

## **INCEPTION REPORT**

### **Strategies for improved fodder production in the dry season in the mid-hills of Nepal, using participatory research techniques.**

Initial visit to set-up collaborative agreements with  
NAF and FORESC 19th September to 7th October 1997.  
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E Kiff

#### **Circulation:**

G Richards, LPP Programme Manager

#### **Nepal**

S M Amatya, FORESC

M Hada, NAF

J Abington, HARP

G Turlington, BE.

#### **NRI**

P Thorne

D Thomas

J Bennett

B Blake

#### **ODA**

A Hall, SEADD

NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Central Avenue

Chatham Maritime

Kent ME4 4TB

Tel: +44 1634 880088

Fax: +44 1634 880066/77

e-mail [elizabeth.kiff@nri.org](mailto:elizabeth.kiff@nri.org)

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Funding for this project is provided by the DFID Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy through the Livestock Production Programme.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BE	British Embassy
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
FORESC	Forest Research and Survey Centre
FUG	Forest User Group
HARP	Hillside Agricultural Research Programme
HMGN	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
LAC	Lumle Agricultural Research Centre
LPP	Livestock Production Programme
NACFP	Nepal-Australian Community Forestry Project
NAF	Nepal Agroforestry Foundation
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
NRMP	Natural Resources Management Project
NUKCFP	Nepal-UK Community Forestry Project
PAC	Pakhribas Agricultural Research Centre
RNRRS	Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy
SEADD	South East Asia Development Division
UMN	United Mission to Nepal
VDC	Village Development Committee
WATCH	Women Acting Together for Change

## SUMMARY

This report covers the first visit by the NRI research co-ordinator to Nepal for the start-up of the project “Strategies for the improved production of fodder during the dry season, using participatory research techniques”.

The purpose of the visit was to establish the project on the ground following funding approval from the Department for International Development (DFID), Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy (RNRRS) through the Livestock Production Program (LPP). This establishment phase involved re-identification of collaborators following staff changes over the 18 months since the project was first planned; discussions over division of activities and responsibilities; mechanisms for co-ordination, and commensurate division of the in-country budget.

The two organisations originally identified as the strongest potential collaborators showed enthusiasm for continued involvement with the research. Activities and responsibilities for the collaborators were broadly agreed for the three-year project on the basis of current capabilities and strengths of the institutions (Appendix 1). Division of the in-country budget was again broadly agreed for the three-year period according to activities to be undertaken (Appendix 2). The research project was sub-divided into seven stages to facilitate planning of activities and the setting of milestones. As a participative project, it was felt important by all collaborators to provide opportunity for input into planning from the farmers and from field experiences. Hence reflection meetings for reassessment/revision of activities have been built into the research programme. A detailed outline of activities covering the first three stages of research, which will take six months, was agreed, with milestones (Appendix 3). The next phase of research will be planned in detail following feed back from these first three stages.

Arrangements were made with NAF for the President and Secretary of their Executive Board to co-ordinate activities until a full-time research co-ordinator is appointed. Ramji Neupane who used to head research in the organisation is returning from post-graduate studies in the Philippines in December to take up this post.

FORESC have decided on the appointment of Swoyambhu Man Amatya to the post of co-ordinator for their inputs, pending formal approval from the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation.

### **Objectives of visit:**

1. To re-identify suitable collaborators for the research. Discuss with them design and implementation of research and identify in-country co-ordinator for the research.
2. Workshop to develop joint ownership of project with in-country collaborator(s).
3. Reformulate project memorandum jointly with collaborators.
4. Gather background information available from other related projects, Ministries and Government departments.
5. Update on policy situation and other projects active in the sector.
6. Develop outline of work plan for the first year with timescale and milestones.
7. Reach agreement with collaborators on financial, communications and logistical arrangements.

## **Strategies for improved fodder production during the dry season using participatory research techniques**

### **Background**

1. The research project is funded, from September 1997 for 3 years, under the Livestock Production Programme of the Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy of the Department for International Development. The project aims to develop strategies for improved production and use of fodder resources, in close collaboration with farm households with different livestock and resource holdings. Research findings will map fodder use within household farming systems and indicate the relative importance of off- and on-farm resources. Quantity, nutritive value and seasonal supply of the various feed resources will be identified in order to accurately describe feed-deficit profiles for households of different resource and socio-cultural backgrounds.

2. The research will also assess the impacts of community forestry initiatives on the immediate and longer-term availability of off-farm fodder resources; in particular the consequences of changes in the availability of off-farm resources for the management of private resources and implications for livestock and soil fertility management. Findings will contribute to the development of appropriate management strategies for the improved use and production of fodder resources for farmers with different livestock production systems and resource bases.

3. Community management of forest resources in the hills is a key policy of the Forest Department, and strongly supported by many donor-backed projects. Consequently the issue of impact of these initiatives in terms of long-term sustainability and management of common and private resources is of widespread interest. This project will liaise closely with two other projects that have just started looking at impacts of community forestry in the eastern and western hills, in collaboration with NUKCFP.

### **Institutional set-up**

4. The project involves collaboration between NRI and two Nepal institutions. Within Nepal, the project is being conducted in collaboration with the Forestry Research and Survey Centre, (FORESC) and the Nepal Agroforestry Foundation (NAF), a local NGO. NAF's involvement with forest users' groups (FUGs) is largely in support to the Nepal Australian Community Forest Project (NACFP). NACFP was fully informed of intended project activities and expressed interest and support for such activities in their operational area. Possibilities for collaborative areas of work are being explored.

5. Close contact will be maintained with the two other research projects in-country looking specifically at the impact of community forestry initiatives on local institutional development and resource management. Both projects are funded by DFID under the RNRRS, and work in collaboration with the Nepal-UK Community Forestry Research Project. "Sustainable Natural Forest Management by forest user groups in the hills of Nepal" is co-ordinated by Dr Yam Malla of Reading University and is located in the western hills, around Baglung. Prayag Tamraka, head of Community Forestry Research in FORESC, is a consultant to this project. "Community forestry in Nepal: Sustainability and impacts on common and private property resource management" is co-ordinated by John Sousson from Leeds University and is based in the eastern hills, around Dhankuta. The present author is contracted to the latter project.

6. The recent government change in policy towards decentralisation of responsibility for local expenditure from the district to VDC level has wide-ranging implications for village-level institutions and their development.

## **Introduction to collaborating institutions:**

### ***Nepal Agroforestry Foundation (NAF)***

7. Nepal Agroforestry Foundation is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation founded in 1991 by leaders of Community-based Organisations (CBO's) and farmers of Dhading, Kavre, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk districts. Though registered in 1991, members have over twenty years experience having been associated with a World Neighbors' supported program, the Boudha Bahunipati Project (BBP) of the Family Planning Association of Nepal, in Sindhupalchok and Kavrepalanchok districts.

8. NAF is an umbrella network that aims to provide agriculture and forestry support to grassroots non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Forest Users Groups (FUGs) committed to strengthening the capacity of poor and marginalised communities and groups to meet their basic needs.

9. The long-term strategies of NAF are to establish a network of NGOs, CBOs and FUGs to conserve local knowledge about plant species and their ecology; to protect the environment; to strengthen the market information network; and to achieve sustainable economic growth through the development of viable local institutions.

10. NAF's working strategy, to strengthen civil society, is implemented through support and joint activities with CBOs/ FUGs and facilitates their interaction with local Government/line agencies.

11. Six of NAF's network member organisations have developed the capacity to continue the formation of agroforestry programmes in their own communities on a self-supporting basis. Most of these organisations originated from grassroots-level farmer groups based on community needs. The groups are formed in direct response to problems identified by poorer households and women. A majority of group members and leader farmers are women.

12. The six objectives of NAF are:

- a) To promote "on-farm" agroforestry through beneficiary-operated trials, trainings, demonstrations and extension of biological materials.
- b) To enhance technical competence and extension skills of development workers
- c) To support and help develop NGOs, FUGs, projects and institutions that network with small and marginal farmers in agroforestry and community forestry.
- d) To facilitate production of seeds and planting materials for programme sustainability and extension.
- e) To co-ordinate on-farm agroforestry and community forestry research, training and extension.
- f) To become self-supporting through actual expense-charging for services.

### ***Forest Research and Survey Centre (FORESC)***

13. The history of forestry research in Nepal goes back over 35 years, with close involvement of the government from the outset. The formation of FORESC as a semi-autonomous government agency in July 1993 was with the aim of encouraging the undertaking of collaborative and contract work as well as the continuation of strategic national-level forestry research and survey work.

14. In addressing its overall goal of improving and monitoring the productivity of Nepal's forests, the Centre aims to:

- a) Incorporate into research planning the knowledge, preference, problems and needs of the communities.
- b) Disseminate effectively the results of forestry research to varied audiences.

- c) Initiate inter-disciplinary research with national and international projects and organisations.
- d) Carry out forest research and surveys at national and district levels.

15. The Centre has two Divisions; the Forest Research Division and the Forest Survey Division. The focus of the Forest Research Division includes:

- Natural forest management
- Agroforestry and fodder trees
- Plantation management
- Tree improvement
- Socio-economics
- Soil survey and analysis
- Dissemination of research results

### **Methodology of approach**

16. The overall objective of the visit, to develop joint ownership of the research proposal, called for lengthy discussions with collaborators, both individually and together. The concept of collaboration on an equal basis, rather than in terms of lead organisation and hiring specific consultancies for specified tasks, is new to both Nepali organisations. It has involved developing a new approach to work and mechanisms for interaction.

17. Considerable time was spent in explaining flexibility of the logframe and how it could be used as an empowering management tool, rather than a restrictive, monitoring blueprint. It was felt by all parties that the production of a comprehensive review of the literature should be included as an additional output. Collaborators also requested that a further modification of the logframe be considered after completion of the literature review and the initial field activities for research site selection. This review will be conducted in January, when all researchers will be present in Nepal. It will form part of the planning for the fourth stage of research, the fodder source and usage survey.

### **Progress with objectives**

*To re-identify suitable collaborators for the research. Discuss with them design and implementation of research and identify in-country co-ordinator(s) for the research*

18. The concept note for this project was developed over eighteen months ago in collaboration with Amelshwar Singh, then research co-ordinator for NAF and Swoyambhu Man Amatya, then Director of research for FORESC. Since that time there have been extensive staff changes within collaborating institutions, including A Singh leaving to join PAC and S M Amatya being promoted to head of Survey Division within FORESC. The interest and suitability of originally identified collaborators had to be re-confirmed in the light of these changes.

19. Both organisations expressed great interest in continued involvement with the research. NAF continues to be strong in village-level activities with 9 full-time field staff and ten part-time collaborating farmers. At present they are without a co-ordinator for research activities, but have shown enthusiasm and adaptability in arranging for the Chairman and Secretary of the board to be in charge of activities until the return of Ramji Neupane in early December. He was previously co-ordinator of research and is interested in returning to manage this research project, after completing postgraduate studies in the Philippines. FORESC have staff with less relevant experience in the Agroforestry section than previously, however agreement was reached with the Executive Director

and Directors that S M Amatya be assigned to co-ordinate inputs. Dr Amatya will also be personally involved in field work. Formal approval for involvement in the project is being sought by FORESC at Ministry level. The Executive Director is hopeful that this will not be a problem in the light of the encouragement for the project that Dr Amatya and I received from A L Joshi, Chief Planning Officer. Imminent ministerial changes may, however, influence the outcome.

20. Extensive discussions were held both bilaterally and collectively in order to agree mechanisms for collaboration and design of the first two stages of research. The first stage (October to December) will be a full literature review pulling together cross-disciplinary research findings from livestock, forestry, agriculture sectors and including extension/adaptive research findings from Government/ NGO and INGO sources. The second stage (November and December) will be an initial site-selection process conducted by NAF. This will involve consultation with member NGOs and farmers in the characterisation of communities experiencing severe fodder shortages and the nature of the livestock production systems and fodder shortages involved. (See appendix 4 for identified stages of research).

21. The concept of collaboration on an equal basis, rather than in terms of lead organisation and hiring specific consultancies for specified tasks, is new to both Nepali organisations. Consequently discussions were lengthened by a need to develop a new approach to work and mechanisms for interaction. Responsibilities have been assigned on the basis of agreed activities which will be organised by the three co-ordinators, one from each institute. These are Dr Swoyambhu Man Amatya, FORESC; Bishnu Hari Pandit-until December 1997, then Ramji Neupane, NAF and Liz Kiff, NRI.

***Workshop to develop joint ownership of project with in-country collaborator(s).  
Reformulate project memorandum jointly with collaborators.***

22. In-country collaborators confirmed their support to the overall objectives of the research project. They requested that a re-assessment of specific objectives and associated activities be conducted after the initial stages of the research (first and second stages outlined above). It was agreed that the project memorandum be reviewed in January, in the light of findings from the review, community characterisation and the community profiles to be drawn-up during field work in early January (stage 3). This will be done with all collaborators present and will lead into design of the fourth stage, the fodder source and usage survey.

***Gather background information available from other related projects, Ministries and Government departments. Update on policy situation and other projects active in the sector.***

#### ***Agricultural Perspectives Plan (June 1995)***

23. The Agricultural Perspectives Plan has been formulated with a view to launching the agricultural sector of Nepal into a sustainable high growth path. As agriculture is seen to act as the engine of growth in the initial stages of economic transformation, the APP is a blueprint for the overall economic development of the country. It is generally considered that the APP will form the basis for the next five-year sectoral development plan.

Funded by the National Planning Commission (NPC), His Majesty's Government of Nepal, and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) the study was conducted by APROSC in association with John Mellor Associates of the United States. A participatory approach was taken during the three years of report preparation and development, involving a wide range of representatives from government agencies, high ranking officials, individual experts, the private sector, and key donor agencies.



24. The project directly supports the APP's objectives. The identification of increased production of livestock products is one of the two key strategies for growth in the hills and mountains (pxix). In addition the plan sets research on soil fertility and the role of organic matter at the forefront of research for the development of sustainable farming systems (pxxi). Women's possible influence on research and participation in extension programmes is also stressed (pxxi).

***Natural Resources Management Project (NRMP) of the United Missions to Nepal (UMN)***

25. NRMP is one of several projects administered by the Rural Development department of the United Mission to Nepal. The project seeks to enhance rural community capacity for managing both local development and natural resources. The project works within Dhading and Ramechhap districts, within a limited number of villages. The project chooses to work with disadvantaged groups within the poorer, rainfed areas of the two districts. It works in association with ward and village development committees over an approximate three-year time frame. Entry point for initiation of activities is frequently through community forestry initiatives.

***Nepal-UK Community Forestry Project (NUKCFP)***

26. The present focus of the NUKCFP, support to user group institutions through the government forest service, has evolved over 18 years from first UK-Nepal collaboration in the Koshi hills in the form of an integrated rural development programme (KHARDEP). The forestry sector of the early K1 and K2 projects, in common with other projects supporting community forestry at the time, concentrated on the establishment of village nurseries for plantation on common land and some private planting.

27. Development trends and changes in Nepal led to the break-up of KHARDEP into sectoral programmes supported through the relevant line ministries under the umbrella of the Koshi Hills Development Project (1987-1993). Support continued to the forestry sector with a focus on the involvement of communities in natural resource management. The practical implications of handing over management responsibility for forest areas to officially recognised user groups were explored and shown to be possible in the hills. The Koshi Hills Community Forestry Project (K3) contributed significantly to the development of the concept and practice of the "community forestry process".

28. The present project is dealing with issues of scaling-up pilot village successes and facilitating local forestry department support to both the needs of post-formation FUGs and the continued formation of new FUGs. The project continually re-assesses the support needed by post-formation groups as they mature and face changing issues with regard to the institutional and resource environment. The popularity of community forestry and consequent demand for further FUG formation means that with current levels of staffing, DFOs have to balance new group formation, for which they are inundated with requests, with support activities.

***Develop outline of work plan for the first year with timescale and milestones.***

29. An overall work plan for the first year of the research was developed with key activity milestones (Appendix 3). Activities are more precisely planned for the first five months, subsequent activities being subject to possible revision during the January re-assessment (see 4. above).

***Reach agreement with collaborators on financial, communications and logistical arrangements.***

30. A broad outline of activities for the three-year project was agreed with estimated inputs from each collaborator and associated division of in-country costs (Appendix 1).

31. A more detailed breakdown of activities for each collaborator over the first six months was agreed together with associated budgets (Appendix 2). Payments will be made in advance on a three-month revolving fund basis, with further funds being sent after completion of previously agreed outputs.

32. Both collaborators have fax facilities and NAF has e-mail connection. Computer equipment and soft-ware support to both collaborators will facilitate joint working by introducing compatible systems. Computer support to FORESC will enable e-mail connection. Both collaborators have transport support for activities.

## APPENDIX 1

### Division of responsibilities and activities between collaborating institutions of NAF, FORESC and NRI.

Responsibility	Activity	Organisation
Literature review	1.0 Summary of relevant literature from Banko Janakari, NARC and University publications; NGOs, INGOs and associated projects, other donor projects in Nepal; PAC and LAC publications; international publications (as accessible through CABI, TROPAG etc. data bases).	NRI/ FORESC/NAF
Identification of research sites	1.1 Identify suitable research villages where farmers consider fodder supply to be a serious constraint to farm productivity and where CFM is being practised. The sites will represent different ethnic groups; management of livestock for different products, i.e. primarily for milk, meat and soil fertility enhancement; and contain broadly the same fodder species.	NAF / NRI / FORESC
Profile communities	1.2 Profile the communities in terms of households' livestock type and number, land holding, overall wealth ranking, and presence and access to CPRs, particularly forests.	NAF/ NRI/FORESC
Household fodder usage	1.3 For representative households measure the use of on-farm and off-farm fodder sources over the seasons of the year and the labour used in their collection.	NAF
Changes in fodder usage and sources	2.1 Through discussions with key informants, representative farmers and group meetings, determine recent changes in fodder sources and the causes underlying these.	NAF/ NRI/FORESC
Analysis of field data	2.2 Calculate the amount, quality and seasonal requirement of the fodder-deficit faced by different groups of farmers. i.e. those with different resource bases and those keeping livestock for different purposes.	NRI/ NAF FORESC
Interpretation of field data	2.3 Calculate the increased fodder supply required to meet this deficit and potential species/source combinations.	NRI/ NAF/ FORESC
Laboratory analysis	2.4 Conduct nutrient analysis of different fodder species as required.	FORESC
Nursery production for field trials	3.1 Arrange for village-level production of fodder sets/ seedlings as identified in activity 2.3.	NAF
Initiation of field trials	3.2 Instigate on-farm trials with collaborating farmers to test selected fodder species combinations. Statistical design and layout.	NAF/ NRI/ FORESC
Follow-up field trials	3.3 Assess performance of new fodder sources by farmer-identified criteria (including different household members) and by recording growth and production by measurement.	NAF/FORESC
Local workshops	4.1 Hold local workshops for discussion between farmers.	NAF/ NRI
Workshop/ publication/ dissemination	5.1 Run workshop to discuss findings with research and extension practitioners, and to inform policy makers. Produce proceedings from workshop and publish as special edition of Banko Janakari.	FORESC/NAF / NRI

**Division of responsibilities and activities with their commensurate budget, in-country**

<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Budget 1997/98</b>	<b>98/99</b>	<b>99/00</b>	<b>00/01</b>	<b>Total</b>
Establishing the project	Project leader	NRI					
Field activities/ travel and subsistence	Research co-ordinator/ field staff	NAF	4,000	6,500	7,000	3,500	21,000
	Agroforester/ Community forester	FORESC	2,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	9,500
	Livestock nutritionist/ agronomist/ statistician	NRI					
Consultancies as required	Botanical identification, workshop facilitation etc...	FORESC/ NAF		1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Laboratory analysis		FORESC		1000	500		1,500
Community exchange visits/ village level workshops	Research co-ordinator/ field staff	NAF		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Livestock nutritionist/ agronomist	NRI					
Nursery production / collaborating farmers	Nursery production at village level	NAF	500	500	500		1,500
Workshop/ publication/ dissemination	Run workshop to discuss findings with research and extension practitioners, and to inform policy makers. Produce proceedings from workshop and publish as special edition of Banko Janakari.	FORESC			2,500	2,500	5,000
Contingency				1,000	1,500	500	3,000
			6,500	14,000	17,000	9,500	47,000

**Division of funds by Institution:**

NAF	26,750
FORESC	17,250
Contingency	3,000

## APPENDIX 2

### Details of activities and commensurate budget for the first six months of the project for NAF in Nepali Rupees

Activites	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Amount
Salaries							
Literature review (15 days @ 3,000Rp)	←→						45,000
Identification of potential research sites:							
Professional staff (10 days, 3 people @ 3,000Rp)		←→					90,000
Field Assistants (10 days, 3 people @ 1,000 Rp)		←→					30,000
Project co-ordinator (4 months @ 25,000)			←→				100,000
Field staff, ranger (4 months @ 10,000)			←→				40,000
Transportation							
General							9,000
DA to Driver (5 days per month over 5 months @ 200 Rp)		←→					5,000
Village-level workshop		←→					10,000
Stationery and utilities							10,000
Miscellaneous							7,000
Overheads (10% of total, excluding equipment)							34,600
Equipment (Pentium computer, laser printer and software)							120,000
Nursery support							44,500
<b>Grand total</b>							<b>545,100</b>
							<b>£5,799</b>

**Details of activities and commensurate budget for the first six months of the project for FORESC in Nepali Rupees**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Literature review							
Professional officers, 2 for 15 days @800 Rp		←→					24,000
Assistants, 2 for 30 days@ 600Rp		←→					36,000
Site Characterisation							
Professional officer, 1 for 15 days@ 1000Rp				←→			15,000
Assistant field staff, 2 for 30 days@ 500Rp				←→			30,000
Transportation							10,000
Stationery							5,000
Logistics (typing etc.)							3,000
Project co-ordinator (2 months @ 25,000/month)					←→		50,000
Equipment (Pentium computer, laser printer and software)							120,000
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>293,000</b>

**£3,117**

### APPENDIX 3

#### Plan of activities for the first year within the Improved Strategies for Fodder Production Project

Activity	Timing 1997/98	Institutions involved
	Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb March April May June July Aug Sept	
Literature review	←→	FORESC/NRI/ NAF
Identification of suitable research villages	←→	NAF
Selection of suitable research villages. Profile the communities in terms of households' livestock type and number, land holding, overall wealth ranking, and presence and access to CPRs, particularly forests.	←→	NRI/ NAF/FORESC
For representative households measure the use of on-farm and off-farm fodder sources over the seasons of the year and the labour used in their collection.	←→	NAF/ FORESC
Through discussions with key informants, representative farmers and group meetings, determine recent changes in fodder sources and the causes underlying these.	←→ ←→ ←→	NRI/ NAF/ FORESC
Calculate the amount, quality and seasonal requirement of the fodder deficit faced by different groups of farmers. i.e. those with different resource bases and those keeping livestock for different purposes	←→	

## **Milestones for 1997/98**

1. Literature review: first drafts produced by December 15th by NAF and FORESC, and circulated. Review to be synthesised and completed by NRI, by January 30th.
2. Identification of potential research sites by NAF in collaboration with member NGOs to be conducted during Nov/Dec. Copies of report to be sent to NRI and FORESC by 1st January 1998. Sites suited to research to be identified by all actors during field work in January 1998.
3. Field study to determine community profiles to be conducted during January 1998. Field study team to consist of farming systems agronomist and livestock nutritionist (NRI), fodder tree specialist and socio-economist (FORESC), research co-ordinator and field worker (NAF).
4. Report outlining community profiles of the selected sites in terms of households' livestock type and number, land holding and overall wealth ranking produced by March 1998. Individuals' responsibility for sections of the report to be decided during planning of the field visit.
5. Next stage of research; study of households' fodder resources and usage patterns during different seasons to be planned. Farmer collaborators with different private fodder resources and different livestock holdings and production systems identified. Study initiated by March 1998.

## **APPENDIX 4**

### Stages of Research:

- Literature review
- Preliminary identification of research sites
- Final selection of research sites, community characterisation and collaborating farmer selection
- Identification and survey of farmers' present sources of fodder and livestock feed strategies
- Identification of potential improvements to current systems
- Design and implementation of on-farm and off-farm trials
- Monitoring and evaluation of trials.
- Modification of trials



## APPENDIX 5

## ITINERARY

Thurs	18th	September	London Heathrow	Depart BA	21.55	
Fri	19th			Arrive Delhi	12.00	
				Depart Delhi	20.00	
				Arrive Kathmandu	22.00	
Sat	20th		Preparation			
Sun	21st		Setting-up appointments			
Mon	22nd		Hill Agricultural Research Programme, John Abington, Director Nepal Agroforestry Foundation, NAF, Mahesh Hada, Project Co-ordinator United Mission to Nepal, Steve Kniseley, NRMP Team advisor NAF, volunteer Ben Vickers			
Tues	23rd		NAF Initial discussions re collaborative research approach			
Wed	24th		Dr Swoyambhu Man Amatya, FORESC, Initial discussions Amrit Lal Joshi, Chief Planning Officer, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation Rabindra B Joshi, Executive Director, FORESC M Schaap, APO Forest Trees and People Program, South Asia			
Thurs	25th		Peter Branney (Consultant with Reading University Community Forestry Research Project) NAF, discussions re research proposal N K Shrestha, Executive-Director, WATCH			
Fri	26th		S M Amatya and R B Joshi, FORESC, discussions re research proposal Prayag Tamraka, Head Community Forestry Research, FORESC K C Paudel, Head Agroforestry LAC			
Sat	27th		Prayag Tamraka, further discussions			
Sun	28th		S M Amatya, further discussions Use of FORESC library			
Mon	29th		Round-table meeting with NAF, FORESC, NRI			
Tues	30th		Follow-up meeting with NAF, use of their library Follow-up meeting with FORESC Visit NUKCF for publications and use of their library			
Wed	1st		Round table meeting with NAF, FORESC and NRI. Finley Hodge, NRMP team advisor, UMN Ben Vickers, NAF			
Thurs	2nd		Official holiday John Tollervey and Peter Rood, PAC Paul Harding and Dr Bill Stewart-Jones, LAC S M Amatya, FORESC			
Fri	3rd		Tom Arens, World Neighbours Regional Representative for South Asia Gopal Kumar Nakarmi Paudel, President of Executive board of NAF Mahesh Hada, NAF			
Sat	4th		Preparation for planning meeting			
Sun	5th		Meeting NAF staff for planning for NGO-collaborator and site selection NAF, FORESC, NRI joint project planning			
Mon	6th		FORESC, formal letter re project inception, division of activities and budget Ms Uma Acharya, SDC, Project co-cordinator, Natural Resource Management Division NAF, formal letter re project inception, division of activities and budget. Details of computer hardware/software required and financial transfers.			
Tues	7th		Steve Hunt, Team Leader, Nepal Australian Community Forestry Project and Bishnu Hari Pandit, NAF Secretary and NACFP staff member. RA 217 18.00 Delhi 19.15 BA 142 00.30			
Wed	8th		London 05.15 Heathrow			