

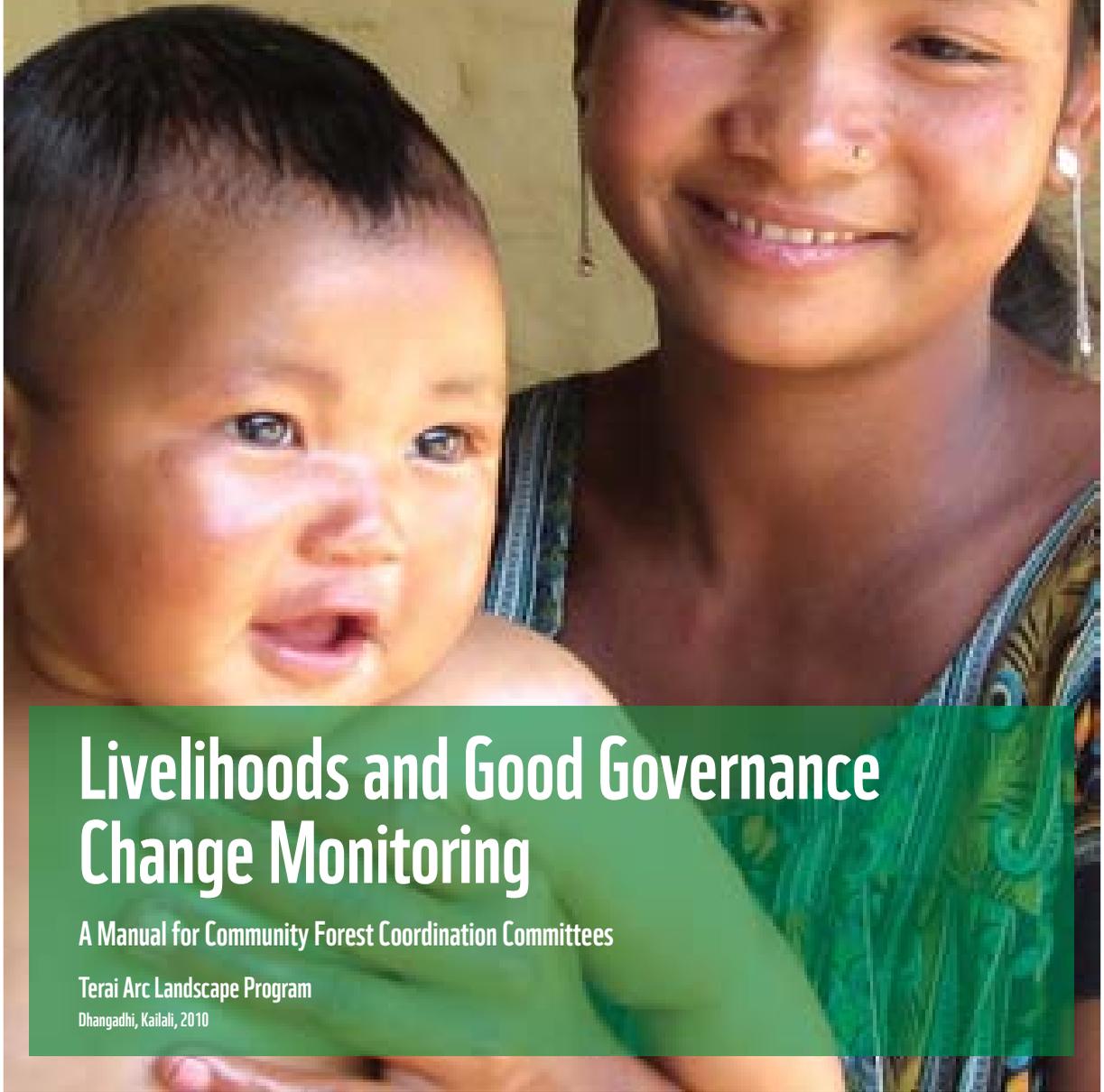


WWF

MANUAL

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2010



# Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring

A Manual for Community Forest Coordination Committees

Terai Arc Landscape Program

Dhangadhi, Kailali, 2010

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**Foreword**

Teral Arc Landscape Program (TAL) is jointly implemented by the Government of Nepal and WWF Nepal. TAL has been identified as a priority landscape program of the government. This program has been carrying out its activities on conservation, livelihood and good governance across the landscape starting 2001.

The TAL program has conceptualized and developed a "Livelihoods and Governance Change Monitoring Manual 2008". The manual has been developed with the purpose to further support effective implementation of the Community Forest Development Guideline 2005. This manual will guide CFCC to monitor and link both CFUG and CFCC information in a simple way. Furthermore, the manual will also help develop capacities of CFCC to identify, understand and report changes in livelihoods, governance and natural resources that has taken place in the landscape through the interventions of TAL Program. I am confident that present manual will further support CFCC and CFUG's institutional role in bringing changes in landscape. I believe that this manual will be the guiding document to implement the Livelihoods and Governance Change Monitoring process and will contribute regularly to update the Community Forest Development Guideline 2005.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Anil Manandhar Country Representative, WWF Nepal and his team for their initiative to develop the manual. I would also like to thank the CFCCs, CFUGs, FFCOFUN and the representatives of District Forest Offices of TAL area, who have contributed for the development and completion of this manual.

My special thanks go to the partner organizations of TAL program and Livelihoods and Forestry Program, CFDO, Western Teral Landscape Complex Project and United Nations Development Programme for their valuable support and suggestions. I also thank the TAL team and all the other colleagues for their invaluable support.

I sincerely request all readers and stakeholders to send their valuable suggestions and feedback to make this manual effective and user friendly.

  
Manandhar Prasad Gurung  
Director General  
Director General





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### Acknowledgements

This manual is aimed at supporting the implementation of the Community Forest Development Guideline-2065 developed by the Department of Forests, Government of Nepal, for institutionalizing proposed Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring (LJCM) Processes at CFCCs in TAL. Implementation of this manual hopes to extend the cooperation and role sharing among the implementing partners, stakeholders, users groups and WWF Nepal. Through this manual, CFCCs will be able to use, analyze and synchronize monitoring information with upcoming plans. This process will also help explore and reflect on the past experiences gained by the CFUGs and CFCCs in TAL, while working with partners, and conservation, livelihoods and resource governance issues.

The manual is expected to continue the change monitoring process, which in turn will be helpful in making the forest and other natural resource user groups and committees more inclusive, transparent, participatory and pro-poor and ensure equitable distribution of benefits accrued from the sustainable management of the forests and natural resources. This manual will also enable the CFCCs for effective monitoring of impact and changes in people's life livelihoods and governance for preparing a report based on monitoring analysis at the CFCC level. Furthermore, the manual will bring to light the stories of people affected by climate change, environment and other socio-economic and political challenges.

I would like to thank the representatives of our partner organizations and all colleagues who contributed significantly to the development of this manual. I am grateful to Mr. Tara Prasad Gnyawali, Sr. Livelihood Expert, WWF Nepal, for his contribution in writing and designing the manual by analyzing the conclusions drawn from various interaction programs.

I also thank all our partners – Department of Forest, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, District Forest Officers, Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal, Community Forest Coordination Committee, Community Forest Users Groups, Livelihood and Forestry Program, Western Terai Landscape Complex Building Project, and donor and aid agencies – WWF US, WWF UK, WWF Finland, McArthur Foundation, Ford Foundation, USAID, USAID Nepal, and Johnson & Johnson Inc.

I believe this manual will encourage the CFCCs and CFUGs for the sustainable management of community forests and natural resources, and the benefits from this will support the livelihood and social equity of the rural communities.

  
**Am Manandhar**  
Country Representative  
WWF Nepal

## Abbreviation

BNP	Bardia National Park
BZMC	Buffer Zone Management Council
BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committee
BZUG	Buffer Zone Users' Group
CBO	Community Based Organization
CFCC	Community Forest Coordination Committee
CFUG	Community Forest User's Group
CNP	Chitwan National Park
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DNPWC	Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation
DOF	Department of Forest
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal
HRM	Human Resources Management
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
LGCM	Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring
PWR	Parsa Wildlife Reserve
RD	Regional Directorate
SWC	Social Welfare Council
SWR	Shukla Wildlife Reserve
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
UG	Users' Group
VDC	Village Development Committee

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## Acknowledgements

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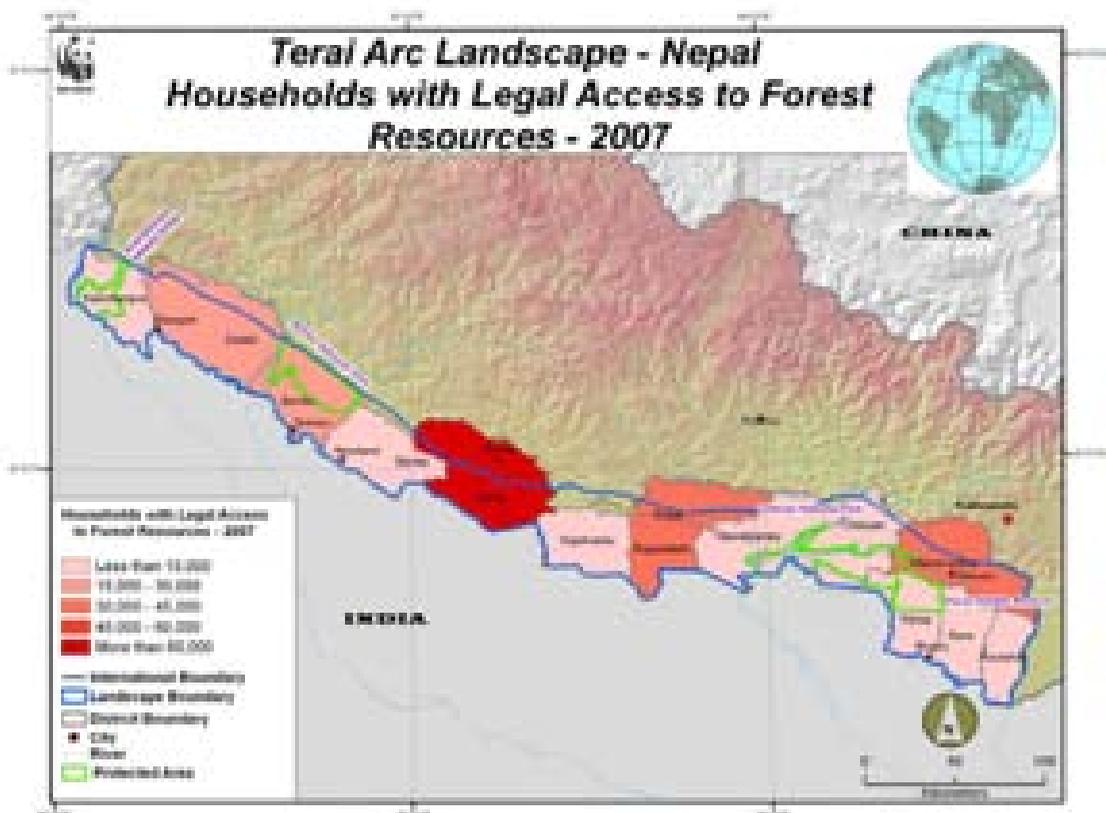
# 1. Background

## 1.1 Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) Program

TAL, which stretches from the Bagmati river of Nepal to the Yamuna river of India, covers 49,500 square kilometers. It includes 11 protected areas; Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Chitwan National Park, Bardiya National Park, Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve and the recently declared Banke National Park of Nepal; and Balmikinagar Wildlife Sanctuary, Katarniyaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Kisanpur Wildlife Sanctuary, Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajajee National Park and Dudhawa National Park of India. The Terai Arc Landscape program covers the whole or a part of Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Palpa, Nawalparasi, Chitwan,

Makwanpur, Bara, Parsa and Rautahat districts of Nepal.

The Terai Arc Landscape program is being carried out by the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and Department of Forest (DoF) in collaboration with WWF Nepal. This program is being implemented in 13 districts in the Terai and a western mid-hill district, Palpa, through the DoF and DNPWC. The TAL program is trying to bring a positive change to the livelihoods of local inhabitants by implementing conservation programs in collaboration with partners at different levels: Community Forest Users' Groups (CFUGs), Community Forest



Coordination Committees (CFCCs), Buffer Zone Management Council (BZMC) and Civil Society Organizations (CSO). The TAL program is also making an effort to build the capacity of the communities dependent on natural resources to cope with climate change and natural vulnerabilities with a view to encourage their active and meaningful participation in conservation programs. In this regard, different methods and tools of sustainable livelihoods are being used; for example, identifying intervention plans, and drafting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating conservation programs.

The TAL program, under the leadership of Government of Nepal, prepared a ten-year TAL Strategic Plan in 2004 and WWF Nepal published its Livelihoods

Mainstreaming Strategy in 2005 for mainstreaming the diverse livelihoods agenda within conservation programs to address the livelihoods issues and conservation complexities. The TAL program, which considers as its guideline the major objectives of conservation programs, aims to achieve the following in relation to sustainable livelihoods:

- 1 Food security especially from highbred and productive livestock rearing
- 2 Increase in the sources of income by the use of natural resources and green enterprises
- 3 Capacity building to cope with climate change and natural vulnerabilities
- 4 Increase in local self-employment opportunities



- 5 Increase in social and human resources
- 6 Improvement in health and hygiene including clean energy
- 7 Decrease in incidences of livelihoods vulnerabilities
- 8 Social security and social inclusion
- 9 Integration of good governance principles in program
- 10 Increase in equitable and inclusive access to education and communication means.

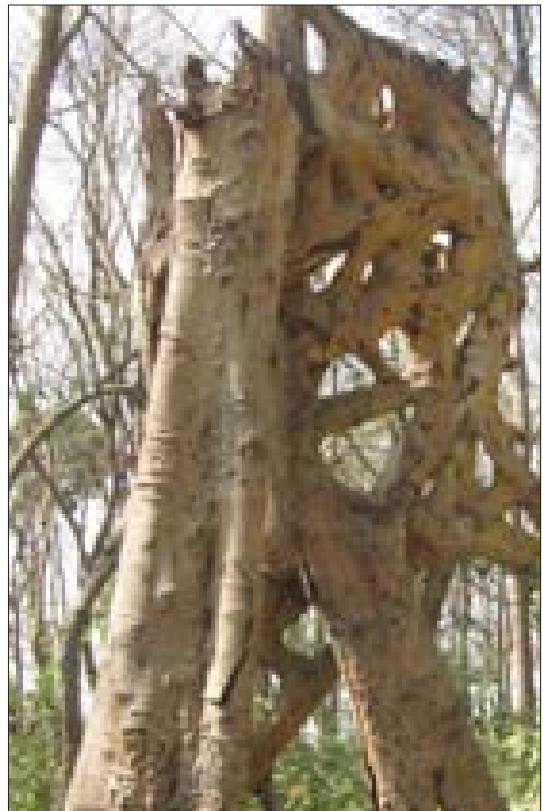
## 1.2 Linkages between Conservation and Livelihoods from the TAL Perspective

The TAL program has been gathering local level experiences in the field of biodiversity conservation since the past ten years. These experiences have shown that the program has to carry on its role of monitoring livelihoods changes, biodiversity conservation and good governance. The existing monitoring process of TAL has only shown the progress in the implementation of program activities but it hasn't shed light on the qualitative aspects of people's lives (for example, changes in resources, inclusion process, ownership, access to and control on resources, diversification of livelihoods strategies, changes in vulnerabilities, etc.). Unless we show changes in people's quality of life we cannot show tangible linkages between conservation and livelihoods.

Therefore, the help of the natural resource management group like CFUG, CFCC, BZUC, BZMC and CSOs are needed to monitor the changes in the lives of their own community, users and local people. It has been felt that until and unless changes in livelihoods and good governance are monitored regularly, the

results at the local level are analyzed and the monitoring process is made a part of conservation programs, the linkage between and approach to conservation and livelihoods will not be understood in depth.

On the basis of the lessons learnt and field experiences, one can say that the TAL program is mainstreaming livelihoods and good governance agenda in the various stages of the project cycle management of conservation. According to WWF's empirical learning from the TAL program (Livelihoods Outcomes Study Report; 2007, WWF Nepal), *"Sustainable conservation is not possible until and unless the minimum livelihoods needs of the users of this landscape are met and they feel that their children are socially, economically, culturally and politically secure."*



The main objectives of livelihoods and good governance change monitoring approaches are to determine the quality of changes that have taken place in the local community and inform local resource managements and users about the changes in and effects on conserved resources, and about issues such as logging and poaching, grazing pressure, un-regulated tourism, lack of income generating opportunities, exclusion from available services, opportunity and resources, livestock and other endemic diseases, un-productive cattle farming, hazards induced by climate change, natural and social vulnerabilities. This change monitoring also tries to see if the people have been able to cope with the changes that have been taking place in their lives and livelihoods. That is why understanding of livelihoods strategy, changes and its contribution to people's

wellbeing and improvement should not be limited to just income generating activities but also look into other opportunities and challenges and their linkages.

Since the TAL conservation program was launched and the activities of livelihoods and good governance were carried out, various plans have been implemented. Different mid-term evaluations, periodical studies, researches and analyses have also been completed. In July 2009, in Tansen, Palpa, an interaction program was organized with the view to share conservation and livelihoods work and learn from each other's experiences. Though the workshop was very interactive and representative, it was confined to the briefing of progress against targets and did not shed light on the changes in people's lives. Nevertheless, it did bring about the realization of the necessity of preparing this manual to meet the gaps

## Processes and Practices Defining the Conservation and Livelihoods Linkages

2010 : Integrating outcomes/findings into broader conservation results (LHNI and GPF)

2010 : Reformulation of livelihoods and good governance strategies

2009 : M & E of changes in livelihoods and good governance processes

2007: Communicating success learnings from livelihoods strategy mainstreaming

2007: Analyzing the report and monitoring the success of livelihoods and mainstreaming of good governance issues

2006: Mainstreaming the identified livelihoods and social inclusion in agenda in conservation PCM

2005: Capacity building of partner organizations for Livelihoods Strategy implementation

2005 : Development and publication of Livelihoods Strategy paper and sharing

2004: Study and review of reference documents, strategic plans, policies of the past and present programs

mentioned above. The implementation of this manual and analyses of information generated through this manual will help to standardize and compare baseline indicators for understanding the changes in livelihoods and good governance in the future. In the first phase in 2008, the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council introduced this process, but given that the issues, population, situation, partners and strategies of TAL are quite different from that of the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, the need was felt for a separate manual for TAL.

It is hoped that the implementation and institutionalization of Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring approaches will help the CFCCs acquaint themselves with the change monitoring process and analyze the linkages between livelihoods, good governance and conservation. The approaches will help communities understand how they are able to transform the available assets to meet their basic needs and generate income from natural resources. This understanding of the linkages will motivate them to conserve endangered species and their habitats, fresh water, wetlands, and forests, and maintain minimum natural bases.

### 1.3 The Monitoring Practices in Terai Arc Landscape

The Department of Forest (DoF) has established TAL-CBRP field office with a view to extending financial and technical assistance in collaboration with WWF Nepal within the premises of the Regional Directorate of Forest in the Terai Arc Landscape area. The DoF has deputed

a program manager to oversee a TAL project support unit. The field program office is entrusted with the responsibility of collecting and monitoring the data on a quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis, reviewing them and preparing progress reports. These reports mostly reflect cumulative achievements against the target activities set during the planning period and give a clear picture of the progress made; it, however, does not give details of changes in people's quality of life and the governance process.

Efforts, however, have been made to understand the impact and changes by



reciprocal learning and sharing through the landscape level learning and sharing meeting held in Tansen in 2009. The aim of the meeting was to enable the users to understand the progress against the targets. Progress data presented in the workshop were focused more on statistical cumulative progress of target activities, rather than on the changes in the quality of life and the governance process in the landscape. Given this achievement, there wasn't any baseline data to compare such progress against changes. LGCM, however, will help to meet the gap preparing a baseline change indicator on the basis of empirical data looking at the urgency and importance to

contribute to such learning meetings in the future. Monitoring units were set up within WWF Nepal during 2004, which will be run by thematic experts in early stage. The units are expected to assist and integrate this LGCM framework demonstrating the linkage among the conservation and livelihoods efforts in its conservation program.

**On-site/Field Level Monitoring:** In this landscape level conservation, the concerned people, project managers, officers and project's field mobilizers associated with various programs and projects monitor the progress of planned activities. This will help them prepare quarterly, half yearly and annual reports. These reports include fresh and primary progress status data, which provide a clear picture of how programs are being implemented and how they are progressing. They also show the need for resources. They cannot provide the records of qualitative changes as they are meant for technical needs. Often project staff prepares these reports based on collection directly and regularly from different sites. The Project Manager and Co-manager with support from other field supervisors prepare these regular monitoring reports and submit them to the respective department heads including WWF Nepal central office (Monitoring Unit).

**Central Level/Joint Monitoring (includes thematic experts and partners):** The central level/joint monitoring of the ongoing programs will be carried out with the coordination of the monitoring unit at WWF and respective partners by thematic experts and managers as well as the representatives of the partners from time to time. This includes gathering

information mainly on the progress made and the problems reflected in the implementation of activities related to livelihoods, biodiversity, climate change, administrative management, financial activities and program management. This monitoring provides an opportunity for the TAL program and its partners to reflect on learnings, issues and challenges at the site level.

The monitors (thematic experts and partners) provide analytical feedback during the monitoring and inform the field and the central levels once they are aware of the results of the program. They also discuss and analyze the issues and challenges immediately at field level to find local solutions first.

The monitors (thematic experts and partners) provide analytical feedback during the monitoring and, once they are aware of the results of the program, will inform the field and then the center. They also discuss and analyze the issues and challenges immediately at field to find local solution first.

**Central Level Monitoring/Evaluation (includes Internal/External Thematic Experts/Consultants) :** Sometimes WWF Nepal takes the services of external consultants assigned by donor agencies and WWF Nepal for the TAL program. Such consultants provide periodical recommendations on important subjects. Recently, a team of Nepali professionals carried out a mid-term evaluation of the TAL program, a Social Welfare Council (SWC) team carried out an evaluation of the TAL and SHL programs, and a DFID/PPA team evaluated the livelihoods and governance monitoring process including climate change adaptation

and green enterprises. The central office used the recommendations made by the consultants to prepare strategic plans and papers, policies, long-term proposals and drafts of the project detail.

WWF Nepal has been carrying out these type of studies and research to deal with the following questions :

- Do we use reports regularly when we come back after the monitoring and is the program replicated and integrated in their implementation plan?
- What information are we giving to communities affected by our program?
- Are communities aware of the recommendations made by the consultants and experts?
- Are communities well-informed about the changes observed by the experts? And will they accept feedback on changes and other issues?

The answers to the above questions determine the outcomes of the study and research. The TAL mid-term evaluation report 2006 and the Social Condition Measure Workshop 2007 are examples of the outcome evaluation report preparation process. The results of these reports are confined to a few staff, experts, donors and funding agencies. The findings of these reports were more quantitative in nature and were mostly based on desk analysis referring to national data. Further, these reports also represent the results of the whole administrative unit (for example, DDC) whereas the TAL CBRP covers specifically defined critical bottlenecks and corridors of the TAL districts. What was also lacking was a baseline focusing on TAL CBRP compared with Sal Measures Results.

## 1.4 Challenges to Effective Monitoring

From the perspective of livelihoods and governance change monitoring, so far most of the progress and changes were presented and analyzed based on cumulative progress rather than deep linkages analysis. The data were not disintegrated and classified according to its socio-cultural attributes. Hence the result of cumulative progress did not reflect the impact of the program and the benefits gained by the groups. Similarly, accomplishment of action doesn't mean that conservation activities have benefited households affected by the program in the long run. That is why there is a need for capturing data in disintegrated form and a representative impact monitoring process that demonstrate the impact and changes according to the nature of intervention, socio-cultural groups, sites, and ecological locations within the landscape programs. There is a need for compiling the information and collecting valid data that link with the broader expected outcomes of the program, and also a standardized process, which integrates and retrieves information kept in a storage system. There is a gap in the logical demonstration of the linkage between conservation and livelihoods



issues. It is also difficult to state effects on and changes in people's livelihoods on the basis of these monitoring practices.

**Some challenges observed and experienced are outlined as follows:**

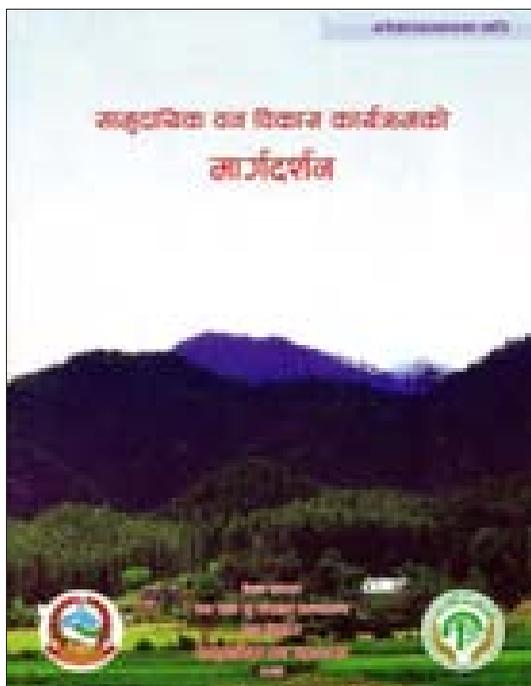
- Measurement of the impact of conservation on livelihoods, vulnerability, climate change and good governance
- Use of the information received in program development and planning
- Present capacity, skills and resources of partners, WWF and TAL staff at different levels
- Identification and achievements of specific users, actual member HHs to CFUGs
- Proper use, continuity and institutionalization of the monitoring work
- Analysis of the interrelationships between the monitoring work and the achievements of the project.

The livelihoods and good governance monitoring process focuses on the study of the changes in particular subjects, issues, practices and process which is a reflection of the situation at the field level to the center. The achievements made at this level will be applied in the forthcoming plans, and the data gathered will be used to prepare an annual report, write thematic articles and justify the importance of a proposal. As the local committees and councils come to know about the information and the impacts/ results of the project that their efforts brings only after the report is out, they might feel that this LGCM process is for them and not only for the project.

## 1.5 Significance and Rational of the Manual

WWF Nepal has been carrying out conservation, governance and livelihood activities in the TAL area since the last one decade. Initially it had not felt the need to study the kinds of transformations that had taken place in various aspects of sustainable livelihood.

The most important part of the manual is to present analytical comments, adhering to the Community Forestry Development Guideline 2065 of the Government of Nepal. For this, the baseline and tools mentioned in the present monitoring action plan and guideline must be generalized and mainstreamed. CFCCs at the range-post level will collect information of CFUGs and refine them. They will also collect periodical information in accordance with the action plan and charts mentioned in the Livelihood and Good Governance Change Monitoring Manual prepared by TAL. In the first phase, primary information will



be prepared by CFUGs on the basis of the guideline of Government of Nepal and in the second phase, primary information of qualitative indicators of change at the range-post level will be collected. The qualitative and quantitative data of change, which are collected at this level, can be analyzed and also be used in action plans in the future.

The present framework for change in livelihoods and good governance analyzes the compiled and collected information uniformly on a regular basis to convey what the program achieved. This will support the program and the partners involved in the implementation of the landscape conservation program at the district and central levels.

## 1.6 Experiences of Climate Change and Other Local Vulnerabilities

New challenges, namely, effects of climate change, forest and habitat encroachment, coercive migration, natural calamities, and food insecurity (which may directly affect sustainable biodiversity conservation) have cropped up after the programs were implemented. These challenges must be analyzed at the local level if we are to establish the linkages between conservation and livelihoods, and address the impacts on conservation made by invisible factors.

At present, people's livelihoods are increasingly at risk because of climatic and natural vulnerabilities. Until and unless these vulnerabilities are made integral components of the program, the people's livelihoods cannot be ensured and the efforts of conservation and environmental services will not be sustained. To address the challenges induced by climate change

and other factors, the focus of monitoring will need to be on the following:

- Changes in the access of communities and groups to natural resources and ecosystem services
- Changes in the involvement of communities and groups in the governing process
- Changes in the representation of communities and groups in the decision making process
- Changes in inclusive forest operation plan and constitution building process .
- Changes in priority and budget allocation ratio in the Forest Operation Plan, especially for the poor and marginalized groups, etc.

The data to be collected under this guideline are related to the consumption capacity of the households and available resources. The findings arising out of the data analysis thereafter will give a clear picture of changes in the governance process and intervention strategies. The findings will also illustrate whether programs are being effectively and efficiently implemented, designed strategies are benefiting communities, and the efforts being made are reducing the vulnerabilities being faced by communities.

The LGCM process in the baseline indicates the use, consumption and transformation process of the resources in different groups, programs and interventions of implemented areas. It also determines whether the investment should be targeted at addressing climate change vulnerabilities and other social insecurities. It has become significantly important in the context of present efforts and investment.

## 2. Aims and Objectives (LGCM)

### 2.1 Aims

TAL initiated the livelihoods and good governance change monitoring process to decentralize the change/impact monitoring process that was limited to external consultants and WWF and its prime partners, DoF and DNPWC, at the center. This is a form of role sharing to give more responsibility to CFCCs to coordinate and manage natural resources so as to benefit wildlife and the community without creating any negative pressure. Its main objective is to institutionalize processes that monitor changes in socio-economic and culturally excluded groups, poor and asset-less marginal farmers, and various available livelihood resources (such as natural resources as well as social, economic, physical and human resources) in the structure of good governance, representation, and their impact on local agencies and projects.

### 2.2 Objectives

The objective of institutionalizing the LGCM process is to enable the local users, users' committees, coordination committees and concerned authorities

of the management council to manage its activities. On the whole, the above extensive study and monitoring of the outcomes of the LGCM process will show, through examples and indicators, whether our activities are geared towards fulfilling the objective of landscape conservation.

The LGCM process helps in identifying the possible challenges and issues facing the CFUGs, BZMCs and BZUCs, their achievements, plans and programs, which in turn helps in achieving the main target of conservation and livelihoods. It monitors the changes in people's livelihoods and their capacity to cope with vulnerabilities, their participation in the implementation of good governance and equal distribution of resources, and the representation of marginalized groups. It reviews and provides substantial feedback on conservation and livelihoods plans. Specific objectives of the LGCM process include the following:

1. To provide guidelines to different groups, CFCCs, projects and representatives of different partner organizations associated with Terai Arc Landscape Program
2. To build capacities of social mobilizers, local resource persons,



program and project staff, council committees and users' groups within program affected areas

3. To assist in monitoring the outcomes and impact of changes on communities by using recommended tools and approaches mentioned in the manual
4. To build the skills and capacity of CFCCs, local resource persons, and respective partners to enable them to analyze and report the changes in TAL.

### 3. Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring (LGCM) Manual

#### 3.1 Manual Preparation

This manual has been prepared on the basis of past learning and review of WWF and involved partners' efforts through TAL-CBRP. The manual is also a reflection of mid-term evaluations, studies, interactions, comparative study of achievements, and recommendations made in the annual review and in the reports of joint monitoring teams and visitors.

#### 3.2 How to Use the Manual

This manual was prepared specially for the use of the staff and representatives of partner organizations, groups, CFCCs, Buffer-zone Management Committee and Councils, local resource persons of TAL and projects working in the TAL area. An initial understanding is required of the indicators mentioned in this manual followed by the data collection methodology, the objectives of the Livelihoods and Good Governance

Change Monitoring manual, and perceptions of the whole conservation area. Information regarding livelihoods and good governance change indicators need to be collected in accordance with the definitions and methods stated in the manual. Users are required to discuss and study the subjects indicated in the manual with stakeholders, agencies, civil society groups, council and partners. Through this, one can disseminate information more effectively.

#### 3.3 Areas of Implementation

All the critical bottlenecks and corridors and CFCCs coverage of TAL-CBRP are considered implementation sites in the initial phase, while other sites and priority landscape are selected later on the basis of learning, available resources and support. At the start, the project provides information and monitors collected data and analyzes them by discussing with CFCCs, CFUGs, other CBOS and NRM Groups and DFOs as well as the district chapters of FECOFUN including Early Trained Local Resource Persons (please note that TAL-CBRP already trained 25 LRPs on LGCM process during April 2010). The LGCM process will be implemented at an interval of at least three years in consultation with the TAL



program, DFO, CFCC and FECOFUN including WWF thematic experts. For this, the draft of the questionnaire, technical word meanings and the data collection method will be chalked out, followed by the compilation and analysis of data according to the instructions given in the LGCM manual 2010.

### 3.4 Target Users

The target users of this manual are all CFCCs, TAL-CBRP program staff, FECOFUN, DFOs, CSO and the person deputed by CFCCs for TAL-CBRP. Other organizations working with CFUGs and DFO can also use this manual because the manual is linked with Community Forest Development Guideline 2065 and its recommended information form (Annex 15).

## 4. Livelihoods and Good Governance Change

### 4.1 Process of Monitoring

It is necessary to monitor the activities of the program to see whether the program is being carried out efficiently and effectively; the desired result is being achieved; the program is generating benefits and is being accessible to the targeted groups; the capabilities, livelihoods and the wellbeing status of the targeted groups is changing positively; and the adaptive capacities to fight against vulnerabilities is being strengthened.

*“The desired result of the program is sustainable economic and social changes in the targeted groups. While completion of program activities is a good accomplishment for an organization, the results from such completed activities may*

*not always be positive. Therefore, while monitoring the program, it is essential to assess carefully whether the program is aimed at bring positive changes to the livelihood of the targeted groups. This regular monitoring of livelihoods and governance change will provide necessary information for the upcoming plans and programs, and this manual is developed to achieve these aspects of people’s lives.”* (a practical learning outcome from WWF Nepal’s existing Livelihoods monitoring practices in Landscapes).

### 4.2 Areas to be Considered

- Once every three years, the program is monitored by respective CFCCs, with support from the local resource person, FECOFUN, with technical support from the DFOs and the TAL program support offices. The prominent users/ implementers of this process are CFCCs and other associated CFUGs. The program expects to receive technical assistance and supervision from the DFO, Illaka Range Post Office, TAL program Office, local resource persons and FECOFUN in respective districts.
- The LGCM indicators defined in this manual aim to represent the changes in people’s quality of life as well as the stock and quality of natural and environmental resources, social equity and benefit sharing through strong governance and the social inclusion process that TAL-CBRP has been implementing for a decade. Further, these also reflect the extent of the contribution of the grassroots level efforts to the reduction of poverty at the national level. The indicators defined in this manual try to reflect the changes in people’s

quality of life and are designed under the framework of sustainable livelihood approach, which mostly focus on resources, strategies, policy contexts, governance and inclusion and vulnerabilities. That is why while developing and implementing change indicators the major themes should not be left out.

- This LGCM process will be implemented by program staff in TAL with technical support of program staff at the center. During the implementation, trained local resource persons, district forest officers and other specialists will support the CFCCs and help in the collection of change monitoring data so as to help achieve the objectives that WWF Nepal aimed through landscape conservation in the Terai. The process should also indicate any new threats

and issues that might have negative impact on people's livelihoods and biodiversity.

- The LGCM process must include quantitative and qualitative aspects of changes in people's life.
- It would be more convenient, fruitful, participatory and practical if qualitative and institutional data are collected during the CFCC and/or CFUG's general assembly or public hearings and audit meetings in which most of the users/members are present. As users can provide and verify the data to be collected for this process, the information collection process will be more transparent and triangulated.
- The main objective of the LGCM process is to compare the past and present changes in order to develop a realistic project plan. The aim is to include users and their representatives



in the change monitoring process so that they can project the resources required in the future and respond to the upcoming challenges.

- While a few indicators are included at the end of the manual, the CFCCs should not limit themselves to these indicators. They should also select the baseline of indicators stated in the Community Forest Guideline 2065. These indicators must be practical and simple since they are designed to include different aspects of livelihood and good governance. It will be more practical if at least two representative aspects under different categories are selected.
- The analysis of the information received from the monitoring must be useful to local communities and users.
- The monitoring and collection of information must be completed within the stipulated timeframe. Achievements and impacts must be looked into at the same time. There must be a detailed discussion in the CFCC annual assembly and the TAL Annual Program Review Meeting.

### 4.3 Beginning of Monitoring

It is the responsibility of the project management and the thematic officer to monitor and evaluate the livelihoods mainstreaming in conservation programs regularly. The management and the officers need to visit the work site if needed, go through monthly work plans and progress reports, and attend monthly meetings or formal/informal discussions. They need to review the progress of the programs once every four months. The central level should monitor the half-yearly and yearly progress reviews. The quantitative, rather than qualitative, aspects must be given importance during the annual monitoring and review of the program. The review will help to evaluate the changes brought about by the activities and good governance to the targeted community, extend the program further, and find alternatives in the areas where the program is less effective.

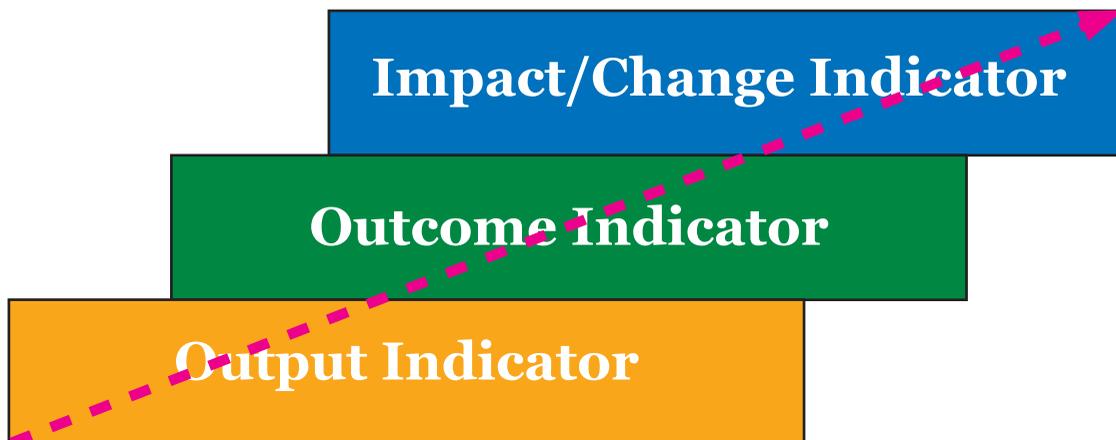
## Conceptual Framework of Livelihood and Good Governance Change Monitoring Process

Level of Monitoring	Duration of Monitoring	Involvement in Monitoring	Outcomes of Monitoring
Analysis of the impact of monitoring	Time frame of activities 5 to 7 years	Responsibilities of external consultants, partner organizations and the experts of WWF Nepal	Report of qualitative evaluation, from regularly collected data of Terai Arc Landscape
Outcomes of monitoring	Time frame of activities 3 to 5 years	Local consultants, partner agencies of TAL, the experts of WWF Nepal, project Manager and senior program officer	Qualitative report of evaluation, regulation, mid- term report, case study and qualitative report of field visit
Monitoring of activities/ progress and process	Time frame of activities within 6 months to 1 year	Various resource management groups associated with TAL program, coordination committee, civil society, Buffer-zone Management Council and all associated Committees, sub-committees, users groups, civil society organization, FECOFUN, local governance office representatives	Half yearly, yearly report, regulation, work-plan of users groups, plan and report, report of DFO and regional Office, report of field visit

The above discussion and analysis of the efforts and subjects shown in the chart indicate that LGCM should not be limited to the preparation of a report and collection of information. It is, in fact, also a reflection of the managerial capacity of the staff of the CFCCs, local inhabitants and organizations, available resources, vulnerabilities and the changes in the outcomes of targeted groups of the area. The LGCM Manual gives importance to the following:

- **Changes in Livelihoods Resources**, including natural, human, physical, economical and socio-cultural.
- **Changes in Livelihoods Vulnerabilities**, such as threats of wildlife to humans, assets like agriculture, cattle, negative impact of climate change on agro-products, drying up of water sources, vector- and water-borne diseases, etc. Similarly, the negative impact of human activities on the natural resources such as anti-poaching, logging and collection of huge amount of herbs.

### Different Levels of LGCM indicators



**Source :** *Sustainable Livelihoods Approach Training Manual, WWF Nepal, 2005*

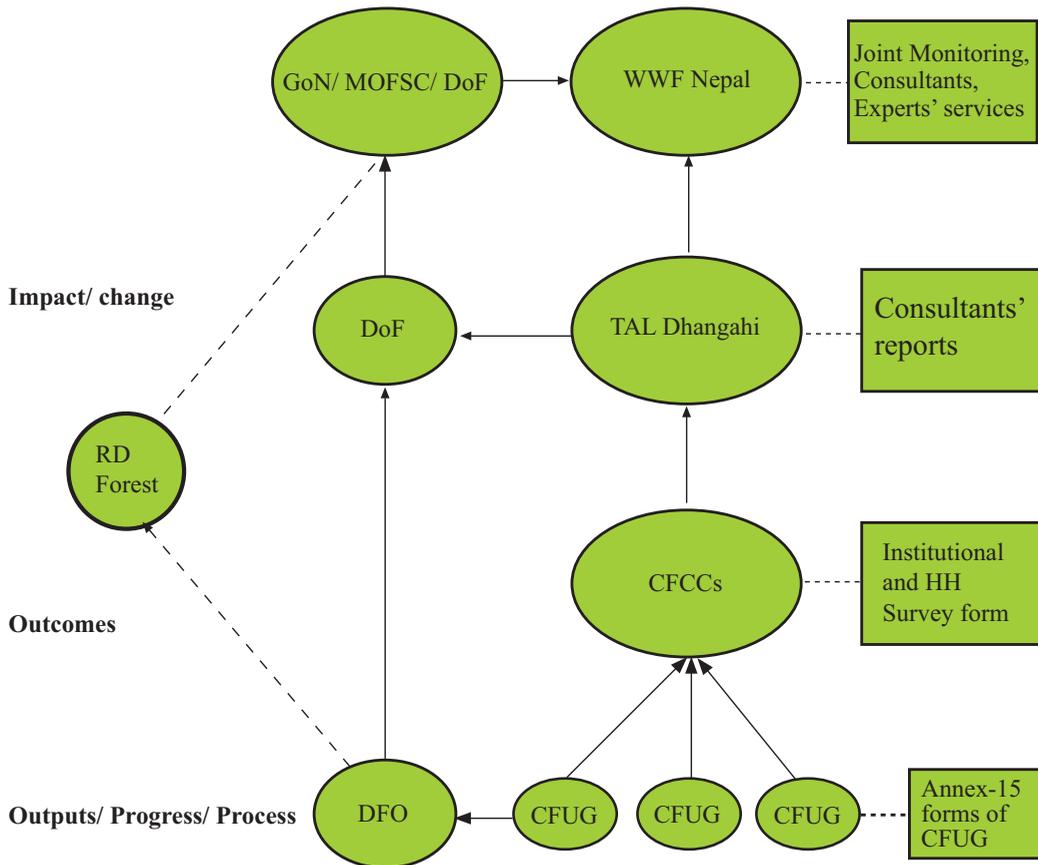
## 5. Essential Resources of Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring

This type of monitoring requires the following:

Baseline survey; end-line survey at the CFCC level; qualitative survey as well as the indicators designed on the basis of outcomes of various studies; data of socio-economic and gender-related issues;

national, regional and district level data; human development index; information of survey; systematic data and register of regular monitoring; inventory of resources; scientific information system; computers; technicians having basic knowledge of analysis; a form for the collection of information; start-up capital and a booklet (to showcase all the steps involved in the process). By using these resources, information is collected, analyzed and managed.

### Structural Framework for LGCN Information flows



Conceptual Framework of Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring Information Sharing.

In spite of it being a new approach and model, the LGCM process is an outcome of past efforts and experiences gained by various partners affiliated with WWF and TAL. This is evident from the remarkable improvement in the past decade in the capacity of local level partners associated with the TAL program and the conclusion report generated from the landscape level learning and sharing program held in Palpa in 2009. This manual is designed for the use and benefits of partners involved in the Livelihoods Change Monitoring Program. This draft is designed for the CFCC and is supposed to reflect and comprise the norms and essence of the Community Forest Development Guideline 2065.

## 5.1 CFUG's Information Collection and Compilation Form

According to this flow chart (see figure) general information must be collected annually by CFUGs using the Annex 15 form as indicated in the Community Forestry Development Guideline 2065. CFUGs have to submit the information thus collected to the DFO and CFCCs. CFCCs will then compile the information in their “own information collection sheet” as recommended by LGCM manual. The sheet will later be kept in CFCC Offices for further processing. The whole process enables CFCCs to establish a linkage between the data collected by CFUGs and themselves. A second copy is kept in the range-post level Community Forest Coordination Committee and a third copy is kept by the CFUGs



themselves for their own record. This makes the monitoring process as outlined in the guideline of the Government of Nepal more effective and provides initial quantitative data for the monitoring of livelihoods and good governance change. CFUGs have to mandatorily fill out and submit the form (annex 15) to the DFO at the end of each fiscal year.

## 5.2 Community Forest Coordination Committee Information Collection Form

This information collection and compilation form and the manual are designed by CFCCs with help of other partners and technical support from TAL-CBRP and WWF Nepal. The guideline gives importance to local efforts because it is meant to monitor change in the various aspects such as strategy, resources, vulnerabilities, efforts of good governance and social inclusion. Changes in other aspects are evaluated by the central level, the staff of WWF Nepal and external consultants. Their report is for WWF Nepal and its partners, rather than the communities, which is why this form compiles information from its member CFUGs.

The TAL program has given more importance to CFCCs because to implement LGCM high skills, knowledge and commitment to continuity are required to fill the form at the ground level. Through this process, it is expected that the information compiled from the form and other information collected by CFCCs will bring out the cumulative results of the changes in livelihoods and governance at the CFCC level at an interval of three years. This has three different aspects. First, the sheet of information is collected by CFUGs as indicated in Index no 15 of

the Government Guideline 2065. The information is stored and managed in the office of CFCCs. This information forms the backbone of LGCM. The indicators, definitions and the methods of filling the form are clearly mentioned in the Manual. Therefore, the form (sheet) must be completed by all CFCCs within three years in accordance with the manual. On the basis of the data generated at the CFCC level including the range post and other local agencies, the changes taking place in the selected areas are analyzed. Future strategies of the TAL program and the project of WWF Nepal are framed on the basis of available indicators.

Besides this, the qualitative survey of changes in people's perception, behavior and thinking must be carried out simultaneously, periodically and site specifically by the CFCC with the help of a trained local resource person who will also support in writing case studies, success stories and lessons learnt. This survey, together with the information collected through the CFUG, complement the proposed LGCM survey. For qualitative survey, two tools – wellbeing ranking and focus group discussion – are recommended. These tools are expected to be used by local resource persons and members appointed by the CFCC. However, some qualitative information such as wellbeing status and socio-economic attributes are generated from CFUG-recommended form which further supports CFCC for processing simple analysis. Information to be filled out in the form is mentioned in the CFUG form (Annex 15). All the data will be recorded in the same LGCM recommended sheet.

The form (CFUG Guideline-annex 15) filled out at the CFUG level will be forwarded to DFOs and to the TAL Program Support

Office in Dhangadhi through CFCCs while the master copy will be kept in the CFCC for future use and records. The whole process is performed by a CFCC-deputed person or local resource person appointed by the CFCC for this survey. The CFCC will undertake the management of the LGCM survey when organized.

## 6. Periodical Impacts/Change Monitoring of the Livelihoods and Good Governance Initiative

The third stage of the LGCM process is directly linked to the offices of the TAL Program and its representatives. In this stage, the thematic and site-specific analysis and evaluation of the changes will be undertaken by thematic experts, consultants and organizations as per the direction of each project and program. The evaluation group consisting of experts from WWF Nepal, representatives of donor agencies and partner organizations will draw an outline of impacts on and changes in specified areas in the landscape. For this, they will use the data collected at the CFCC level as a baseline, which will enable them to study and prepare the evaluation report of the changes brought about by TAL-CBRP interventions. DFOs, DoFs, WWF Nepal and its partners, and civil society will benefit from this, as they can integrate the findings and recommendations of the evaluation report in their plans and program development.

### 6.1 Basic Baseline Data (LGCM-2010)

Sufficient disintegrated and standardized baseline data that captures the changes in livelihoods and governance in the landscape are not available. The earlier practice of monitoring was limited to meet the progress and the accomplishments of planned activities, which did not reflect changes in livelihoods and governance specifically. Therefore, the implementation of the monitoring process will be important for generating a standardized baseline status that will help analyze the changes in disintegrated form. In 2010, the basic data of the TAL Program will be recorded in two different phases, which is stated in sections (a) and (b). For the first time, the first phase baseline will be designed in two different levels including specific areas of change. On the basis of this, it will be easier to measure the comparative changes in different intervals of program periods.

Giving emphasis to qualitative and quantitative aspects of changes in common resources and property, the CFCC will also monitor the qualitative information of the following: community forest, national forest, wetland and fallow land and its condition, habitats, different groups, organizations, the loss of cultivated land, floods, landslides and forest fire, and anti-logging and poaching. These required technical information will be collected through TAL office, GIS and DFO sources and compile with LGCM survey data.

## 6.2 Expected Areas of Changes in Livelihoods and Good Governance

### **Nature and analytical process of information in Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring:**

The information collected through different forms and areas will be analyzed to find out the changes in the following five broad areas of livelihoods and good governance:

- a Changes in institution's capability, resource and process (NRM groups):** Under this, the changes in institutional structure, membership, population, households, number of CBOs (for example, CFUG, CFCC, UGs, CBAPOs, eco-clubs, financial institutions) and their staff, institutional income, investment and expenditure, priorities and beneficiaries are measured.
- b Changes in the good governance and social inclusion process:** Changes in the implementation of the policies and principles of good governance, awareness, transparency, accountability, participation, leadership, responsibility, future plans, practice of inclusion, ownership, approach, control, target groups and their priorities, and policy environment are measured.
- c Changes in Livelihood Resources (human, physical, social, political, natural and financial):**

This section measures any changes in the household and institutional ownership and control..

- d Changes in livelihoods strategies:** This includes activities and their nature related to agriculture, forest, illegal logging, tourism, skill, trade and labor, cattle farming, wetland resource use and remittance, wage labor, agriculture labor, services, business, alternative income generation, etc. Any type of activities that community households adopted to sustain their livelihoods and link to natural resources are measured.
- e Changes in livelihoods vulnerabilities and its adaptive capacity:** This includes migration, climate change, capacity of adaptation, security of food, water, energy, social, productivity of land and seeds/seedlings, environment and epidemics, land erosion, flood, loss of soil fertility, malnutrition and destruction by wild animals, climate and nature, market trends, etc.
- f Changes in coping strategies:** This section measures how people cope with unexpected shocks and what strategies (forced migration, encroachment, casualty from wildlife, loan on high rate of interest, loan from informal sector, bonded labor, Haliya, Kamalari and Kamaiya practices, seasonal migration, gulf county migration, land tenancy, barter, child labor, work drudgery, Haruwa, Charuwa, Gothhalo and child labor).

### 6.3 Criteria for Livelihoods and Good Governance Information analysis

Broader Area of Changes	Criteria for Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Information Analysis											
	Economic Class			Socially, politically, culturally and gender based dis-advantaged and discriminated groups						Geographical		
	Well-being Status			Caste groups (Jatjati)	Indigenous nationality	Dalit/ Oppressed	Other Madhesi, minorities	Households headed by female	Mountain	hill	Terai/ Madhesi	
	Better - off	Middle	Poor									
Changes in resources												
Changes in strategies												
Change in good governance and social inclusion process												
Changes in vulnerability												
Change in coping strategy												

Source: Consultation Workshop on Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring March, 2010, Dhangadi, Kailali.

The information collected at different levels and the nature of a wide range of changes will be analyzed in the CFCC office, giving emphasis to qualitative and quantitative aspects. The CFCC will also monitor the qualitative information of the following: community forest, national forest, and wetland and fallow land and its condition, habitats, different groups, organizations, the loss of cultivated land, floods, landslides and forest fire and anti-logging and poaching.

#### 6.4 Main points to be considered before implementing the manual

The indicators included in the manual are changeable. The indicators used in baseline, however, should be used in end-line as well.

1. The selection of the indicators may vary according to time, context and the capacity of the institution, but the selected indicators should represent all broader areas of change.
2. The recommended indicators are developed based on the consultation of respective CFCCs and CFUGs to find changes in livelihoods and governance in their own context. That is why the findings of the monitoring should not be compared with the report of consultants and externals
3. The CFCC should collect information at an interval of three years and the CFUG should mandatorily fill out recommended form under Annex 15 of Government Guideline 2065, annually. It is mandatory for CFUGs by MOFSC/DOF.
4. While preparing a report, the CFCC can compare information collected



recently with the information collected in the past based on the magnitude of changes in people's quality of life and the above-mentioned five broader areas with its trend and tendency. For this, the TAL-CBRP, with the support from the center, will conduct orientation and training programs that cover skills and techniques of simple analysis. Further, during the analysis, the CFCCs will use qualitative data collected by them. This will make it easier to simultaneously use qualitative and quantitative data for change analysis.

5. The present LGCM manual and indicators preparation is the outcome of; TAL, WWF and its partners' learnings from interactions, orientations, field studies, strategic plans and priorities; recommendations provided by donor agencies and partners like UKAID, USAID, FINIDA, SDC, CARE, LFP, UNDP and DNPWC; DOF during the sharing workshop, consultation and preparatory workshop; and WWF and TAL's staff's strength and skills as well as learning with community and partners.
6. The data analyzed initially will be



the baseline on the basis of which CFCC will process baseline data at the local level. The data gathered at the CFUG level must be processed before the start of the annual general assembly as it has to be ratified by the CFUG general assembly and must also be publicly audited. A report can be prepared on the basis of the data generated at the CFUG and CFCC levels. The changes can be monitored once the baseline data is processed. The recommended indicators are developed based on the priority and strategy defined in different reference documents, for example, Livelihoods Mainstreaming Strategy 2005, WWF Nepal Conservation Strategic Plan (2006–2011), DOF’s Community

Forest Development Guideline 2065 and DOF/Terai Arc Landscape Strategic Plan (2004-2014).

### 6.5 Stages of the implementation and institutionalization of the Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring Process

- This monitoring has to be done within a period of three years. Hence, the first baseline monitoring work must be completed by June 2010 and the next by June 2013. Information should be collected according to the Guidelines of Nepal Government, 2065 and the LGCM Manual 2010 for Community Forest Coordination Committee before starting the survey.

- It is necessary to identify the target groups and give them the responsibility to implement this program. The working committee of the coordination committee will work out a plan to give responsibility to the selected or Local Resource Persons (LRP) of different CFCCs to carry out activities like seminars and workshops.
- Information about the course and training on field practice is given to resource persons and responsible officers of the CFCC on the basis of the Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring Manual.
- Required accessories, information, software and books for recording information collected will be provided to all CFCCs while additional training and skill development programs will be conducted for focal persons and representatives of CFCCs.
- Necessary forms must be made ready for the collection of information on the basis of above-mentioned selected indicators. Separate boxes or tables can be made for the management of information in the main registers.
- It will be more beneficial for every CFCC in TAL to collect institutional information during the general assemblies of the CFUG and CFCC and other gatherings like public hearings. The present LGCM process is neither a household survey nor a consultant research to be prepared for donors. This is an attempt to see the changes that have taken place in livelihoods, governance and conservation efforts. Hence, the outcome of the changes, whether it is positive or negative, during the discussion within the

CFCCs/CFUGs must be updated as a record. The updated information will also help justify the quantity-wise information.

The information collected at the CFCC level can be recorded in a folder or a register and a precise report can be prepared with the help of technicians of the project and DFO. Any interested committee member can be asked to prepare the report by giving them certain responsibility to work at the CFCC level.

- The appointed person will prepare a report by analyzing data and present it in the meeting for discussion. The outcome of the meeting will be applied in various stages of the project, program and proposal. If needed, an in-depth study and a case study can be conducted on any subject.
- Before announcing the distribution of the form, CFCC members must discuss among themselves and find the number of households in the affected areas that fall under the jurisdiction of the CFCC. Then 30% of the total CFUGs will be randomly selected. Again, out of the cluster-based sampling, a certain number of households will be selected for the distribution of the form. Each cluster must include all castes, tribes, ethnic groups, indigenous people, Madhesis, migrants, and dalits living in the landslide- and flood-prone areas and river banks. This form is to be filled once every three years and the data collected will help evaluate the progress of the project and devise strategies.
- After the discussion, a report of at least two pages can be prepared

stating different changes that have taken place and further steps to be taken with the consent of the CFCCs. This report can be sent to concerned authorities and local offices of the TAL project so that they can develop future plans and programs.

## 6.6 Points to remember before filling the form

**Form No. 1** is collected in accordance with Annex-15 of the Community Forest Development Guideline, 2065. This form will be filled by CFUGs with the help of local resource persons and the CFCCs. This form must be filled after the public hearing at the completion of every fiscal year.

**Form No. 2** is an institutional survey form, which is to be filled in accordance with the Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring Manual (LGCM 2010) designed by the CFCCs and TAL Program, in which the cumulative outcomes of the data of Form No. 1 must be included. This form must be filled once every three years on the basis of earlier used indicators and questionnaire format.

**Form No. 3** is a household survey form to be filled in accordance with LGCM -2010 designed by the CFCC and TAL program. This form has to be filled once every three years using described methods and tools in this manual.

## 6.7 Recommended indicators for the LGCM process

The indicators for change monitoring in Livelihoods and Good Governance represent five major areas of changes. Institutional changes, information

compiled by CFCC and CFUGs, their infrastructural services, community resources and poverty holding, general trend of resource changes in forest, lands and society are covered in the first part. The second broader area of change includes changes in social inclusion, governance process, in institutions and communities, representations, under-representation of ethnic, minority and socio-culturally discriminated groups, institutional transparency, community participation and benefit sharing, gender and household representation in the resource management process, etc. The third broader area of change captures the changes in livelihoods resources, for example, human, physical, financial socio-cultural and natural. Most of the institutional level changes will be captured by the indicators mentioned in the second part while changes in asset holdings, access to and the use of resources and income at the household level will be captured by indicators mentioned in the third part. The contribution of natural resources and opportunities to bring changes to households will be measured through these indicators. The fourth broader area of change is the reflection of the livelihood activities of communities and households, for example, farming, service, labor, etc. The monitoring of the changes in livelihood activities will help reflect the pressure on livelihood resources and their use and consumption pattern. The fifth area of broader change is livelihoods vulnerability due to changes in natural resources, its stock, consumption and use pattern; this determines whether communities are sustained, and whether their behavior is conducive towards

sustaining themselves. The type of vulnerability exposed in the lives of the community and society, their response, the level of resilience and resource capacity they display, the type of resource they use for coping with such vulnerabilities, and the type of adaptation strategy they are using to sustain their life are all included in this indicator. The last indicator is the coping strategy of the community with regard to conflict, natural and human induced disasters, changes in climate and weather, country relation, ecological differences and resource scarcity.

### Recommended Indicators for Livelihoods and Governance Change Monitoring

1.	Change in Institution, Good Governance and Social Inclusion	Unit	Scale
1.1	Total CFUGs in TAL - CBRP affected area	Number	%
1.2	Total CFUGs in TAL - CBRP (Handed Over)	Number	%
1.3	CSO/CBOs in TAL CBRP affected area	Number	No
1.4	Total CFCCs in TAL - CBRP affected area	Number	No
1.5	HH member to CFUGs in TAL - CBRP affected area	Number	No
1.6	HHs member to CFUGs (Legal access) TAL - CBRP	Number	No
1.7	Area allocated to CFUG (under C.F. management)	Ha.	No
1.8	CFUGs having their own office building and space	Number	%
1.9	CFUGs having their own Forest Guards (Ban Heralo) and paid staff	Number	%
1.10	Total annual Income of CFCC's	Rupees	Amount
1.11	Total Annual investment/lending from CFCCs	Rupees	Amount
1.12	Total investment of CFCC in physical assets	Rupees	%
1.13	Total investment of CFCCs in Financial assets	Rupees	%
1.14	Total Investment of CFCCs in clean/alternative energy	Rupees	%
1.15	Total Investment of CFCCs in human assets	Rupees	%
1.16	Total Investment of CFCCs in natural assets	Rupees	%
1.17	Total annual Income of CFUGs	Rupees	Amount
1.18	Total amount of annual expenditure of CFUGs	Rupees	Amount
1.19	CFUGs that organized public hearing and public auditing (PHPA) in TAL - CBRP	Number	%
1.20	CFUGs that enforce rule and regulation effectively	Number	%

1.21	Total Investment of CFUGs to NR management	Rupees	%
1.22	Total Investment of CFUGs on Livelihoods	Rupees	%
1.23	Better off HHs	Number	%
1.24	Middle Class HHs	Number	%
1.25	Deprived (with few assets) HHs	Number	%
1.26	CFUGs executive member positions occupied by women	Number	%
1.27	HHs benefited to CFUGs Products with fee charge	Number	%
1.28	HHs benefited to CFUGs Products without any fee charges	Number	%
1.29	Women's participation in policy decision of CFUG meeting	Number	%
1.30	Indigenous HH benefited from IGAs opportunities	Number	%
1.31	Dalits HHs benefited from IGAs opportunities	Number	%
1.32	Brahmin/Chhetri HHs benefited from IGAs opportunities	Number	%
1.33	Others HHs benefited from IGAs opportunities	Number	%
<b>2 Change in Livelihood Resources</b>			
2.1	HHs owned safe and improved (pakki) house structure	Number	%
2.2	HHs owned safe and improved toilet (pakki) facility	Number	%
2.3	HHs owned safe and improved drinking water source	Number	%
2.4	Ownership of land ( marginal farmers (less than 0.5 ha)	Number	%
2.5	Ownership of irrigational land (marginal farmers less than 0.5 ha.)	Number	%
2.6	HHs that have all members are literate (5 year+)	Number	%
2.7	HHs sending children to English boarding schools	Number	%
2.8	HHs that have owned sufficient grass/ fodder/grazing land resources	Number	%
2.9	HHs have owned big cattle (cows, Buffalos) holding	Number	%
2.10	HHs have owned small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs) holding	Number	%
2.11	HHs with year the round food security from regular source	Number	%

2.12	HHs with commercial kitchen garden (Byabsayeek Tarkari Kheti)	Number	%
2.13	HHs with Functional Biogas	Number	%
2.14	HHs with Functional Solar	Number	%
2.15	HHs with Functional ICS	Number	%
2.16	HHs with LPG	Number	%
2.17	HHs with other Energy (grid/electricity/kerosene)	Number	%
2.18	HHs that have participated in skills/IGA/HR training	Number	%
2.19	HHs have participated in PHPA/CFUGs meeting assembly	Number	%
<b>3. Change in Livelihoods Strategy</b>			
3.1	HHs dependent on Wild NTFP/herbs collection from community and other forest	Number	%
3.2	HHs dependent on traditional farming (agri)	Number	%
3.3	HHs dependent on Cash crops farming	Number	%
3.4	HHs dependent on livestock farming	Number	%
3.5	HHs dependent on trade, tourism and skill-enterprise	Number	%
3.6	HHs dependent on jobs, service and remittance	Number	%
3.7	HHs dependent on share cropping	Number	%
3.8	HHs dependent on NTFP/Herbs Cultivation	Number	%
3.9	HHs dependent on agro-based labor wages	Number	%
3.10	HHs dependent on grazing/herders activity	Number	%
<b>4. Change in Livelihoods Vulnerability (Climate change, natural and anthropogenic)</b>			
4.1	HHs Have not year the round food sufficiency from own regular source	Number	%
4.2	HHs that did not send pregnant women for ANC and TT check-up	Number	%
4.3	Livestock depredation (case filed in CFUG/CFCC- registered)	Case	No
4.4	HHs that claimed crop depredation (case file in CFUG/CFCC registered)	Case	%

4.5	Human casualty/ injury by wildlife (Death/ injury Case)	Number	Person
4.6	HHs shocks from under five year children death in FY (065/66)	Number	Person
4.7	HHs affected by vector born diseases (viral epidemics) last year	Number	Person
4.8	HHs used chemical fertilizer last year	Number	%
4.9	HHs using traditional fuel/energy source in last year	Number	%
4.10	HHs having children deprived of education access	Number	%
4.11	HHs directly dependent upon wetland/water for Livelihoods	Number	%
4.12	HHs using insecticides/pesticides in last year	Number	%
4.13	HHs benefited from credit/revolving fund (during last year)	Number	%
<b>5. Change in Coping Strategy</b>			
5.1	HHs adopting alternative crops farming (compulsion)	Number	%
5.2	HHs being forced to migrate due to unexpected shocks/disaster/conflict	Number	%
5.3	HHs being forced to take loan to cope shock/stress/incidence/loss	Number	%
5.4	HHs being forced to use undesired human labor work	Number	%

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MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

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ओपेनडिफि - अभिव्युत्थाकरण तहसिल

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To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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