

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-018
Project title	Succeeding with CITES: Sustainable and equitable Jatamansi trade from Nepal
Host country/ies	Nepal
Lead organisation	TRAFFIC International
Partner institution(s)	ANSAB Nepal, Ministry of Forests and Environment, ProFound - Advisers In Development, University of Copenhagen, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, FairWild Foundation, IUCN SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group
Darwin grant value	GBP 319,649
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2018 – 31 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Jul 2018 – Mar 2019 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Anastasiya Timoshyna
Project website/blog/Twitter	https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/jatamansi-trade-from-nepal/
Report author(s) and date	Anastasiya Timoshyna, Puspa Ghimire, Bishma Subedi 30 April 2019

1. Project rationale

Wild-harvested medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) underpin Nepal's traditional medicine systems and provide a critical source of income for the rural poor. Over 300,000 Nepali households commercially harvest and trade MAPs.

One of Nepal's most commercially valuable and heavily exploited species is Jatamansi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*). Between 100-500 tonnes of Jatamansi rhizomes are traded annually for medicinal and cosmetic use. Jatamansi harvest in nine districts provides at least 15,000 people with an average of 25% of their annual income. Local income potential is held back by low rates of value addition and lack of direct access to international markets and undercut by large scale illegal export of rhizomes to India.

Jatamansi populations are declining owing to overharvesting for export and habitat loss, putting both species and livelihoods at risk. Concern regarding these declines led to Jatamansi's inclusion in CITES Appendix II and IUCN classification as threatened. Nepal's Government has adopted various harvest and trade controls, including a ban on exports of unprocessed rhizomes. In 2017 the Government adopted an Act aimed at strengthening CITES implementation that unintentionally banned exports of all Appendix II

listed species, including Jatamansi. With consent from the Ministry of Law, the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC), will present a proposal to Parliament to amend the Act to allow Jatamansi trade. If adopted, MFSC will develop new guidelines enabling trade to resume.

There are currently few economic incentives for sustainable sourcing, equitable benefit sharing, or CITES compliance. Although demand and price premiums for materials meeting sustainability, legality and social criteria are growing, manufacturers marketing sustainable products frequently misunderstand CITES requirements and perceive CITES species as risky. A more effective combination of market-oriented and CITES approaches is therefore needed to improve conservation and livelihood outcomes for trade in Jatamansi and other CITES/MAP species.

This project will facilitate the change in legislative context of Nepal to enable sustainable and legal trade in CITES-listed species. It will deliver a locally-appropriate market-based model for sustainable and equitable Jatamansi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*) trade from Nepal, supporting CITES and CBD commitments and addressing the combined threats to local incomes and healthcare of biodiversity loss, habitat degradation and declining access to natural resources linked to overharvest of medicinal species.

The project sites are located in one municipality and two rural municipalities of Mugu and Jumla districts of Karnali Province of Nepal (Figure 1). The project site covers a temperate ecological zone ranging from 2,500m to 4,700m. The total area of the project sites is 340,165 ha. Of which, Patarasi rural municipality has 81,407 ha; Mugum Karmarong rural municipality has 210,691 ha; and Chhayanath Rara municipality has a total of 48,067 ha area. Forest area represents nearly 35% of the total area of Patarasi rural municipality, about 20% of Mugum Karmarong rural municipality and 66% of the Chhayanath Rara municipality (DFRS, 2017).

A total of eight community forest user groups (CFUGs) managing 10,088 ha of forest area have been selected. Figure 1. Map of the project sites in Nepal shows the project districts and municipalities and the Table 1 presents the detail of the selected CFUGs.

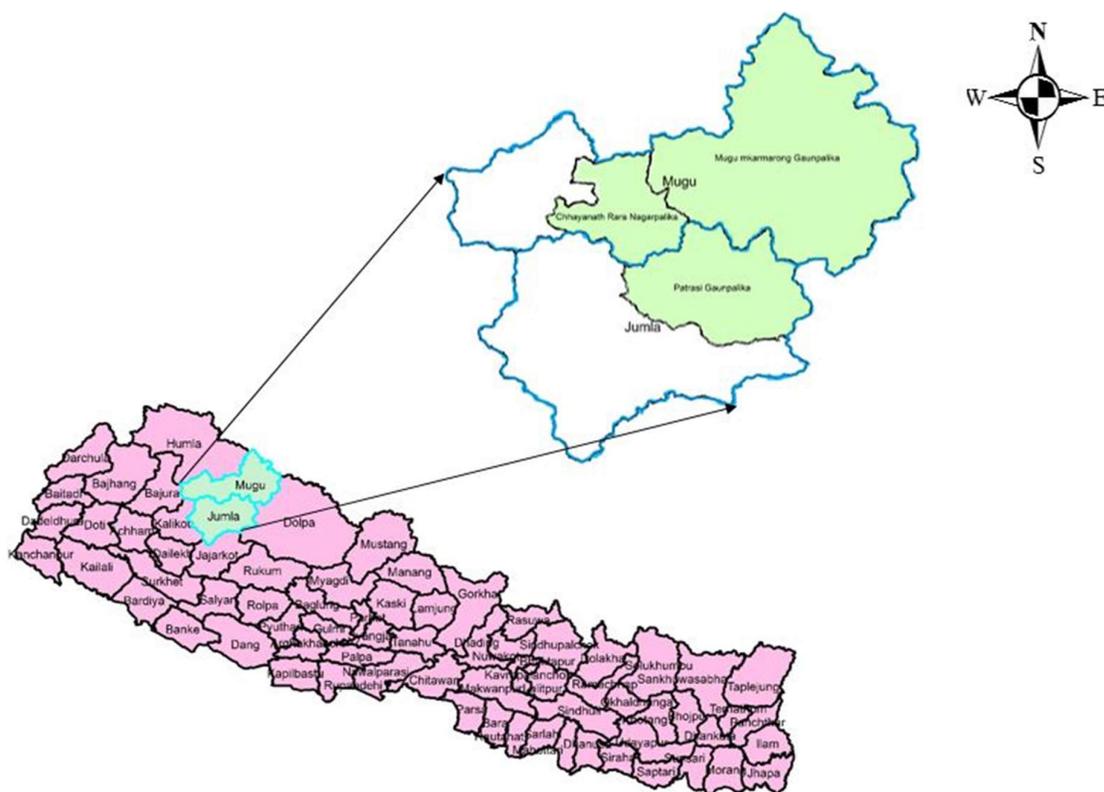


Figure 1. Map of the project sites in Nepal

Table 1 Details of the project target CFUGs

SN	Name of CFUG	District	Address	Forest Area (Ha)	No. of Households
1	Baghjale	Jumla	Patarasi-4	3189	352
2	Phurkisallo	Jumla	Patarasi-2	2625	244

3	Lamteli	Jumla	Patarasi-1,2	2850	308
4	Bhaleni	Jumla	Patarasi-1	406	212
5	Ramphabaireni	Mugu	Chhayanath Rara-13	193	73
6	Syangmari Thakcha	Mugu	Mugum Karmarong-7	492	105
7	Chuchyan Rata Salla	Mugu	Mugum Karmarong-9	174	81
8	Rajthanka	Mugu	Chhayanath Rara-13	159	99
Total				10,088	1,474

2. Project partnerships

The present project has a strong partnership bringing together organizations with a range of expertise in conservation, botany, trade in wild resources, community and value-chain development, market access. These organizations are located both in Nepal and outside (working globally), combining the necessary footing to deliver field-level activities, as well as use the international best-practices, and the potential of dissemination of the project progress at policy, industry and research arena.

As this report covers nine months of the first year of the project, in the period TRAFFIC International (lead partners) has developed contractual partnership relationships with ANSAB Nepal, ProFound - Advisers In Development, University of Copenhagen, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, and IUCN SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group. The collaboration is also ongoing with the FairWild Foundation.

In September 2018, the project inception meeting brought together TRAFFIC International, ANSAB Nepal, and ProFound in Kathmandu, Nepal for face-to-face a meeting that kicked-off the project officially. Project internal inception workshop has included the development of the detailed work-plan and project communications plan, as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan. In February 2019, linked to the attendance of the BioFach 2019 trade fair in Nuremberg, Germany, meeting between TRAFFIC, ANSAB and Himalayan BioTrade Ltd (one of the beneficiary producer organizations) was organized to discuss the project progress and plan for the onwards steps, with particular focus on the implementation of the FairWild Standard and certification scheme. In addition to face-to-face meetings, regular partner communications were supported, via Skype conference calls.

Within Nepal, ANSAB Nepal is the implementing partner, leading on the implementation of all activities within Nepal. It also engages directly with the project partner Ministry of Forests and Environment (formerly known as Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation). Within the Ministry, the Department of Plant Resources and Department of Forests and Soil Conservation have been on board and engaged since the project inception. Ministry of Forests and Environment is the partner of the project and have been actively involved in project activities mainly in policy modification/development through participation in inception workshop, CITES Act amendment process and CITES Regulations development. Private sector institutions such as Jaributi Association of Nepal (JABAN), Herbal Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (HEAN), and Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association (NEHHPA) have been involved in policy and trade related discussions organized by the project. At the project site level, the local municipalities, local chapter of FECOFUN and traders' associations are actively involved in the project.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

The project progress has been achieved as anticipated against the agreed timetable for the project, with the following details.

A range of activities took place to enable the effective management and implementation of the project. Namely, the grant agreement was signed by TRAFFIC, and onwards agreement was signed with the key implementing partner in Nepal, ANSAB, as well as ProFound, University of Copenhagen, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, and IUCN SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group (**Activity 0.1**). As planned, ANSAB hired project field-based, as well as administration support staff. The change requests were submitted to and approved by LTS concerning the change in field staff of ANSAB, and the finance and administration managers (in ANSAB and TRAFFIC). (**Activity 0.2**). Project inception workshop at the national level in Nepal took place ahead of the schedule in September 2018 (**Activity 0.3**), while the district-level workshops in project sites were delivered in October 2018. The aim of national-level inception workshop (Activity 0.3) was to share the key objectives of the project, its activity plan and receive direct input and feedback from all concerned stakeholders: government agencies, private sector, and development partners over the project implementation plan. Over 30 participants, including Member of Parliament Mr. Parbat Gurung, the Secretary of the Ministry of Forests and Environment Dr. Bishwa Nath Oli and Joint

Secretary Dr. Sindhu Dhungana attended the workshop. A separate meeting with private sector representatives focusing on FairWild implementation and other project activities was organized after the inception workshop on the same day. The list of participants is provided in SD 1. ANSAB has further organized district level project inception workshop in Jumla and Mugu in October 2018. The major objectives of the inception workshop were to introduce the project among the district level stakeholders, select the project implementation sites in the districts and collect idea and inputs for the successful implementation of the project from a wide range of the stakeholders including the local government, DFO, FECOFUN representative, local traders and representative of the CFUGs. A total of 20 participants in Jumla and 30 participants in Mugu participated in the workshops SD 1. After introducing the participants on the project objectives and outcomes, a group work was carried out for identifying the most potential sites of Jatamansi in the districts. The criteria for site selection were area covered by forest, availability of Jatamansi, possibilities of Jatamansi processing and marketing, status of collection and dependency of local people on it. Based on these criteria and group works, one site in Jumla and two sites in Mugu were confirmed as potential project sites.

Prior to the national level workshop (see details described in Activity 4.11, SD2, SD3 and [link to the press release](#)), two-day project partners meeting was organized on September 26-27, where the team developed common understanding on project's cycle including the expected outcomes, outputs and activities, monitoring and evaluation, communication and reporting; and developed a detailed project implementation plan, including the communications and M&E plans drafts (**Activity 0.4**). Annual review and planning meeting (**Activity 0.5**) took place between ANSAB Project Manager and the Project Leader in February 2019, while the input from all partners was received at Skype conference call (March 2019).

The project partners have completed the development of terms of reference for an overview of the Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal, led by the University of Copenhagen, with the strong input from all project partners (**Activity 1.1**). The plans are set to complete the research article for submission and publication in The Sustainability journal, which is planning a special issue on "[Sustainable natural resource management](#)", and for it to be onwards presented at the CITES Plants Committee meeting and as an [official information document](#) to the Plants Committee, and CITES Conference of Parties. Initial review of trade in Jatamansi, and its relevance to the application of voluntary certification schemes was presented to the CITES Plants Committee in July 2018 (at a side-event SD4), and to the stakeholders of [the workshop on the potential role of voluntary third-party sustainability certification schemes in supporting implementation of wild plant trade controls under CITES](#) in January 2019 (SD5, SD6). Basic Jatamansi sectoral and producer gap analysis has been initiated, led by ProFound, with the focus on the issues of sustainability, market access, and technological improvements (**Activity 1.2**). Target producer companies were prioritized in the reporting period (**Activity 1.3**) informed by one-to-one meetings with the producer enterprises, as well as the training and delivery of information/capacity-building. The main company that the project will engage in piloting the FairWild certification is the conservation enterprise [Himalayan BioTrade](#) Ltd., owned by a consortium of community-based forest enterprises of Nepal. In addition to it, following three producer enterprises will be supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements: Natural Resources Industries, HPlant and Annapurna Aroma. Further list of companies was identified to initiate FairWild engagement, and this engagement will continue throughout the project. In total, the list of companies which confirmed interest and engagement is available in SD1. The project team is in the process of conducting the survey of companies, and based on the survey, companies-specific plans will be developed, as well as the common Jatamansi value chain strategy (**Activity 1.4**). Input received so far from the companies' consultations, feeds into Activity 1.4, emphasizing common issues and bottlenecks for the producer enterprises/private sector companies in ensuring sustainable and equitable Jatamansi trade. These included regulatory (CITES controls and the compliance mechanisms), technological (lack of essential oil testing facilities, as well as low efficiency of distillation with losses of up to 30%, access to the processing equipment), and socio-economic challenges (for Jatamansi in particular collectors appear to receive very low prices, additionality of costs for certification and the need for reliable market links to buyers of sustainably sourced Jatamansi). Project activities aim to address these constraints at the pilot level.

The project team had developed a methodology for conducting the household survey for capturing the project-level impact of the targeted Jatamansi harvesters in the CFUGs of Jumla and Mugu (in support of the **Activity 1.5**). The methodology (SD7) was developed based on the project log frame and performance indicators. The household sampling frame was made into three different categories (A, B and C groups), based on the wellbeing ranking principle of the CFUGs. At least 10% of the total project households have been selected proportionately from each category. Gender and ethnicity was also considered while sampling the households. The various survey tools such as household questionnaires, checklists for focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were developed. For data collection, Local resources person (LRPs) have been identified, trained and mobilized along with the field staff. Pre-testing of questionnaire was done in the nearby CFUGs in Jumla before conducting the detail household's survey. The HHs survey forms were designed based on the android based system and household data and

information was collected using tablets. Before starting the household survey, a district level stakeholders' workshop in each district was organized with the objectives to get the final feedbacks on the survey questionnaire and checklist. A total of 15 and 14 participants in Jumla and Mugu (SD1 (3) representing the officials of Divisional Forest Office (DFO), District chapter of Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN), District chapter of JABAN, Karnali Jadibuti Development Board, District Chambers of Commerce and Industries (DCCI) and Jatamansi collectors and traders were participated the workshops. The details of the reach of the baseline survey is presented in Table 2. The surveys will be completed, and research consolidated in the next reporting period.

Table 2 Details of the household (HH) survey, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KII)

SN	District	No. of HHs surveyed	FGDs Traders (district level)	FGDs CF level	FGD CF level (women's group)	KII
1	Jumla	250	1	3	1	5
2	Mugu	80	1	3	1	5
3	Banke	--	--	--	--	4
Total		330	2	6	2	14

In district level traders' FGD, a total of 10 and 16 key Jatamansi traders including women participated in Jumla and Mugu respectively (SD1 (4)). The income from Jatamansi, market price and its trend, total volume of Jatamansi trade, harvesting practices were discussed in the FGDs. A total of 8 FGDs, one in each CFUG, were carried out in the project districts. Out of eight, 2 FGDs were exclusively for women's group. Each FGD, organized at CFUG level, was participated by a total of 10 to 15 participants in Jumla and Mugu. Altogether, 10 KIIs were made in the project districts and additional 4 KIs were made in Nepalgunj-major trading hub of NTFPs from the project districts. The key informants include division and sub-division level forest officers, representatives from FECOFUN, JABAN and DCCI; regional and local traders and Custom Office.

The surveys and preliminary meetings have also provided an input into identify the appropriate elements of the training materials for harvesters and producer enterprises to roll-out in future periods (**Activity 1.6**). The materials that will be used for the harvesters' training include the toolkit on [Participatory Inventory of Non-Timber Forest Products](#); and a booklet on Sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi, both of them developed by ANSAB and widely used in Nepal and other countries of the region. Additionally, the reference will be made to the documents produced by DoFSC such as Community Forest inventory guideline 2061 B.S and NTFP inventory guideline 2069 B.S. To train the producer enterprises 3 documents developed by ANSAB will be the main reference. The documents are i) [Enterprise Development Manual](#); ii) [Business Planning for Community Based Natural Product Enterprises](#); and iii) [Entrepreneurship Development of Natural Resources Dependent Communities](#). In both the cases, FairWild Standards and performance indicators will be well referred. Research, Planning and Communication Manager of ANSAB participated in a capacity-building FairWild Forum in April 2019, to integrate the knowledge obtained into the training programme. To roll out the training programme, the project will organize a Training of Trainers' (ToT) on sustainable harvesting and resources management, entrepreneurship development and business planning, Business Development Services and marketing to the LRPs and the project staff (**Activity 1.7**). Then the LRPs in the close supervision of the project staff will deliver the training to the harvesters' and producer enterprises (**Activity 1.8**).

Finally, under the Output 1, in February 2019, a preliminary assessment of the existing processing equipment, to which harvesters and enterprises have access, has been undertaken in both the districts (**Activity 1.9**). It was found that rather than the investment in new equipment, the existing processing unit in Patarasi, Jumla will require technology upgrade such as replacement of the tubular condenser by spiral type; insulation of the boiler, repairing of the fire place, and the replacement of the gasket for tightening the lid of the vessel. Similar type of technology upgrade is required in the processing enterprise of Mugu. In the next visit, further assessment will be done and develop a plan of support activities in processing and value addition.

ANSAB has participated in two high-level meetings organized by the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), highlighting the implications of the current ban in Jatamansi trade provisioned in the CITES Act (**Activity 2.1**). With a special focus on CITES-listed species, the project supported the analysis of the implications and gaps of the existing policies and regulatory environment, also considering the potential policies that local and provincial governments are likely to develop, on sustainable and fair trade of herbs and NTFPs and its products in the context of the changed federal governance structure in Nepal. The draft report (under review, terms of reference available as SD8) made recommendations to reform and effective implementation of the policies and regulations that can facilitate the sustainable production and fair trade of herbs and NTFPs in Nepal. ANSAB was also participated in the workshop organized by the Department of the Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC) in November 2018. In the workshop, ANSAB shared the

trade-related data and information on Jatamansi and provided inputs for the total allowed harvesting quantities of Nepal. The workshop finalized the report (SD9) to be submitted to the CITES Authority of Nepal and onwards to the CITES Secretariat in response to the queries in the Review of Significant Trade process, where the total annual allowable harvest amount of Jatamansi as 925 MT/year is fixed. While fixing this quantity, the secondary information was collected from the 5-year forest management plan of DoFSC, ANSAB's study data and other case-studies collected in different areas.

MoFE, after a series of dialogues and discussion, has issued an amendment bill to address the current challenge on trade of CITES listed species including Jatamansi. The bill has been passed by the National Assembly (Upper House) and ratified by the House of Representatives (Lower House) in the winter session of the parliament (**Activity 2.2.**). See SD10, SD11, and SD12 for documents of different versions of the bill. Simultaneously, at the international level, TRAFFIC has facilitated the strengthened links and communication between the CITES Secretariat and Nepal's CITES focal point, in order to address the issue addressed to Nepal in the Plants Committee (July 2018), the Standing Committee documents (October 2018), and in preparation to the 18th Conference of Parties to CITES. Although the CITES Act was amended in the reporting period, the barriers in the trade of Jatamansi prevail, and the regulations to implement the Act are necessary. To formulate the Regulations, MoFE developed a task force in the leadership of Joint Secretary, MoFE. Project project provided proactive support to this process to enable it. A 3-day writing (Regulations development) shop was organized in March 2019, supported by the project. Every aspects of regulations were discussed in detail. A total of 15 high level government officials and experts including DG and DDG of Department of Forests and Soil Conservation and ANSAB's Executive Director (SD1 (5)) participated in the workshop. Through this workshop, a draft Regulations was developed and shared with the stakeholders at wider level through a national-level sharing workshop supported by the project. The workshop was participated by the 2 parliamentarians from federal government, one parliamentarian from Provincial government, high level government officers, business associations and civil society organizations including FECOFUN. Altogether, 52 participants participated in the workshop (SD1 (6)). In the workshop, the private sector and civil society representatives requested for two more days to provide their opinion on the Regulations and provided their feedback in given time frame. The draft Regulation was submitted to MoFE, incorporating stakeholder feedback. At the time of drafting the report, MoFE was reviewing the document and sharing it with Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs for their consent. After getting their consent, MoFE will present this Regulations to the Cabinet for the approval. Dr. Bishma P. Subedi, Executive Director of ANSAB participated and provided feedback at different levels of meetings organized by MoFE. Dr. Subedi had also participated in the meeting with the members of the legislature parliament of Nepal in different times (**Activity 2.3**) and forums and sensitized them on the CITES act and urgency and implications of its timely amendment.

Through the engagement of both the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE), and IUCN SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group (and in particular contingent on the delivery of Activity 1.1.), links are established to bring together up-to-date information about the conservation status (in Nepal and globally) of Jatamansi (**Activity 3.1**). RBGE has undertaken the research to establish the voucher specimen (and plant profiles) for the target species, using the research both in the UK (Kew and Natural History Museum Herbarium) and Nepal's National Herbarium, in the reporting period (**Activity 3.2**). Initial plans have been made for the resource inventories and the field work, to be rolled out, as planned in following period (outside of winter season) – fulfilling Activities 3.2-3.4. This included the discussions on methodology and the activities to date with the CITES Scientific Authority in Nepal (Department of Plant Resources, MoFE) in September 2018. The project team reviewed the operational plans of 8 CFUGs (**Activity 3.3. and 3.5**), which were identified through participatory resource mapping and consultations with the stakeholders and executive members of the CFUGs. Of the selected 4 CFUGs in Jumla, 2 CFUGs have their valid tenure of the Community Forest Operational Plan (CFOP) which needs only partial revision focusing on the FairWild requirements; whereas the other two CFOPs need the renewal of the group with additional provisions to comply the FairWild standard. Similarly, out of the 4 CFUGs in Mugu, 2 CFOPs are under revision process and 1 CFOP has a validity for 3 more years. The remaining 1 CFOP needs to be revised incorporating the provisions of sustainable NTFPs management and sale after a detailed resources inventory.

The Jatamansi harvesting sites to be targeted by the project activities were confirmed through the district level project inception workshop. While the 'lens' of trade chain connection was key (as identified producer company for support with achieving FairWild certification is purchasing Jatamansi sources from this are), additional criteria included the extend of forest coverage, availability of Jatamansi, possibilities of Jatamansi processing and marketing, status of collection and dependency of local people on it. Based on these criteria and inputs from the stakeholders', one site (Patarasi Rural Municipality) in Jumla and two sites (Chhayanath Rara Municipality and Mugum Karmarong Rural Municipality) in Mugu were identified. After the inception workshop, the project organized a meeting in Jumla with 8 potential CFUGs and in Mugu with 9 CFUGs. The meetings were participated by respective CFUG representatives, sub-division forest officers in each district to further prioritize the CFUGs (SD1 (7)). In each of the 17 CFUGs, a participatory resource mapping was carried out and identified the most potential 8 CFUGs - 4 in Jumla and

4 in Mugu district. While conducting the resources mapping the natural boundaries such as river, cliff, rocky areas were taken into account. The major focus was given on delineating Jatamansi areas were Jatamansi area, total stock and annual allowable harvest mentioned in the CFOP, accessibility, number of harvesters. After the final selection of the CFUGs, a preliminary planning and orientation meeting with the executive members of each CFUGs were organized. Main purpose of these meeting was to introduce the goal, objectives and major outcomes of the project and the FairWild standard. A total of 87 participants participated in the preliminary planning and orientation meeting in Jumla and a total of 64 participants participated in Mugu district (SD1 (8)). Plans are made for conducting the resource inventories (**Activity 3.4**) for Jatamansi in identified harvesting sites starting from the next reporting period.

In the target CFUGs, at least one member from each household is involved in Jatamansi harvesting. To know about the actual harvester, the project provided a register that includes name of harvester, age, sex, ethnicity, address, harvest quantity, distance to collection site and years of experience (**Activity 4.1**). Each CFUG will maintain database of harvesters based on the format provided by the project. ProFound has initiated the development of the marketing strategy and plan for producer enterprises (**Activity 4.2**). The meetings, facilitated by ANSAB and ProFound in Nepal, as well as the communication with the buyers across in Europe strive to establish strong trading relationships between producers and buyers (**Activity 4.3**). In February 2019, Himalayan BioTrade, ANSAB, ProFound and TRAFFIC attended the BioFach 2019 trade fair, world's largest organic trade fair. Targeted meetings took place with the potential, confirmed buyers, interested in FairWild-certified Jatamansi, and plans are being developed for site visits during the harvesting period. Himalayan BioTrade have presented the project at the key FairWild event to the audience of primarily industry participants. See SD13 for the project summary and SD14 for the PR. The translation of the FairWild Standard Version 2.0 and the FairWild Standard Version 2.0 Performance Indicators in Nepali language has been completed (**Activity 4.4**). The translated version has been reviewed thoroughly by the ANSAB team and provided the inputs to the translator. Both of the translated documents have been designed in a book format and 1,000 copies each were printed out of the standard and indicators. See SD15 and SD16 for the copies of both documents. A training on FairWild Standard and Certification (**Activity 4.5**) was provided by the Project Leader to the project team members on September 27. One person from ProFound, seven members of staff of ANSAB and one member of TRAFFIC team were trained, in a day-long session, covering all aspects of FairWild, ensuring the capacity is being built to deliver the training onwards to collectors and companies (SD1). Plans were made for the in-depth capacity-building of the ANSAB staff member in FairWild Standard and certification during the FairWild Forum in April 2019. Initial discussion took place with the FairWild Foundation and selected certification bodies, accredited to conduct the FairWild certification audits regarding the establishment of FairWild auditing capacity in Nepal, including for 'high risk' species (**Activity 4.6**). Preliminary plans are developed for the auditor capacity-building to take place during the Jatamansi harvesting season (August-October 2019), and to support Himalayan BioTrade with the pre-audit or verification visit against the FairWild Standard requirements (**Activity 4.7**). ANSAB with the support of ProFound has initiated the gaps analysis of the producer enterprises (**Activity 4.10**) The producer enterprise questionnaires was pre-tested with Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extracts Pvt. Ltd, Nepalgunj. ProFound is in the process of finalizing the questionnaire based on the feedback provided by ANSAB. September 2018 have seen the national-level workshop delivered in Kathmandu (**Activity 4.11**). The aim of the workshop was to share the key objectives of the project, its activity plan and receive direct input and feedback from all concerned stakeholders: government agencies, private sector, and development partners over the project implementation plan. Over 30 participants, including Member of Parliament, the representatives of the Ministry of Forests and Environment, important collectors and industry associations (e.g. FECOFUN, NEHHPA) attended the workshop and provide positive comments.

Finally, the project had a head-start through a side-event at a CITES Plants Committee in July 2018 (SD 17), supported by the German government project, looking at the relevance and usefulness of the certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES measures for Appendix II listed medicinal and aromatic plants. Jatamansi and Darwin Initiative project were in particular mentioned as opportunities to pilot such approach (**Activity 5.1**). This was captured in the CITES Plants Committee Information document (SD4), and the presentation delivered by the Project Leader. The project press-release launch was also tweeted by the CITES Secretariat. The project has also been promoted as the example for enabling the beneficial trade in CITES-listed species at the International Workshop CITES and Livelihoods which took place in Guangzhou, China in November 2018 (SD18). Brief summary of the meeting is captured in SD19 [the Press-Release](#), and SD20, the [official document](#) submitted for consideration of the CITES CoP18. The project case-study was provided to the participants of the SD5 [Stakeholder workshop](#) on the potential of voluntary certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES for medicinal and aromatic plants (in Cambridge, UK, January 2019). Jatamansi and Darwin Initiative project were highlighted as relevant examples of such positive use of certification in CITES context (SD6). The Stakeholder workshop brought together 10 CITES Parties, as well as representatives of industry from cosmetics, pharmaceutical, food and supplements industries, allowing to highlight the importance of

ensuring CITES Appendix II listed species trade is ongoing (**Activity 5.2**) and can be beneficial for businesses. BioFach 2019 presentations and meetings were delivered (SD13 and 14), garnering further support from those brand-holding companies that committed to the project, and exploring onwards opportunities. Jatamansi project work was also presented to the India's Sustainable Use Meeting, organized by the Keystone Foundation and IUCN SULI in February 2019 (SD21).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1:	Harvest management, value addition, negotiation and other knowledge, tools and skills produced and used by primary producers at project sites and by local enterprises.		
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2019	Source of evidence
<p><i>Indicator 1.1</i> Project research results, resources and methodologies are developed; relevant stakeholders, including producer enterprises, harvesters, local forestry agencies, commit to using and implementing these by March 2019</p>	<p>initial commitments secured both from Nepalese producer enterprises and the European buyers</p>	<p>The baseline methodology has been established, and the surveys were ongoing (see elaborate in particular under the Activity 1.5). Baseline survey completion is planned for the next reporting period.</p> <p>The enterprise gap analysis have so far been complete for one company (Bahubali). The methodology is being further refined to finalize it and complete for other companies, per the project schedule.</p> <p>Commitment has been secured from the four target producer enterprises in Nepal to implement project activities in the reporting period (see under Activity 1.3); similarly, the consent and interest in collaborating with the project team on activities was secured with harvesters and local forestry agencies (see as reported e.g. under the Activity 3.4)</p>	<p>SD1 SD7</p>
<p><i>Indicator 1.2</i> Project-tailored training tools and training strategy are developed (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) by July 2019 in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management</p>	<p>FairWild generic training materials are available; in need of tailoring for specific producer enterprises' needs</p>	<p>The surveys and preliminary meetings within the project provided an input to identify the appropriate elements of the training materials for harvesters and producer enterprises to roll-out in future periods (see more under Activity 1.6). The materials that will be used for the <i>harvesters' training</i> include the toolkit on Participatory Inventory of Non-Timber Forest Products; and a booklet on Sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi, documents produced by DoFSC such as Community Forest inventory guideline NTFP inventory guideline.</p> <p>To train the <i>producer enterprises</i> three documents developed by ANSAB will be the main reference: i) Enterprise Development Manual; ii) Business Planning for Community Based Natural Product Enterprises; and iii) Entrepreneurship Development of Natural Resources Dependent Communities. In both the cases, FairWild Standards and performance indicators will be well referred. Research, Planning and Communication Manager of ANSAB participated in a capacity-building FairWild Forum in April 2019, to integrate the knowledge obtained into the training programme.</p>	<p>Links to the materials in the section above 3.1</p> <p>SD 1 for the list of participants of all meetings in the reporting period</p>
<p><i>Indicator 1.3</i> By March 2021, knowledge and skills of up to 2,000 Jatamansi wild-harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), through the participating producing enterprises built through training of trainers' sessions and other capacity-building events</p>	<p>no specific FairWild training; level of baseline knowledge and skills to be captured in developing the training strategy</p>	<p>While planning to roll-out the project has been initiated, it will be implemented starting from the next reporting period.</p> <p>To roll out the training programme, the project will organize a Training of Trainers' (ToT) on sustainable harvesting and resources management, entrepreneurship development and business planning, Business Development Services and marketing to the Local Resource Persons (LPR) and the project staff (Activity 1.7). Then the LRP's in the close supervision of the project staff will deliver the training to the harvesters' and producer enterprises (Activity 1.8).</p>	<p>n/a</p>
Output 2:	The legislation in Nepal regulating trade in Jatamansi and other CITES Appendix II-listed species is clarified and modified as necessary to enable sustainable trade		
<p><i>Indicator 2.1</i> By March 2020, Nepal's CITES Act is amended to enable legal and sustainable trade in CITES Appendix II listed species, including Jatamansi.</p>	<p>(NEW) baseline: CITES species trade ban is in place</p>	<p>New baseline was established/confirmed at the project beginning: CITES Act, banning the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species was in place. Significant progress was achieved under this Output in the reporting period. Ministry of Forests and Environment, after a series of discussion, has issued an amendment bill to address the current challenge on trade of CITES listed species including Jatamansi. The bill has been passed by the National Assembly (Upper House) and ratified by the House of Representatives (Lower House) in the winter session of the parliament.</p> <p>Simultaneously, at the international level, TRAFFIC has facilitated the strengthened links and communication between the CITES Secretariat and Nepal's CITES focal point, in order to address the</p>	<p>SD10 SD11 SD 12 SD1</p>

		<p>issue addressed to Nepal in the Plants Committee (July 2018), the Standing Committee documents (October 2018), and in preparation to the 18th Conference of Parties to CITES.</p> <p>Although the CITES Act was amended in the reporting period, the barriers in the trade of Jatamansi prevail, and the regulations to implement the Act were identified as being necessary. To formulate the Regulations, MoFE developed a task force in the leadership of Joint Secretary, MoFE. Project provided proactive support to this process to enable it. Regulations development workshop was organized in March 2019, supported by the project, and the resulting draft Regulations are submitted to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs for their consent.</p>	
Output 3:	Species and area sustainable management plans for Jatamansi conservation, harvest, use and trade produced and implemented at the project harvest sites		
<p><i>Indicator 3.1</i> Up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi and other priority medicinal plants (CITES-listed in particular) is compiled and integrated into the project actions by March 2019.</p>	<p>baseline is that the global assessment against IUCN Red List criteria was published in 2016, assessing <i>N. grandiflora</i> as Critically Endangered (CR); however detailed evidence base seem to primarily rely on India populations, approximated to global range; other priority medicinal plants are not assessed</p>	<p>Project partners have initiated the work to consolidate the up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi.</p> <p>The information on the international trade in Jatamansi has for instance been included in the CITES Plants Committee side-event, the CITES & Livelihoods international workshop, and the Stakeholder Workshop on the potential of the certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES requirements for Appendix-II list medicinal and aromatic plants.</p> <p>The existing IUCN Red List assessment was reviewed by the Co-Chair of the IUCN Medicinal Plant Specialist Group with the following comment: 2015 global Red List assessment relied more on rate of decline in habitat quantity and quality, in addition to levels of trade, over the previous 3 generations (9-12 years). Up-to-date information needed to revise the current status must include an evaluation of recent/ongoing/likely future trends in suitable habitat.</p> <p>Communication is established with the IUCN Red List Unit about the revision/update of the IUCN Red list assessment of Jatamansi. This element of activities will be implemented in parallel with the delivery of Activity 1.1 (as well as activities under the Output 3, focussing on the field implementation), and is planned for the next reporting period.</p>	<p>SD9</p> <p>SD6, SD18</p>
<p><i>Indicator 3.2</i> Jatamansi species and area management plans are developed for target project areas by March 2020, and integrated in community forest management plans, recognized and applied by appropriate local government forestry agencies, harvesters and producer enterprises</p>	<p>baseline is that there are community forest management plans, but these do not include details of Jatamansi stock or annual allowable harvest and do not provide for monitoring sustainability</p>	<p>Plans are in place to conduct the resource inventories in the identified target areas, to start in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Project team has analysed two of eight CFUG community forest management plans, against the requirements of the FairWild Standard, identifying the priority modifications and additional necessary. This will further be refined at meeting surrounding the FairWild Forum, planned for April 2019.</p>	<p>SD15 SD16</p>
<p><i>Indicator 3.3</i> The sustainability (harvesting time, methods and appropriate tools) of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites improved by March 2021</p>	<p>(NEW) baseline: to be established by the resource inventories and activities under 1.2 and 1.3</p>	<p>Bulk of the work is planned to start in the next reporting period.</p> <p>FairWild Standard and guidance documents best practices will be used to ensure the necessary safeguards of the project activities.</p>	<p>SD15</p> <p>SD16</p>
Output 4:	Roadmap for achieving third-party certification of sustainable harvest and equitable benefit sharing for trade in wild-harvested Jatamansi and other CITES-listed species demonstrated at in at least two districts and endorsed more widely in Nepal		
<p><i>Indicator 4.1</i> Availability and buy-in (by industry, harvester representatives, government agencies) of FairWild certification tools in Nepali, with specific guidance on achieving CITES compliance by year 1 of the project</p>	<p>baseline is no documents are translated or disseminated</p>	<p>The key FairWild certification tools were translated to Nepali, printed and disseminated in the events that took place in the reporting period.</p> <p>From industry and harvester representatives' side, interest to use the FairWild Standard and engage in the project activities was confirmed. Government agencies are involved in the project implementation in the collaboration capacity.</p>	<p>SD15</p> <p>SD16</p> <p>SD1 (all participants of meetings, confirmed list)</p>
<p><i>Indicator 4.2</i> Producer enterprises access the FairWild certification auditing capacity in Nepal or the region by March 2020</p>	<p>baseline: no FairWild auditor in Nepal, there is a trained auditors in India and Sri Lanka, in need of a 'top-up' training in high-risk spp</p>	<p>Meetings between TRAFFIC and ANSAB took place at the BioFach 2019 trade fair with the FairWild Foundation Board member, representing the accreditation development for FairWild.</p> <p>Additionally, meetings were arrange and contacts clarified for the existing accredited FairWild Certification Bodies.</p>	<p>SD13</p> <p>SD14</p>

		Plans include to support the capacity-building for Nepalese and/or regional auditors, as appropriate in 2019 harvesting season, and for the capacity-building event to focus in particular on the certification of high-risk species	
<i>Indicator 4.3</i> At least four Jatamansi wild-harvesting, processing and trading enterprises comply with minimum FairWild requirements by March 2021 and one is certified (benefitting 2,000 harvesters)	baseline is zero companies are certified; one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild certification in past but withdrew	The main company that the project will engage in piloting the FairWild certification is the conservation enterprise Himalayan BioTrade Ltd., owned by a consortium of community-based forest enterprises of Nepal. In addition to it, following three producer enterprises will be supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements: Natural Resources Industries, HPlant and Annapurna Aroma. Further list of companies was identified to initiate FairWild engagement, and this engagement will continue throughout the project. Himalayan BioTrade Ltd has also been supported to attend the BioFach trade fair in Germany, in order to establish direct contact with the potential buyers.	SD1 (1) SD13 SD14
<i>Indicator 4.4.</i> At least one benefit sharing agreement for trade in Jatamansi meeting FairWild criteria and trading rules negotiated and agreed by March 2021 of the project, documenting FairWild sales price, planned contributions to FairWild Premium fund, and commitment to implement FairWild Standard including non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion.	baseline is zero	Himalayan BioTrade Ltd has been so far supported to attend the BioFach trade fair in Germany, in order to establish direct contact with the potential buyers. It is planned that the capacity-building event for the FairWild auditors will be combined/linked to the pre-audit of HBTL operation against the FairWild Standard during the Jatamansi harvest 2019, providing the input into the necessary issues to address, including on social/contract-setting side.	SD13 SD14 SD1
<i>Indicator 4.5</i> Two industry workshops and FairWild training reach at least 100 stakeholders, with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal are convened and 10 or more enterprises initiate FairWild gap-analysis and benefit from training and skills in responsible sourcing practices by the project end	baseline is zero	Measurement of impact against this indicator is ongoing. Industry-targeted meeting has so far been organized in September 2018, alongside the inception meeting. Training workshops are planned for the next reporting period.	SD1
<i>Indicator 4.6</i> Stakeholders in Nepal (Government agencies, communities, enterprises and other) recognize project experience as relevant to the implementation of existing policies and laws, and prioritize the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade	baseline is that legislative and policy frameworks available, but their operationalization and enforcement are limited, in particular for the management of alpine rangelands	Activities in this regard are ongoing, of relevance in particular so far to the reversing and practical implementation of CITES Act.	SD1 – participants of the workshops SD9-12
Output 5:	Tools, materials and roadmap for scaling up the project approach to other Jatamansi sourcing areas and other CITES-listed species in Nepal and Himalayas		
<i>Indicator 5.1</i> The FairWild certification pilot for CITES-listed species documented and disseminated in CITES and CBD contexts by the project end	baseline is no pilot; no sharing	Linked to a particular interest and support via a parallel project by German CITES Scientific Authority, the issue of the role that voluntary certification standards play in the implementation of CITES was highlighted at the CITES Plants Committee in July 2018, CITES and Livelihoods Workshop hosted by CITES Secretariat and China, as well as the Stakeholder Workshop on the issue, organized by TRAFFIC and German government in January 2018. The case study will also provided as a contribution against the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.	SD17-20, SD6, SD5
<i>Indicator 5.2</i> The 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredient is developed and disseminated at key industry events	baseline is no 'business case' exist	The case of the project inception so far has been promoted at the world's largest organic trade fair – BioFach 2019.	SD13 SD14
<i>Indicator 5.3</i> Project supports the development of Nepal investment roadmap for development and government agencies in support of	baseline is no clear development plans/roadmap available, despite separate initiatives	Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany, and GIZ, to establish the common aim for influencing such investment strategy.	n/a

sustainable trade in wild plants	and policy commitments		
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3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome:	Conservation of Jatamansi populations, increase in harvester and enterprise incomes in two key production sites in Nepal (Jumla and Mugu districts) and CITES compliance supported through FairWild application and training.		
Indicator	Baseline	Change by 2019	Source of evidence
0.1 By 2021, status of Jatamansi populations at project harvest sites is stabilized or improving	baseline to be established by the resource inventories	Baseline to be established starting from the next reporting period. Methodology for conducting the resource inventory as the first step for it had been confirmed.	SD7 and see above under Activity 1.5
0.2 By 2021, at least one Jatamansi processing and exporting enterprises in Nepal achieve FairWild certification (benefitting 2,000 harvesters); at least three producer enterprises comply with FairWild minimum requirements (affecting further 1,000); a further 10 MAP enterprises exploring FairWild approaches	baseline for all these is zero	Initial industry engagement is confirmed. See under the Output indicator 4.3	SD1
0.3 By 2021, increased unit price by 5% or more is paid to up to 2,000 wild-harvesters for FairWild certified Jatamansi plant materials; and the evidence of non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion	baseline: market price for Jatamansi	Verbal agreements and interest confirmed, in particular at face-to-face meetings at BioFach 2019	SD13
0.4 By 2021 there is a documented increase of CITES-listed medicinal plant product exports from Nepal independently verified as meeting sustainability and legality criteria	baseline is zero	The focus of the project in this aspect in the reporting period was on enabling the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species all together, including via the reversing of CITES act banning all trade, and supporting the government agencies with development Regulations to implement the Act in practice. See more under Output indicator 3.1.	SD9-12
0.5 By 2021, conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application summarized and presented to appropriate audiences (business and CITES/CBD) to support further uptake and implementation	baseline is none	The project has an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi trade issues and impacts to date in three important CITES contexts: at the Plants Committee meeting, the CITES and Livelihoods workshop, and the Stakeholder workshop on the issues of usefulness of certification schemes to support CITES implementation (see more under Output indicator 5.1)	SD4, SD5 SD6 SD17-20
0.6 Gender-segregated data is available for project activities throughout the project, and used in design and delivery of activities and M&E, especially on access and control over resources, ability to make change, division of labour and impact	baseline will be established at project start	The project team has drafted and confirmed the implementation of the household baseline survey, which has been completed, but the outcomes not consolidated yet. The methodology for conducting the assessment integrated the collection of gender-segregated data (see e.g. under the Activity 1.5). Beyond the household surveys, the data will be used to inform onward project interventions.	SD7

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions of the project logframe:

1. International market interest in sustainably-sourced products remains consistent or grows.
Comments: remains an important assumption, and interest is so far growing.
2. The clarification and amendments (per proposal submitted by the Department of Forests and enterprises) to 2017 CITES Act re-establish legal trade in CITES Appendix-II listed species, including Jatamansi.
Comments: This remains a critical assumption, and has been an important focus of implementing the project in Nepal. See in particular as reported under Output 3.
3. Nepal Government responds effectively to the recommendations of CITES Plants Committee (with project support), to provide assurance on effective resource management framework, and CITES Plants Committee does not issue further recommendations to suspend trade in Jatamansi
Comments: This is a critical assumption, which remains key to address to enable the sustainable Jatamansi trade from the importing CITES Parties side. Assistance was provided in establishing the

connection between the CITES Secretariat and Nepal CITES focal point, to provide the response to the Secretariat comments, to clarify the situation around the management and harvesting of Jatamansi.

4. State restructuring process does not limit to access the project sites or export markets.
Comments: Important assumption.

5. FairWild certification continues to be available as credible third-party audited system; audit capacity can be built regionally.
Comments: Important assumption for enabling the FairWild certification of Jatamansi, so far plan are in place to build regional/national capacity for auditing.

6. Environmental protection committee of Legislature Parliament of Nepal will facilitate to draw the suspension of Jatamansi trade (and other CITES Appendix II listed species)
Comments: Critical assumption, linked to Assumptions 2 and 3.

7. Certification bodies are able to complete accreditation with the FairWild Foundation
Comments: Important assumption to enable the access to auditors.

8. Market study confirms sufficient demand for FairWild-certified ingredients to make certification costs viable.
Comments: Important assumption, confirmed demand has so far been sufficient to enable the certification activities in the project

9. FairWild certification audit has high reputation of quality
Comments: Important assumption, ongoing.

10. International market interest in sustainably-sourced products remains consistent or grows
Comments: Important assumption, and interest growing.

11. Sustainable use of wild resources remains recognized as an important conservation and livelihood solution to over-exploitation
Comments: Key assumption, which may have unintended impacts on conservation and livelihoods.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The project has completed its first nine months, which set out the methods, tools, and secured the commitment of stakeholders to engage in the project activities, in particular the producer enterprises and harvesting communities.

It is early yet to report on the contribution so far to the higher impact statement declared by the project: Nepali Himalayan medicinal plant resources are sustained, access to traditional healthcare resources is maintained, and harvester incomes are increased through sustainable management and equitable trade in CITES-listed medicinal species. However, the best practice guidance is used as a reference to plan the onwards project activities.

The project team is also well set-up to measure such higher-level project outcomes, through the direct engagement with harvesting communities in target areas, but also with industry at the national and international levels, and the government agencies. With the latter, activities to reverse the CITES Appendix II listed species ban has been a successful and critical impact to enable the trade in Jatamansi and other Appendix II listed species.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Relevant SDGs are listed below, with – where relevant - contributions that were made towards them in 2018-2019 Financial Year:

- SDG 1 (Poverty, 1.1/2/4/5), via the introduction of practical measures, including the requirement to pay the higher FairWild premium price to harvesters and workers, and the FairWild Premium Fund.
- SDG 3 (Health), by targeting the survival of plant species, which are essential resources for traditional and modern medicine systems.

Comments: Project has initiated the activities to assess the sustainability of the management of target medicinal plant resource (Jatamansi) in the harvesting sites.

- SDG 5 (Women 5.5), through empowering women's non-discrimination and participation. Enabling policy environment will also be promoted prioritizing sustainable co-management of wild-harvested resources, and implement practical approaches to benefit-sharing.

Comments: in the development of the household baseline survey, information concerning women's involvement, roles and benefits were queried, and two out of eight (Mixed) focus group discussions included only women.

- SDG 8 (Economy 8.2/3/5/7/8), through building the capacity on medicinal plants quality and value-addition, the project will directly influence selling prices and income-generation, based on the assumption of the development of long-term commitments from trading partners in order to reduce communities' vulnerability. FairWild certification will create additional economic benefit flow mechanisms to communities and facilitates industry engagement.

Comments: Project training materials for produce enterprises and harvesters focus on this issues, and were consolidated and tailored based on capacities assessment in the current year.

- SDG 10 (Inequality 10.1/2), through prevention of any types of discrimination, and the transparent and fair cost calculation along the trade chains, fair and premium payments to harvesters and workers (required within the framework of FairWild implementation).
- SDG 12 (Consumption 12.2/6/7/a), through implementing the best-practice principles in sustainable wild-harvesting and trade.
- SDG 15 (Ecosystems, 15.2/4/5/6/7/c), through addressing the ecosystem/landscape-level conservation via the sustainable use of key natural resources.
- SDG 17 (Sustainability 17.17), by facilitating the multi-stakeholder partnerships addressing complex resource access and management situation.

Comments: project has brought together wide range of stakeholder to discuss and agree ways forward with the CITES Act affecting the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species (including Jatamansi).

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project committed to directly support Nepal's delivery of several agreements – CITES, CBD, and Nagoya Protocol in particular - and showcase implementation approaches to other Parties, creating conditions for wider impact.

Most of the contribution in the reporting period focussed on the support to Nepal in meeting their obligations under CITES. This happened at both international and national levels.

At the national level, the direct link and close contact is supported with Nepal's CITES Focal point, including to support the provision of necessary evidence to CITES Secretariat from Nepal (in response to the Significant Trade Review recommendations). This is in response to the CITES [Standing Committee 70 document](#). Nepal's CITES Scientific Authority for Flora - the Department of Plant Resources – is the project partner and collaborator. Both the CITES Focal Point and SA were present and contributed to the project inception workshop, and onwards activities around the CITES Act discussions.

The project case-study and introduction was provided to the Parties attending the CITES Plants Committee 24 meeting in July 2018 (accompanied by [the information document](#)), the [CITES & Livelihoods workshop](#) in November 2018 (with an identified and confirmed opportunity to include the case-study on Jatamansi trade into the compilation of case-studies on livelihoods contributions of CITES-listed species). The preparation has also been made for the exchange and joint presentation at the CITES Conference of Parties 18, now postponed.

The Jatamansi trade overview and case-study was also presented to 10 CITES Parties (Scientific and Management Authorities), industry and other stakeholders attending the [Stakeholder workshop](#) on the potential role of voluntary third-party sustainability certification schemes in supporting implementation of wild plant trade controls under CITES.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

In the reporting period, the household baseline survey methodology was designed and majority of surveys were completed, to initiate the measurement of the project activities to support the poverty alleviation against the notes objectives and indicators.

The household sampling method was designed in such a way that it covers all three major categories (A, B, and C) developed based on the wellbeing ranking principle of the community forest user groups (CFUGs). At least 10% of the total project households have been selected proportionately from each category. In the sampling, special consideration was given to poor, women and disadvantaged groups.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

The project will have direct and indirect impacts on reducing inequality between persons of different gender in Jatamansi-harvesting communities. Available data indicate that there are approximately 15,000 individuals involved in commercial wild-collection of Jatamansi in Nepal. The project will target at least 2,000 wild-harvesters of Jatamansi, and their households. Jatamansi harvesters are predominantly male, reflecting the long distances and overnight stays involved with harvesting. The project will assess barriers, and how they might be overcome, to women participating in harvest (e.g. safety) and focus on options for improving their position within the industry, e.g. in processing/storing/sales; and improving negotiation skills. The impact of men not being present at home during harvesting will also be evaluated. The project will strengthen harvesters' capacity to increase the value of raw materials prior to onward sale through improving product quality (for example through improved processing methods) and participation in certification schemes that directly increase sales prices and income-generation. The understanding of how to support greater gender equality will be developed and integrated throughout the project activities. The project will establish the baseline income, including gender-disaggregated data, and monitor changes attributable to project interventions.

Long-term commitments from trading partners (both Nepali and international) will be sought, reducing producers' vulnerability to fluctuations. Committed industry partners with relevant technical expertise will support quality improvements. Through certification, additional economic benefit flows to harvesters and primary processors will be created. CFUGs have been instrumental in organising harvesting communities to benefit more from Jatamansi value chains. The project will support women's engagement in CFUG decision-making, and access to and use of training, technical and intermediary services; ensuring women participate in consultations. Sustainable harvest of Jatamansi will maintain harvesters' access to this species in the longer term, contributing to health and well-being.

In the reporting period, the household baseline survey methodology was designed, and majority of surveys were completed, to collect the gender-segregated information about the reliance on Jatamansi harvesting, roles and responsibilities.

In all the project activities, gender equality principles are considered, and participation of women is ensured. For instance, two (or eight) focus group discussions in the baseline evaluation process was only for women. Households headed by women were prioritized during the household survey. Gender is also covered in harvesters' registration system.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The project M&E framework supports adaptive management using six-monthly progress reviews. It also links to the partner organisations' existing structures for reporting. Project partners have met regularly in the reporting period (monthly, via Skype conference calls) to ensure communications flow and that planning is on track, risk is managed, and progress reviewed. The project tracking system (M&E plan) was developed at the project inception meeting, and the matrix updates were entered at monthly project calls (coordinated by TRAFFIC).

Weekly project progress meetings are conducted within ANSAB, in particular to keep track and inform field-level activities in harvesting areas. In the field sites, monitoring visits took place by Field Coordinator and technical backstopping to the field team is provided by Kathmandu-based staff. The social, economic and environmental impacts are in the listing process in ANSAB's Impact Tracking System (ITS).

Under TRAFFIC's regular project review system, this project is reviewed by senior staff. Projects are reviewed in terms of timeliness on deliverables, effectiveness of external relationships, impact to conservation and expected outcomes, project legacy and sustainability and budget efficiency.

The success of the project at increasing the livelihoods outcomes for the beneficiaries and at helping to ensure sustainable collection of Jatamansi will be evaluated by carrying out monitoring activities to assess the level of income derived from Jatamansi collection. A methodology for the baseline socio-economic and biological survey/inventory was developed in the reporting period to assess current resources and their contributions to target communities' livelihoods and health. The outcomes of the evaluation will be consolidated in the next period.

At the level of the project, gender-segregated are being made available for project activities, and will be integrated in activities throughout planning, implementation, M&E, especially on access and control over resources, ability to make change, division of labour and impact. Efforts will be made to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender and ensure information about this is captured in project outputs.

The results of the Jatamansi resource inventories, together with the sustainable yield studies and other inputs, planned to start in the next period, will be used to update the community forest groups management plans to integrate any gaps and the participatory monitoring techniques. Direct involvement of CFUGs, local forestry groups and harvesters is supported.

Resource inventory and management planning are required components of the FairWild Standard, establishing a system for monitoring of the impact of wild-collection on target (and affected) species in the area. It is of particular importance to ensure the rigour of project interventions to reduce over-exploitation. The FairWild certification audit is a third-party evaluation of the wild-harvesting operation against principles and criteria. In case of Jatamansi, a “high-risk” species, rigorous resource management evidence will need to be demonstrated from the first year of certification. Planned for Years 2-3 of project, the audit will provide an additional evaluation of the project’s ecological and social impacts.

The project sites across Nepal’s alpine rangelands, including in Jumla and Mugu districts, are potentially vulnerable to changes in natural resource planning. The project does not anticipate having adverse impacts on communities as it will focus on native wild species, which should therefore not compete with agricultural land needs nor impose new regulations on land use. Activities are built into the project to increase financial benefits to local participants. Efforts will be made to mitigate any potential negative impacts through adaptive management.

Throughout the project, steps will be taken to monitor and address any negative impacts to local communities. In addition, local stakeholders will be encouraged to voice issues or concerns as they arise directly with project staff.

9. Lessons learnt

As the project has only completed the first nine months, only small number of lessons learnt accumulated. These are: (1) that the Involvement the local government in the project activities enhances ownership; (2) that mobilizing the local resource person (LRP) in the project activities such as awareness raising, capacity building, data collection is the efficient and sustainable in long run, and (3) that the participatory working approach in each project activities is instrumental for the field activities.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Not applicable

12. Sustainability and legacy

Since the design of the project, MoFSC and its relevant departments are well informed and involved in the project activities. Government agencies are supported to enable the project outcomes ownership and sustainable follow-up on project activities.

Private sector institutions such as Jaributi Association of Nepal (JABAN), Herbal Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (HEAN) and Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association (NEHHPA) have been involved in policy and trade related discussions organized by the project. At the project site level, the local municipalities, local chapter of FECOFUN and traders’ associations are actively involved in the project. This type of partnership will be helpful to make the project initiatives sustainable.

The communication is also ongoing with other agencies investing in programmes similar to the present project, including GIZ, IPD, Helvetas to ensure the complementarity of the activities and project outcomes.

The EC Switch Asia funding call was open in the reporting period, and project partners have submitted the Expression of Interest for activities to scale-up the current project impacts.

13. Darwin identity

Efforts carried on ensuring the steady stream of publicizing about the Darwin Initiative projects. Project initial flyers was disseminated at the inception workshop, trainings, district-level workshops, and other meetings. In all publications (press releases, articles, flyers), and during trainings and workshops, the financial support of the Darwin Initiative was acknowledged, and Darwin Initiative logo displayed (for example on the banner of the Inception workshop, national-level CITES Regulations drafting workshop, relevant presentations). The support of Darwin Initiative is also acknowledged in the Disclaimer of the translated version of FairWild Standard Version 2.0 and FairWild Standard Performance Indicators.

Darwin Initiative funding was recognized as a distinct project with clear identity. In the reporting period, there was only a small percentage of co-financing to the projec, and this was clearly communicated. Darwin Initiative is known in Nepal, through funding previous and ongoing projects, in particular among the development and conservation organizations community.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Nepali Himalayan medicinal plant resources are sustained, access to traditional healthcare resources is maintained, and harvester incomes are increased through sustainable management and equitable trade in CITES-listed medicinal species</p>		<p>The project has completed its first nine months, which set out the methods, tools, and secured the commitment of stakeholders to engage in the project activities, in particular the producer enterprises and harvesting communities.</p> <p>It is early yet to report on the contribution so far to the higher impact statement declared by the project: Nepali Himalayan medicinal plant resources are sustained, access to traditional healthcare resources is maintained, and harvester incomes are increased through sustainable management and equitable trade in CITES-listed medicinal species. However, the best practice guidance is used as a reference to plan the onwards project activities.</p> <p>The project team is also well set-up to measure such higher-level project outcomes, through the direct engagement with harvesting communities in target areas, but also with industry at the national and international levels, and the government agencies. With the latter, activities to reverse the CITES Appendix II listed species ban has been a successful and critical impact to enable the trade in Jatamansi and other Appendix II listed species.</p>	

<p>Outcome Conservation of Jatamansi populations, increase in harvester and enterprise incomes in two key production sites in Nepal (Jumla and Mugu districts) and CITES compliance supported through FairWild application and training.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021, status of Jatamansi populations at project harvest sites is stabilized or improving (baseline to be established by the resource inventories)</p> <p>0.2 By 2021, at least one Jatamansi processing and exporting enterprises in Nepal achieve FairWild certification (benefitting 2,000 harvesters); at least three producer enterprises comply with FairWild minimum requirements (affecting further 1,000); a further 10 MAP enterprises exploring FairWild approaches (baseline for all these is zero)</p> <p>0.3 By 2021, increased unit price by 5% or more is paid to up to 2,000 wild-harvesters for FairWild certified Jatamansi plant materials; and the evidence of non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion (baseline: market price for Jatamansi)</p> <p>0.4 By 2021 there is a documented increase of CITES-listed medicinal plant product exports from Nepal independently verified as meeting sustainability and legality criteria (baseline is zero)</p> <p>0.5 By 2021, conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application summarized and presented to appropriate audiences (business and CITES/CBD) to support further uptake and implementation (baseline is none)</p> <p>0.6 Gender-segregated data is available for project activities throughout the project, and used in design and delivery of activities and</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline to be established starting from the next reporting period. Methodology for conducting the resource inventory as the first step for it had been confirmed. SD7 and see above under Activity 1.5</p> <p>0.2 Initial industry engagement is confirmed. See under the Output indicator 4.3 ; SD1</p> <p>0.3 Verbal agreements and interest confirmed, in particular at face-to-face meetings at BioFach 2019; SD13</p> <p>0.4 The focus of the project in this aspect in the reporting period was on enabling the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species all together, including via the reversing of CITES act banning all trade, and supporting the government agencies with development Regulations to implement the Act in practice. See more under Output indicator 3.1. ; SD9-12</p> <p>0.5 The project has an opportunity to showcase the Jatamansi trade issues and impacts to date in three important CITES contexts: at the Plants Committee meeting, the CITES and Livelihoods workshop, and the Stakeholder workshop on the issues of usefulness of certification schemes to support CITES implementation (see more under Output indicator 5.1); SD4, SD5 SD6 SD17-20</p> <p>0.6 The project team has drafted and confirmed the implementation of the household baseline survey, which has been completed, but the outcomes not consolidated yet. The methodology for conducting the assessment integrated</p>	<p>0.1 Resource inventories are planned and the updates to the community forest management plans</p> <p>0.2 Pre-audit/verification against the FairWild certification of one Nepalese company; training for others – during harvesting season</p> <p>0.3 Potential buyer visit during the harvesting season</p> <p>0.4 Support to the adoption of CITES Act implementing regulations; legal harvest and trade re-starts</p> <p>0.5 Showcase of the project to date in the context of CITES CoP18, and the international meeting of the CBD's Global Partnership for Plant Conservation</p> <p>0.6 Baseline survey completed, outcomes consolidated, and information used to inform activities</p>
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	M&E, especially on access and control over resources, ability to make change, division of labour and impact (baseline will be established at project start)	the collection of gender-segregated data (see e.g. under the Activity 1.5). Beyond the household surveys, the data will be used to inform onward project interventions. SD7	
<p>Output 1. Harvest management, value addition, negotiation and other knowledge, tools and skills produced and used by primary producers at project sites and by local enterprises.</p>	<p>1.1 Project research results, resources and methodologies are developed; relevant stakeholders, including producer enterprises, harvesters, local forestry agencies, commit to using and implementing these by March 2019 (baselines are: initial commitments secured both from Nepalese producer enterprises and the European buyers)</p> <p>1.2 Project-tailored training tools and training strategy are developed (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) by July 2019 in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management (baseline: FairWild generic training materials are available; in need of tailoring for specific producer enterprises' needs)</p> <p>1.3 By March 2021, knowledge and skills of up to 2,000 Jatamansi wild-harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), through the participating producing enterprises built through training of trainers' sessions and other capacity-building events (baseline: no specific FairWild training; level of baseline knowledge and skills to be captured in developing the training strategy).</p>	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p> <p>1.1 The baseline methodology has been established, and the surveys were ongoing (see elaborate in particular under the Activity 1.5). Baseline survey completion is planned for the next reporting period.</p> <p>The enterprise gap analysis have so far been complete for one company (Bahubali). The methodology is being further refined to finalize it and complete for other companies, per the project schedule.</p> <p>Commitment has been secured from the four target producer enterprises in Nepal to implement project activities in the reporting period (see under Activity 1.3); similarly, the consent and interest in collaborating with the project team on activities was secured with harvesters and local forestry agencies (see as reported e.g. under the Activity 3.4)</p> <p>1.2 The surveys and preliminary meetings within the project provided an input to identify the appropriate elements of the training materials for harvesters and producer enterprises to roll-out in future periods (see more under Activity 1.6). The materials that will be used for the harvesters' training include the toolkit on Participatory Inventory of Non-Timber Forest Products; and a booklet on Sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi, documents produced by DoFSC such as Community Forest inventory guideline NTFP inventory guideline.</p> <p>To train the producer enterprises three documents developed by ANSAB will be the main reference: i) Enterprise Development Manual; ii) Business Planning for Community Based Natural Product Enterprises; and iii) Entrepreneurship Development of Natural Resources Dependent Communities. In both the cases, FairWild Standards and performance indicators will be well referred. Research, Planning and Communication Manager of ANSAB participated in a capacity-building FairWild Forum in April 2019, to integrate the knowledge obtained into the training programme.</p> <p>1.3 While planning to roll-out the project has been initiated, it will be implemented starting from the next reporting period. To roll out the training programme, the project will organize a Training of Trainers' (ToT) on sustainable harvesting and resources management, entrepreneurship development and business planning,</p>	

		Business Development Services and marketing to the Local Resource Persons (LPR) and the project staff (Activity 1.7). Then the LRPs in the close supervision of the project staff will deliver the training to the harvesters' and producer enterprises (Activity 1.8).
Activity 1.1 Develop an overview of Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal	The project partners have completed the development of terms of reference for an overview of the Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal, led by the University of Copenhagen, with the strong input from all project partners (Activity 1.1). Initial review of trade in Jatamansi, and its relevance to the application of voluntary certification schemes was presented to the CITES Plants Committee in July 2018 (at a side-event SD4), and to the stakeholders of the workshop on the potential role of voluntary third-party sustainability certification schemes in supporting implementation of wild plant trade controls under CITES in January 2019 (SD5, SD6).	Overview completed, submitted to the publication identified. The plans are set to complete the research article for submission and publication in The Sustainability journal, which is planning a special issue on " Sustainable natural resource management ", and for it to be onwards presented at the CITES Plants Committee meeting and as an official information document to the Plants Committee, and CITES Conference of Parties.
Activity 1.2 Conduct Jatamansi sectoral and producer enterprises gap analysis, including the current impact of adulteration and quality	Basic Jatamansi sectoral and producer gap analysis has been initiated, led by ProFound, with the focus on the issues of sustainability, market access, and technological improvements (Activity 1.2).	Finalize the analysis
Activity 1.3 Prioritize producer companies based on their commitment, existing trade links, the capacity on the ground and viability of getting certain sourcing sites through to certification.	Target producer companies were prioritized in the reporting period (Activity 1.3) informed by one-to-one meetings with the producer enterprises, as well as the training and delivery of information/capacity-building. The main company that the project will engage in piloting the FairWild certification is the conservation enterprise Himalayan BioTrade Ltd. , owned by a consortium of community-based forest enterprises of Nepal. In addition to it, following	Target companies prioritized, onwards engagement and prioritization of the next set of companies

	<p>three producer enterprises will be supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements: Natural Resources Industries, HPlant and Annapurna Aroma. Further list of companies was identified to initiate FairWild engagement, and this engagement will continue throughout the project. In total, the list of companies which confirmed interest and engagement is available in SD1.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4 Develop common Jatamansi value chain strategy, and translate it into action plans for producer enterprises prioritised (including the identification of opportunities for increasing processing efficiency, quality improvements and value addition)</p>	<p>The project team is in the process of conducting the survey of companies, and based on the survey, companies-specific plans will be developed, as well as the common Jatamansi value chain strategy (Activity 1.4). Input received so far from the companies' consultations, feeds into Activity 1.4, emphasizing common issues and bottlenecks for the producer enterprises/private sector companies in ensuring sustainable and equitable Jatamansi trade. These included regulatory (CITES controls and the compliance mechanisms), technological (lack of essential oil testing facilities, as well as low efficiency of distillation with losses of up to 30%, access to the processing equipment), and socio-economic challenges (for Jatamansi in particular collectors appear to receive very low prices, additionality of costs for certification and the need for reliable market links to buyers of sustainably sourced Jatamansi). Project activities aim to address these constraints at the pilot level.</p>	<p>Common Jatamansi value chain strategy developed and translated into action plans for key prioritized producer enterprises</p>

<p>Activity 1.5 Conduct household baseline survey, and develop methodology for capturing project-level impact, with particular focus on influences on participation and income linked to gender and ethnicity</p>	<p>The project team had developed a methodology for conducting the household survey for capturing the project-level impact of the targeted Jatamansi harvesters in the CFUGs of Jumla and Mugu (in support of the Activity 1.5). The methodology (SD7) was developed based on the project log frame and performance indicators. The household sampling frame was made into three different categories (A, B and C groups), based on the wellbeing ranking principle of the CFUGs. At least 10% of the total project households have been selected proportionately from each category. Gender and ethnicity was also considered while sampling the households. The various survey tools such as household questionnaires, checklists for focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were developed. For data collection, Local resources person (LRPs) have been identified, trained and mobilized along with the field staff. Pre-testing of questionnaire was done in the nearby CFUGs in Jumla before conducting the detail household's survey. The HHs survey forms were designed based on the android based system and household data and information was collected using tablets. Before starting the household survey, a district level stakeholders' workshop in each district was organized with the objectives to get the final feedbacks on the survey questionnaire and checklist. A total of 15 and 14 participants in Jumla and Mugu (SD1 (3) representing the officials of Divisional Forest Office (DFO), District chapter of Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal</p>	<p>Baseline evaluation completed and published, plans in place for the impact evaluation studies through the project</p>
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	<p>(FECOFUN), District chapter of JABAN, Karnali Jadibuti Development Board, District Chambers of Commerce and Industries (DCCI) and Jatamansi collectors and traders were participated the workshops. The details of the reach of the baseline survey is presented in Table 2. The surveys will be completed and research consolidated in the next reporting period.</p> <p>In district level traders' FGD, a total of 10 and 16 key Jatamansi traders including women participated in Jumla and Mugu respectively (SD1 (4)). The income from Jatamansi, market price and its trend, total volume of Jatamansi trade, harvesting practices were discussed in the FGDs. A total of 8 FGDs, one in each CFUG, were carried out in the project districts. Out of eight, 2 FGDs were exclusively for women's group. Each FGD, organized at CFUG level, was participated by a total of 10 to 15 participants in Jumla and Mugu. Altogether, 10 KIIs were made in the project districts and additional 4 KKIs were made in Nepalgunj-major trading hub of NTFPs from the project districts. The key informants include division and sub-division level forest officers, representatives from FECOFUN, JABAN and DCCI; regional and local traders and Custom Office.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.6 Develop a set of training materials and training strategy (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements of FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management</p>	<p>The surveys and preliminary meetings have also provided an input into identify the appropriate elements of the training materials for harvesters and producer enterprises to roll-out in future periods (Activity 1.6). The materials that will be used for the harvesters' training include the toolkit on Participatory Inventory of</p>	<p>Research, Planning and Communication Manager of ANSAB participated in a capacity-building FairWild Forum in April 2019, to integrate the knowledge obtained into the training programme</p>

	<p>Non-Timber Forest Products; and a booklet on Sustainable harvesting of Jatamansi, both of them developed by ANSAB and widely used in Nepal and other countries of the region. Additionally, the reference will be made to the documents produced by DoFSC such as Community Forest inventory guideline 2061 B.S and NTFP inventory guideline 2069 B.S. To train the producer enterprises 3 documents developed by ANSAB will be the main reference. The documents are i) Enterprise Development Manual; ii) Business Planning for Community Based Natural Product Enterprises; and iii) Entrepreneurship Development of Natural Resources Dependent Communities. In both the cases, FairWild Standards and performance indicators will be well referred.</p>	
Activity 1.7 Conduct training of trainers (TOT) sessions	To roll out the training programme, the project will organize a Training of Trainers' (ToT) on sustainable harvesting and resources management, entrepreneurship development and business planning, Business Development Services and marketing to the LRPs and the project staff (Activity 1.7).	To roll out the training programme, the project will organize a Training of Trainers' (ToT) on sustainable harvesting and resources management, entrepreneurship development and business planning, Business Development Services and marketing to the LRPs and the project staff.
Activity 1.8 Deliver trainings to target Jatamansi harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), and producer enterprises	From successful delivery of activity 1.7, the LRPs in the close supervision of the project staff will deliver the training to the harvesters' and producer enterprises (Activity 1.8).	Roll-out training to target harvesters, households and producer enterprises
Activity 1.9 Install and train harvesters and enterprises in the use of processing/value-adding equipment	In February 2019, a preliminary assessment of the existing processing equipment, to which harvesters and enterprises have access, has been undertaken in both the districts (Activity	Initial project investment in equipment materialized, additional investment leveraged from the private sector

		<p>1.9). It was found that rather than the investment in new equipment, the existing processing unit in Patarasi, Jumla will require technology upgrade such as replacement of the tubular condenser by spiral type; insulation of the boiler, repairing of the fire place, and the replacement of the gasket for tightening the lid of the vessel. Similar type of technology upgrade is required in the processing enterprise of Mugu. In the next visit, further assessment will be done and develop a plan of support activities in processing and value addition.</p>	
<p>Output 2. The legislation in Nepal regulating trade in Jatamansi and other CITES Appendix II-listed species is clarified and modified as necessary to enable sustainable trade</p>	<p>2.1 By March 2020, Nepal's CITES Act is amended to enable legal and sustainable trade in CITES Appendix II listed species, including Jatamansi.</p>	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p> <p>2.1 New baseline was established/confirmed at the project beginning: CITES Act, banning the trade in CITES Appendix II listed species was in place. Significant progress was achieved under this Output in the reporting period. Ministry of Forests and Environment, after a series of discussion, has issued an amendment bill to address the current challenge on trade of CITES listed species including Jatamansi. The bill has been passed by the National Assembly (Upper House) and ratified by the House of Representatives (Lower House) in the winter session of the parliament.</p> <p>Simultaneously, at the international level, TRAFFIC has facilitated the strengthened links and communication between the CITES Secretariat and Nepal's CITES focal point, in order to address the issue addressed to Nepal in the Plants Committee (July 2018), the Standing Committee documents (October 2018), and in preparation to the 18th Conference of Parties to CITES.</p> <p>Although the CITES Act was amended in the reporting period, the barriers in the trade of Jatamansi prevail, and the regulations to implement the Act were identified as being necessary. To formulate the Regulations, MoFE developed a task force in the leadership of Joint Secretary, MoFE. Project provided proactive support to this process to enable it. Regulations development workshop was organized in March 2019, supported by the project, and the resulting draft Regulations are submitted to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs for their consent.</p>	

<p>Activity 2.1 Review existing policy provisions, identify gaps, and work out policy options to address the issues</p>	<p>ANSAB has participated in two high-level meetings organized by the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), highlighting the implications of the current ban in Jatamansi trade provisioned in the CITES Act (Activity 2.1). With a special focus on CITES-listed species, the project supported the analysis of the implications and gaps of the existing policies and regulatory environment, also considering the potential policies that local and provincial governments are likely to develop, on sustainable and fair trade of herbs and NTFPs and its products in the context of the changed federal governance structure in Nepal. The draft report (under review, terms of reference available as SD8) made recommendations to reform and effective implementation of the policies and regulations that can facilitate the sustainable production and fair trade of herbs and NTFPs in Nepal. ANSAB was also participated in the workshop organized by the Department of the Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC) in November 2018. In the workshop, ANSAB shared the trade-related data and information on Jatamansi and provided inputs for the total allowed harvesting quantities of Nepal. The workshop finalized the report (SD9) to be submitted to the CITES Authority of Nepal and onwards to the CITES Secretariat in response to the queries in the Review of Significant Trade process, where the total annual allowable harvest amount of Jatamansi as 925 MT/year is fixed. While fixing this quantity, the secondary information was collected from the 5-year forest management plan</p>	<p>Recommendations of policy review completed, published and discussed; follow-up steps identified</p>
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	of DoFSC, ANSAB's study data and other case-studies collected in different areas.	
<p>Activity 2.2 Facilitate meetings between CITES SA, MA, relevant industry and civil society organisations to receive further input into the request to amend CITES Act 2017.</p>	<p>MoFE, after a series of dialogues and discussion, has issued an amendment bill to address the current challenge on trade of CITES listed species including Jatamansi. The bill has been passed by the National Assembly (Upper House) and ratified by the House of Representatives (Lower House) in the winter session of the parliament (Activity 2.2.). See SD10, SD11, and SD12 for documents of different versions of the bill. Simultaneously, at the international level, TRAFFIC has facilitated the strengthened links and communication between the CITES Secretariat and Nepal's CITES focal point, in order to address the issue addressed to Nepal in the Plants Committee (July 2018), the Standing Committee documents (October 2018), and in preparation to the 18th Conference of Parties to CITES. Although the CITES Act was amended in the reporting period, the barriers in the trade of Jatamansi prevail, and the regulations to implement the Act are necessary. To formulate the Regulations, MoFE developed a task force in the leadership of Joint Secretary, MoFE. Project project provided proactive support to this process to enable it. A 3-day writing (Regulations development) shop was organized in March 2019, supported by the project. Every aspects of regulations were discussed in detail. A total of 15 high level government officials and experts including DG and</p>	<p>Support provided to the Regulations implementing CITES Act be published</p>

	<p>DDG of Department of Forests and Soil Conservation and ANSAB's Executive Director (SD1 (5)) participated in the workshop. Through this workshop, a draft Regulations was developed and shared with the stakeholders at wider level through a national-level sharing workshop supported by the project. The workshop was participated by the 2 parliamentarians from federal government, one parliamentarian from Provincial government, high level government officers, business associations and civil society organizations including FECOFUN. Altogether, 52 participants participated in the workshop (SD1 (6)). In the workshop, the private sector and civil society representatives requested for two more days to provide their opinion on the Regulations and provided their feedback in given time frame. The draft Regulation was submitted to MoFE, incorporating stakeholder feedback. At the time of drafting the report, MoFE was reviewing the document and sharing it with Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs for their consent. After getting their consent, MoFE will present this Regulations to the Cabinet for the approval.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.3. Coordinate orientation and discussion meetings with the representatives of environment protection committee of legislature parliament of Nepal</p>	<p>Dr. Bishma P. Subedi, Executive Director of ANSAB participated and provided feedback at different levels of meetings organized by MoFE. Dr. Subedi had also participated in the meeting with the members of the legislature parliament of Nepal in different times (Activity 2.3) and forums and sensitized them on the</p>	<p>Continue the engagement with the environment protection committee of legislature parliament of Nepal</p>

		CITES act and urgency and implications of its timely amendment.	
<p>Output 3. Species and area sustainable management plans for Jatamansi conservation, harvest, use and trade produced and implemented at the project harvest sites</p>	<p>3.1 Up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi and other priority medicinal plants (CITES-listed in particular) is compiled and integrated into the project actions by March 2019. (baseline is that the global assessment against IUCN Red List criteria was published in 2016, assessing <i>N. grandiflora</i> as Critically Endangered (CR); however detailed evidence base seem to primarily rely on India populations, approximated to global range; other priority medicinal plants are not assessed)</p> <p>3.2 Jatamansi species and area management plans are developed for target project areas by March 2020, and integrated in community forest management plans, recognized and applied by appropriate local government forestry agencies, harvesters and producer enterprises (baseline is that there are community forest management plans, but these do not include details of Jatamansi stock or annual allowable harvest and do not provide for monitoring sustainability)</p> <p>3.3 The sustainability (harvesting time, methods and appropriate tools) of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites improved by March 2021</p>	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p> <p>3.1 Project partners have initiated the work to consolidate the up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi. The information on the international trade in Jatamansi has for instance been included in the CITES Plants Committee side-event, the CITES & Livelihoods international workshop, and the Stakeholder Workshop on the potential of the certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES requirements for Appendix-II list medicinal and aromatic plants.</p> <p>The existing IUCN Red List assessment was reviewed by the Co-Chair of the IUCN Medicinal Plant Specialist Group with the following comment: 2015 global Red List assessment relied more on rate of decline in habitat quantity and quality, in addition to levels of trade, over the previous 3 generations (9-12 years). Up-to-date information needed to revise the current status must include an evaluation of recent/ongoing/likely future trends in suitable habitat.</p> <p>Communication is established with the IUCN Red List Unit about the revision/update of the IUCN Red list assessment of Jatamansi. This element of activities will be implemented in parallel with the delivery of Activity 1.1 (as well as activities under the Output 3, focussing on the field implementation), and is planned for the next reporting period.</p> <p>3.2 Plans are in place to conduct the resource inventories in the identified target areas, to start in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Project team has analysed two of eight CFUG community forest management plans, against the requirements of the FairWild Standard, identifying the priority modifications and additional necessary. This will further be refined at meeting surrounding the FairWild Forum, planned for April 2019.</p> <p>3.3 Bulk of the work is planned to start in the next reporting period.</p> <p>FairWild Standard and guidance documents best practices will be used to ensure the necessary safeguards of the project activities.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 Collate up-to-date information about the conservation status (in Nepal and globally) of Jatamansi and other priority MAPs</p>		<p>Through the engagement of both the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE), and IUCN SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group (and in particular contingent on the delivery of Activity</p>	<p>Conservation status information updated, in parallel with Activity 1.1.</p>

	1.1.), links are established to bring together up-to-date information about the conservation status (in Nepal and globally) of Jatamansi (Activity 3.1).	
Activity 3.2 Compile information known about biology and regeneration capacity of species; develop plant profiles	RBGE has undertaken the research to establish the voucher specimen (and plant profiles) for the target species, using the research both in the UK (Kew and Natural History Museum Herbarium) and Nepal's National Herbarium, in the reporting period (Activity 3.2).	Plant profiles published and disseminated
Activity 3.3 Conduct situation analysis to understand resource governance in target areas and status of management planning	Initial plans have been made for the resource inventories and the field work, to be rolled out, as planned in following period (outside of winter season) – fulfilling Activities 3.2-3.4. This included the discussions on methodology and the activities to date with the CITES Scientific Authority in Nepal (Department of Plant Resources, MoFE) in September 2018.	Finalize situation analysis feeding into the resource assessment.
Activity 3.4 Complete resource inventories for Jatamansi in the identified one or more collection site(s)	Plans are made for conducting the resource inventories (Activity 3.4) for Jatamansi in identified harvesting sites starting from the next reporting period.	Initiate and complete the target areas resource inventories
Activity 3.5 Support to revise relevant community forest management plan (producer enterprises) including the species and area management plans for Jatamansi based on completed resource inventories, and yield/regeneration studies, including the population monitoring plan	The project team reviewed the operational plans of 8 CFUGs (Activity 3.3. and 3.5), which were identified through participatory resource mapping and consultations with the stakeholders and executive members of the CFUGs. Of the selected 4 CFUGs in Jumla, 2 CFUGs have their valid tenure of the Community Forest Operational Plan (CFOP) which needs only partial revision focusing on the FairWild requirements; whereas the other two CFOPs need the renewal of the group with additional provisions to comply the	Start the revision process of 8 operational plans of target CFUGs

	<p>FairWild standard. Similarly, out of the 4 CFUGs in Mugu, 2 CFOPs are under revision process and 1 CFOP has a validity for 3 more years. The remaining 1 CFOP needs to be revised incorporating the provisions of sustainable NTFPs management and sale after a detailed resources inventory.</p> <p>The Jatamansi harvesting sites to be targeted by the project activities were confirmed through the district level project inception workshop. While the 'lens' of trade chain connection was key (as identified producer company for support with achieving FairWild certification is purchasing Jatamansi sources from this are), additional criteria included the extend of forest coverage, availability of Jatamansi, possibilities of Jatamansi processing and marketing, status of collection and dependency of local people on it. Based on these criteria and inputs form the stakeholders', one site (Patarasi Rural Municipality) in Jumla and two sites (Chhayanath Rara Municipality and Mugum Karmarong Rural Municipality) in Mugu were identified. After the inception workshop, the project organized a meeting in Jumla with 8 potential CFUGs and in Mugu with 9 CFUGs. The meetings were participated by respective CFUG representatives, sub-division forest officers in each district to further prioritize the CFUGs (SD1 (7)). In each of the 17 CFUGs, a participatory resource mapping was carried out and identified the most potential 8 CFUGs - 4 in Jumla and 4 in Mugu district.</p>	
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	<p>While conducting the resources mapping the natural boundaries such as river, cliff, rocky areas were taken into account. The major focus was given on delineating Jatamansi areas were Jatamansi area, total stock and annual allowable harvest mentioned in the CFOP, accessibility, number of harvesters. After the final selection of the CFUGs, a preliminary planning and orientation meeting with the executive members of each CFUGs were organized. Main purpose of these meeting was to introduce the goal, objectives and major outcomes of the project and the FairWild standard. A total of 87 participants participated in the preliminary planning and orientation meeting in Jumla and a total of 64 participants participated in Mugu district (SD1 (8)).</p>	
<p>Activity 3.6 Document the implementation of the management plan recommendations, including through the (pre-)audit FairWild report</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Use the recommendations from the planned pre-audit to influence operational plans</p>
<p>Activity 3.7 Link the documented outcomes with Nepal’s CITES NDF processes, including through providing information on species’ status to authorities.</p>	<p>Not yet applicable, although see Activities under Output 2.</p>	<p>Provide support and input into the making of CITES NDFs by Nepal’s SA, contingent on ensuring trade becomes legal</p>
<p>Output 4. Roadmap for achieving third-party certification of sustainable harvest and equitable benefit sharing for trade in wild-harvested Jatamansi and other CITES-listed species demonstrated at in at least two districts and endorsed more widely in Nepal</p>	<p>4.1 Availability and buy-in (by industry, harvester representatives, government agencies) of FairWild certification tools in Nepali, with specific guidance on achieving CITES compliance by year 1 of the project (baseline is no documents are translated or disseminated)</p> <p>4.2 Producer enterprises access the FairWild certification auditing capacity in Nepal or the region by March 2020 (baseline: no FairWild auditor in Nepal,</p>	<p><i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i></p> <p>4.1 The key FairWild certification tools were translated to Nepali, printed and disseminated in the events that took place in the reporting period.</p> <p>4.2 From industry and harvester representatives’ side, interest to use the FairWild Standard and engage in the project activities was confirmed. Government agencies are involved in the project implementation in the collaboration capacity.</p>

	<p>there is a trained auditors in India and Sri Lanka, in need of a 'top-up' training in high-risk spp)</p> <p>4.3 At least four Jatamansi wild-harvesting, processing and trading enterprises comply with minimum FairWild requirements by March 2021 and one is certified (benefitting 2,000 harvesters) (baseline is zero companies are certified; one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild certification in past but withdrew)</p> <p>4.4. At least one benefit sharing agreement for trade in Jatamansi meeting FairWild criteria and trading rules negotiated and agreed by March 2021 of the project, documenting FairWild sales price, planned contributions to FairWild Premium fund, and commitment to implement FairWild Standard including non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion. (baseline is zero)</p> <p>4.5 Two industry workshops and FairWild training reach at least 100 stakeholders, with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal are convened and 10 or more enterprises initiate FairWild gap-analysis and benefit from training and skills in responsible sourcing practices by the project end (baseline is zero)</p> <p>4.6 Stakeholders in Nepal (Government agencies, communities, enterprises and other) recognize project experience as relevant to the implementation of existing policies and laws, and prioritize the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade</p>	<p>Meetings between TRAFFIC and ANSAB took place at the BioFach 2019 trade fair with the FairWild Foundation Board member, representing the accreditation development for FairWild.</p> <p>Additionally, meetings were arranged, and contacts clarified for the existing accredited FairWild Certification Bodies.</p> <p>4.3 Plans include to support the capacity-building for Nepalese and/or regional auditors, as appropriate in 2019 harvesting season, and for the capacity-building event to focus in particular on the certification of high-risk species</p> <p>The main company that the project will engage in piloting the FairWild certification is the conservation enterprise Himalayan BioTrade Ltd., owned by a consortium of community-based forest enterprises of Nepal. In addition to it, following three producer enterprises will be supported to implement FairWild minimum certification requirements: Natural Resources Industries, HPlant and Annapurna Aroma. Further list of companies was identified to initiate FairWild engagement, and this engagement will continue throughout the project.</p> <p>4.4 Himalayan BioTrade Ltd has also been supported to attend the BioFach trade fair in Germany, in order to establish direct contact with the potential buyers.</p> <p>Himalayan BioTrade Ltd has been so far supported to attend the BioFach trade fair in Germany, in order to establish direct contact with the potential buyers.</p> <p>It is planned that the capacity-building event for the FairWild auditors will be combined/linked to the pre-audit of HBTL operation against the FairWild Standard during the Jatamansi harvest 2019, providing the input into the necessary issues to address, including on social/contract-setting side.</p> <p>4.5 Measurement of impact against this indicator is ongoing. Industry-targeted meeting has so far been organized in September 2018, alongside the inception meeting. Training workshops are planned for the next reporting period.</p> <p>4.6 Activities in this regard are ongoing, of relevance in particular so far to the reversing and practical implementation of CITES Act.</p>
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	(baseline is that legislative and policy frameworks available, but their operationalization and enforcement are limited, in particular for the management of alpine rangelands)	
Activity 4.1 Develop Jatamansi/MAPs harvesters registration system in community managed forests in the project sites	In the target CFUGs, at least one member from each household is involved in Jatamansi harvesting. To know about the actual harvester, the project provided a register that includes name of harvester, age, sex, ethnicity, address, harvest quantity, distance to collection site and years of experience (Activity 4.1). Each CFUG will maintain database of harvesters based on the format provided by the project.	Complete the registration of all harvesters in the producer enterprise
Activity 4.2 Develop marketing strategy and marketing plan for producer enterprises based on the analysis of production quantities, costs and long-term viability	ProFound has initiated the development of the marketing strategy and plan for producer enterprises (Activity 4.2). The meetings, facilitated by ANSAB	Complete marketing strategy
Activity 4.3 Support the development of trading relationships between ethical companies in consumer market(s) and producer enterprises	and ProFound in Nepal, as well as the communication with the buyers across in Europe strive to establish strong trading relationships between producers and buyers (Activity 4.3). In February 2019, Himalayan Biotrade, ANSAB, ProFound and TRAFFIC attended the BioFach 2019 trade fair, world's largest organic trade fair. Targeted meetings took place with the potential, confirmed buyers, interested in FairWild-certified Jatamansi, and plans are being developed for site visits during the harvesting period. Himalayan BioTrade have presented the project at the key FairWild event to the audience of primarily industry participants. See SD13 for the project summary and SD14 for the PR.	Ongoing support to the relationships; potential buyer visit (self-funded) Explore the links to promoting the project and enterprises via the FairWild match-making platform – being upgraded.

<p>Activity 4.4 Translate FairWild Standard, Performance Indicators and other relevant certification documents in Nepalese, disseminate those in Nepal and seek buy-in</p>	<p>The translation of the FairWild Standard Version 2.0 and the FairWild Standard Version 2.0 Performance Indicators in Nepali language has been completed (Activity 4.4). The translated version has been reviewed thoroughly by the ANSAB team and provided the inputs to the translator. Both of the translated documents have been designed in a book format and 1,000 copies each were printed out of the standard and indicators. See SD15 and SD16 for the copies of both documents.</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Build-up project partners' capacities in the implementation of the FairWild Standard and certification scheme (especially the implementing team on the ground).</p>	<p>A training on FairWild Standard and Certification (Activity 4.5) was provided by the Project Leader to the project team members on September 27. One person from ProFound, seven members of staff of ANSAB and one member of TRAFFIC team were trained, in a day-long sessions, covering all aspects of FairWild, ensuring the capacity is being built to deliver the training onwards to collectors and companies (SD1).</p>	<p>Plans were made for the in-depth capacity-building of the ANSAB staff member in FairWild Standard and certification during the FairWild Forum in April 2019.</p>
<p>Activity 4.6 Support the identification/establishment of FairWild auditing capacity in Nepal, including for 'high risk' species, and those concerning the fair trade and social sustainability provisions of the FairWild Standard (improved negotiation skills, development of transparent and fair trading agreements)</p>	<p>Initial discussion took place with the FairWild Foundation and selected certification bodies, accredited to conduct the FairWild certification audits regarding the establishment of FairWild auditing capacity in Nepal, including for 'high risk' species (Activity 4.6).</p>	<p>Plans in place for this in harvesting season 2019.</p>
<p>Activity 4.7 Support four producer enterprises with implementation of the FairWild minimum certification requirements appropriate to 'high risk' species</p>	<p>Preliminary plans are developed for the auditor capacity-building to take place during the Jatamansi harvesting season (August-October 2019), and to support Himalayan BioTrade with the pre-audit or verification visit against the</p>	<p>Preliminary plans are developed for the auditor capacity-building to take place during the Jatamansi harvesting season (August-October 2019), and to support Himalayan BioTrade with the pre-audit or verification visit against the FairWild Standard requirements</p>

		FairWild Standard requirements (Activity 4.7).	
Activity 4.8 Facilitate the FairWild certification audit of at least one enterprise		Planned for Year 3 of the project	Planned for Year 3 of the project
Activity 4.9 Conduct industry workshop and FairWild training for companies with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal		Initial engagement, e.g. as described in 4.11	Planned to link it to the consultant's (and potential buyers visit) during the harvesting season 2019.
Activity 4.10 Support at least 10 producer enterprises in initiating the FairWild gap-analysis		ANSAB with the support of ProFound has initiated the gaps analysis of the producer enterprises (Activity 4.10) The producer enterprise questionnaires was pre-tested with Bahubali Herbal Essence and Extracts Pvt. Ltd, Nepalgunj. ProFound is in the process of finalizing the questionnaire based on the feedback provided by ANSAB.	Ongoing
Activity 4.11 FairWild certification pilot promoted widely to government agencies, communities, enterprises and other stakeholders including to support prioritization of the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade		September 2018 have seen the national-level workshop delivered in Kathmandu (Activity 4.11). The aim of the workshop was to share the key objectives of the project, its activity plan and receive direct input and feedback from all concerned stakeholders: government agencies, private sector, and development partners over the project implementation plan. Over 30 participants, including Member of Parliament, the representatives of the Ministry of Forests and Environment, important collectors and industry associations (e.g. FECOFUN, NEHHPA) attended the workshop and provide positive comments.	Ongoing
Output 5. Tools, materials and roadmap for scaling up the project approach to other Jatamansi sourcing areas and other CITES-listed species in Nepal and Himalayas	5.1 The FairWild certification pilot for CITES-listed species documented and disseminated in CITES and CBD contexts by the project end (baseline is no pilot; no sharing)	<i>See below for general progress against indicators, which are still found appropriate (Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report, with appropriate supporting documents references)</i> 5.1 Linked to a particular interest and support via a parallel project by German CITES Scientific Authority, the issue of the role that voluntary certification standards play in the implementation of CITES was highlighted at the CITES	

	<p>5.2 The 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredient is developed and disseminated at key industry events (baseline is no 'business case' exist)</p> <p>5.3 Project supports the development of Nepal investment roadmap for development and government agencies in support of sustainable trade in wild plants (baseline is no clear development plans/roadmap available, despite separate initiatives and policy commitments)</p>	<p>Plants Committee in July 2018, CITES and Livelihoods Workshop hosted by CITES Secretariat and China, as well as the Stakeholder Workshop on the issue, organized by TRAFFIC and German government in January 2018.</p> <p>The case study will also provided as a contribution against the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.</p> <p>5.2 The case of the project inception so far has been promoted at the world's largest organic trade fair – BioFach 2019.</p> <p>5.3 Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany, and GIZ, to establish the common aim for influencing such investment strategy.</p>
<p>Activity 5.1 Document the FairWild certification project case study and disseminate/present as appropriate in the relevant CITES and CBD contexts</p>		<p>Finally, the project had a head-start through a side-event at a CITES Plants Committee in July 2018 (SD 17), supported by the German government project, looking at the relevance and usefulness of the certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES measures for Appendix II listed medicinal and aromatic plants. Jatamansi and Darwin Initiative project were in particular mentioned as opportunities to pilot such approach (Activity 5.1). This was captured in the CITES Plants Committee Information document (SD4), and the presentation delivered by the Project Leader. The project press-release launch was also tweeted by the CITES Secretariat. The project has also been promoted as the example for enabling the beneficial trade in CITES-listed species at the International Workshop CITES and Livelihoods which took place in Guangzhou, China in November 2018 (SD18). Brief summary of the meeting is captured in SD19 the Press-Release, and SD20, the official document submitted for consideration of the</p>

	<p>CITES CoP18. The project case-study was provided to the participants of the SD5 Stakeholder workshop on the potential of voluntary certification schemes to support the implementation of CITES for medicinal and aromatic plants (in Cambridge, UK, January 2019). Jatamansi and Darwin Initiative project were highlighted as relevant examples of such positive use of certification in CITES context (SD6).</p>	
<p>Activity 5.2 Develop the 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified, CITES-listed ingredients and disseminate at key industry events (e.g. at the BioFach trade fair)</p>	<p>The Stakeholder workshop described above in Activity 5.1, brought together 10 CITES Parties, as well as representatives of industry from cosmetics, pharmaceutical, food and supplements industries, allowing to highlight the importance of ensuring CITES Appendix II listed species trade is ongoing (Activity 5.2) and can be beneficial for businesses. BioFach 2019 presentations and meetings were delivered (SD13 and 14), garnering further support from those brand-holding companies that committed to the project, and exploring onwards opportunities. Jatamansi project work was also presented to the India's Sustainable Use Meeting, organized by the Keystone Foundation and IUCN SULi in February 2019 (SD21).</p>	<p>Promotion at the BioFach trade fair 2020, other key industry events; promotion via the FairWild website</p>
<p>Activity 5.3 Engage relevant development and government agencies in Nepal and internationally to develop the Nepal investment roadmap in support of sustainable trade in wild plants</p>	<p>Initial conversations took place with the Import Promotion Desk (IPD) of Germany, and GIZ, to establish the common aim for influencing such investment strategy.</p>	<p>Continuous engagement with relevant development and government agencies in Nepal and internationally</p>

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Nepali Himalayan medicinal plant resources are sustained, access to traditional healthcare resources is maintained, and harvester incomes are increased through sustainable management and equitable trade in CITES-listed medicinal species			
Outcome: Conservation of Jatamansi populations, increase in harvester and enterprise incomes in two key production sites in Nepal (Jumla and Mugu districts) and CITES compliance supported through FairWild application and training.	0.1 By 2021, status of Jatamansi populations at project harvest sites is stabilized or improving (baseline to be established by the resource inventories)	0.1 Project reports, species and area management plan(s) and monitoring reports	International market interest in sustainably-sourced products remains consistent or grows
	0.2 By 2021, at least one Jatamansi processing and exporting enterprises in Nepal achieve FairWild certification (benefitting 2,000 harvesters); at least three producer enterprises comply with FairWild minimum requirements (affecting further 1,000); a further 10 MAP enterprises exploring FairWild approaches (<i>baseline</i> for all these is zero)	0.2 FairWild certificate; pre-audit report, industry reports	The clarification and amendments (per proposal submitted by the Department of Forests and enterprises) to 2017 CITES Act re-establish legal trade in CITES Appendix-II listed species, including Jatamansi
	0.3 By 2021, increased unit price by 5% or more is paid to up to 2,000 wild-harvesters for FairWild certified Jatamansi plant materials; and the evidence of non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion (<i>baseline</i> : market price for Jatamansi)	0.3 Agreements between processing and exporting enterprises and local processors/harvesters, and between processing and exporting enterprises and manufacturers/wholesalers; receipts; project technical reports; surveys; (pre)audit reports.	Nepal Government responds effectively to the recommendations of CITES Plants Committee (with project support), to provide assurance on effective resource management framework, and CITES Plants Committee does not issue further recommendations to suspend trade in Jatamansi
	0.4 By 2021 there is a documented increase of CITES-listed medicinal plant product exports from Nepal independently verified as meeting sustainability and legality criteria (<i>baseline</i> is zero)	0.4 Training sessions reports, project technical reports; participants feedback; FairWild certificate; pre-audit and audit reports; CITES export/import permits	State restructuring process does not limit to access the project sites or export markets.

	0.5 By 2021, conservation and livelihood outcomes of the Jatamansi FairWild application summarized and presented to appropriate audiences (business and CITES/CBD) to support further uptake and implementation (<i>baseline</i> is none)	0.5 Case study publication, summary of meetings and presentations	FairWild certification continues to be available as credible third-party audited system; audit capacity can be built regionally.
	0.6 Gender-segregated data is available for project activities throughout the project, and used in design and delivery of activities and M&E, especially on access and control over resources, ability to make change, division of labour and impact (<i>baseline</i> will be established at project start)	0.6 Project baselines; technical reports; beneficiaries' surveys.	
Output 1. Harvest management, value addition, negotiation and other knowledge, tools and skills produced and used by primary producers at project sites and by local enterprises.	1.1 Project research results, resources and methodologies are developed; relevant stakeholders, including producer enterprises, harvesters, local forestry agencies, commit to using and implementing these by March 2019 (<i>baselines</i> are: initial commitments secured both from Nepalese producer enterprises and the European buyers)	1.1 Baseline survey, assessment of harvest practices; market analyses; enterprise gap analyses and development strategies, Jatamansi value chain scenarios and strategy (including the identification of opportunities for increasing processing efficiency, value addition)	
	1.2 Project-tailored training tools and training strategy are developed (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) by July 2019 in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management (<i>baseline</i> : FairWild generic training materials are available; in need of tailoring for specific producer enterprises' needs)	1.2 Training tools; training strategy; tailor-made action plans per enterprise; project technical reports	
	1.3 By March 2021, knowledge and skills of up to 2,000 Jatamansi wild-harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), through the participating producing enterprises built through training of trainers' sessions and other capacity-building events (<i>baseline</i> : no specific FairWild training; level of baseline knowledge and skills to be captured in developing the training strategy).	1.3 Training session reports; number of local trainers; participants feedback; project technical reports	

<p>Output 2. The legislation in Nepal regulating trade in Jatamansi and other CITES Appendix II-listed species is clarified and modified as necessary to enable sustainable trade</p>	<p>2.1 By March 2020, Nepal's CITES Act is amended to enable legal and sustainable trade in CITES Appendix II listed species, including Jatamansi.</p>	<p>2.1 Relevant government legislation</p>	<p>Environmental protection committee of Legislature Parliament of Nepal will facilitate to draw the suspension of Jatamansi trade (and other CITES Appendix II listed species)</p>
<p>3. Species and area sustainable management plans for Jatamansi conservation, harvest, use and trade produced and implemented at the project harvest sites</p>	<p>3.1 Up-to-date information about the conservation status, use and trade of Jatamansi and other priority medicinal plants (CITES-listed in particular) is compiled and integrated into the project actions by March 2019. (<i>baseline</i> is that the global assessment against IUCN Red List criteria was published in 2016, assessing <i>N. grandiflora</i> as Critically Endangered (CR); however detailed evidence base seem to primarily rely on India populations, approximated to global range; other priority medicinal plants are not assessed)</p>	<p>3.1 Project technical reports; published materials and articles; IUCN Red List assessment</p>	
	<p>3.2 Jatamansi species and area management plans are developed for target project areas by March 2020, and integrated in community forest management plans, recognized and applied by appropriate local government forestry agencies, harvesters and producer enterprises (<i>baseline</i> is that there are community forest management plans, but these do not include details of Jatamansi stock or annual allowable harvest and do not provide for monitoring sustainability)</p>	<p>3.2. Resource assessments; Sustainable yield studies; Management plans; project technical reports; meeting minutes; stakeholder statements; training strategy.</p>	
	<p>3.3 The sustainability (harvesting time, methods and appropriate tools) of Jatamansi harvesting practices at project sites improved by March 2021</p>	<p>3.3. Project technical reports; Training sessions reports, participants feedback; FairWild pre-audit/audit results; monitoring results (against the management plans)</p>	
<p>4. Roadmap for achieving third-party certification of sustainable harvest and equitable benefit</p>	<p>4.1 Availability and buy-in (by industry, harvester representatives, government agencies) of FairWild certification tools in Nepali, with specific guidance on achieving CITES compliance by year 1 of the project (<i>baseline</i> is no documents are translated or disseminated)</p>	<p>4.1 FairWild tools in Nepalese; project technical reports; FairWild website and newsletter</p>	<p>Certification bodies are able to complete accreditation with the FairWild Foundation</p>

sharing for trade in wild-harvested Jatamansi and other CITES-listed species demonstrated at in at least two districts and endorsed more widely in Nepal	4.2 Producer enterprises access the FairWild certification auditing capacity in Nepal or the region by March 2020 (<i>baseline</i> : no FairWild auditor in Nepal, there is a trained auditors in India and Sri Lanka, in need of a 'top-up' training in high-risk spp)	4.2 Project technical reports; audit training reports; FairWild communication materials (including website)	Market study confirms sufficient demand for FairWild-certified ingredients to make certification costs viable.
	4.3 At least four Jatamansi wild-harvesting, processing and trading enterprises comply with minimum FairWild requirements by March 2021 and one is certified (benefitting 2,000 harvesters) (<i>baseline</i> is zero companies are certified; one Jatamansi producer enterprise applied for FairWild certification in past but withdrew)	4.3 Training reports; pre-audit reports; audit reports	FairWild certification audit has high reputation of quality
	4.4. At least one benefit sharing agreement for trade in Jatamansi meeting FairWild criteria and trading rules negotiated and agreed by March 2021 of the project, documenting FairWild sales price, planned contributions to FairWild Premium fund, and commitment to implement FairWild Standard including non-discrimination on basis of gender, ethnicity, religion. (<i>baseline</i> is zero)	4.4 Agreements between producer enterprises and local harvesters, and between producer enterprises and manufacturers/wholesalers on supply of sustainably harvested products; evaluation against FairWild Standard and Trading Rules	International market interest in sustainably-sourced products remains consistent or grows
	4.5 Two industry workshops and FairWild training reach at least 100 stakeholders, with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal are convened and 10 or more enterprises initiate FairWild gap-analysis and benefit from training and skills in responsible sourcing practices by the project end (<i>baseline</i> is zero)	4.5 Record of the workshop; training sessions records; industry statements	
	4.6 Stakeholders in Nepal (Government agencies, communities, enterprises and other) recognize project experience as relevant to the implementation of existing policies and laws, and prioritize the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade (<i>baseline</i> is that legislative and policy frameworks available, but their operationalization and enforcement are limited, in particular for the management of alpine rangelands)	4.6 Meetings records; case studies demonstrating project contribution to the implementation of existing policies and commitments; statements and commitments made by stakeholders included in project report(s)	

5. Tools, materials and roadmap for scaling up the project approach to other Jatamansi sourcing areas and other CITES-listed species in Nepal and Himalayas	5.1 The FairWild certification pilot for CITES-listed species documented and disseminated in CITES and CBD contexts by the project end (<i>baseline</i> is no pilot; no sharing)	5.1 Case studies; information documents for relevant CITES (Plants Committee and CoP) and CBD (SBSSTA and CoP) meetings; case study in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation implementation toolkit (www.plants2020.net)	Sustainable use of wild resources remains recognized as an important conservation and livelihood solution to over-exploitation
	5.2 The 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified CITES-listed ingredient is developed and disseminated at key industry events (<i>baseline</i> is no 'business case' exist)	5.2 Case study; FairWild Newsletter, communication materials; industry events reports	
	5.3 Project supports the development of Nepal investment roadmap for development and government agencies in support of sustainable trade in wild plants (<i>baseline</i> is no clear development plans/roadmap available, despite separate initiatives and policy commitments)	5.3 Sector roadmap; project technical reports	
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			
Effective project management, implementation and reporting			
0.1 Signing grant contract			
0.2 Recruitment of project staff			
0.3 Agreements with implementing partners			
0.4 Inception workshops (national and district-level)			
0.5 Develop project M&E and Communication plans			
0.6 Annual review and planning meetings			
0.7 Project final workshop			
Output 1			
1.1 Develop an overview of Jatamansi use and trade in Nepal			
1.2 Conduct Jatamansi sectoral and producer enterprises gap analysis, including the current impact of adulteration and quality			
1.3 Prioritize producer companies based on their commitment, existing trade links, the capacity on the ground and viability of getting certain sourcing sites through to certification.			
1.4 Develop common Jatamansi value chain strategy, and translate it into action plans for producer enterprises prioritised (including the identification of opportunities for increasing processing efficiency, quality improvements and value addition)			

1.5 Conduct household baseline survey, and develop methodology for capturing project-level impact, with particular focus on influences on participation and income linked to gender and ethnicity
1.6 Develop a set of training materials and training strategy (incorporating gender considerations and equal participation) in areas of: applying social and fair trade requirements of FairWild, the quality of processing and production to reduce wastage, and the sustainability of Jatamansi harvesting and management
1.7 Conduct training of trainers (TOT) sessions
1.8 Deliver trainings to target Jatamansi harvesters, harvesters' households (including women primarily involved in processing, grading, and storage), and producer enterprises
1.9 Install and train harvesters and enterprises in the use of processing/value-adding equipment
Output 2
2.1 Review existing policy provisions, identify gaps, and work out policy options to address the issues
2.2 Facilitate meetings between CITES SA, MA, relevant industry and civil society organisations to receive further input into the request to amend CITES Act 2017.
2.3. Coordinate orientation and discussion meetings with the representatives of environment protection committee of legislature parliament of Nepal
Output 3
3.1 Collate up-to-date information about the conservation status (in Nepal and globally) of Jatamansi and other priority MAPs
3.2 Compile information known about biology and regeneration capacity of species; develop plant profiles
3.3 Conduct situation analysis to understand resource governance in target areas and status of management planning
3.4 Complete resource inventories for Jatamansi in the identified one or more collection site(s)
3.5 Support to revise relevant community forest management plan (producer enterprises) including the species and area management plans for Jatamansi based on completed resource inventories, and yield/regeneration studies, including the population monitoring plan
3.6 Document the implementation of the management plan recommendations, including through the (pre-)audit FairWild report
3.7 Link the documented outcomes with Nepal's CITES NDF processes, including through providing information on species' status to authorities.
Output 4
4.1 Develop Jatamansi/MAPs harvesters registration system in community managed forests in the project sites
4.2 Develop marketing strategy and marketing plan for producer enterprises based on the analysis of production quantities, costs and long-term viability
4.3 Support the development of trading relationships between ethical companies in consumer market(s) and producer enterprises
4.4 Translate FairWild Standard, Performance Indicators and other relevant certification documents in Nepalese, disseminate those in Nepal and seek buy-in
4.5 Build-up project partners' capacities in the implementation of the FairWild Standard and certification scheme (especially the implementing team on the ground).

4.6 Support the identification/establishment of FairWild auditing capacity in Nepal, including for 'high risk' species, and those concerning the fair trade and social sustainability provisions of the FairWild Standard (improved negotiation skills, development of transparent and fair trading agreements)
4.7 Support four producer enterprises with implementation of the FairWild minimum certification requirements appropriate to 'high risk' species
4.8 Facilitate the FairWild certification audit of at least one enterprise
4.9 Conduct industry workshop and FairWild training for companies with/through appropriate industry association in Nepal
4.10 Support at least 10 producer enterprises in initiating the FairWild gap-analysis
4.11 FairWild certification pilot promoted widely to government agencies, communities, enterprises and other stakeholders including to support prioritization of the implementation of Nepal's existing policies and legislation relevant to Jatamansi trade
Output 5
5.1 Document the FairWild certification project case study and disseminate/present as appropriate in the relevant CITES and CBD contexts
5.2 Develop the 'business case' for sustainable, FairWild-certified, CITES-listed ingredients and disseminate at key industry events (e.g. at the BioFach trade fair)
5.3 Engage relevant development and government agencies in Nepal and internationally to develop the Nepal investment roadmap in support of sustainable trade in wild plants

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Cod e No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationalit y of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planne d during the project
3	Auditors to receive formal FairWild accredited training to deliver audits	tbc	tbc	0	3	0	0	3
4A	Year 1: Research support to undergraduate student (Forestry); During the research he was trained the FairWild standard and method of baseline data collection and also mobilized in data collection in Jumla district. One more undergraduate student will be supported for research.	Y1 Male Y2 TBC	Y1 Nepali Y2 TBC	1	1	0	1	2
6A	Y1: 8 orientation trainings (1 in each CFUG) on sustainable harvesting and FairWild standards were organized for the Jatamansi harvesters Plan to organize different orientation/trainings in Year 2/3	Y1 Male-70 and Female-58	Nepali	128 across 8 trainings	1250	622	128	2000
6A	Producer enterprises trained in sustainable wild plant sourcing, compliance with FairWild	n/a	Nepali	4	6	10	4	20
6A	Y1 FairWild standard and certification training to the project partners in Kathmandu;	Male-7 and Female-2	7 Nepali, 1 Indian, 1 Dutch	9	1	0	9	10

	Y2: In-depth FairWild training in the Fairwild Forum							
7	FairWild Standard (1) and Performance Indicators (1) in NP; Project flyer (1); Set of training materials (3); Project summary report (1)			3	3	1	3	7
8	Management plans of target CFUGs reviewed and FairWild requirements incorporated, focussing on sustainable management of Jatamansi			0	8	0	0	8
10	Resource inventories for harvesting sites (1) Jatamansi plant profile (1)			0	2	0	0	2
11A	Jatamansi – state of trade, conservation (1) TRAFFIC Bulletin project progress articles (2) IUCN Red List update (1)			0	2	2	0	4
11B	As 11A			0	2	2	0	4
12A	Database of project beneficiaries (harvesters and households) collected using the android based data collection tool to convert into the Register of harvesters; Resource Inventory database of 8 CFUGs			0	2	0	0	2
14A	Y1: inception workshops (3), CITES regulation drafting workshop (1), national-level CITES regulation sharing workshop (1), district-level			8	2	4	8	14

	workshop for CFUGs identification (2), workshop with producer enterprises (1) Y2 policy workshop (1); industry workshop (1) Y3: industry workshop (1); closing workshops (3)							
14B	Y1: NP: Ministry-level meetings (3) and Jatamansi quota fixing workshop (1); INT: CITES & Livelihoods (1); India sustainable use (1); Plants Committee side event (1); CITES & certification stakeholder workshop (1) Y2/3 – estimates to be updated			8	8	8	8	32
20	Laptop (2) Camera (1) Processing equipment							
23	Matching funding							

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
FairWild Standard Nepalese translation *	Standard	FairWild Foundation, 2010	n/a	n/a	FairWild Foundation	http://www.fairwild.org/documents/

FairWild Standard Performance Indicators *	Standard	FairWild Foundation, 2010	n/a	n/a	FairWild Foundation	http://www.fairwild.org/documents/
Succeeding with CITES	Project flyer	A Timoshyna, 2019	Female	Ukrainian	TRAFFIC	To be available from traffic.org
Succeeding with CITES webpage	Webpage project	M Cornthwaite A Timoshyna	Male Female	British Ukrainian	TRAFFIC	Draft: https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/jatamansi-trade-from-nepal/

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

List of compiled Supporting Documents (SDs):

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	