

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

Strengthening the Capacity of Women Community Forest User Group (CFUG) members from Tharu and Dalit Communities on Fire Hazard Management

Submission Date: June 2026

Implemented by: Dalit Women Right Forum Nepal (DWRf)

Project Duration: July 2025 – June 2026

Country: Nepal

This project was implemented as part of a larger project named Strengthening Inclusive Disaster Risk Governance for Climate Resilience in Asia (SIDRRA), co-implemented by a consortium led by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), and Duryog Nivaran.



Strengthening Inclusive Disaster Risk Governance for Climate Resilience in Asia (SIDRRA)





Dalit Women Right Forum Nepal (DWRf-Nepal)

Dhangadhi, Kailali Nepal

Strengthening Inclusive Disaster Risk Governance for Climate Resilience in Asia SIDRRA

Project Partner's Subgrant Project Progress Report (Final)

Report NO: Con/25

1. Executive Summary	(A concise, high-level overview of the period's progress, key outcomes, objectives, and major challenges. Should not exceed 3-5 sentences.) During the reporting period, the project successfully strengthened forest fire prevention, preparedness, and community resilience through coordinated capacity building, institutional support, and practical risk reduction interventions. A municipal kick-off meeting secured formal approval and strengthened collaboration with local authorities. A forest fire prevention and control training manual was developed to support standardized learning and implementation. The project built the capacities of Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), local government representatives, and community members through a series of orientations and training programs. In total, 27 CFUG leaders, 54 CFUG committee members, 24 local government representatives, and 174 community members were trained on forest fire prevention, control, risk reduction, and firefighting techniques. These efforts led to the formation of a 60-member Inclusive Early Warning System Task Force, strengthened community awareness, and enhanced local emergency preparedness and response. Practical forest fire mitigation measures included the distribution of 12 types of firefighting equipment and materials, renovation of five recharge ponds to improve water availability and reduce fire risk, and the establishment of fire lines in five community forests. These interventions enhanced fire preparedness, ecosystem resilience, groundwater recharge, and created future livelihood opportunities through fish farming and women-led enterprises. Promote evidence-based planning and sustainability, DWRf documented indigenous and local knowledge on forest fire management through a research report and organized local and provincial learning-sharing events. These initiatives increased stakeholder collaboration and resulted in commitments from local and provincial governments to allocate resources and integrate forest fire risk management into future disaster preparedness and response plans.
Sub-grant Project Name:	(Insert Full Name of sub-grant Project) "Strengthening the Capacity of Women Community Forest User Group (CFUG) members from Tharu and Dalit Communities on Fire Hazard Management" SIDRRA Project





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Reporting Period:	(Start Date – End Date) 15th July 2025 to 30th June 2026
Project Location:	Kailari Rural Municipality, Kailali Nepal
Name of Reporting Person:	Min Bahadur Hudke-Project Officer
Date of Report submission:	30th June 2026
2. Progress Against Work plan & Key Outcomes:	This section focuses on the work accomplished and the specific results achieved during the reporting period. • At the beginning of the project, a kick-off meeting was organized at the municipal level. During the meeting, the municipality provided written approval for the implementation and operation of the project, thereby strengthening coordination and collaboration with municipal authorities. The meeting strengthened coordination and collaboration with the kailari rural municipality, facilitating the smooth implementation of project activities and establishing a strong working relationship with local authorities. • A forest fire prevention and control training resource manual was developed, providing a comprehensive collection of knowledge and skills to support easy learning and effective implementation of fire prevention and control in community forests. The forest fire prevention and control training booklet was developed in Nepali to ensure that local communities could easily understand and apply the information. Using a local language made the resource more accessible to Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and other stakeholders, enabling them to strengthen their knowledge and skills in forest fire prevention, preparedness, and management. The booklet also serves as a practical reference that supports continuous learning and the wider dissemination of good forest fire management practices within the community. • A total of 27 Community Forest User Group (CFUG) leaders (13 male and 14 female) received orientation on forest fire hazards, risk reduction measures, and fire management practices. The training enhanced their knowledge and leadership capacity, enabling them to play an active role in promoting forest fire prevention within their communities. Following the orientation, the trained leaders have been conducting awareness-raising initiatives, supporting forest cleaning and fire line construction, demonstrating fire control practices, and mobilizing community members to implement preventive measures. Their continued engagement has strengthened community preparedness and contributed to reducing the risk and impact of forest fires. • Following the orientation, trained Community Forest User Group (CFUG) members conducted cascade training sessions to transfer their knowledge and skills to other CFUG members. Through these sessions, 174 participants (55 male and





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119 female) were capacitated on forest fire prevention, control measures, and safe fire management practices. To strengthen community preparedness and emergency response, a 60-member Inclusive Early Warning System (EWS) Task Force was established, comprising Information and Early Warning, Search and Rescue (SR), and First Aid (FA) teams. These teams are responsible for disseminating timely fire alerts, coordinating emergency response, conducting rescue operations, and providing first aid during forest fire incidents, thereby enhancing the community's capacity to prevent and respond effectively to forest fires.

- A total of 24 local government representatives (15 male and 11 female) participated in an orientation on forest fire risk reduction and management, enhancing their understanding of disaster preparedness, prevention, and response. As part of the initiative, the Protection Cluster Preparedness and Response Plan and the Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (LDCRP) were reviewed and revised to better incorporate forest fire risk management measures. The orientation also strengthened the commitment of local government representatives to address forest fire issues at the policy level by integrating forest fire risk reduction into local plans, policies, and budget allocation processes. This commitment is expected to contribute to more sustainable and institutionalized forest fire management and improved community resilience.
- A total of 54 Community Forest User Group (CFUG) committee members (7 male and 47 female) received practical training on forest fire prevention, control, and firefighting techniques. The training enhanced their technical knowledge and practical skills in fire risk reduction, safe firefighting practices, fire line construction, and the proper use and maintenance of firefighting equipment. As a result, the trained committee members are now able to conduct community orientation sessions, lead forest fire awareness campaigns, mobilize local volunteers during fire emergencies, and effectively operate firefighting equipment. Their enhanced capacity has strengthened community preparedness and improved the ability of CFUGs to prevent and respond to forest fire incidents.
- The project provided 12 types of forest fire prevention and response materials to Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), including equipment for fire preparedness and emergency response. These materials are now being effectively used for fire line construction, forest fire suppression, and improving community preparedness to manage forest fire incidents.
- 5 recharge ponds were renovated in 5 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), namely Kamalpokhari, Suiti, Khaurahawa, Bageswori, and Dalit CFUGs. The renovation has improved groundwater recharge and increased the local water table. These ponds also support forest fire control by providing accessible water sources during emergencies and contribute to enhancing local biodiversity and wildlife habitats. In addition, they create opportunities for livelihood development, including fish farming and women-led CFUG enterprises, thereby linking environmental conservation with sustainable income generation.





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- Five Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), namely Ratna, Sahara, Lalbalu, Jiban, and Dalit CFUGs, established fire lines in their community forests following training and capacity-building on forest fire prevention and control. The construction of fire lines has strengthened fire prevention measures, improved community preparedness, and enhanced overall ecosystem resilience by reducing the spread and impact of forest fires. These efforts have also supported more effective community-based forest management and risk reduction practices.
- The DWRF produced a research report documenting indigenous and local knowledge on forest fire management, which serves as an important reference for planning, policy development, and community-based forest management. The key findings of the report include the perception of forests among Indigenous Tharu peoples, the continued use of indigenous knowledge and practices, and the role of customary governance in collective forest management and fire management practices. The report also highlights the continuity of traditional governance systems in fire control, the role of women in forest management along with their experiences of violence, and the gaps in legal recognition of indigenous knowledge systems within Nepal. These findings provide valuable insights for strengthening inclusive and culturally grounded forest fire management approaches.
- DWRF organized local-level learning sharing programs on disaster risk reduction and forest fire management, resulting in stakeholder engagement and local government commitments to allocate budgets for future disaster and fire risk management.
- DWRF conducted a provincial-level learning sharing program where government representatives emphasized forest fire prevention and committed to integrating fire risk management into future disaster preparedness and response plans.

2.1 Key Activities & Progress (A summary of the main tasks completed)

(Note: Detailed quantitative data on progress should be provided in a separate Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) report and referenced here.)

Planned Activities	Units	Target	Progress	Remarks
Sub-Activity 1.1. Develop resource materials for the orientation.	Manual	1	1	
Sub-Activity 1.2. Conduct a two-day training for selected leaders from Community Forest Users Groups (CFUGs).	Training	1	1	
Sub-Activity 1.3. The trained members will then conduct cascading orientations to other CFUGs.	Cascade Event	25	13	Remaining 12 Event budget was transfer in other activities.





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	Sub-Activity 2.1. Two days' capacity building training of the local government representatives on fire hazard risk and management strategies	Training	1	1	
	Sub-Activity 3.1. Organize two events for selected members from 25 CFUGs to train them on fire fighting.	Training	2	2	
	Sub activity 3.2 Fire fighter's basic equipment's placed at the municipal office/CFUGs office	Equipment Support	1	1	
	Sub activity 4.1. Construct recharge ponds. This is planned for three months.	Recharge Pond	5	5	
	Sub activity 4.2 Construction of fire lines within the community forest	Fire line	5	5	
	Sub activity 5.1 Research to identify the indigenous/local knowledge and practices on forest management	Research Report	1	1	
	Sub activity 5.2 Sharing workshop at the local level	Workshop	1	1	
	Sub activity 5.3 Sharing workshop at the provincial level	Workshop	1	1	
2.2. Progress Against Agreed Timeline	This should highlight activities that were planned for the reporting period but could not be delivered (fully or partially). Include the reasons for non-delivery and the action plan for delivering them without affecting the overall project timeline. During the reporting period, 13 of the 25 cascade events planned under the SIDRA project were completed. Due to the election period in Nepal, it was not possible to conduct all the planned cascade events. With the approval of the concerned stakeholders, the budget allocated for the remaining cascade activities was reallocated to the construction of a recharge pond. All other planned project activities were successfully completed within the project period.				

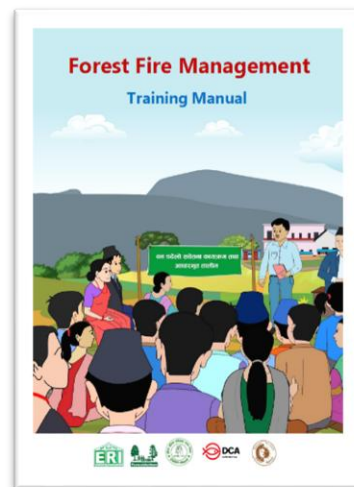


2.3 Project Result/Output

Clearly state the specific result or output this report is designed to document (e.g., "Milestone X Completed," "Phase 2 Finalized," etc.).

Sub-Activity 1.1. Develop resource materials for the orientation.

During the implementation of the SIDDRA Project, a Forest Fire Hazard Management Resource Manual was developed to strengthen the knowledge and capacity of Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and other local stakeholders. To support this initiative, consultants from the Environmental Resource Institute (ERI) were hired to develop the manual and facilitate local level capacity building training on forest fire prevention, preparedness, and management. A total of 40 copies of the manual were produced, which was 35 copy of Nepali and 5 copies in English and distributed to trained CFUG representatives, local stakeholders, and relevant organizations. The manual serves as a practical reference guide, providing information on forest fire hazards, prevention measures, preparedness strategies, and response mechanisms. It is designed to support trained CFUG leaders in conducting community-level orientations and awareness activities on forest fire management. The development and dissemination of the manual have contributed to building a cadre of community leaders who are equipped to share knowledge and promote good practices in forest fire risk reduction. The manual continues to serve as a valuable resource for CFUG members, local government representatives, stakeholders, and community members, helping to strengthen community resilience and improve forest fire management at the local level.



Sub-Activity 1.2. Conduct a two-day training for selected leaders from Community Forest Users Groups (CFUGs).

A total of 27 Community Forest User Group (CFUG) leaders, 13 men and 14 women, participated in training sessions on forest fire hazards, risk reduction measures, and effective fire management practices. The training enhanced participant's knowledge and skills related to forest fire prevention, preparedness, response, and mitigation, while also promoting the active involvement of women in forest management initiatives. Following the training, the participants have been actively applying their knowledge within their respective communities and community forests. They have taken leadership roles in implementing various forest fire prevention and management activities, including the construction and maintenance of fire lines, forest cleaning and fuel-load reduction



the construction and maintenance of fire lines, forest cleaning and fuel-load reduction

activities, and community awareness campaigns on forest fire risks and prevention measures. These efforts have strengthened local capacity for forest fire management and contributed to reducing the vulnerability of community forests to fire incidents. The trained CFUG leaders continue to serve as resource persons within their communities, promoting sustainable forest management practices and encouraging collective action to prevent and control forest fires. Among the 27 individuals trained, 15 have developed the necessary competencies to act as resource persons and provide training and technical support to other community members.

Sub-Activity 1.3. The trained members will then conduct cascading orientations to other CFUGs.

Following the orientation programs, trained CFUG leaders conducted 13 cascade orientation sessions for other members of their respective Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), where 174 (Male-55 & Female-119) capacitate on forest fire prevention and controlling measures. These knowledge-sharing activities helped expand awareness and understanding of forest fire hazards, prevention measures, and emergency response practices throughout the wider community. As a result of these efforts, a 60-member Inclusive Early Warning System (EWS) Task Force was established to strengthen community preparedness and response to forest fire incidents and other emergencies. The task force includes dedicated groups responsible for Fire Control, First Aid, and Early Warning Information dissemination, ensuring coordinated action before, during, and after emergency events. The trained individuals played a key role in mobilizing community members and raising awareness on forest fire management. Through community meetings, awareness campaigns, and orientation sessions, they shared practical knowledge on forest fire prevention, risk reduction, safe response measures, and sustainable forest management practices. These activities have contributed to strengthening local capacity, promoting community participation, and enhancing the overall resilience of CFUGs to forest fire risks.



Sub-Activity 2.1. Two days' capacity building training of the local government representatives on fire hazard risk and management strategies

A total of 24 local government representatives (15 male and 11 female) were oriented on forest fire hazards, risk

reduction measures, and effective fire management strategies. The orientation enhanced their understanding of forest fire risks and strengthened their capacity to integrate these considerations into local planning and decision-making processes. Following the orientation, the local government developed a Protection Cluster Preparedness and Response Plan at the municipal level. The representatives also applied their knowledge and expertise in the formulation and implementation of the Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plan (LDCRP). This plan serves as a strategic framework for identifying vulnerabilities, reducing disaster risks, and enhancing community resilience to climate-related and other natural hazards, including forest fires. Through these initiatives, local government institutions have strengthened their role in disaster risk reduction and improved their capacity to plan, coordinate, and respond effectively to emergencies in a more systematic and resilient manner.

Sub-Activity 3.1. Organize two events for selected members from 25 CFUGs to train them on fire fighting.

A total of 54 individuals (7 Male and 47 female) from 25 Community Forest User Groups received training on forest fire prevention, control, and firefighting techniques. The training enhanced their technical knowledge and practical skills in identifying fire risks, applying prevention measures, and responding effectively during fire incidents. Following the training, the participants have demonstrated improved capacity to conduct orientation sessions at the community level and to independently lead awareness programs on forest fire prevention and management. They are also now capable of using firefighting tools and equipment effectively during forest fire incidents within their respective community forests. Overall, the training has strengthened local preparedness and response capacity, while also promoting the active participation of women in forest fire management activities. These trained CFUG members are contributing to improved community resilience and more effective forest protection practices.

Sub activity 3.2 Fire fighter's basic equipment's placed at the municipal office/CFUGs office

The project distributed 12 types of forest fire prevention and control materials to Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) to strengthen their capacity for forest fire preparedness and response. These materials



were used for key activities such as fire line construction, fire prevention measures, and active fire suppression within community forests. The provision of essential equipment and tools has improved the ability of CFUG members to respond promptly and effectively to forest fire incidents. It has also enhanced preparedness efforts by enabling communities to undertake preventive actions in a timely manner, thereby reducing the risk

and spread of forest fires. Overall, the distribution of fire management materials has

contributed to strengthening community-based forest fire management systems and improving the resilience of community forests against fire hazards.

Sub activity 4.1. Construct recharge ponds

5 recharge ponds have been renovated in the Kamalpokhari, Suiti, Khauraha, Bageswory and Dalit FFUGs, bringing significant benefits to both local communities and the surrounding environment. These ponds have contributed to reducing the risk of forest fire incidents by improving water availability for emergency use. In addition, enhanced water percolation has supported groundwater recharge, thereby helping to raise the local water table and improve overall water resource sustainability. The renovated ponds have also become important water sources for wildlife, supporting biodiversity and maintaining ecological balance in the area. By providing reliable water access, they play a key role in strengthening both environmental conservation and disaster risk reduction efforts. Looking ahead, community members plan to introduce fish farming in these ponds, which is expected to create new livelihood opportunities. In particular, this initiative will enable women members of Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) to establish and manage income-generating enterprises, thereby promoting economic empowerment alongside environmental benefits.



Sub activity 4.2 Construction of fire lines within the community forest

5 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) have constructed fire lines within their 5 CFUGs, which are Ratna, Sahara, Lalbalu, Jiban and Dalit CFUGs. The community forests as a proactive strategy to reduce the risk and impact of forest fires. The main objective of constructing fire lines is to create physical barriers that help prevent the spread of fire and limit its movement across forest areas. Since prevention is more effective and cost-efficient than suppression, the development of fire lines represents an important investment in forest protection and sustainable resource management. Following targeted training and capacity-building activities, the CFUGs successfully planned and constructed fire lines in their respective community forests. This initiative has strengthened community preparedness, improved coordinated forest management practices, and enhanced the resilience of forest ecosystems against fire hazards. It also

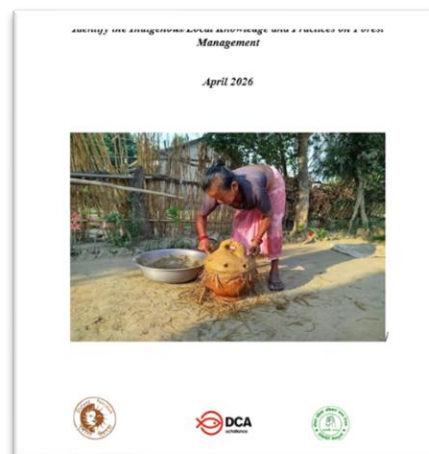


reflects increased community awareness and ownership in implementing effective forest fire risk reduction measures.

During project implementation, a fire broke out in the Ratna Community Forest due to an electrical short circuit. However, with support from the project, a fire line had previously been constructed in the community forest, which effectively prevented the fire from spreading to other parts of the forest. Had the fire line not been in place, the entire forest could have been affected, making the fire extremely difficult to control. As a result, the fire line played a crucial role in preventing extensive damage to the forest and protecting its biodiversity and resources.

Sub activity 5.1 Research to identify the indigenous/local knowledge and practices on forest management

The DWRF has generated research report on indigenous and local knowledge and practices related to forest management, with a particular focus on forest fire prevention and management. The study aimed to document traditional wisdom, skills, and community-based practices that contribute to sustainable forest use and fire risk reduction. As an outcome of this assignment, a comprehensive research report was produced. The report consolidates valuable indigenous knowledge and local practices associated with forest fire management, making it an important reference document for stakeholders working in the forestry and disaster risk reduction sectors.



The report presents key findings on indigenous and local knowledge related to forest fire management, with a focus on Indigenous Tharu communities. It highlights how forests are perceived within Tharu culture and emphasizes the continued practice of indigenous knowledge in managing and protecting forest resources. The findings also underscore the importance of customary governance systems in collective forest management and fire control, demonstrating their continued relevance in local contexts.

In addition, the report identifies the ongoing role of traditional governance structures in fire management and recognizes the contributions of women in forest management, while also drawing attention to their experiences of violence and social challenges. Furthermore, it highlights significant gaps in the legal recognition of indigenous knowledge systems in Nepal. Overall, these insights contribute to a better understanding of culturally grounded and inclusive approaches to forest fire management and support the need for integrating indigenous knowledge into formal policies and practices.

Sub activity 5.2 Sharing workshop at the local level.

DWRf organized project learning sharing programs at local levels to share experiences, lessons learned, and best practices related to disaster risk reduction and forest fire management. These events brought key stakeholders, including local government representatives, community members, and relevant agencies. As an outcome of the learning sharing programs, local governments expressed their commitment to allocating budget resources for disaster management and forest fire prevention and response activities in the future.



Sub activity 5.2 Sharing workshop at the provincial level

DWRf also conducted a project learning sharing program at the provincial level. During the program, provincial government representatives highlighted the importance of preventing and controlling forest fires and emphasized the need for stronger preparedness measures. They also committed to incorporating forest fire risk management into future disaster preparedness and response plans. Mentioned the highlight quotes shared by Red Cross Society and their commitment to take forward with incorporating fire hazard in DPRP policy at government level.



2.4 Key Observations

Any significant insights, qualitative data, unexpected findings, or lessons learned from the completed activities.

- The project has constructed recharge ponds within community forests, where Community Forest User Groups have initiated fish farming activities as a livelihood option. These ponds are expected to contribute to increased income generation for the community forest users. As the ponds were recently constructed, the associated economic benefits are anticipated to be realized in the coming periods.
- Suiti and Khouahawa Shiva Community Forest User Groups have developed park infrastructure and a recharge pond within the community forest with an investment of NPR 1.2 million from the Dalit Women's Rights Forum and CFUGs. The initiative is expected to support fish farming and promote eco-tourism in the future.
- The forest fire prevention and control training manual developed by DWRf has been prepared in Nepali, enabling Community Forest User Groups to study it independently and apply fire prevention and control knowledge and skills in the field.



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2.5 Additional Project-Relevant Work	Describe any additional activities, collaborative work, or unforeseen opportunities that are relevant to the project goals but were not part of the original project activities. Due to the short implementation period of the project, it was challenging to generate and document significant long-term impacts. While the project successfully introduced new knowledge, skills and practices at the community level, many community members are still in the process of adopting and institutionalizing these practices when the project came to an end. Engagement of valmansa as social Leader As the RESIST Project and the SIDRR Project are being implemented in the same working area, they have complemented each other in strengthening women's leadership in community forestry through capacity-building and leadership training. As a result, women have gained greater access to leadership positions and decision-making opportunities within Community Forest User Groups. The training has also enhanced the capacity of local leaders to address and respond to incidents of gender-based violence more effectively, contributing to a more inclusive and equitable community forestry governance system. Mobilization of Male Champaign The RESIST projects trained male champaign on positive masculinity and gender equality, who subsequently raised awareness during Community Forest User Group meetings. This contributed to positive changes in attitudes and behaviors, resulting in greater sharing of household responsibilities and increased collaboration between women and men in community activities. Establishment and engagement of WEHRD A municipal-level network of Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders (WEHRDs) has been established to strengthen their capacity to address gender-based violence within community forests. The network actively advocates for women's rights, reports cases to the relevant authorities, and supports efforts to ensure appropriate response and resolution.
3. Challenges, Risk Management, and Lessons Learned	This section addresses current and anticipated obstacles and outlines the plan to mitigate them. Describe any significant obstacles encountered during this reporting period that impacted progress. Outline the plan to address these challenges, including specific action points and timelines. Challenges - Climate change is increasing the frequency and severity of droughts in Kailali District, resulting in a higher risk of disasters such as forest fires and heat waves, which threaten livelihoods, ecosystems, and public health. - Local governments, provincial authorities, and other stakeholders have not given sufficient priority to forest fire management, resulting in the continued occurrence of forest fires and causing significant environmental damage. - Although community forest user groups are responsible for the maintenance and conservation of certain lakes, local governments are utilizing the associated benefits, resulting in community forest user groups being deprived of their rightful





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share of those benefits.

- The budget allocated by the project for the reconstruction of the recharge pond in the community forest was insufficient to meet the required scale and needs.

Risk Management

- Coordination with the Sub-Forest Division Office was completed, and approval was obtained for the construction of a recharge pond within the community forest.
- Lobby and advocacy with LG to segregate the Budget in the sector of Disaster especially focusing on Fire Hazard Incident.
- The recharge pond construction in the community forest was successfully completed with additional financial contributions from the respective community forest user group.

Lessons Learned

- 80 % of women representation in the project activities were ensured in the training, orientation by ensuring their participation.
- The coordination and collaboration of project and CFUG has led to renovate 5 Recharge pond of CFUG which led to sustainability of the project.
- The fire hazard training manual has become a valuable source of guidance improving the capacity and able to apply what they have learned in their daily practices.
- Participation in various platforms to reflect on project learnings has created opportunities for networking and for showcasing the work of DWRP
- Exchange meetings between DN sub grantees have helped participants reflect on and learn from each organization's best practices also creating opportunities to understand cultural values and practices at a personal level
- The provincial-level sharing workshop played a significant role in sensitizing key stakeholders, including government representatives, community leaders and relevant agencies on the importance of integrating forest fire hazard management into development and disaster risk reduction planning.
- Forest fire management was prioritized in the district plan following discussions at the provincial-level learning exchange meeting.
- Collaboration with the Community Forest User Group (CFUG) through a matching fund approach for the renovation of the recharge pond has strengthened community ownership and contributed to the long-term sustainability of the project interventions.
- Following the training, 15 CFUG members have been developed as local resource persons. In the future, they can be mobilized by the local government and communities to support forest fire prevention, response and management initiatives.
- Strong synergy across different program components played a vital role in effectively integrating the Rights-Based Approach (RBA) with technical interventions. This integrated approach ensured that community empowerment, participation, inclusion and accountability were embedded within the technical activities. As a result, the project was able to achieve more sustainable and meaningful outcomes with significant changes observed at the impact level.





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4. Communications, Stakeholder Engagement and Networking Highlights	Capture key highlights from communications, advocacy, and networking activities The Community Forest Coordination Committee (CFCC) has already been established in Kailari Rural Municipality. During meetings with committee members, we learned that they have developed a Community Forest Procedure, which has been formally approved by the municipality. The committee also plans to connect all Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) within the municipality through this municipal-level network to strengthen coordination, collective action, and advocacy on community forestry issues. Similarly, the project engaged with local journalists to support advocacy efforts and increase the visibility of issues affecting community forests. This collaboration helped create an enabling environment for women leaders from CFUGs to raise their voices, participate in decision-making processes, and advocate for their rights and priorities at local and municipal levels. With the joint support of the RESIST Project and the SIDRRA Project, women from Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) have established a municipal-level network of Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders (WEHRDs), which advocates against gender-based violence and promotes the rights, participation, and leadership of women within community forest user groups. In addition, Duryog Nivaran (DN) provided the Dalit Women's Rights Forum with the opportunity to join its network, and the organization is now an active member of the Duryog Nivarn (DN) network.
4.1 Voices from the Field	Encourage capturing relevant quotes (from community members and/or key stakeholders) to illustrate impact or sentiment. Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) are actively advocating for the effective management, protection, and recognition of their rights and ownership over ponds located within community forests. They are also calling for increased investment in forest fire prevention and control measures, as well as support for livelihood improvement activities that can strengthen community resilience. CFUG members emphasize that communities in the region are increasingly affected by multiple climate change and disaster related hazards, including floods, heat waves, cold waves, forest fires, and droughts. They have expressed the need for technical and financial support to implement disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and preparedness programs that can help communities better respond to and recover from these challenges. In addition, community members report that gender based violence, domestic violence, and other forms of social violence continue to occur. They have highlighted the need



	for awareness-raising, capacity-building, leadership development, and advocacy training to empower communities particularly women and marginalized groups to address these issues and promote a safer, more inclusive social environment. Kailari Rural Municipality Vice Chairperson, Mrs. Bhagwati Chaudhary, stated that forest fire incidents are occurring in community forests. She noted that the project has been effective in preventing, reducing, and controlling forest fires. She also requested the continuation of such programs and emphasized the need to further raise public awareness on preventing gender-based violence within community forests.
5. Financial Summary & Future Plans	Note: Detailed financial data should be included in a separate Financial Reporting Template and only referenced here to show budget utilization. Summary of the budget Total Budget: 25,000 USD Total Expenditure: 25,000 USD
6. Appendices: Supporting Documentation	Pictures/MOVs (Means of Verification): Insert high-quality images, screenshots, or links to supporting documents. Each item must include a clear, descriptive caption. <i>(Optional: Include the Project Partner's logo here or in the header/footer of the document.)</i>

Pictures/MOVs (with description)



Figure 1 Coordination meeting with CFUGs at Kailari Rural Municipality



Figure 2 Project Kick off Meeting at Kailari Rural Municipality



Figure 3 Two days Fire Fighting Prevention and Control Training to CFUGs Members



Figure 4 Two days Fire Fighting Prevention and Control Training to CFUGs Members Practicing



Figure 5 Two days Fire Fighting Prevention and Control Training to CFUGs Members Group Work



Figure 6 Cascade Orientation on Prevention and Control to CFUGs Members



Figure 7 Donor Monitoring Visit at Kailari Rural Municipality



Figure 8 Donor Monitoring Visit at Kailari Rural Municipality



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Figure 9 Constructed Outlet in Recharge Pond at
Khaurahawa Shiv CFUG



Figure 9 DN Monitoring Visit at Kailari Rural Municipality



Figure 9 DN Monitoring Visit at Kailari Rural Municipality



Figure 10 DWRf Board Members Monitoring Visit at Kailari
Rural Municipality

