



# Annual Report

# 2010

**Asia Network for Sustainable  
Agriculture and Bioresources**



## Message from the Executive Director



It is my pleasure to present ANSAB's Annual Report for 2010. As we are moving from the International Year of Biodiversity 2010 to the International Year of Forests 2011, the report reflects the growing concern for biodiversity, forests and climate change and the opportunities that this presents to an organization as ANSAB for innovation and knowledge generation.

Since its establishment in 1992, ANSAB has been implementing innovative solutions to biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement in South Asia. In the beginning, ANSAB started to work on creating enterprises based on sustainable use of natural resources, especially non timber forest products (NTFPs) despite many were skeptical of the initiative. Today the initiatives have been replicated by many other organizations and stakeholders working in the field. Our detailed Impact Tracking System (ITS) for measuring the specific outcomes in terms of monetary benefits also boasts for our effectiveness on the ground. In 2010, ANSAB's intervention helped 61,073 households with 80,327 economic participants to generate US \$7.611 million in total monetary benefits, while bringing a total of 100,959 hectares of forest and meadow areas under improved community management with 400 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) in Nepal.

Since last some years, ANSAB has perceived that Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), and Forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and carbon stock enhancement (REDD+) could represent an additional source of revenue and an additional incentive to protect the environment for poor rural communities in South Asia. The organization in partnership with ICIMOD and FECOFUN started a pilot project in 2009 with NORAD funding for designing and setting up of a governance and payment system for Nepal's community forest management under REDD in Chitwan, Gorkha and Dolakha, covering 10,266 hectares of tropical to temperate landscapes managed by 104 community forests. After the completion of the first phase of the project in 2010, it is now extended for next three years. A Project management unit (PMU) has now been launched in ANSAB premise to coordinate and manage the project. In 2010, ANSAB generated the baseline information on carbon stock in three watersheds of the project area. ANSAB also published the Guidelines for measuring carbon stocks in community-managed forests. We believe that we will be able to provide performance based payment to the communities involved in protecting the forests in coming years.

There was more initiation from ANSAB side to disseminate its knowledge and information to wider audiences. As the continuation of our attempt to present our learning to a wide range of development practitioners, we developed Rural Development Toolkit Series 2010 with eight separate but interrelated toolkits and five prioritized service packages with financial assistance from the blue moon fund. The toolkits offer practical guidance on the key methods and tools that were developed, tested and refined over the years by working with local communities, development partners and government agencies. We also started publication of tri-annual e-newsletter Himalayan Bioresources from August 2010. Our website has also grown in popularity along with the number of downloads increasing significantly in the past year.

This report gives me the opportunity to thank our staff members, Board of Directors, donors and partner institutions for their good cooperation and confidence during the whole year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bhishma P. Subedi".

Bhishma P. Subedi, Ph.D.  
Executive Director, ANSAB

# Introduction

**A**sia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB) is a civil society organization committed to biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement in South Asia. Since its establishment in 1992, the organization has been putting community empowerment and economic incentives at the heart of its approach with a belief that as people benefit from natural resources they become more motivated to conserve them. ANSAB implements a variety of innovative solutions in line with this core conviction, such as the creation of enterprises based on the sustainable use of natural resources, especially Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), and the establishment of payment-schemes for environmental services, especially Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), and Forest Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Carbon Stock Enhancement (REDD+).



## Vision

ANSAB has a vision of rural South Asia built on rich biodiversity and prosperous communities. This vision includes rich, healthy and productive ecosystems actively managed and sustainably used by formerly poor local communities. It also features adaptive people and resilient ecosystems able to cope with global climate change.

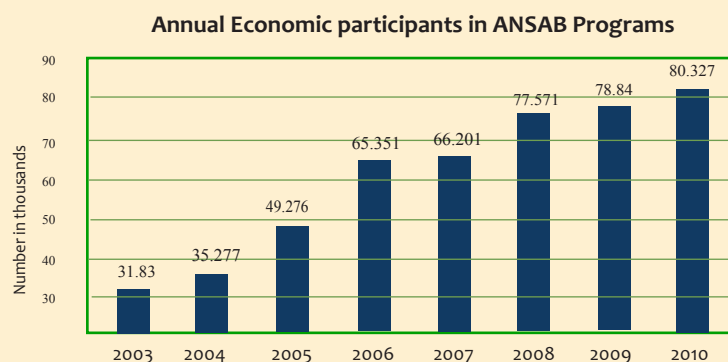
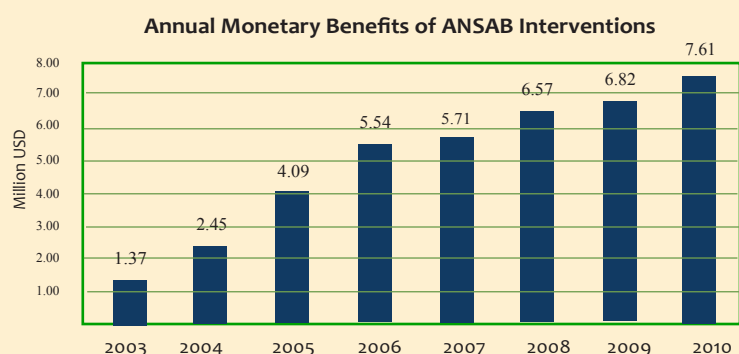
## Mission

Implement community-based, enterprise-oriented solutions that conserve biodiversity and improve the livelihoods of the poorest of the poor while bolstering national economic development and addressing climate change.

## Facts and Figures of 2010

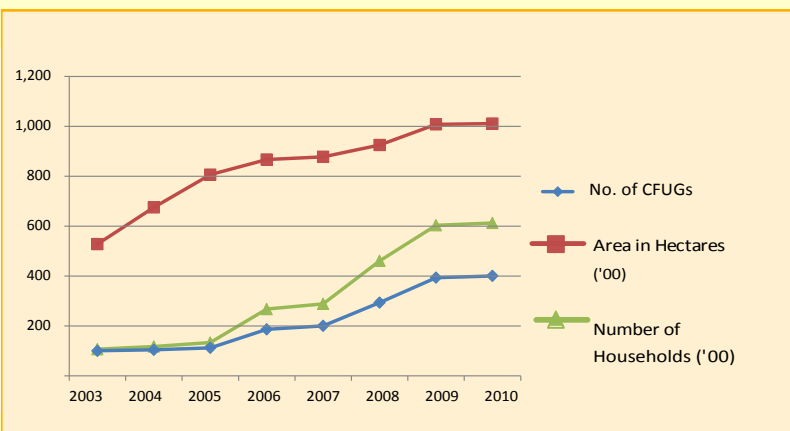
ANSAB measures its effectiveness on the ground through a detailed Impact Tracking System (ITS). Specific outcomes are measured in terms of monetary benefits to primary producers and collectors, degree of economic participation in the value chain, and forest area under improved management.

**In 2010, through ANSAB's intervention:**



• 80,327 economic participants were able to generate US \$7.61 million in annual monetary benefits;

• 100,959 hectare of forest and meadow areas was brought under the improved community management of 400 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), representing 61,073 households (HHs).



### Pro-Poor Economic Development

Programs in this area cover a comprehensive spectrum of activities aimed at creating and/or strengthening enterprises that improve the livelihood of poor, especially those depending upon natural resources, while promoting social equity, justice and good governance. ANSAB's support begins at the earliest phases of enterprise development with assistance in identifying enterprise options, undertaking feasibility studies and developing business plans. The support continues to access the financial and non-financial business development services (BDS) providers such as local resource person, community resource centers, commercial banks, and micro-finance institutions. ANSAB has also been working to improve the quality of products and develop new markets, notably by facilitating certifications processes, and creating consortia of enterprises.

Besides assisting primarily to the poor and women-focused Community forest user groups (CFUGs) and farmers groups, ANSAB also supports value-added local processing and marketing enterprises as well as major national companies to promote a fair and sustainable value chain. Through its network, it links small producers with local manufacturers, local manufacturers with national companies and national companies with international buyers. ANSAB moreover set up market information systems (price lists, directories, manuals) to facilitate buyer-seller interactions throughout the chain.

In 2010, the program continued its activities on all of its focus area. Several trainings and capacity building activities were provided to enterprise members and potential entrepreneurs. With business development services and management backstopping, the program facilitated the enterprises towards sustainable operations. The program also worked on value chain analysis in several agro-products including ginger, ritha, timur, chiu-ree, rice, legumes. The program established a partnership with City Pharmacy Limited (CPL) group, Papua New Guinea with an aim to replicate the success in biodiversity conservation and pro-poor economic development through enterprise oriented solutions. Partnership with Nepali and Indian entrepreneurs was continued to the continued publication of monthly pricelist of selected NTFPs from five major cities of Nepal and India.





## Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services & Climate Change

Programs in this area regroup targeted research and field-work activities aimed at conserving biodiversity, establishing payment of ecosystem services, and addressing climate change in the South Asian region. ANSAB supports a variety of community led efforts to manage natural resources and bolster climate change adaptation and mitigation. ANSAB notably builds the capacity of local CFUGs in forest resource assessments, sustainable harvesting practices, good governance, and the mutually reinforcing links between conservation and economic development.

It moreover encourages biodiversity conservation by identifying rare and endangered plant species and by developing participatory biodiversity monitoring tools to ensure their conservation. ANSAB also promotes innovative agroforestry practices for poor landless individuals and help CFUGs obtain forest certification from the Forest Steward Council (FSC).

In addition to these activities, ANSAB increasingly works on the establishment of payment scheme for ecosystem services such as REDD plus mechanisms. ANSAB increasingly works on CFUGs as a tangible example of how forest carbon credits and payment for additional ecosystem services (biodiversity, water, and eco-tourism) could be pursued in the Nepalese context.



## Policy, Research and Networking

A sound policy framework is very important to the effective implementation of its programs on the ground. With this belief, ANSAB works with key stakeholders from the grassroots level to national policy makers to improve the development and implementation of government policy in the agricultural and forestry sectors. The objective is to create an enabling legal environment for biodiversity conservation and economic development through community-based and enterprise-oriented solutions.

ANSAB has been providing its leadership role in NTFP and lately REDD initiatives in Nepal. It notably coordinates Nepal NTFP Network (NNN) which has over 50 institutional and 300 individual members, and brings together communities, businesses, donors, environmental and government representatives to discuss and work on promoting sustainable use and management of NTFPs. ANSAB also coordinates a Private-Public Alliance (PPA) on the Certification and Sus-

tainable Marketing of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP), which is a unique alliance of industry, government, NGOs, communities and forest certifiers. ANSAB also led the national policy development process for herbs and NTFPs at the request of the Government of Nepal, which resulted in the promulgation of the Herbs and NTFP Development Policy of 2004.

In 2010, ANSAB continued to participate in numerous fora, and organize a series of interactions and meetings with high level government officials to improve forestry-related policy. ANSAB for example organized a policy makers' study tour, hosted the 34th NNN sharing meeting, interacted with the Minister of Forest and Soil Conservation, and met with the Secretary of the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation. A task force formed by the NNN meeting developed a project for developing and publishing the national guidelines with the endorsement of the government authority, and ANSAB was assigned to take this responsibility. Similarly interactions with the minister and the secretary helped ANSAB to propose for a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry and ANSAB to work in collaboration. The draft MoU was prepared in 2010 and ANSAB is communicating with the assigned staff so as to formalize the MoU in near future. In a NTFP policy review workshop organized on August 17-18, 2010, ANSAB was also selected as one of the six members under the chairmanship of the Director General of Department of Plant Resources to finalize recommendations to the Government for specific policy changes.

In addition to its leadership role, ANSAB shared its knowledge and research results through numerous events organized by its partners – a full list of its presentations is available in the “ANSAB's Publication in 2010” section of this report.

## Capacity Building and Services

ANSAB believes in strengthening the capacity of local communities, NGOs, private enterprises and government bodies through all its activities to ensure a development that is inclusive and sustainable in the long run. With about a two decade of experience and on-the-ground impacts on biodiversity conservation, community based enterprise development, natural resource management and NTFPs subsector development; ANSAB is in a good position for trainings, technical assistance and publications services.

In 2010, ANSAB developed five more standardized service packages to present its effective biodiversity conservation and enterprise development experiences and methodologies to a larger number of development actors. ANSAB provided technical assistance to at least 351 locals, including 73 women, 17 Dalits and 141 indigenous people for field carbon measurement in three watershed areas – Ludikhola, Charnawati and Khayarkhola.



# Major Highlights/Events of the Year

## 1. Development of ANSAB Rural Development Toolkit Series and Service Packages



ANSAB developed eight practical, and easy for use toolkits as part of *ANSAB's Rural Development Toolkit Series (2010)* with financial support from the blue moon fund (bmf). These toolkits (also listed in the publication section of this report) are developed building on ANSAB's nearly two decades experience on practical combination of environmental, social and economic interventions that conserve biodiversity, create jobs and provide income for the rural poor in Nepal.

ANSAB also developed five prioritised service packages in 2010. These service packages were prioritised among ANSAB's 18 pre-identified services considering their present and potential demand and supply. Each of the developed five service packages and listed below include guidelines, training materials, presentation slides, case

studies, and necessary formats and checklists for the delivery of the service:

1. Study tour on enterprise-oriented natural resource management
2. Training on business planning for community based natural product enterprises
3. Training on entrepreneurship development for natural resources dependent communities
4. Training on Forest and Chain of Custody (CoC) Certification
5. Training on Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) management

ANSAB believes these toolkits and the service packages will be instrumental in presenting ANSAB's effective rural development methodologies to the large number of development actors.



## 2. Publication of the First of its Type Forest Carbon Measurement Guidelines in Nepal

ANSAB published a manual "Guidelines for Measuring Carbon Stocks in Community-Managed Forests", the first of its type in Nepal in 2010. This document was prepared in consultation with and feedback inputs from international experts as well as the government and other concerned stakeholders in Nepal. The REDD – Forestry and Climate Change Cell of the Nepal Government has endorsed and published this manual in Nepali language for a wider application in Nepal.

### 3. Publication and Dissemination of The Himalayan Bioresources

ANSAB started to publish its triannual e-newsletter *The Himalayan Bioresources* from August 2010. First two issues of the newsletter were published and distributed in 2010. Through the newsletter, ANSAB intends to share the readers the latest news, events, opportunities and innovations related to the organization's work. In its second issue, the number of subscribers to the newsletter has already exceeded 1250.

### 4. Partnership with CPL, Papua New Guinea

In January 2010, ANSAB and City Pharmacy Limited (CPL) Group, a leading pharmaceutical company in Papua New Guinea (PNG) developed a partnership for a fact finding mission in PNG to initiate pilot projects within local communities to conserve forest resources and maintain ecosystem services and make communities take steps to responsible harvesting of their natural resources. Executive Director, Bhishma Subedi and Pro-Poor Economic Development Program Manager, Sushil Gyawali discussed with the CPL chairman Mahesh Patel on how ANSAB could help PNG at the grassroots level with the natural resources they had. ANSAB will provide its expertise to CPL to identify enterprise options for communities and design interventions for community enterprises development and environmental conservation in its pilot projects in PNG. ANSAB will also be providing assistance to CPL to find markets for the finished products.





## 5. Partnership with Rawal Medherbs Consultants Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Rawal Medherbs Consultants Private Ltd., a well known Indian publisher took an interest in Nepal for the 8th edition of its Medherb Green Pages series. ANSAB found such private enterprise's interest as a sustainable option and supported the company in collection and compilation of information from Nepal. With the information collected, the company published a directory, Medherb's Green Page 2010 (India and Nepal) that provides good information on market of medicinal and aromatic plants of India and Nepal.

## 6. NNN Sharing Meeting

ANSAB organized the 34th Nepal Non-Timber Forest Products Network (NNN) sharing meeting in its headquarter on 21 April, 2010. The sharing meeting discussed four agenda points, including critical services and service providers to communities in Nepal on Community Forest Enterprises (CFEs); and CFUGs and policy issue on registration of trees grown in private land. The meeting was chaired by Director General of the Department of Forest and was represented by senior level government officials, journalists, bankers and experts of the NTFP sector. The meeting was very successful in apprising and raising awareness among government and other stakeholders on the seriousness of the issues. The meeting formed a task force to develop a plan for developing NTFP inventory guidelines for Nepal and further work on the identified issues. The other recommendations of the meeting are: a) there is a need to develop a course on CFEs for community facilitators, b) ANSAB should take a lead in preparing brochures of 25 NTFP products detailing the technological aspect, and c) ANSAB in coordination with the Department of Forests should prepare a brochure entailing legal and policy requirements with special provision for CFEs. The subsequent meeting of the task force held on August 18, 2010 decided to develop a project for developing and publishing the national guidelines with the endorsement of the government authority, and ANSAB was asked to take on this responsibility.

# Project Portfolios

## **1. Design and setting up of a governance and payment system for Nepal's Community Forest Management under Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) – July 01, 2009 to June 15, 2010**

*Funded by: NORAD*

*Implemented in Partnership with: ICIMOD and FECOFUN*

ANSAB in partnership with ICIMOD and FECOFUN implemented this pilot project in Chitwan, Gorkha and Dolakha, covering 10,266 hectares of tropical to temperate landscapes managed by 104 community forests. For the project, ANSAB conducted capacity building activities, identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, analysed the socio-economic status and the forest dependency of communities and accounted forest carbon baselines.

More specifically, ANSAB developed a practical methodology for carbon measurement based on best practices from around the world. It conducted a total of 36 training events, which reached 292 women, 69 Dalits and 308 ethnic people. Local people were also strongly encouraged to participate actively in the carbon inventory of their community forests and, as a result, at least 351 locals, including 73 women, 17 Dalits and 141 indigenous people joined ANSAB's forestry technicians in the field. The lessons learned on the ground were continuously disseminated at the national level. The Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD) has recognized the rapid progresses made so far and renewed its support for an additional 3 years.

## **2. Design and setting up of a governance and payment system for Nepal's Community Forest Management under Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) Phase II - July 2010 to June 2012**

*Funded by: NORAD*

*Implemented in Partnership with: ICIMOD and FECOFUN*

ANSAB in partnership with ICIMOD and FECOFUN was approved funding in 2010 by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) for next three years to design and set up of a nationwide governance and payment system for Nepal's REDD plus initiatives. The main goal of the project is to set up a national demonstrational governance and payment system for emission reduction through sustainable forest management which benefits local communities in 3 watershed areas of Nepal.

The first year of project was much focused to develop biophysical and socio economic baseline information. ANSAB led to collect baseline information of forest carbon and developed baseline report closely with Project Management Unit. The project developed forest measurement guideline incorporating international accepted methodologies and standards defined in IPCC, VCS and other complementary guideline including relevant scientific literatures. Local communities were involved in the carbon measurement process viewing to enhance the capacity of the local communities in the forest carbon measurement. In 2010, current status of forest carbon stocks in 104 community forests of three watersheds in the project area was estimated.

### **3. Towards Developing a Center of Excellence in Development and Practical Application of Rural Development Strategies – May 2009 to September 2010**

*Funded by the blue moon fund (bmf)*

ANSAB implemented the project with financial assistance from bmf to develop the organization, in the long run, as a Center of Excellence in the development and practical application of rural development strategies in relation to biodiversity conservation and economic development in Nepal and biodiversity-rich, rural settings in Asia. The major outcomes of the project involved: preparation, publication and dissemination of eight prioritized toolkits to facilitate the replication of ANSAB's approach; development of five standardized service packages, a marketing strategy and five brochures to strengthen ANSAB Resource Center (ARC); and establishment of connections with government agencies and other development partners to develop programs and influence policy.

### **4. Enhancing Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction of Mountain People by Linking High Value Products and Services (HVP) to Value Chain Development - December 2008 to December 2010**

*Funded by: FORD Foundation*

*Implemented in Partnership with: International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)*

This project focused on generating employment opportunities and providing economic security for rural households involved in Ritha, Timur, and Chiuree value chain in Darchula and Baitadi districts of Nepal. The main objectives were to increase economic benefits and reduce risks for small-scale primary producers. The key approach of the project was to integrate the targeted beneficiaries of poor and marginalized people in a broader and more sustainable value chain through product upgrading, process upgrading, functional upgrading, market upgrading and governance interventions. Major activities of the project included: organization of a multi-stakeholders consultation workshop,

planning support to 10 producer/collector groups, establishment of community based marketing company with joint shareholding of producers and local traders, market linkages with exporters and national traders, training on harvesting, post harvesting practices and quality control, training on enterprise development, business planning and marketing management, marketing, activities related to tree registration, facilitation in nursery establishment and plantation, initiation of Chiuree seed trade in the project area and financial and technical assistance in establishment of processing center equipped with oil expeller, flour mill, grinder and diesel generator. Interventions of the project have allowed positive changes on conducting business of NTFPs in the project area and making local producers get fair price for their products. The company in its first year was able to channelize 162 MT of Ritha and generate Rs. 1,62,000 as profit from this transaction, part of which was later distributed to subgroups and CFUGs. The company also provided producers with Rs 2 extra in each kg for the better quality Ritha. The interventions though initially was targeted to 200 poor and ultrapoor households left its mark to thousands of households residing in and around project area and assisted in generating employment, income, awareness and market to local people as well as to the company.

## **5. Transforming Local Communities into Enterprises for Economic Security in Nepal** **- August 1, 2007 to July 31, 2010**

*Funded by: FORD Foundation*

ANSAB implemented the project in nine districts of Nepal Himalaya in partnership with local communities and 8 district based NGOs. Community enterprises were developed in several promising value chains, including lokta (*Daphne spp.*), yarshagumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*), wintergreen (*Gaultheria fragrantissima*), bio-briquette, soap-nut (*Sapindus mukorossi*), allo (*Girardinia diversifolia*), and timber.

The project activities involved technical assistance, facilitation, information and research services. In addition, the project organized a total of 1,377 structured events (such as trainings, workshops, study visits and forest inventories) for 78,475 participants (including 29,078 women).

The project exceeded its initial goal by helping 12,639 rural poor double their annual income from enterprise activities (Rs. 4,997 in year 3 compared to Rs. 2,089 in the base year). The project also strengthened 166 CFUGs and improved the management of 48,148 hectares of forest, ensuring that increased sales of natural products would benefit the conservation of natural resource stocks and the provision of ecosystem services.

## 6. Forest Connect Nepal - December 2009 to April 2010

*Funded by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

ANSAB implemented the third year activities of the Forest Connect Initiative in Nepal from December 2009 – April 2010. The overall goal of the project was “to substantially reduce poverty for forest-dependent people in key partner countries by increasing the number of successful and sustainable small forest enterprise associations”. In the third year of the project, ANSAB initiated a national level association of producers’ group and community enterprises by expanding Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association (NEHHPA)’s institutional system and capability, improved communication, collaboration and coordination among the related networks and supporting organizations, and enhanced their linkages with SMFEs and Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs).

## 7. Poverty reduction through crop intensification in rice fallows & Promoting new rice and legume variety developed from client oriented breeding projects – November 2008 to March 2010.

*Funded by: Research into Use (RIU)*

*Implemented in Partnership with: LIBIRD, FORWARD, DoA, NARC, SUPPORT Foundation and CAZS-NR*

ANSAB was one of several implementing partners on these large, multidimensional projects that seek to improve the food security of the rural poor by improving the production and marketing of selected agricultural commodities. ANSAB was mainly responsible for conducting value chain analysis (VCA) for legumes and rice varieties in targeted district.

ANSAB conducted VCA for 3 varieties of rice (coarse, fine and aromatic) and 3 varieties of legumes (Mungbean, Lentil, Chickpea) in 9 districts of Nepal: Banke, Bara, Dhanusha, Kailali, Kaski, Morang, Rautahat, Rupandehi and Siraha. ANSAB provided technical support to the field team and then produced a detailed report which included several short term and long term recommendations for the fulfillment of the projects overarching objectives.

## Short term Studies & Activities

### **1. Market Information System (MIS) Designing for Non Wood Forest Products in Bhutan – July/August, 2010.**

In the request of SNV Bhutan, ANSAB team visited Bhutan with an objective to provide inputs and recommendations for a NWFP market information system. During this assignment, ANSAB team identified i) species and specifications of the species that need to be part of the MIS data base; ii) reliable and relevant market data sources based on the existing network of ANSAB; iii) prepared an initial price list of selected NWFP in Indian and Bhutanese markets; iv) and recommended the best ways to disseminate NWFP market information in Bhutan. Based on recommendation made NWFP MIS system is in operation in Bhutan.

### **2. Value Chain Analysis of Ginger in Nepal for SNV Nepal – July to December 2010**

The main objective of the consultancy was to analyze the current status of Ginger value chain and to provide sufficient insights into the activities of the chain actors, service providers and supporting institutions. The study was conducted through field visits, focus group discussion, trader interactions in three development regions namely Eastern (Mechi highway corridor), Western (Gulmi-Palpa-Bhairahawa corridor) and Mid-western (Dang- Salyan and Surkhet- Nepalgunj corridors) and through intensive literature review. Two regional workshops were also conducted in Birtamod and Nepalgunj. The final draft report is already submitted to SNV-Nepal and will be validated through consultations and national workshop.

### **3. Building sub-national capacities for knowledge development and brokering on pro-poor REDD – July 2009 to February 2010**

The deliverable of this assignment was communications material designed to raise awareness and knowledge about REDD at the community level. The activities in 2010 were carried out in accordance of the major objective of the project to develop the capacity building materials in Nepali. The extension materials were prepared by conducting following activities - Document collection and review, Check list development, Consultation, and material testing at sub national level. In 2010 the materials were printed and disseminated. The printed and disseminated materials under this project are:

1. Poster on REDD and its importance
2. Poster on role of major stakeholders in the REDD process
3. Booklet on REDD

These materials have proved to be very useful to aware all stakeholders including REDD Forestry and Climate Change Cell, Biodiversity Sector Programme for Siwaliks and Terai (BISEP-ST), NGOs, ACOFUN, FECOFUN, community groups and District Forest Offices on REDD process.

## Board of Directors

ANSAB is governed by an international Board of Directors including noted economists, scientists, businesspersons, government representatives and leaders in environmental, economic, and social areas. The last meeting of ANSAB Board of Directors held at ANSAB headquarters on August 28-29, 2010 elected the following Board of Directors:

**Mr. Radhesh Pant, Chairperson**

Chief Executive Officer, Kumari Bank Limited

**Prof. S. P. Singh, FNA, Vice Chairperson**

Former Vice Chancellor of Garhwal University

Advisor, State Planning Commission, Government of Uttarakhand

**Mr. David Hircock, Member**

Advisor on Natural Resources, Estee Lauder Companies, Inc.

**Ms. Ann Koontz, Member**

Technical Assistance Department Director, Relief International

**Mr. Nathu P. Choudhary, Ex Officio Member**

Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

**Dr. Bhishma P. Subedi, Ex Officio Member**

Executive Director of ANSAB

ANSAB expresses its sincere gratitude to Dr. John William Croucher, the outgoing Chairperson, for his generous contribution to the organization over the past several years. Dr. Croucher served the Board of Directors as a Vice-chairperson for 1995-2006 and as a Chairperson for 2006-2010.

## ANSAB Advisory Board

ANSAB Advisory Board provides strategic input to both the Board of Directors and the management team to maintain the organization's achievements and improve its effectiveness, outreach and impact. The current members of ANSAB Advisory Board are:

Dr. William D. Carmichael, Independent Consultant, USA

Dr. Mike Rechlin, Dean of the Future Generations Graduate School, USA

Dr. Utz Dornberger, Director of the International SEPT Program, University of Leipzig, Germany

Dr. Yam Malla, Executive Director, Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), Thailand

Mr. Peter de Marsh, Vice-chair, International Family Forestry Alliance (IFFA), Canada

Dr. Uday Raj Sharma, Expert, Biodiversity Conservation and Policy, Nepal

Mr. Martin Simard, Senior Communications Advisor at the Canadian Heritage, Canada

## Donors and Implementation Partners in 2010\*

ANSAB works with a variety of donors and partners to effectively and sustainably implement its approach. Through its numerous past projects it has developed a network of partnerships with over 100 different institutions, including government and non government entities, national and international organizations, universities, private companies and research institutions. ANSAB sincerely acknowledges the following donors and partners for their support in 2010:

### A. Donors

1. blue moon fund (bmf)
2. The Ford Foundation (FF)
3. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
4. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
5. Research into Use (RiU)
6. UNDP/Global Environmental Facility, Forest Stewardship Council

### B. Partners

1. Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) - Bhutan
2. Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) - Nepal
3. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
4. Federation of community Forestry Users, Nepal (FECOFUN)
5. Winrock International
6. Forum for Rural Welfare and Agricultural Reform for Development (FORWARD Nepal)
7. Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD)
8. Sustainable Enterprise, Environment and Women Awareness Society (SEWA)
9. Bhim Pokhara Youth Club (BYC)
10. Sustainable Approach on Natural Resource Management and Gender Awareness for Micro-Enterprises (SANGAM)
11. Social Development Center (SDC)
12. Markendeya Development Community (MDC)
13. Himali Conservation and Development Association (HCDA)
14. Sustainable Enterprise and Women Awareness Society (SEWA)
15. Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC)
16. SUPPORT Foundation

\* ANSAB also partners with local organizations in Nepal

## Geographic Coverage

In 2010, ANSAB implemented its program in 20 districts: Baglung, Baitadi, Bajhang, Banke, Bara, Chitwan, Darchula, Dhanusha, Dolakha, Gorkha, Humla, Kailali, Kaski, Morang, Myagdi, Parbat, Rautahat, Rupandehi, Sindhupalchok, Siraha.



# ANSAB's publication 2010

## Books and booklets

- **ANSAB Rural Development Toolkit series: 8 Volumes**
  - o Business Planning for Community Based Natural Product Enterprises
  - o Certification of Community Managed Forests
  - o Chain of Custody Certification for Community Forest Enterprises
  - o Development and Mobilization of Local Resource Persons
  - o Entrepreneurship Development of Natural Resources Dependent Communities
  - o Marketing Information System for Natural Products
  - o Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring in Community Managed Forests
  - o Participatory Inventory of Non-Timber Forest Products
- Guidelines for measuring carbon stocks in community-managed forests
- Assessment of Allo production and enterprise potential in Parbat district

## Film (DVD)

- Green Business in the Himalayas: Pioneering Market-Driven Solutions to Improve Livelihoods and Conserve Biodiversity (33 Min) (*Nepali and English Version*)

## General publications

- Annual Report 2009
- Capability Statement 2010
- 12 Monthly Price Lists for 32 NTFPs in 6 key markets of India and Nepal
- Himalayan Bioresources (*triannual e-newsletter*) first 2 issues

## Information sheets / Briefing papers / Project brochures

- Investing in Nepal's Sustainable Development through Community-Based Enterprise-Oriented Solutions
- Business Planning for Community Based Natural Product Enterprises
- Forest and Chain of Custody (CoC) Certification
- Entrepreneurship Development for Natural Resource Dependent Communities
- Study Tour Package on Enterprise Oriented Natural Resource Management
- Non-Timber Forest Products Management
- Design and setting up of a Governance and Payment System for Nepal's Community Forest Management under Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)
- REDD and its importance
- Role of major stakeholders in the REDD process

### **Articles:**

Bhattarai, S., Rana, E., and R. Tamrakar. 2010. Estimation of crown cover and carbon density. *Hamro Ban Sampada* 8(2): 124-126. (In Nepali)

Pandey, S. S., Subedi, B. P., and H. P. Dhungana. 2010. Economic potential of Forest Resources of Nepal. *Banko Janakari*, 20(2): 48-52.

Pandey, S. S., and R. Tamrakar. 2010. Process and learning from forest carbon measurement. *Hamro Ban Sampada* 8(2): 115-123. (In Nepali)

Subedi, B.P., Pandey, S. S., and S. Gyawali. 2010. Biodiversity conservation in Nepal using a community-based enterprise approach: a decade of testing and lessons learned. *Mountain Courier* 11(1): 11-14.

### **Presentations:**

Khanal, S. 2010. Ecosystem services of forests in Nepal and Uttarakhand Himalayas. Understanding, Assessing and Monitoring Ecosystem Services for Better Biodiversity Conservation. Kathmandu. BirdLife International.

Subedi, B. 2010. Policy and regulatory environment for conservation and sustainable use of NTFPs in Nepal. Nepal Forest Sector Review Project Workshop. Kathmandu. PROFOR - World Bank.

Subedi, B. 2010. Policy and Regulatory Framework for Developing NTFP Enterprises in Nepal: Issues and Challenge. NTFP policy review workshop. Kathmandu. World Bank Nepal.

Tamrakar, R., and B. Dhakal. 2010. Perceived impacts of climate change on forest and biodiversity and its coping strategies in East Nepal. Biodiversity, Livelihood and Climate Change in the Himalaya. Kathmandu. Central Department of Botany, Tribhuvan University.

## Financial Report

ANSAB's total revenue during the year was Nrs. 35.8 million, of which 81 % was provided by donors. 8% accounted for grants-in-aid, 9% consisted of miscellaneous income and 2% was the result of foreign currency exchange gain. Similarly, ANSAB's total expenditure was Nrs. 32.3 million, of which project expenditure accounted for 82%, research and development for 7% and overhead for the remaining 11%.

### Balance Sheet As on December 31, 2010

*Figures in Rupees*

|                                          | Current Year      | Previous Year     |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Property, Plant and Equipment            | 315,853           | 462,531           |
| Investment in CBEs as Seed Capital       | 500,000           | 500,000           |
| Total Non-Current Assets                 | 815,853           | 962,531           |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents                | 19,439,952        | 28,928,060        |
| Accounts Receivable from Donors          | 3,066,678         | 2,077,538         |
| Prepaid Advances Accruals and Deposits   | 750,344           | 1,058,895         |
| Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions | (4,397,386)       | (6,676,052)       |
| Net Current Assets                       | 18,859,588        | 25,388,441        |
| Total Assets                             | 19,675,442        | 26,350,972        |
| Represented by:                          |                   |                   |
| Restricted Fund                          | 0                 | 10,226,454        |
| Equity Fund                              | 19,675,442        | 16,124,518        |
| <b>Total Funds</b>                       | <b>19,675,442</b> | <b>26,350,972</b> |

## Statement of Income and Expenditure

For the year ended December 31, 2010

*Figures in Rupees*

| <b>Income</b>                      | <b>Current Year</b> | <b>Previous Year</b> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Income from Donors for Projects    | 29,089,307          | 21,338,165           |
| Grants-in-aid                      | 2,990,265           | 5,170,788            |
| Other Income                       | 3,230,483           | 2,312,967            |
| <b>Total Income</b>                | <b>35,310,055</b>   | <b>28,821,920</b>    |
| <b>Expenditure</b>                 |                     |                      |
| Direct Project Expenditure         | 26,442,489          | 18,698,100           |
| Research and Development Cost      | 2,137,957           | 3,314,622            |
| General and Overhead Cost          | 3,696,042           | 4,580,234            |
| Total Operational Expenditure      | 32,276,488          | 26,592,956           |
| Surplus/(Deficit) from operation   | 3,033,567           | 2,228,965            |
| Gain /(Loss) on foreign exchange   | 517,357             | <b>308,798</b>       |
| <b>Net Surplus/(Deficit)</b>       |                     |                      |
| <b>Transferred to General Fund</b> | <b>3,550,924</b>    | <b>2,537,763</b>     |

### Headquarters Based Staff:

1. Bhishma P. Subedi, Executive Director

### Finance and Administration

2. Kiran Chandra Adhikary, Manager
3. Anju Katuwal, Account Assistant
4. Neha Shrestha, Administrative Associate
5. Sweety Thapa, Receptionist
6. Uddhav Adhikary, IT Officer
7. Srijana Karki, Intern

### Pro-Poor Economic Development Program

8. Sushil Gyawali, Manager
9. Puspa Lal Ghimire, Program Officer, Enterprise Development/Value Chain
10. Nabaraj Panta, Enterprise Development Program Officer
11. Prakash Katwal, Enterprise Development Program Officer
12. Kabir Ratna Sthapit, Marketing Officer
13. Bhuwan Dhakal, Documentation Officer

### Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Climate Change Program

14. Shiva S. Pandey, Manager
15. Ajay Pandey, Program Officer
16. Sanjeeb Bhattarai, Research Officer (*Data Analyst*) for REDD
17. Tibendra Raj Banskota, GIS Officer for REDD
18. Shambhu Charmakar, Forestry Officer for REDD
19. Rijan Tamrakar, Forestry Officer
20. Enusha Khadka, Intern

\* doesn't include part-time, short-term assignments, students, volunteers, and similar

## Communications

- 21. Sudarshan Khanal, Communication Officer
- 22. Reejuta Sharma, Communication Officer

## Office Assistance

- 23. Binod Shrestha, Messenger/ Store Keeper
- 24. Ravi Khatri, Driver
- 25. Dil B. Gurung, Guard
- 26. Nani Maya Gurung, Sweeper
- 27. Swasthani Gurung, Office Helper

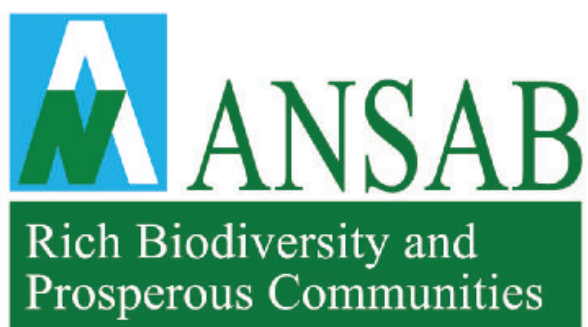
## Field Based Staff:

- 28. Chandika Amgain, Enterprise Development Officer
- 29. Govinda Baral, District Coordinator – Bajhang
- 30. Indra Prasad Adhikari, District Coordinator – Myagdi
- 31. Gopal P. Sharma, District Coordinator - Parbat & Baglung
- 32. Pashupati Subedi, Field Coordinator – Dolakha
- 33. Bal Krishna Neupane, Field Coordinator – Bajhang
- 34. Amrit Bilash Panta, Forest Technician for REDD - Chitwan
- 35. Chandra Man Shrestha, Forest Technician for REDD - Chitwan
- 36. Niranjana Thapa, Forest Technician for REDD
- 37. Deepak Chormakar, Forest Technician for REDD - Dolakha
- 38. Sukbir Thami, Forest Technician for REDD - Dolakha
- 39. Rana Bahadur B. K., Forest Technician for REDD - Gorkha
- 40. Sunil Raj Dhungana, Forest Technician for REDD - Gorkha

## Organizational Approach

ANSAB believes on economic incentives for biodiversity conservation. ANSAB trusts that as people gain control of and benefit from natural resources, they become more motivated to protect them. ANSAB abides by the following guiding principles and approaches while planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating its program activities:

- **On the Ground Impact:** ANSAB believes in generating tangible impacts; its interventions are not only theoretical, but have been widely tested and applied on the ground at time where such efforts were otherwise minimal. They have now yielded demonstrable results, especially in the fields of economic development and natural resource management.
- **Innovation:** ANSAB has always strived to introduce innovative and effective ideas, approaches and methodologies solve the related problems of rural development and biodiversity conservation. Over time it has acquired a solid local and international reputation, especially on the issues of community-based enterprise development and Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) management.
- **Sustainable Implementation Arrangements:** ANSAB gives high priority to the sustainability of its approach and therefore always works with local partner NGOs that will be able to pursue the work once national and international funding comes to term. It also mobilizes Local Resource Person (LRP) and establishes Community Resource Center (CRC) to build the capacity of local communities.
- **Scientific and Indigenous Knowledge:** ANSAB values indigenous knowledge and always test both traditional and modern scientific methods when implementing projects on the ground.
- **Multi-Stakeholders Facilitation and Networking:** ANSAB works through a multi-stakeholders approach involving local collectors, entrepreneurs, traders, companies, service providers, government line agencies and donors in the program planning. It believes in creating ownership and achieving organizational goals and objectives through joint partnership and collaboration. Our efforts till date have created a wider network of individuals and organizations devoted to implementing joint solution to rural development and biodiversity conservation. These networks can share best practices and work together to scale up successful projects. They also help to examine policy options and to provide recommendations to governments at all levels.



## **Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources**

P.O. Box: 11035, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel. 977-1-449 7547, 447 8412

Fax. 977-1-447 6586

[www.ansab.org](http://www.ansab.org)