-12, Darchula	9841841642
7	Sandhya Awasthi	Female	Api Municipality-12, Darchula	9868466268
8	Damayanti Chand	Female	Api Municipality-11, Darchula	9868717687
9	Babita Dhami	Female	Api Municipality-11, Darchula	9848742519
10	Krishna Raj Joshi	Male	Api Municipality-15, Darchula	9848877310
11	Bishnu Dutta Badu	Male	Api Municipality-11, Darchula	9848792761
12	Sanjay Singh Dhami	Male	Api Municipality-11, Darchula	9848862567
13	Sher B Shahi	Male	FECOFUN Bajura	9848480532
14	Sita BK	Female	Bajura	9868701302
15	Srijana Bist	Female	Bajura	9848480722
16	Radhika Singh	Female	Bajura	9848558530
17	Tulsi Singh	Female	Bajura	9865642546
18	Amma Nath	Male	Bajura	9868589183
19	Tulsiram Rokaya	Male	Bajura	9749021454
20	Krishna B. Rawal	Male	MISS Bajura	9848558705
21	Hira Karki	Female	FECOFUN Bajura	9749034683
22	Bhanu Bhakta Regmi	Male	Bajura	9868710342

4.3.5 LOT 5: Kathmandu Cluster (Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok and Solukhumbu)

The Kathmandu cluster was supposed to be completed by second week of June but due to the devastating tremor and aftershock together with huge loss of life in Sindhupalchok and Rasuwa, the event was pushed back. The DFO of all 3 districts were so kind to communicate with the potential participants and send them to Kathmandu to attend the training. The training participants were composed of DFO staff, FECOFUN representative, FUG representative, CBOs and media. The list of participants is given in following table 8 and the attendance sheet is attached in [Annex 7](#).

Table 9: List of participants of Kathmandu cluster

Participants of Kathmandu Training (Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok and Solukhumbu)				
SN	Name	Gender	Address	Contact
1	Sakuntala Majhi	F	Sindhupalchok	9860210955
2	DigeBahadur Tamang	M	Sindhupalchok	9849385681
3	Tika Subedi	M	Sindhupalchok	9841989087
4	Shivlal Ghimire	M	Rasuwa	9847404802
5	Tilak Sapkota	M	Sindhupalchok	9818345540
6	RabinKumar Gyallon	M	Sindhupalchok, DFO	9843791544
7	Navraj Gurung	M	Sindhupalchok	9841197050
8	Nwang chheten Sherpa	M	Solukhumbu	9741183881
9	Dilma Rai	F	Solukhumbu	9743056248

10	Manita Rai	F	Solukhumbu	9843486899
11	Pemba Sherpa	M	Solukhumbu	9743021685
12	Rikheswor Neupane	M	Rasuwa	9860056467
13	Tulasi Devkota	F	Rasuwa	9741186397
14	Minkumar Ghale	M	Rasuwa	9849488909
15	Arbind Pandey	M	Solukhumbu	9868217662
16	Sombahadur Tamang	M	Rasuwa	9845307755
17	Kamala Devi Shrestha	F	Sindhupalchok, DFO	9841924439
18	Durga Maya BK	F	Sindhupalchok	9849568916
19	Kamala Dhakal	F	Rasuwa	9860941403
20	Kalpana Achrya	F	Rasuwa	9843050345

CHAPTER FIVE: LOCAL AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGNING

Chapter five provides detail information on the conduction of outreach and awareness campaigning at local level

All together 20 local awareness campaigning were proposed in the project districts (2 in each district). The ToT graduates were extensively mobilized for this purpose. This activity completed by 25th of June 2015. The main purposed of the awareness raising campaign at local level was to familiarize local people about global warming and importance of forests in climate change mitigation. In addition, it was important to inform local community about the concepts and provisions of REDD+ and Nepal's preparation to enter in REDD+ regime. A total of 524 community people including 35% female were informed on REDD+ and climate change issues through outreach and local awareness campaign. The detail of local awareness raising campaigns is given in following table 9 and the list of attendees is given in [Annex 8](#).

Table 10: Details of local awareness campaigning

S. N	District	Campaign		Attendees		
		Date	Venue	Male	Female	Total
1	Mugu	13-14/2/2072	Ruga-2 & KarkiBada-6, Mugu	29	18	47
2	Jumla	22 and 25/03/2072	Chandahnath Municipality-5, Bijaya Nagar	41	3	44
2	Humla	3/3/2072	Man Sarobar Hotel, Simikot, Humla	33	11	44
4	Dolpa	14-16/02/2072	Majhphal-4 & Karmachari Milan Kendra, Dolpa	41	10	51
5	Solukhumbu	9-10/03/2072	Sherga Pagam CFUG & PK CFUG, Dudhkunda Municipality-3,5, Solu	40	11	51
6	Darchula	16-17/02/072	Api Municipality-12 &13, Darchula	3	28	31
7	Bajura	11-13/03/2072	Martadi & Jugada, Bajura	27	15	42
8	Taplejung	2/2/2072	Tiringe VDC office, Taplejung	35	15	50
9	Rasuwa	3/10/2072	Seti Bhume SS, Ramche & Laharepauwa CFUG, Laharepauwa, Rasuwa	41	26	67
10	Sindhupalchok	10-11/03/2072	Ganesh HSS, Jhyari Maguwa CFUG, Sindhupalchowk	53	44	97
		Total		343	181	524

CHAPTER SIX: RADIO PROGRAMME PRODUCTION AND BROADCASTING

Chapter six provides information on the mobilization of FM stations for broadcasting of related information

A set of radio PSA were produced and broadcasted. The script of the PSA was revised and approved by RIC. The product has been submitted in digital version. The detail of local radio broadcasting in this activity is given in following table 10. The Broadcasting certificates are attached in [Annex 9](#).

Table 11: Detail of Radio programme broadcasting

SN	District	FM station	Broadcasting date		Time	Remarks
			From	To		
1	Bajura	Radio Bajura 104.0 MHz	April 1	June 30	0740 1819	two times per day
2	Darchula	Radio Naya Nepal, Darchula	April 1	June 30	0715 1940	two times per day
3	Dolpa	Radio Dolpa FM, 101.4 MHz	April 1	June 30	1145 1849	two times per day
4	Humla	Radio Kailash FM, 103.4 MHz	April 1	June 30	0830 1825	two times per day
5	Jumla	Radio Karnali FM, 105.2 MHz	April 1	June 30	0845 1849	two times per day
6	Mugu	Radio Mugu, 107.4 MHz	April 1	June 30	0845 1849	two times per day
7	Rasuwa	Radio Langtang, 90.3 MHz	April 1	June 30	0845 1849	two times per day
8	Sindhupalchok	Radio Sindhu, 105 MHz	April 1	June 30	0950 1740	two times per day
9	Solukhumbu	Dudhkoshi FM, 94.6 MHz	April 1	June 30	0840 1949	two times per day
10	Taplejung	Radio Tamor, 102 MHz	April 1	June 30	0845 1840	two times per day

CHAPTER SEVEN: KEY LEARNING AND EVALUATION

Chapter seven provides key learning and details of pre and post ToT evaluation.

7.1 ToT Programme

Participation. The ToT content was designed for participants having at least some immature knowledge on climate change and forestry but it could not be followed while selecting the participants. The ToT manual was asking for homogenous group of audience which was not practical for the given programme. Therefore a group of diversified knowledge was created which compelled to modify the contents like reducing the volume of technical aspects and increase the hours for social and local dialogues.

Disregarding all depressing circumstances, thrilling psychology due to repeated tremors, remoteness and harsh travel of long distance, there were energetic participation in all ToT events which indicates the glamour of the subject in terms of its significance for local development and livelihoods. Moreover, the participation of women was enthusiastic. Women from remote area came with their infant and worked for whole 5 days with smiling face which produced enormous energy to the facilitators to do much better.

Sharing. The participants were well exposed to local development advocacy issues and having some kind of engagement in forestry which created an avenue to share local issues of community forestry and government managed forestry. Likewise the issue of benefit sharing and equity in distribution was one of their key concerns where participant's prior knowledge was highly appreciated.

Facilitation skill. The content designed by RIC was not supplied with necessary steps for facilitation skill development of the participants however the experts were well exposed of this subject so comfortably managed with the theory and art of adult learning and modern skills of facilitation.

Key Learning. Assimilating the learning from all 5 events revealed that they subject RIC intended to downscale is very relevant and need further expansion. Local stakeholders have heard that a huge chunk of money is coming to Nepal for the local community through carbon trade. Its very immature information. The pros and cons of REDD+ need to be clarified in a systematic manner. The most important thing is, throughout the training delivery, participants intermixed the subjects of adaptation, mitigation and environmental pollution. They were miser by the fact that there are no reliable information source at the district which triggered

us to recommend that at least the frontline officers of DFO must be well aware of climate change discourse and REDD+ related matters.

7.2 Outreach and awareness campaign

Venue selection. It was challenging to set the venue for this activity as there were 2 campaigns to be organized in each district. Given the remoteness of the geography and limited resource and time allocated for this, the team accomplished it with a systemetised manner.

Content development. By virtue of the nature of the subject, it asks for a craft of science and practice of climate change which may not be related to the daily life of common people. Therefore it was important to modify the discussion topics and simplify them as well. We selected the topics seriously after understanding the local situation by the ToT graduates. We offered the discussion on local impacts of climate change, the situation of deforestation and forest degradation in their respective forests, the benefits local people are taking from forest management and the role of forests in local livelihoods diversification and on top, what would be the situation if REDD+ is implemented in their forests.

Reflections. Local people and community leaders are well aware of the problems and issues of local forest management and associated opportunities. However, they are not well informed about the REDD+ mechanism. They have heard that carbon trade will bring huge money but who will be enjoying it is their question. The facilitators of campaigns put light over the reality of REDD+ mechanism and the opportunity and challenges of its implementation.

7.3 Radio Programmes

All together 10 FM Stations were mobilized to broadcast the PSAs highlighting the significance of forest conservation in climate change mitigation and rural livelihoods upliftment. The FM stations had informed that their air coverage exceeds one million population. The PSAs were broadcaster during the prime time in morning and evening.

Provided the remoteness and rampant poverty situation, most of the people's access to other media is very limited. Thanks to the mobile phone sets which have given services of FM stations and most of the local population of target area own at least one set of mobile phone. Therefore, we assume that most of the people repeatedly listened the information broadcasted. As forestry and climate change is one of the key concerns of local people also, we hope the mass of population benefitted from

this activity but due to the provided time frame and resources, the impact of this activity need to be assessed further.

7.4 Coordination and communication

The first devastating earthquake thrilled the whole country including the global community. It was the mean time of initiating the field work of the project. The main shock and frequent aftershocks put the management team in an overwhelming situation for a week. The experts were not in the position to leave their home and keens. Therefore ECARDS Nepal was forced to reschedule all activities proposed during the inception phase.

In this period there was a slight misunderstanding with the clients that all communications with the RIC and DFOs was not communicated to concerned authority holders which created a cloudy environment for a while however, it was shorted out with the evidences and realities of the ground.

RIC provided exclusive support in communication and coordination with local agencies and the DFOs in particular without which it was almost impossible to accomplish the assignments within the given time frame. The DFOs of respective districts also assisted with their full efforts but due to the tremor situations, the continuous communications was a problem for some time.

7.5 ToT evaluation

A baseline checklist containing both qualitative and quantitative questionnaires to gauge the prior knowledge of the participants about climate change and REDD+ mechanism was offered to the participants. It helped not only to understand knowledge level of the participants but also assisted the reframing of the session plans and delivery methods within the scope of the training. The results of these questionnaires described the situation at base as reference against which progress was assessed or comparisons made at the end of the training. Standard questionnaire sets were developed following the key indicators to acquire data. Furthermore a post training survey was conducted that assessed the knowledge and skill acquired by the trainees. We analysed the baseline information against the information provided in the training evaluation form at the completion of the training. We found that most of their expectation from the training were nearly fulfilled and satisfied with the overall execution of the training program. We developed and provided twelve questions as speculated in the ToT manual developed by the RIC (same for baseline and post-training) to each participant and the response showed that some of the participants were a bit familiar with the basic science of climate change, name of some Green House Gases (GHGs) along with the concept of REDD+. However, most of the participants were unaware about impacts of climate

change, role of forest in mitigating climate impacts, REDD+ mechanisms, its components and the progress made in REDD+ preparedness in Nepal insofar.

17 out of 102 TOT participants responded they were familiar with global temperature rise and they could explain others about climate change. Same question was posed by the end of the training and the number of informed participants rose to 67 out of 74 respondents. Responses suggested that above 90 percent participants gained knowledge why global temperature has been raising. Similarly, 80 participants (78%) responded that they did not know about the GHGs gases before participating in the training. But, by the end of the training 93% participants responded that they were well familiar with the GHGs that are causing global temperature rise. 10% participants were familiar about REDD+ mechanism in the baseline checklist, however, by the end of the training number of participants who knew REDD+ mechanism rose to 93%. Overall, above 90% participants indicated that they learned very important aspect of climate change, REDD+, importance of REDD+ mechanism in Nepal along with analyzing its prospects and constraints.

Participants were also asked to respond some qualitative questions before and after the training. For instance, participants were asked to make a list of goods and services garnered from the forests; mention major causes of Deforestation and forest Degradation (D and D); source of carbon emissions along with mitigation measures etc. Most of the participants responded at least one cause of D and D, and some goods that could be obtained from the forests, but most of them had no idea about services of forests, sources of emissions and mitigation measures. However, nearly all participants have gained knowledge about those aspects.

CHAPTER EIGHT: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter eight concludes and recommends at different level.

8.1 Conclusions

Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+ in High mountain region where 10 high mountain districts were covered. The programme was intended to build facilitation skills and REDD+ related exposure and knowledge of the concerned stakeholders of the targeted districts. Following 5 ToT programmes where a total of 102 representatives of local stakeholders participated, 20 outreach and awareness programme was organized in 10 districts to downscale the knowledge and information on REDD+ to the local community and community leaders. Above 500 local people directly benefitted from this activity where 35% were female. It was a great opportunity for the ToT graduates to exercise their knowledge also. In addition, there was a programme on public outreach through local media mobilization where above one million people received forestry and climate change related information via local FMs.

The group work during the sessions of the training programme was more effective since participants put their best effort to conclude the given topic. Groups discussed that local people should have good understanding of climate change and REDD+ because local livelihood is directly linked with forests and its impact is severe especially to poor households in the sector of health, agriculture, forest and also in their customs and traditions. Therefore, it is essential for communities to understand and engage in full and effective participation while developing National REDD+ strategy, to make policies favorable for vulnerable people and to share the benefits of carbon trade, to increase the access of local community on it, and to monitor deforestation and forest degradation, whereby promoting healthy environment.

The participants pointed out that collective benefits of REDD+ is yet to be ensured while entering to REDD+ regime which has become the main challenge. Similarly, lack of education and awareness level of local people, lack of full and effective participation in policy formulating level, lack of understanding between developed and developing countries, lack of interest of developed countries in REDD+ are the challenges that the groups stated. Participants provided suggestions on addressing the challenges by disseminating the local issues, climate change and REDD+ to grassroots level; networking with the community managed forests nationally and internationally; forcing the government to make clear policies; raising the voice of each and every vulnerable groups for their adaptation rights and access to mitigation benefits.

It is noteworthy to state that the use of pictorial resource materials during the ToT and outreach activities showed high significance that it helped to simplify the complexity of climate change.

Downscaling the knowledge and information on climate change and role of forestry in climate change mitigation together with the new domain of REDD+ mechanism is just emerging in Nepal and the main challenge is to continue them in such a way that all stakeholders, right holders and ultimate beneficiaries are well aware of the subject.

8.2 Recommendations

Local capacity building. This sort of programme carries high significance in local capacity building but the initiative is not enough. So, further strengthening and expansion of the programme is essential. On top, the ToT graduates should be recognized by agencies while delivering this type of programme in the future.

Expansion of IEC materials. The IEC materials developed by the RIC is of high importance but the local stakeholders may have no access to those resources. Therefore those materials should be expanded through DFO.

Developing local pool of facilitators. Climate change discourse should be downscaled immediately and local pool of moderate experts cum facilitators should be developed. The same natured programme should be organized at district level and the technical staff of DFO should be extensively used.

Continuous monitoring. RIC, directly or via DFO, should monitor the impacts of ToT and outreach programme. It was expected during the execution of the activities also but unfortunately and maybe due to the hassle of the time, it was not happened as expected. The impacts of the use of local FM for awareness raising is yet to be evaluated which need to be done in the future for the refinement of the package.

Annex 1: Training agenda



नेपाल सरकार, वन तथा भूसंरक्षण मन्त्रालय, रेड कार्यान्वयन केन्द्र
विश्व बैंक/वन कार्बन साभेदारी सहूलियत

इकार्डस नेपाल, काठमाडौं

रेड प्लस सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालाहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्रम
कार्यक्रमका विषयवस्तुहरू

भाग	विषयवस्तु	सत्र	समय	कैफियत
	तालिम शुभारम्भ	सहभागी दर्ता, परिचय र उद्देश्य कथन, प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान लेखाजोखा	२ घण्टा	
१	जलवायु परिवर्तन रेडप्लस	१. जलवायु परिवर्तन विज्ञान	२ घण्टा	
		२. वनबाट प्राप्त हुने सेवा तथा उत्पादनहरू	२ घण्टा	
		३. रेडप्लसको अवधारणा र विकासक्रम	२ घण्टा	
		४. रेडप्लस कार्यान्वयन संरचना	२ घण्टा	
२	रेडप्लस कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	१ र २. नेपालमा वन विनाश र वन क्षयीकरणका कारणहरू तथा सम्बोधन गर्ने उपायहरूको विश्लेषण	३ घण्टा	
		३ वन कार्बन सञ्चिति र अभिवृद्धिका लागि वनको दिगो व्यवस्थापन	२ घण्टा	
		४ र ५. रेडप्लस कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा गर्न आवश्यक तथ्याङ्कहरू	२ घण्टा	
		६. रेडप्लसका संरक्षात्मक मापदण्डहरू	१ घण्टा	
		७ कार्बन मापन, तथ्याङ्क व्यवस्थापन र प्रमाणीकरण	१ घण्टा	
३	वन कार्बन व्यापार र लाभान्श बाडफाँट	१. वन कार्बनबजार	२ घण्टा	
		२. रेडप्लसको आर्थिक संरचना र लाभान्श	३ घण्टा	
		३. रेड कार्यान्वयनमा संलग्न संस्थाहरू	१ घण्टा	
४	सहजीकरण अभ्यास र प्रस्तुति	१. सहजीकरणको परिचय	१ घण्टा	
		२. सहजीकरणका विधिहरू (सैद्धान्तिक छलफल)	२ घण्टा	
		३.४.५ सहजीकरण अभ्यास	३ घण्टा	
	तालिम	तालिमको अन्तिम मूल्याङ्कन र समापन	१ घण्टा	

Annex 2: Training materials that were used as reference during training

Annex 3: Training participants from Humla and Dolpa cluster

Annex 4: Training participants from Mugu and Jumla cluster

Annex 5: Training participants from Taplejung

Annex 6: Training participants from Bajura and Darchula cluster

Annex 7: Training participants from Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok and Solukhumbu

Annex 8: Local consultation name list from all 20 places

Annex 9: Radio message and radio broadcasting certificate

Annex 10: Training Certificate Sample

Annex 11: Lists of photos during various activities

Final Report

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Grant Number: TF094724

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८३/४८

Contract No. FCPF/REDD/S/QCBS-28 Package- B-Terai

Consultation, Outreach, and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+

29 June, 2015



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Executive Summary

The Consultation, Outreach and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+ in Terai districts (Makawanpur, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Udaypur, Saptari, Sunsari, Morang and Jhapa) was conducted from February 16, 2015 to June 15, 2015. Its objectives were to enhance awareness of REDD+ among the general public, to actively disseminate REDD+ information to community members through organized events and to develop local resource persons as future REDD trainers in their communities.

This initiative implemented people-centric, inclusive and participatory events such as five TOTs for 103 participants (49 females and 54 males), 30 Campaigns for 4611 (2115 females and 2496 males), 30 Outreach programs for 866 (324 females and 542 males). This initiative directly reached 5580 persons of the 10 target districts.

Five radio PSAs were produced on six themes and aired 6 times a day for 60 days in 2 FM stations in each target district. These radio spots were broadcasted from 6 Chaitra 2071 to 4 Jestha 2072. The PSAs were first prepared in Nepali language and then translated into local languages such as Maithali and Eastern Tharu. This has helped to generate awareness about REDD+ and subsequently mobilize local residents during the campaigns and outreach sessions.

This program also produced and distributed 1000 copies of one illustrative brochure adapted from the REDD Cell Brochure which helped to understand REDD + concepts in a simple way. Similarly, one user friendly and durable poster containing 2072 annual calendar was produced based on the themes of REDD+ posters (produced previously by the REDD Cell) to provide simplified information and visual aid. The poster was also printed in three languages i.e. Nepali, Maithali and Eastern Tharu. This initiative produced 103 trainers at the ten Terai districts and raised awareness about information on REDD+ and climate change issues.

During the implementation, factors like short implementation period, unfavorable weather to conduct the mass campaigns as well as the massive earthquake of 7.8 Magnitude on 25 April, 2015 were challenges faced during the implementation of the program.

The capacity of local stakeholders was increased due to this intervention on climate change as well as REDD+ information. This program was successful due to the active cooperation from District Forest Offices of the ten districts, active participation of the participants and their interest on the issues.

It is suggested that this types of outreach and campaigns if conducted at VDCs as well as wards of municipalities, will help to further promote REDD plus issues among the general public.

It is concluded that this type of program was useful to impart information and knowledge about REDD+ initiatives to stakeholders and the participants found the information to be relevant in their daily lives.

3/7/25
BRAFDC

Introduction

REDD Implementation Centre of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation/GON and Rural Region and Agro Forestry Development Centre (RRAFDC) together with Worldview Nepal had agreed to implement 'Consultation, Outreach, and Capacity Building of Relevant Stakeholders on REDD+ in the Terai region of Nepal. This final report incorporates the progress made in this project since the commencement of agreement on 2 February 2015.

1. Background

Forests play a key role in climate change as both sinks and sources of carbon dioxide (CO₂). It has been estimated that deforestation and forest degradation contribute up to 20% of global emissions of CO₂ annually - more than entire transport sector and that forests sequester about 20% of global CO₂ emissions. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is therefore thought to provide a more cost effective means of reducing global CO₂ emissions than other sector. REDD mechanism is also being proposed as a tool with the potential to deliver much more than simply reducing CO₂ emissions. It could simultaneously address climate change and rural poverty, since billions of people around the world depend on forest resources for their livelihoods, and conserve biodiversity and sustain environmental services.

REDD is a framework through which developing countries are rewarded financially for any emissions reductions achieved associated with a decrease in the conversion of forests to alternate land uses. Having identified current and/or projected rates of deforestation and forest degradation, a country taking remedial action to effectively reduce those rates will be financially rewarded relative to the extent of their achieved emissions reductions. REDD provides a unique opportunity to achieve large-scale emissions reductions at comparatively low abatement costs. By economically valuing the role forest ecosystems play in carbon capture and storage, it allows intact forests to compete with historically more lucrative, alternate land uses resulting in their destruction.

Nepal is preparing itself for a forthcoming Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) program, which has the potential to generate financial incentives to participating countries for their improved management of forest resources and reduced carbon emission. This can ultimately contribute to sustainable development in these countries.

However, while the scheme holds promise, a fundamental prerequisite for REDD+ success is the need for increased understanding, improved awareness, increased capacity to develop and coordinate relevant land use policies to mitigate future impacts on forest cover & its quality and capacity building of all forest stakeholders for REDD. Those with the most direct interest in the overall welfare of forest resources are people whose livelihoods and societal interests are most closely linked to these resources, such as forest managers, local governments, NGOs and civil society organizations, and above all forest dependent households, and the most vulnerable such as indigenous peoples, landless, women and children. It is necessary to ensure that the benefits of financial incentives actually reach the forest dependent communities. Likewise, there should be positive impact of REDD+ activities on other stakeholders.

Realizing the need of raising awareness and building capacities of the forestry sector grassroots stakeholders in Nepal and aligning the organizational mission and vision, RRAFDC and



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Worldview Nepal in a joint venture with the technical support from Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MFSC) , REDD + Implementation Center and its financial support helped to implement the Grassroots Capacity Building for REDD+ initiative in Terai Region of Nepal.

2. Objectives

The overall objectives of the assignment are:

- To enhance awareness of REDD+ of the general public
- To actively disseminate REDD information to community members (sensitization) through organized events.
- To develop local resource persons as future REDD trainers in their communities (TOT).

3. Program implementation approaches and methodology

- People - centric, inclusive and participatory
- Partnership and collaboration with stakeholders including mass media
- Local resources identification and mobilization
- Formal trainings and community campaigns through cascade model
- Diversity in target group (CFUGs, local stakeholders, civil societies, Journalists, Political leaders, Schools, colleges, Youth Club, Mother's Groups , GOs etc)
- Methodological diversity and piloting (Community to community training, mobilization of print and audio-visual media)
- Mobilization of Network organizations like FECOFUNs, NEFIN institutional members (Central members, District members and CFUGs)

4. Allocated Budget :Rs.36,46,260.00

5 Activities/ Achievements :

5.1 Training of Trainers (TOTs) program:

Representatives of local communities were trained on REDD+, forest carbon monitoring and measurement, safeguards to equip them with necessary knowledge and skills to train other community members in future. Ten (10) REDD+ local resource persons were trained in each district of Makwanpur, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Udaypur, Saptari, Sunsari, Morang and Jhapa. The participants were selected by DFOs under prescribed criteria's made by our expert team. Participants of two districts were combined into one event for 5 day TOTs. Training manuals developed by REDD

Implementation Center and NGOs /INGOs partner institutions were used and distributed to all the participants during the TOT programs. These training materials were also modified and adapted according to local contexts and used during the training. The trainings were conducted by the TOT experts as mentioned in the proposals.



Glimpse of TOT

3/7/13



Two target districts were combined into one single training session. There was an average of 20 trainees at the training programme. Pre and post training assessments were done at each training event for the assessment of knowledge learned by the participants. Pre and post test questionnaire is provided in Annex I. During the TOT sessions, different types of questions related to REDD+ topics were raised by the participants and our resource persons answered these questions on a participatory manner with two way conversations. The list of frequently asked questions is provided in Annex II of this report.

The TOT programs were organized by using different participatory tools such as metacards, brown papers, power point presentations, brain storming, video screenings related to climate change, posters, pamphlets, news paper cuttings, two way conversation techniques and games etc. District Forest Officers emphasized and shared information on REDD+ program and mentioned that it will be incorporated in future planning at the district level. They (DFOs) also



Certificate Distribution Ceremony

assured that the participants would be used as resource persons at the local level REDD+ program activities. These local resource persons were local residence of the districts/ Illaka/ sector forestry offices and would be available for use in future REDD+ trainings.

All of the participants actively participated during the TOT and they felt that these types of activities had provided information to assist DFO as well as local level NGOs, GOs activities for sustainable management of forest resources both Government and private forestry. Session Plan for TOT is provided in Annex III and certificate sample has been provided at Annex IV.

5.1.1 First TOT

The first TOT programme was held at Hetauda of Makwanpur district from Chaitra 4-8, 2071 (18-22 March 2015). The programme was attended by 10 Males and 10 Females from Sarlahi and Makwanpur districts. The programme was facilitated by project experts Mr. Yogendra Yadav, Md. Yusuf Ansari, Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav and others.

The opening ceremony was chaired by RRAFDC Chairperson Mr. Akbal Miya. The Chief Guest of the ceremony Mr. Rajendra Neupane opined that as the REDD, REDD+ and climate change were new topics it should be understood in a scientific and practical way. He mentioned that the District Forest Office would consider the participants as the helping hands of the District Forest Office. The TOT was facilitated by the expert team and district forest officials. TOT Expert Md. Yusuf Ansari shared that there are negative effects of climate change in the world and we should increase the carbon storage through increased forest coverage to balance the environment.

The topics covered during the five day training programme covered topics like 'climate change and REDD+', 'concept of REDD', 'objectives of REDD and REDD+' concepts and pre conditions, 'trade of forest carbon', 'Rights over resources', 'Challenges and opportunities of

Signature



REDD and opportunities of REDD implementation', 'conditions of socio-economic challenges', 'Ownership of forest and REDD', 'opportunity costs of REDD etc. The participants actively participated in the group discussions. Though the participants had some information about climate change, REDD was new to them.

Similarly the topics included 'climate change and its effects', 'role of forest in the reduction of climate change', 'policies and institutional aspects of REDD cell', 'status of forest and its degradation in Nepal', 'initiatives to reduce effects of climate change in Nepal', 'Carbon generation and carbon storage', 'carbon storage and its measurements' etc during the programme. 'Communication and facilitation skills', 'local advocacy of REDD', 'facilitation of REDD at local level' were also covered under the advocacy skills.

At the beginning of the training the participants introduced themselves. They also filled the pre training questionnaire. During the session each participant wrote their expectations from the training and the resource persons provided the technical information according to the expectations.

During the TOT techniques like 'question-answer', 'explanations', 'discussion', 'demonstrations', 'exhibition', 'game and role plays', 'story telling', 'game play', 'drama' were used. The participants were divided into four groups: Management, Entertainment, Daily Reporting and Evaluation. The groups were assigned one responsibility each day. Meta cards were used to assess the knowledge of the participants at the beginning of each session by the resource persons. Group discussions helped the participants to understand the concepts clearly.

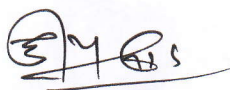
5.1.2 Second TOT

The second TOT was organized between Chaitra 19-23, 2071 (2-6 April 2015) at Harsar of Dhanusha district. Altogether 10 female and 13 male from Mahottari and Dhanusha districts participated during the programme. The project expert team, Dhanusha DFO, Mr. Birendra Kumar Shah and Mohattari DFO, Ms. Santa Maya Shrestha facilitated the training.

The opening ceremony of the training was chaired by RRAFDC chairman Mr. Akbal Miya. During the opening ceremony, Chief Guest Mr. Prem Prasad Khanal, Under Secretary of REDD Cell mentioned that REDD+ is the programme of Nepal Government. He opined that REDD+ and Climate Change are new topics for Nepal and due to this reason the cell is trying to educate the households and individuals about the concepts in a factual and realistic way. He mentioned that climate change has negative effects on Nepalese environment and we should increase the carbon storage to balance the environment. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the first TOT.

5.1.3 Third TOT

The third TOT was organized between Chaitra 24-28, 2071 (7-11 April 2015) at Harsar of Dhanusha district. Altogether 9 females and 11 males from Siraha and Udayapur districts participated in the programme. The Team Leader mentioned that REDD+ programme was



being implemented in 10 Terai districts of Nepal (Jhapa to Makwanpur). Under the REDD programme, this TOT is organized for participants from Udaypur and Siraha districts. The experts shared that this training as well as local campaigns and outreach programmes has target to reach more than 5000 individuals at the target districts. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the first TOT. At the end of the training participants were provided certificates of participation.

5.1.4 Fourth TOT

With the participation of 8 females and 11 males, the fourth TOT was organized at Rajbiraj of Saptari district between 2072/1/4 to 2072/1/8 (17-21 April 2015). The programme focused on the negative impact on climate change, REDD, REDD+, concepts of REDD program, interrelationship between human beings and forest etc. The program was facilitated by the TOT experts and District Forest Officer Mr. Nanda Lal Roy Yadav and Mr. Puspa Bhattarai (former President of District NGO Federation).

The fourth TOT was completed at Rajbiraj of Saptari District. The resource persons providing the TOT explained the concepts in an interactive way. The topics covered were 'negative effects of Climate Change and how to reduce them', REDD and REDD+ concepts, interrelationships between human beings and forest etc. Topics like climate change and REDD+, prerequisites of REDD, Trade of Forest Carbon, Rights over resources, challenges of REDD implementation and opportunities, conditions of social and economic challenges, opportunity costs of REDD etc. were elaborated to the participants. In addition to the experts team, the Saptari DFO Mr. Nanda Lal Roy Yadav and Mr. Puspa Bhattarai (Former President of District NGOCC) also provided their inputs.

Inaugurating the programme, the Team Leader Mr. Yogendra Yadav explained that REDD+ programme is implemented in 10 Terai districts from Jhapa to Makwanpur. The team also mentioned that this local campaign and outreach programme has a target to create awareness about REDD+ to individuals. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the first TOT.

5.1.5 Fifth TOT

The fifth and last TOT was organized at Biratnagar from 10 to 14 Baisakh, 2072 (23-27 April 2015). A total of 22 participants (10 males and 12 females) attended the programme. The TOT was facilitated by resource persons of the TOT together with Morang DFO Mr. Deepak Gyawali and Jhapa DFO Mr. Indramani Bhandari.

Speaking at the opening ceremony Mr. Deepak Gyawali mentioned that REDD+ is a burning issue these days and the participants should try to share the knowledge gained during this training programme. The program started with the introduction of the participants and objectives of TOT.

The topics covered during this programme included Climate Change and REDD+, Concepts of REDD, prerequisites of REDD+, challenges of REDD+ in Nepal, opportunities of REDD+

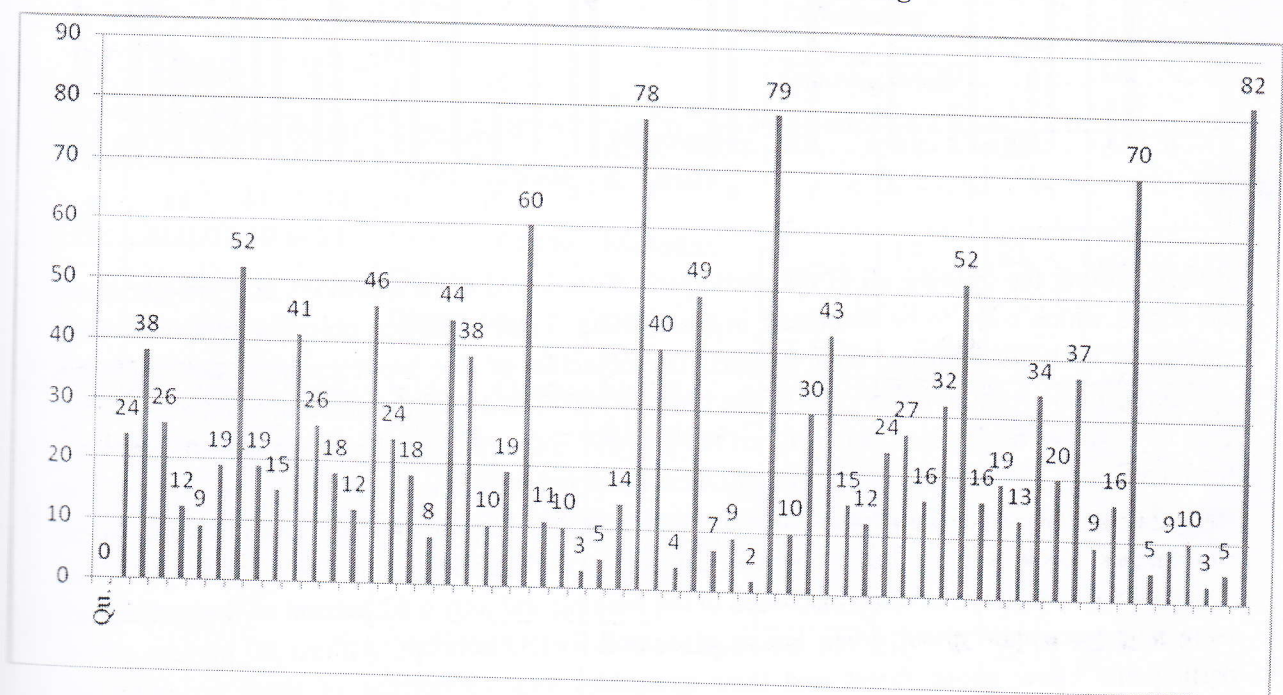


implementation in Nepal, economic and social conditions in terms of REDD+ etc. Jhapa DFO Mr. Indramani Bhandari and Morang DFO Mr. Deepak Gyawali shared their experiences on REDD+ to the participants. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the first TOT. The name list of total TOT participants, program schedule and list of TOT participants as per the gender and ethnicity composition is provided in ANNEX V, ANNEX V.a, ANNEX V.b respectively.

Knowledge Gained:

The knowledge gained during the TOT measured through the administration of pre and post questionnaire is presented in the following figure.

Graph showing the result of test before training

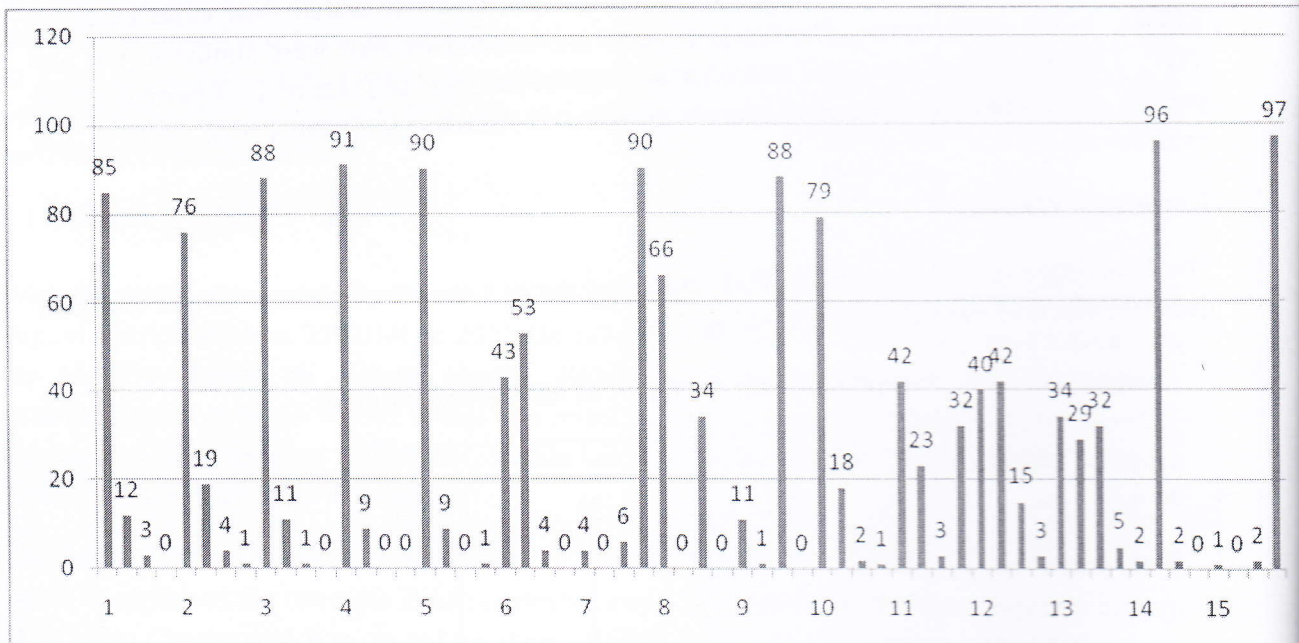


Each question has four options and the individual bar line represents one option.

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Graph showing the result of test after training



Before starting the training all of the participants were asked some questions as a pre-test about the topics which were to be discussed in the training. Total of fifteen objective questions were asked and each question had four options. The objective of this pre-test was to determine the difference in the level of knowledge of the trainees before and after the session. Somewhat mixed type of result were obtained. Majority of the trainees answered that they were acquainted about the meaning of green house gases and REDD concept but were unable to define and explain. The second majority was of the people who answered that they had only heard about it from different sources and knew nothing more about it. 20 percent of the participants were totally unknown about the topic which was to be discussed in the training and only 6.67 percent of the participants were able to explain about green house gases and REDD concept. Almost 80 percent of the participants knew about forest and their categories and 78 percent of them accepted that government, political leaders and community itself were responsible about the effective forest governance.

After the training, same fifteen questions were asked and the answers were analyzed to show whether they were similar to the answers given before or some improvement was seen in them after the guidance. Almost 60 percent of the participants said that now they were able to explain about the green house gases and REDD concept to others and will be happy to learn in deep about these topics. And 20 percent of the trainees said that they now know something about the discussed topics but are unable to explain it to others. Almost 96 percent of the participants now know about the percent of forest in Nepal and 53 percent of them said that it is possible to get benefit from REDD concept but the process and the situation is challenging. Among the participants, 88 percent of them now were able to answer that community has got full right to use the resources of community forest and it is their responsibility to preserve them. Above 90

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percent of the participants has attended the training actively and they were now able to understand that not only government and political leaders but also the community is responsible for better forest governance and can easily define the categories of forest as per management by government.

From the above discussion it can be said that the training was effective based on the post test results and this had aided to broaden the knowledge level of the participants.

Detail number of participants by each TOT is given at Table 1.

Table 1: Number of Participants by Training of Trainer's Programme

TOT	Date	Location	Districts	No. of Participants		Total	Remarks
				Female	Male		
I TOT	2071/12/04 to 08	Siddhartha Hotel, Hetauda	Makwanpur & Sarlahi	10	10	20	
II TOT	2071/12/19 to 23	Life Center Harsar, Dhanusha	Mahottari & Dhanusha	9	14	23	
III TOT	2071/12/24 to 28	Life Center Harsar, Dhanusha	Siraha & Udaypur	10	9	19	
IV TOT	2072/1/4 to 2072/2/8	Rajbiraj, Saptari	Saptari and Sunsari	8	11	19	
V TOT	2072/1/10 to 2072/1/14	Biratnagar, Morang District	Jhapa and Morang	12	10	22	
Total Number of Participants				49	54	103	

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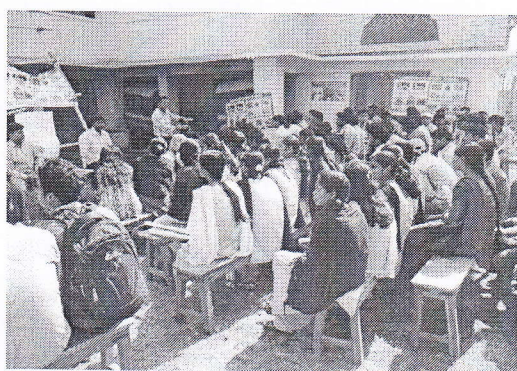


5.2 Campaign

REDD+ awareness campaigns were conducted at Makwanpur, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusa, Siraha, Udaypur, Saptari, Sunsari, Morang and Jhapa districts through distribution of extension materials (posters and brochures) that are available with REDD Cell and produced by the implementing organisations in local languages during the campaign. Youth clubs, civil society, women's group, forest user groups (Community Forest, Collaborative forest, leasehold forest, religious forest, Public land Forest and Private Forest) participated in the REDD+ campaign. Broadcasting REDD+ messages on local FM radio stations helped also to support mass mobilization of people and organize gathering in Campaign programs. The design of flex banner, program schedule, name list as per gender, ethnic composition of the participants and visual aid (cap) is provided in Annex VI, ANNEX VI.a, ANNEX VI b, ANNEX VI.c



Glimpse of Campaign



Glimpse of Campaign

Participants were selected on the basis of prescribed criteria by our experts team from different stakeholders of REDD+ i.e. District Forest Users Association Representatives, District /Sector Forest Office Representatives, Members of Forest Users Group, Members of Mother's Group, Members of Saving Credit Groups, Members of Collaborative Forest Management, Representatives of VDC/ Municipality, CAC and WCF, Representatives of Local community, Civil Society Members, Media practitioners, Teachers/ Students of Secondary/H.S. schools, Representatives of GOs/NGOs etc. All of the participants actively participated in campaign programs and they feel these types of activities helped in raising awareness at personal level and also committed to lobby during local level planning meetings. Details of participant's information are given in table 2.

Objectives of Local Campaigns:

- To extend the basic information on REDD+ and climate change to the community level
- To exchange the information on REDD+ and climate change through IEC materials amongst community level
- To extend the information on REDD+, climate change and its benefits and disadvantages amongst community level

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Table 2: Number of Participants by Gender at Campaigns

SN	Date	Place	District	Participants		Total	Remarks
				Females	Males		
1	2071/12/09	Forestry Campus, Hetauda	Makwanpur	52	77	129	
2	2071/12/10	Palung Nagarpalika	Makwanpur	71	84	155	
3	2071/12/11	Kshatiwan VDC	Makwanpur	61	63	124	
4	2071/12/13	Hariwan Nagarpalika	Sarlahi	67	121	188	
5	2071/12/14	Sri Jankalayan Higher Sec. School, Lalbandi	Sarlahi	109	84	193	
6	2071/12/15	Udyog Banijay Sangh, Bailbas	Sarlahi	14	73	87	
7	2071/12/18	Jaleshwaor DDC Conference Hall	Mahottari	40	84	134	
8	2071/12/19	Bardibas	Mahottari	23	66	89	
9	2071/12/20	Sri Higher Sec. School, Gausala	Mahottari	98	91	189	
10	2071/12/22	Dhalkebar Health Post	Dhanusha	44	83	127	
11	2071/12/23	Gangotari Higher Sec. School, Mahendranagar	Dhanusha	53	103	156	
12	2071/12/27	Public Youth Campus, Janakpur	Dhanusha	56	153	209	
13	2072/1/2	Lahan Pulbari	Siraha	24	147	171	
14	2072/2/16	Siraha Bazar	Siraha	112	92	204	
15	2072/2/17	Gol Bazar	Siraha	118	105	223	
16	2072/2/13	Baruwa Campus, Gaighat	Udaypur	65	89	154	
17	2072/2/14	Janata Sec. School, Jaljale	Udaypur	94	65	159	
18	2072/2/15	Katari Municipality Premises	Udaypur	86	68	154	
19	2072/1/7	Nursing College, Rajbiraj	Saptari	152	32	184	
20	2072/1/9	Mahuli Multi Cooperative Research Center	Saptari	65	86	151	
21	2072/1/9	District Forest Office Premises	Saptari	12	141	153	
22	2072/2/5	Itahari Sub Metro Politian Office	Sunsari	32	122	154	

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23	2072/2/11	Dharan Panbari	Sunsari	94	66	160	
24	2072/2/11	Janata Sec. School, Harinagara Babiya	Sunsari	59	44	103	
25	2072/2/6	Karsiya Bazar Babiya, Birta	Morang	60	93	153	
26	2072/2/7	Kosi Haraicha Municipality Birat Chowk	Morang	43	77	120	
27	2072/2/7	Kaseni Belbari	Morang	95	71	166	
28	2072/2/8	Humse Dumse Community Forest User Group Beldangi, Damak	Jhapa	47	106	153	
29	2072/2/9	Birendra Higher Sec. School, Chandragadi	Jhapa	69	87	156	
30	2072/2/10	Adarsha Namuna Community Forest User Group, Buddhabare	Jhapa	57	56	113	
			TOTAL	2115	2496	4611	

REDD+ Campaign was conducted at Lahan, Siraha on 2 Baishak 2072 (15 April 2015). Representatives from different sectors such as forest department, students, media persons, I/NGOs, general public participated in the campaign. Project Team Leader Mr. Yogendra Yadav briefly introduced the project and its activities to the participants. He further stated that the targeted ten project districts of Terai from Jhapa to Makawanpur. Mr. Yadav mentioned that campaign is one such activity of the project which will be implemented in all project districts which targets more than 4500 direct beneficiaries. The topics covered were REDD+, climate change, its benefits and disadvantages, remedies and inter relation between human beings and nature. Team Leader Mr. Yogendra Yadav and Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav shared the information on climate change, REDD+, difference between environment and climate change, inter relation between human beings and nature, role of forest in carbon storage and a profit making techniques on carbon trading. Curious participants raised various questions regarding the topics which Team Leader Mr. Yogendra Yadav clarified accordingly. The questions raised were: difference between environment and climate change, what are the measuring techniques for carbon? Benefits and disadvantage of REDD+ What are the effects caused by climate change? What are the causes of environment degradation? etc.

REDD+ Campaign at Nursing College, Rajbiraj, Saptari was conducted on 7 Baishak 2072 (20 April 2015). Representatives from various sectors such as schools, colleges, media, forest office, Government, I/NGOs were present at the campaign. Team Leader Mr. Yogendra Yadav introduced the project and its objective to all the participants. Mr. Yogendra Yadav and Mr. Nanda

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Lal Roy Yadav, DFO, Saptari shared the information on climate change, REDD+, difference between environment and climate change, inter relation between human beings and nature, role of forest in carbon storage and a profit making techniques on carbon business. Likewise, queries and curiosities of the participants were made clear by the theme expert My. Yogendra Yadav.

Likewise, REDD+ Campaign at Mahuli Community Development Center, Saptari was conducted on 9 Baishak 2072 (22 April 2015). Mr. Bishwamani Pokharel briefly introduced the project and its activities to the participants. He further shared the targeted ten project districts of Terai from Jhapa to Makawanpur. Team Member Mr. Pokharel mentioned that campaign is one such activity of the project which will be implemented in all project districts. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. In addition, Mr. Nanda Lal Roy Yadav, DFO, Saptari mentioned that forests are our source of life so we should be accountable for preserving it. Besides, we should be alert in our habits which affect the environment in a wrong way. Mr. Yogendra Yadav and his team shared the information on climate change, REDD+, difference between environment and climate change, inter relation between human beings and nature, role of forest in carbon storage and a profit making techniques on carbon trading etc. Likewise, queries of the participants were made clear by the theme expert Mr. Yogendra Yadav and his team.

Similarly, another REDD+ Campaign was conducted at the premises of District Forest Office, Rajbiraj, Saptari on 9 Baishak 2072 (22 April 2015). There were representatives from various sectors including school students, teachers from schools and colleges, officials from forest office, Government Officials, officials from forest group, I/NGOs actively participated in the campaign where they were informed about the project and its objectives. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Team Leader along with his team imparted the knowledge on REDD+, climate change, environment, inter relation between nature and human beings, role of forest in carbon storage and other basic information regarding the REDD+ issues. Similarly, the expert team clarified the queries raised at the campaigns.

Similarly, REDD+ Campaign at Itahari Sub Metro Politian City, Sunsari was conducted on 5 Jestha 2072 (19 May 2015). Representatives from different sectors attended the campaign. They became aware about REDD+ and climate change. Participants became familiar with the project and its objectives and became conscious about their roles and responsibilities towards the environment. Mr. Yogendra Yadav and his team imparted the knowledge on various issues of REDD+.

Another REDD+ Campaign was conducted on 6 Jestha 2072 (20 May 2015) at Babiya Birta Karsiya Bazar, Morang. Representatives from various sectors participated in the campaign and became aware about the REDD+ and climate change. Participants were briefed about the project and its objectives and realized their responsibility towards the environment. Mr. Yogendra Yadav along with Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Ms. Renu Mandal, Mr. Radheshyam Mandal, Mr. Bishwamani Pokharel imparted the knowledge about REDD+. Furthermore, Ms. Renu Mandal shared how plants store carbon, how scale of carbon is measured and other issues related with REDD+.



Another REDD+ Campaign was held at Koshi Haraicha Municipality Biratchowk, Morang on 7 Jestha 2072 (21 May 2015). Representatives from schools, forest groups, I/NGOs, youth clubs, Ama Samuha, Financial Cooperatives, religious organizations were present at the campaign. Mr. Yogendra Yadav clarified the objectives of the project and purpose of implementing the campaign. During the campaign, Mr. Yogendra Yadav, Mr. Rajan Parajuli and others imparted knowledge on REDD+ and other necessary issues regarding the environment and climate change. In addition, the expert team also clarified the participants.

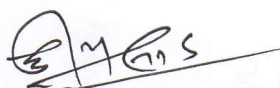
REDD+ Campaign at Kaseni Belbari, Morang was held on 7 Jestha 2072 (21 May 2015). Participants gathered from different sectors such as school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth club, political party, Ama Samuha, Financial Cooperative, social workers, religious groups and Ward Citizens Forum etc. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav briefed about the project and its objectives along with its target groups. He further shared the information on REDD+ and our roles and responsibilities towards saving the nature. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Ms. Sapana Chaudhary, Mr. Rabirman Chaudhary, Mr. Gopal Timsina imparted knowledge on climate change, REDD+, inter relation between nature and human beings, role of forest on carbon storage, profit making techniques on carbon trading. Queries raised by the participants were answered by the project experts.

Similarly, another REDD+ Campaign was conducted at Humse Dumse Community Forest premises on 8 Jestha 2072 (22 May 2015). The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Mr. Bed Prakash Bhandari facilitated the campaign where the team imparted knowledge on REDD+ and clarified on queries of the participants.

Similarly, another REDD+ Campaign was held at Birendra Higher Secondary School, Chandragadi, Jhapa on 9 Jestha 2072 (23 May 2015). Participants from different sectors were present at the campaign. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Mr. Ved Prakash Bhandary briefed the participants about REDD+ to the participants and clarified queries.

Another REDD+ Campaign was held at the premises of Adarsha Namuna Community Forest Consumer Committee, Buddhabre, Jhapa on 10 Jestha 2072 (24 May 2015). Participants from various groups representing school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth clubs, Ama Samuha, Financial Cooperatives, Political Parties, Ward Citizens Forum, Civil Society took part in the event. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Mr. Ved Prakash Bhandary briefed the participants about REDD+ and clarified their queries regarding the issue.

REDD+ Campaign was held at Mathillo Panbari, Sunsari on 11 Jestha 2072 (25 May 2015). Participants from various groups representing school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth clubs, Ama Samuha, Financial Cooperatives, Political Parties, Ward Citizens Forum, Civil Society take part in the event. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav and Ms. Arpana Karki imparted the knowledge on REDD + and our roles and responsibility towards the nature.



Another REDD+ Campaign was held at Janata Secondary School Harinagar, Babiya, Sunsari on 11 Jestha 2072 (25 May 2015). The participants were from various groups representing school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth clubs, Financial Cooperatives, Ward Citizens Forum and Civil Society. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav imparted the knowledge on REDD + and our roles and responsibility towards the nature.

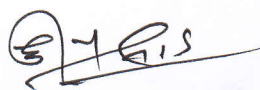
Another REDD+ Campaign was held at Baruwa Campus, Gaighat, Udaypur on 13 Jestha 2072 (27 May 2015). Participants from various groups representing school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth clubs, Ama Samuha, Financial Cooperatives, Ward Citizens Forum, Civil Society took part in the event. Facilitator briefed about the project and its objectives. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Mr. Tula Raj Adhikari, Mr. Ram Sewak Chaudhary imparted the knowledge on REDD +, climate change and our roles and responsibility towards the nature. The team later clarified the queries raised at the program.

Another REDD+ Campaign was held at Janata Secondary School, Jaljale, Udaypur on 14 Jestha 2072 (28 May 2015). Participants from various groups representing school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth clubs, Ama Samuha, Financial Cooperatives, Ward Citizens Forum, Civil Society took part in the event. They were briefed about the project and its objectives by the facilitators. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Mr. Tula Raj Adhikari, Mr. Ram Sewak Chaudhary imparted the knowledge on REDD +, climate change and our roles and responsibility towards the nature. The team later clarified the queries raised at the program.

Another REDD+ Campaign was held at the premises of Katari Municipality, Udaypur on 15 Jestha 2072 (29 May 2015). The participants were from various groups representing school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth clubs, Ama Samuha, Financial Cooperatives, Ward Citizens Forums, Civil Society. Facilitator briefed about the project and its objectives. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Ms. Hema Biswakarma imparted the knowledge on REDD +, climate change and our roles and responsibility towards nature. The team later clarified the queries raised at the program.

Similarly, REDD+ Campaign was held at Siraha Bazar on 16 Jestha 2072 (30 May 2015). Participants from various groups representing school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth clubs. Facilitator briefed about the project and its objectives. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Yogendra Yadav imparted the knowledge on REDD +, climate change and our roles and responsibility towards the nature. Participants raised their queries regarding the topics which Mr. Yadav later clarified at the program.

Another REDD+ Campaign was held at Siraha Golbazar on 17 Jestha 2072 (31 May 2015). Participants from various groups representing school, forest group, I/NGOs, youth clubs, political parties. Team Leader Mr. Yogendra Yadav briefed about the project and its objectives. The topics covered and techniques used were similar to the earlier campaigns. Mr. Yogendra Yadav imparted the knowledge on REDD +, climate change and our roles and responsibility towards the



nature. Participants raised their queries regarding the topics which Mr. Yadav later clarified at the program.

A. Lessons Learned of REDD Cell Campaign:

- Active involvement of youths.
- This type of activities should be implemented during Asoj to Magh month of Nepali calendar due to climate reasons.

B. Feedbacks/ output by activities of REDD Cell Campaign:

- Number of participants for such campaigning should be allocated as per the geographical circumstances and population of that particular area.
- Maximum number of active participants from school, college, youth, women.
- Information conveyed to community level on REDD+ and climate change during a short period of time.
- Increased awareness on REDD+ and climate change amongst local stakeholders.

C. Recommendations of REDD Cell Campaign:

- Participants and local stakeholders requested to implement such campaigns in Illaka, VDC level.
- REDD Campaigns are suggested to implement in every schools and colleges.

D. Suggestions of REDD Cell Campaign:

- REDD campaign should get the continuity for more awareness and it is also right time for such issues.

E. Conclusions of REDD Cell Campaigns:

- Campaign captured more concerns as it was a very effective activity.
- Messages conveyed effectively through REDD Cell campaigns.

5.3 Outreach



Glimpse of Outreach

Community level consultation-outreach events were organized in at least three locations in each project districts from Jhapa to Makwanpur to share information about climate change and its effects, mitigation and adaptation, deforestation and degradation, REDD+ and its progress in Nepal, carbon benefit sharing, social and environmental safeguards. At least 25 participants from different sectors were selected on the basis of prescribed criteria's developed by our experts' team in close coordination with DFO.

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In Outreach session, there were different types of questions related to REDD+ topics raised by participants and our resource persons solved these problems on an interactive and participatory manner with two way conversations. Outreach program was organized by using different participatory tool such as brown papers, presentations, brain storming, posters, pamphlets, news paper cuttings, flex materials, video programs etc. District Forest Office representatives participated and shared experiences and strategies of district forest office on REDD+ program and mentioned that it will be incorporated in future planning at the district level. After outreach program all the participants were motivated to implement REDD+ program in their own organizations. Observation of outreach program was done by DFOs. The DFOs were also interested to use the REDD extension materials for same type of program launched by district forest office. REDD+ REDD extension materials developed by the project happened to be simple and in local languages. The poster was easily accepted and understood by the participants. The name list as per the gender, ethnic composition of the participants is provided in Annex VII.

The objectives of the outreach programme were:

- To provide basic information on REDD+ and Climate Change to stakeholders,
- To provide information about REDD+ opportunities and challenges at the community level,
- To provide information about the merits and demerits of REDD+ at the up to the community level, and
- To provide information about REDD+ and climate change on its influences and effects.

The first outreach session was organized on 8/12/2071 in Makawanpur. Similarly 12 such outreach sessions were organized from 8-15 Chaitra 2071 in Makawanpur, Sarlahi, Mahottari and Dhanusha districts.

Another outreach session was organized on 30/12/2071 at Mirchaiya of Siraha district. This was participated in by 21 individuals from organized groups like Mothers' Group, Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Wada Nagarik Manch representatives, CFUG representatives, representatives of indigenous ethnic groups, representatives of civil society, teachers, security personnel, representatives of health systems etc. The resource person Mr. Yogendra Yadav facilitated the programme.

The topics for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants were curious about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

Similarly another outreach was organized at Golbazar of Siraha district on 30/12/2071. The 24 participants included representatives from Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, civil society etc. Resource person Mr. Yogendra Yadav and General Secretary of Community Forest Users' Groups Ms. Bharati Pathak facilitated the session in an interactive way. Ms. Pathak opined that there are

merits and demerits of REDD+ and we should try to take benefits from it. The topics for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants were curious about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

Similarly another outreach programme was organized on 7/1/2072 at Rajbiraj of Saptari district. The 28 participants included representatives from Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, civil society etc. This program was facilitated by Mr. Yogendra Yadav and Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav. The topics selected for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants were curious about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

Another outreach programme was organized on 8/1/2071 at Kalyanpur of Shambhunath Municipality, Saptari. All together 25 participants attended the program. Representatives of Sambhunath Municipality, Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, civil society etc participated in the program. Resource person Mr. Yogendra Yadav facilitated the program. The topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants were curious about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc. Speaking on the occasion, Executive Officer of Sambhunath Municipality Mr. Shambhu Prasad Shah expressed his interest to work together in the sustainable management of forest.

The outreach programme organized on 9/1/2072 at Kanchanpur of Saptari district was participated by 29 individuals representing from Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, representatives of religious organizations, civil society organizations etc. This programme was facilitated by resource person Mr. Yogendra Yadav. The topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

Similarly an outreach programme was organized at Inaruwa of Sunsari district on 11/1/2072. This was participated in by 25 individuals representing District Forest Office, Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health

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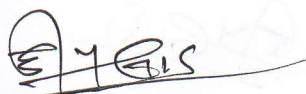
workers, representatives of religious organizations, civil society organizations etc. The program was facilitated by Mr. Yogendra Yadav and Mr. Puspa Bhattarai. The topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

On 11/1/2072 an outreach program was organized at Ramdhuni Bhasi Jhumka. of Sunsari district. Participated in by 25 individuals from district forest office, Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, representatives of religious organizations, civil society organizations etc. The program was facilitated by Mr. Yogendra Yadav, Mr. Satnarayan Chaudhary and Mr. Puspa Bhattarai. The topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

Similarly 12/1/2072 another outreach programmers was organized at Tarahara of Sunsari District. Participated in by 30 individuals from district forest office, Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, representatives of religious organizations, civil society organizations etc. The program was facilitated by Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav and Mr. Gopal Timilsina. Topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

Another outreach session was organized at Ikrai of Morang district on 5/2/2072 participated in by 32 individuals representing district forest office, Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, representatives of religious organizations, civil society organizations etc. This session was facilitated by Mr. Yogendra Yadav, Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Ms. Netra Kumari Majhi and Ms. Renu Mandal. Topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

On 6/2/2072 a similar outreach session was organized at Jhorahat Baijanathpur participated in by 28 individuals from Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic



groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, representatives of religious organizations, civil society organizations etc. The programme was facilitated by Mr. Yogendra Yadav and Mr. Parameshor Shah. Topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

Similarly one outreach session was organized at Urlabari of Morang district on 7/2/2072 participated in by 28 individuals from Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, representatives of religious organizations, civil society organizations etc. The resource persons were Mr. Yogendra Yadav and Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav. The topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the main effects of climate change?

Another outreach session was organized on 8/2/2072 at Himali Ban Users Group committee of Jhapa at Damak for 31 representatives from Nagarik Sachetana Kendra, Ward Civilian Forum, CFUG, indigenous ethnic groups, teachers, security forces, health workers, representatives of religious organizations, civil society organizations etc. The program was facilitated by Mr. Bijaya Kumar Yadav and Mr. Bed Prakash Bhandari. Topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

At Bhadrapur Municipality Hall of Jhapa district, another outreach session was organized on 9/2/2072. 39 individuals from CFUG, NEFIN Jhapa, teachers, civil society organizations, ward citizen forum etc participated in the program. The program was facilitated by Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Mr. Bed Prakash Bhandari and Mr. Hukum Limbu. Topics covered for interaction and discussions were: climate change, REDD+, differences between weather and climate change, relationship between human beings and forest, role of forest in carbon deposit, ways and means to benefit from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

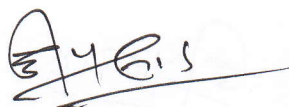
Birtamod outreach session was organized at the FECOFUN Birtamod conference hall on 10/2/2072. 25 individuals including the representatives of FECOFUN, NEFIN Jhapa representative, representatives of ward citizen forum, teachers, representatives of non-

governmental organizations etc participated in the program. The programme was facilitated by Mr. Bed Prakash Bhandari and Mr. Chatra Poudyal. Topics discussed included climate change, merits and demerits of REDD+, differences between climate change and weather, role of forest in carbon generation, means of techniques of getting of benefits from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the main effects of climate change etc.

Similarly on 13/2/2072 another outreach programme was organized at Nespeck hall of Gaighat. All together 28 participants including the representatives of CFUG, NEFIN Udayapur representative, representatives of ward citizen forum, teachers, representatives of non-governmental organizations etc. participated on the programme. This programme was facilitated by Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Mr. Tula Ram Adhikari and Mr. Ram Sewak Choudhary. Topics discussed during the programme included climate change, merits and demerits of REDD+, differences between climate change and weather, role of forest in carbon generation, means of techniques of getting of benefits from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the reasons for the disturbances in the climate? What are the main effects of climate change ?

One outreach programme was organized on 14/2/2072 at Shiva Temple complex, Jaljale of Udaypur district for 28 individuals. The participants including the representatives from savings credit groups, mothers groups, CFUG, NEFIN Udayapur representative, representatives of ward citizen forum, teachers, representatives of non-governmental organizations etc participated at the programme. This programme was facilitated by Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Mr. Tula Ram Adhikari and Mr. Ram Sewak Choudhary. Questions raised during the outreach session included: how many types of climates are found in Nepal? Meaning and examples of climate change, merits and demerits of REDD+, differences between climate change and weather, role of forest in carbon generation, means of techniques of getting benefits from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the reasons for the disturbances in the climate? What are the main effects of climate change etc?

Another outreach programme was organized at the meeting hall of Katari Municipality on 15/2/2072. All together 27 participants including the representatives from savings credit groups, mothers groups, CFUG, NEFIN Udayapur representative, representatives of ward citizen forum, teachers, representatives of nongovernmental organizations etc participated at the programme. This programme was facilitated by Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav, Miss Hema BK. Topics discussed during the programme included climate change, merits and demerits of REDD+, differences between climate change and weather, role of forest in carbon generation, means of techniques of getting of benefits from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the reasons for the disturbances in the climate? What are the main effects of climate change etc? Mr. Bijay Kumar Yadav answered the queries.



The last outreach programme was organized at Bishnupur of Siraha district on 16/2/2072 for 39 individuals including representatives from savings credit groups, mothers groups, FECOFUN, NEFIN Siraha representative, representatives of ward citizen forum, teachers, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations etc participated at the programme. This programme was facilitated by Mr. Yogendra Yadav and Mr. Ram Sworup Mahato. The topics discussed during the programme included climate change, merits and demerits of REDD+, differences between climate change and weather, role of forest in carbon generation, means of techniques of getting of benefits from carbon trade etc. Participants raised questions about the differences between climate change and weather, how to measure carbon? Which type of Plant generates more Carbon? What are the reasons for the disturbances in the climate? What are the main effects of climate change etc? Mr. Yogendra Yadav answered the queries.

Details of outreach participant's information are given in table 3.

Table 3: Number of Participants by Gender at Outreach Programs

SN	Date	Location	District	Participants		Total	Remarks
				Female	Male		
1	2071/12/08	Sidhartha Hotel, Hetauda	Makwanpur	11	16	27	
2	2071/12/09	Manahari VDC Building	Makwanpur	16	12	28	
3	2071/12/11	Markhu VDC Building	Makwanpur	16	5	21	
4	2071/12/13	Hotel Saino Lalbandi	Sarlahi	21	6	27	
5	2071/12/14	Murtaya VDC Building	Sarlahi	8	25	33	
6	2071/12/14	Malangawa Municipality Confrance hall	Sarlahi	8	13	21	
7	2071/12/17	Journalist Federation Office, Jawlaswar	Mahottari	7	17	24	
8	2071/12/18	Sismahal Hotel Bardibas	Mahottari	2	15	17	
9	2071/12/19	Dhalkebar Primary Health post	Dhanusha	3	21	24	
10	2071/12/20	Shree Higher Secondary School Gaushala	Dhanusha	24	19	43	
11	2071/12/21	Hariharpur Charnath Mandhit, Mahendranagar	Dhanusha	5	25	30	
12	2071/12/23	Umarita Media Hall Janakapur	Dhanusha	7	22	29	
13	2071/12/30	Sagarmatha H.S. School Marychaya	Siraha	4	17	21	
14	2071/12/30	Panua ghar Golbazar	Siraha	9	15	24	
15	2072/01/07	Prakash Hotel Rajbagar	Saptari	2	26	28	
16	2072/01/08	Sambhunath Minsapalipaty	Saptari	6	19	25	

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17	2072/01/09	Panchayan Temple, Rupnagar Kanchanpur	Saptari	12	17	29	
18	2072/01/11	Phulbari Hotel, Inaruwa	Sunsari	9	16	25	
19	2072/01/11	Red Cross Building Jhumka	Sunsari	9	16	25	
20	2072/01/12	Shiva Temple Tharaha	Sunsari	20	10	30	
21	2072/02/05	Janata Secondary School Ekrai	Morang	13	19	32	
22	2072/02/06	Jhoratghat lakantkhari	Morang	11	21	32	
23	2072/02/07	Sacchar Club, Uralabari	Morang	8	20	28	
24	2072/02/05	Himali Tol Dhamak	Jhapa	14	17	31	
25	2072/02/09	Bhadrapur Manisapality	Jhapa	11	28	39	
26	2072/02/10	Birthamotha	Jhapa	7	18	25	
27	2072/02/13	NESPAK Hall Gaighat	Udaphure	12	16	28	
28	2072/02/14	Shiva Temple, Galgali	Udaphure	9	19	28	
29	2072/02/15	Kathari Manicplaty	Udaphure	11	16	27	
30	2072/02/13	Bishnupura Siraha	Siraha	10	29	39	
Total Number of Participants				324	542	866	

A. Lessons Learned of Outreach:

- The weather was not favorable for teaching and learning
- Facilitators who attended TOTs were key for the effectiveness of the outreach programme.
- Learning was effective for a group of 20 to 25 participants.

B. Feedbacks/ output by activities of Outreach:

- The weather was not conducive for teaching and learning.
- The participants from stakeholders learned more from each other.

C. Recommendations of Outreach:

- Local facilitators who attended the TOTs should be utilized in maximum numbers.

D. Suggestions of Outreach:

- These types of outreach programs if conducted at the clubs, FUGs, mothers' groups, schools etc will be effective.
- These types of outreach programs if conducted at VDCs and wards of Municipalities, they would be more effective.
- If the topics of the outreach are simpler, it would be easy to reach the local level.

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E. Conclusions of Outreach :

- The programme was useful to impart knowledge about REDD+ up to the local level.
- The participants pledged to share the information about REDD+ at the local programmes.
- People were curious about the programme as they were effective.
- People have demanded to take the programme up to VDC and wards of Municipalities.

5.4 Broadcasting REDD+ messages on local FM radio:

Conceptualization of radio PSAs on six REDD+ themes were developed by our experts team in simple languages and produced five audio spots in Nepali, Maithali and Tharu languages to create awareness on REDD+ and climate change. They were aired 6 times/day in each target districts through two FM radio stations in local languages for 60 days. Radio PSAs and its script are provided at Annex VIII.

Themes of Radio Spots

- Theme I** : *Haritgriha Prabhav Awadharana*
Theme II : *Carbon Sanchitima Banko Bhumika*
Theme III : *Jalbayu Pariwartanko Karan ra Ashar*
Theme IV : *Ban Vinas ra Kshyeikaranbata Carbon Utsarjan*
Theme V : *Jalbayu pariwartan ko asar lai hami le kasari ghatauna sakchau*
Theme VI : *Carbon emission from deforestation and forest degradation*

The names of the FM radio stations are provided in Table 4:

S/N	Radio	Districts	Daily Spot
1	Birat FM	Jhapa	6
2	Pathibhara		6
3	Koshi FM	Morang	6
4	Purwanchal		6
5	Vijayapur FM	Sunsari	6
6	Namaste FM		6
7	Chhinamasta FM	Saptari	6
8	FM Sakhi		6
9	Samad FM	Siraha	6
10	Phoolbari FM		6
11	Triyuga FM	Udayapur	6
12	Amurta FM		6
13	Radio Janakpur	Dhanusha	6
14	Janaki FM		6
15	Radio Sarlahi	Sarlahi	6
16	Singava FM		6
17	Radio Madesh	Mahottarai	6
18	Radio Rudraksha		6
19	Radio Palung	Makwanpur	6
20	Radio Thaha FM		6

A. Lessons Learned of Broadcasting REDD+ messages on local FM radio:

- Broadcasting radio messages through local radio stations increased the sense of ownership amongst the listeners.
- Broadcasting radio messages on Maithali and Tharu languages was effective at local level.

B. Feedbacks/ output by activities of Broadcasting REDD+ messages on local FM radio:

- Geographical circumstances and local dialects should be considered while selecting radio stations.
- Radio messages helped stakeholders and civil society to get the information regarding REDD+ and climate change

C. Recommendations of Broadcasting REDD+ messages on local FM radio:

- Besides radio messages, a longer radio program would have been more effective amongst local community to get a knowledge regarding REDD+ and climate change

D. Suggestions of Broadcasting REDD+ messages on local FM radio:

- Besides radio messages, a longer radio program would have been more effective.

E. Conclusions of Broadcasting REDD+ messages on local FM radio:

- Radio messages helped to convey the message amongst local community.
- Participants were capable to impart the knowledge on REDD+.
- Radio messages helped to increase the curiosity amongst the locals.
- Radio messages helped to increase the participation at REDD+ campaigns.

5.5 IEC Materials for Outreach and Campaigns:



REDD Extension Material Poster in Nepali Language

The joint venture partner Worldview Nepal which specializes in development communication has developed communication support materials for REDD + to be used during the campaigns and outreach sessions.

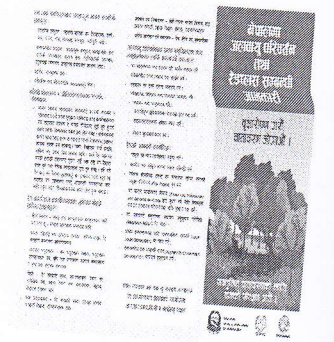
The project conceptualized and printed one poster. A total of 3000 copies were produced in Nepali language and 500 each in Maithali and Tharu languages for public distribution in the 10 project districts. The design of the poster with 2072 B.S.

calendar with REDD+ messages is provided in Annex IX.

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Similarly, a brochure was designed and 1000 copies were produced. The content was adapted for the project target districts from the REDD Cell brochure. The design of brochure is provided in Annex X.



REDD Extension Material Brochure

A. Lessons Learned of REDD Extension Materials:

- As the poster included the dates of 2072 calendar year the materials provided both the information about climate and the dates increased the durability of the material.
- When messages were transmitted in Nepali as well as to Maithali and Tharu languages, it was effective in understanding.

B. Feedbacks/ output by activities of REDD Extension Materials:

- The materials should consider geography and linguistic groups while publishing them.
- The posters, flex banners, brochures, flex flip charts etc. were helpful in imparting the messages REDD+ and Climate change.

C. Recommendations of REDD Extension Materials:

- The print run of the extension materials should be increased so as to cover stakeholders, general public, schools and colleges etc. which will help to impart information about REDD+ and Climate Change.

D. Suggestions of REDD Extension Materials:

- The posters, brochure, flex banners, flex flip chart etc were helpful to disseminate information easily and simple.

E. Conclusions of REDD Extension Materials:

- The posters, brochure, flex banners, flex flip chart etc were helpful to impart information easily and simple.
- The posters, brochure, flex banners, flex flip chart etc were helpful to explain concepts to participant of outreach sessions.

The distribution list of IEC Materials is provided in ANNEX XI.

6. Lesson Learned:

- Implementation of the program in coordination with District Forest Office became trouble free and simple.
- Active participation of layman and increased curiosity is noticed during the implementation in local level.
- Increased curiosity towards the program due to the use of local resources.

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7. Problems Faced

- The duration of the programme was short. So there was rush in the planning and preparation.
- The project schedule was hampered due to earthquakes and aftershocks.
- The installments to be received for the project were delayed and there were financial difficulties.
- The weather was too hot for the indoor participants during the programme. Due to this the campaign and outreach sessions were organized during the morning and evening hours.

8. Outcomes

- A training and capacity building package intended for introducing REDD+ to the forest sectors grassroots stakeholders has been developed, implemented, revised and updated to fit country-specific conditions and the evolving development of REDD plus mechanism in Nepal.
- Grassroots forest stakeholders awareness for REDD plus is raised through participatory and interactive training and capacity building program, focusing on the relevance and implications of REDD plus in the local context, especially for sustainable forest management, mitigating impacts of climate change, livelihoods security in rural development and roles and responsibilities of grassroots stakeholders.
- Feedback received on the capacity building training, delivery and other relevant internal and external processes were analyzed, allowing for the continuous improvement and refinement of capacity building, campaign and outreach programs.
- Capacity building materials developed by the REDD IC, Expert team were used in the context of REDD plus activities throughout the country and beyond to develop national REDD readiness programs and strategies and decide grassroots stakeholders.
- Information was disseminated on various aspects about REDD+ programme to the general public through media (radio).
- Representatives of communities in Makwanpur, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Udaypur districts are sensitized on REDD+ and related topics.

9. Feedbacks and Recommendations:

- These types of trainings, outreaches and campaigns are appropriate to conduct during Asoj to Magh months of Nepali calendar.

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- DFOs shared that the IEC materials are useful and informative. They assured that the materials will be excessively used in local level programs and activities.
- Broadcasting of Radio messages helped to create awareness and motivate the local residence in the participation at local campaigns and outreach sessions.
- REDD+ related posters and brochure produced by this project are simple and useful.
- The communities requested to spread more REDD+ awareness campaigns in rural areas.

10. Conclusion:

- The programmes were interesting and the communities found them informative too.
- There is a community demand to take the programme up to ward levels of VDC and municipalities.
- District Forest Offices played coordinating and cooperative roles. They were eager to use the IEC materials produced by this project.
- There were demands to continue this kind of activities.

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