

Country: NEPAL

Date of submission: 30 September 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

United Nations Forum on Forests
Email: unff@un.org
United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
One UN Plaza DC1-Room 1256
New York, NY 10017
Tel: 1 212-963-3401, Fax: 1 917-367-3186

General information

Head of forest agency

Name:	Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel
Title:	Secretary
Address:	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone:	++977 1 4211567
Fax:	++977 1 4211868
Email:	mfsc@mfsc.gov.np

UNFF national focal point (please fill out if not same as above)

Name:	Mr. Harihar Sigdel
Title:	Joint Secretary
Address:	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone:	++977 1 4211924
Fax:	++977 1 4211936
Email:	Official: planning@mfsc.gov.np; Personal: harihar.sigdel@gmail.com

Person to contact concerning the national report, if other than the UNFF national focal point

Name:	Mr. Kiran Dongol
Title:	Under Secretary
Address:	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone:	++977 1 4211924
Fax:	++977 1 4211936
Email:	Official: monitoring@mfsc.gov.np; Personal: kiran1965@gmail.com

Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
 C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
 FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
 FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
 GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
 GoN: Government of Nepal
 ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
 MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
 M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
 NA: Not available
 NFP: National forest programme
 ODA: Official development assistance
 SIDS: Small Island Developing States
 SFM: Sustainable forest management
 UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
 UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting</p> <p>Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).</p>
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1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

Table 1A.1 Policy and legal framework

FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest policy	A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of society.
Forest policy statement	A document that describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.
National forest programme (nfp)	A generic expression that refers to a wide range of approaches towards forest policy formulation, planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels. The national forest programme provides a framework and guidance for country-driven forest sector development with participation of all stakeholders and in consistence with policies of other sectors and international policies.

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

Law of forest	A set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the Access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.
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Forest policy statement with national scope.

A. The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007

The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 under the chapter of Liabilities, Directive Principles and Policies of the State stipulates various liabilities, principles and policies, which are fundamental to the governance of the state. Article 35 (4) of this chapter requires the state to pursue the policy of mobilizing the nation's natural resources and heritage in a useful and profitable manner suitable to the national welfare. Similarly, Article 35(5) of the same chapter also proclaims: 'The state shall give priority to the protection of the environment and also to the prevention of its further damage due to physical development activities by increasing the awareness of the general public about environmental cleanliness, and the state shall also make arrangements for the special protection of rare wildlife, the forests and the vegetation' (GoN, 2007).

B. Forest Sector Policy, 2000

This policy provides explicit options for managing the forests of the Terai, Churia and Inner Terai regions of the country. It has also given recognition to the Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP). The long-term objectives of the policy are i) to meet the people's basic needs for fuel wood, fodder, timber, and other forest products on a sustained basis, ii) to contribute to food production through an effective interaction between forestry and farming practices, iii) to protect land against degradation and other effects of ecological imbalance, iv) to conserve ecosystems and genetic resources and v) to contribute to the growth of local and national economies and thereby to improve the quality of life of the people by managing land and forest resources, developing forest based industries, and by creating opportunities for income generation and employment. Likewise, one of the short-term objectives of the policy is to provide opportunities to the people for forestry resource management under the community, private and leasehold forestry programmes as well as the biodiversity conservation programmes provided for in the new forestry legislation.

C. Leasehold Forestry Policy, 2002

The policy articulated to provide the shrub land and degraded forest for the production and management of forest under the leasehold except those well-maintained areas of national forest. In order to provide such forestland as leasehold, separate procedure has been made for the community living below poverty line; while for the eco-tourism purpose focus would be given on forest protection and tourism development rather than forest production. Likewise, industry and institution are also involved in forest products production and enhancement for the environment protection. A 40-year term is contracted to provide the land for the first time and also the equal second term is allowed to continue the process for the same.

D. Non Timber Forest Product Development Policy, 2004

The policy aims to maximize economic and environmental benefits by promoting the cultivation and domestication of herbs, their sustainable harvests from both wild and cultivation, processing of the products and their marketing. And it envisions the holistic development of the herbs and NTFP sub-sector for poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation in Nepal.

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

Data for Table 1A.1

Indicate the existence of the following (2008)		
Forest policy statement with national scope	x	Yes
		No

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	1989	
	Reference to document	Master Plan for Forestry sector 1989,	
National forest programme (nfp)		x	Yes
			No
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country	Community Forestry programme	
	Starting year	Early eighties	
	Current status		In formulation
		x	In implementation
			Under revision
Reference to document or web site	www.mofsc.gov.np, www.dof.gov.np		
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope		x	Yes, specific forest law exists
			Yes, but rules on forests are incorporated in other (broader) legislation
			No, forest issues are not regulated by national legislation
If Yes above, provide:	Year of enactment	1993	
	Year of latest amendment	1999	
	Reference to document	Forest Act 1993	
In case the responsibility for forest policy-and/or forest law-making is decentralized, please indicate the existence of the following and explain in the comments below the table how the responsibility for forest policy-and law-making is organized in your country.			
Sub-national forest policy statements			Yes
		x	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with forest policy statements			
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest			Yes
		x	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with Laws on forests		To date Nepal is governed by National laws and regulation.	

Comments to Table 1A.1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
Forest policy statement with national scope	Cabinet endorses forest policy statement with national scope.
National forest programme (nfp)	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation formulate nfp and implement through its different level organizations and other agencies.
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	Parliament endorses Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope.
Sub-national forest policy statements	Ministry endorses Sub-national forest policy statements.

Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	To date Nepal is centrally governing country; there are no Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest. But all forests acts are with national scope.	
3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:		
Agriculture	X	
Climate Change	X	
Energy	X	
Tourism	X	
Water	X	
Other: Industry	X	
<p>Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment Science and Technology is the focal ministry for climate change issues while the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation provides the overall national leadership on forest-related climate change issues in the country. Further, mechanism also exists for cross sectoral cooperation among various institutions which are related to sustainable forest management. At central level, National Planning Commission which is headed by the prime-minister coordinates the activities of the ministries which are associated with forest management and climate change issues. In addition, there are many thematic committees such as natural resource committee under parliament, which oversees the activities of the various ministries working in the field of natural resources such as agriculture, energy, and water resource. Likewise, Climate Change Council, headed by the Prime Minister coordinates the Climate change issues on a broader prospective.</p>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	
If yes, please specify :	X	
a. Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP) 1995 to 2015		
b. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2002		
c. Leasehold Forestry Policy, 2002 and respective programmes		
d. Community Forestry Development Programme (ongoing)		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	X	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	X	
<p>Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan of 2002 emphasizes the greater role of the forest resources in reducing poverty through various forest development activities such as i) Development of forest-based enterprises ii) Poverty reduction through generation of income and employment generation from various forestry development activities with the active participation of local people. iii) Skill development, awareness generation and technical support for the promotion for private forestry. • Leasehold Forestry Programme is supporting the poorest forest dependent and farmers to alleviate poverty. The programme is designed for those farmers who have been categorized as the poor through national standard. A household could get at least one ha forest land for 40-year lease as an entitlement to grow the various plants and use them. Meantime, the programme has included a mandatory plan- "Livelihood Improvement Plan" within operational management plans to execute the poverty alleviation activities. • Community forestry programme has revised their modality to implement the activities involving the poorest users as a sub-group to allocate land and support to alleviate poverty in the name of "leasehold forestry within community forestry". At the same time, a 35 per cent of income of community forest is to be allocated for the poorest, women and disadvantaged groups. Buffer zone communities of the protected area systems get 30 to 50 percent of revenue generated by PA systems 		

and utilised for community development and poverty reduction activities at the local level.

5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	x	

Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.

- Mostly forest instruments have been formulated in Nepali (official) language and important ones are translated into English.

1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).

In Nepal, forestry sector receives government budget on regular basis. In 2007, the total amount of fund allocated in forest management, administration, research and human resource development was US\$ 26.025 million while in 2011 allocated budget was US\$ 59.397 million. The funding for forests is also spread among two other sectors, viz., and climate change amounting to US \$ 1.75 million and nature conservation amounting to US \$ 34.26 million in 2011.

Since 2007, there is a significant increase in the forestry sector budget for the implementation of SFM. The main source of funds includes domestic public fund, ODA and community based forest user groups' fund (including various community based forest management system viz. community forest user group, buffer zone community forest, collaborative forest management group, leasehold forest user group).

Domestic public funding in 2007 was US\$ 23.24 million and was US\$ 49.20 million in 2011. Nepal also has District Forest Development Fund in the district offices which can be mobilized as National Forests Fund. District Forest Development Fund in 2011 was US\$ 1.7 Million (NRs 150 Million). Nepal is basically a recipient of ODA. In 2011, net ODA received for forestry sector was US\$ 9.5 million (NRS. 843 million)

In 2011, US\$ 11.7 million (NRS 1038 million) was collected as Community Forest User Group (CFUG) fund from 43 districts of Tarai, Inner Tarai and Mid-hills (out of 75 districts) by selling timber and other forest products. This fund has been utilized mainly for sustainable forest management, community development and poverty reduction activities (source: DoF, 2012) (Source: DoF, 2012).

1C: Capacity building and technology transfer

6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).

Table 1C.1- Employment

1C.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Full-time equivalents (FTE)	A measurement equal to one person working full-time during a specified reference period.
Employment	Includes all persons in paid employment or self-employment.
Paid employment	Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind.
Self-employment	Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or in kind (e.g. employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers).

1C.2 National data

1C.1.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Nepal Forestry Outlook Study II, 2009. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal	H	Employment Statistics	2009	
Employment in Nepal's Forest Sector (2011). Environmental Resource Institute	H	Employment Statistics	2011	
Personal Communication with the Department of Forests, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Department of Plant Resources and Department of Forest Research and Survey	H	Employment Statistics	2012	

1C.1.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
NA	NA

1C.1.3 Formal Employment in the Forestry Sector by organization type

Formal Sector	Fulltime employed persons/ Annual	Percentage
Public Sector (Government)	16,799	11.2
INGOS, NGOs and Forest related Projects	3,443	2.3
Private Sector	98,064	65.5
Academic Institution	262	0.2
Community Based Organization (CBOs)	31,261	20.8
Total	149,829	100

1C.1.4 Direct Employment in the forestry sector

Agency	Fulltime persons employed	Percentage
Ministry of forests and Soil Conservation	78	0.5
Department of Forests	7641	45.5
Department of Plant Resources	349	2.1
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	1010	6.0
Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	741	4.4
Department of Forest Research and Survey	104	0.6
The Timber Corporation of Nepal	443	2.6
Forest Product Development Board	240	1.4
Herbs Production and Processing Company Limited	193	1.1
Army deployed to National Parks and Wildlife Reserve	6000	35.7
Total	16,799	100

7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database

(T15 – Institutional framework).

* Nepal Army deployed in protected areas are also included

Table 1C.2 – Institutional framework

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions							
	2000		2005		2008		2011	
Number	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff	8400	2.5	9200	2.5	9545	3	16,799*	3.5
...of which with university degree or equivalent	1098	2.2	1224	3	1278	3.5	NA	

15.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Minister responsible for forest policy-making	Minister holds the main responsibility for addressing forest issues by formulating appropriate forest policies.
Head of Forestry	The Head of Forestry is the Government Official (Secretary) responsible for implementing the mandate of the public administration and forest related activities.
Level of subordination	Number of administrative levels between the Head of Forestry and the Minister.
University degree	Qualification provided by University after a minimum of 3 years of post secondary education

Data for

Table 1C.5

Table 1C.2.1 – Institutions

FRA 2010 Category	2008
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation : please provide full title	Minister of Forests and Soil Conservation
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry	1 st level subordination to Minister
	x 2 nd level subordination to Minister
	3 rd level subordination to Minister
	4 th or lower level subordination to Minister
Other public forest agencies at national level	1. Timber Corporation of Nepal(TCN) 2. Herbal Production and Processing Company Limited (HPPCL). 3. Forest Product Development Board (FPDB)

Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	1. Department of Forests 2. Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation 3. Department of Plant Resources 4. Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management 5. Regional and district level forestry agencies
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Note:

1. Includes human resources within public forest institutions at sub-national level
2. Excludes people employed in State-owned enterprises, education and research, as well as temporary / seasonal workers.

Table 1C.2.2– Human resources

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation	■ Minister is responsible for formulating forestry sector policies to address the sectoral issues and administer overall forest sector.	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry	■ Secretary is the executive chief, technical and administrative advisor of the Minister.	
Other public forest agencies at national level	■ Five departments stipulated in the in the table 15a are the central level forestry organizations to translate the polices and programmes formulated by the Ministry	
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	■ District / local level forestry agencies are responsible for forest law enforcement	
Human resources within public forest institutions	■ Personnel information system is weak within public forest institutions.	

Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	

If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).

8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?

Donor country	x
Recipient country	X

Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).

Nepal is a donor country for knowledge and technology regarding community based management forest practices. Particularly, community forest is an example of successful management and utilization of forest resources through community involvement. Every year huge number of forestry professionals and community members from abroad visit Nepal to understand approach of forest management and community developmen. Furthermore, students from foreign academic institutions get involved in research on community forest and dessiminate the learnings to wider community.

In addition to this, community based protected area management is largely seen as a successful model of community based conservation. This approach seeks participation of local community in protection of biodiversity and benefits are shared between the state and local community. Like community forestry, biodiversity conservation initiatives of Nepal are shared with other developing as well as developed countries through various mediums such as visits, research, seminars and workshops.

9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		X
Tax breaks		X
Subsidies		X
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	X	
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	X	
National	X	
Sub-national	X	
Local	X	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Community based forest management practice is strengthened through community participation. In district, District Forest Sector Coordination Committee (DFSCC) is functioning to develop and to monitor forestry sector plan. The DFSCC is comprised of government agencies, political representatives, forestry advocacy organizations such as Federation of Community Forestry User Groups of Nepal (FECOFUN) and other forestry related institutions. At community level, all forest users can be a member of forest management assembly (e.g. community forests, collaborative forests, buffer zone community forests, conservation areas' management, protection forests) to get rights and to contribute their efforts for forest conservation and management. About more than 30 per cent forest areas is under community based forest management regime in which the users' committee get complete usufruct right and management authority. The local users' committees are responsible to develop and implement the operational management plan with technical input from government agencies. The forests are managed under the principle of sustainable forest management. Meantime, social mobilisation and advocacy for strengthening institutional aspects are being supported by forestry related federation and various advocacy groups.</p> <p>For national and sub national level, forestry related stakeholders are involved in policy dialogue and various discussion fora for resolving forestry related issues. FECOFUN, Association of Collaborative Forest of Nepal (ACOFUN), Nepal Foresters' Association (NFA) and other research institutions are involved in various monitoring mechanism, technical committees and policy development discussion fora. However, their involvement is not formally institutionalized.</p>		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
North-South	X	
South-South	X	
Triangular	X	
Others:		

Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).

Government of Nepal has been receiving financial and technical support on forest management from various bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and FINNIDA have been supporting leasehold forestry programme. Multi-stakeholder forestry programme, which is jointly supported, by DFID, SDC and FINNIDA has large contribution to forest management and livelihood improvement of local communities. Similarly, strengthening regional cooperation for wildlife protection Asia project supported by the World Bank focused on tiger conservation in the Terai Arc Landscape. The World Bank is also supported to prepare REDD readiness plan preparation and piloting in REDD implementation. WWF Nepal including Hariyo Ban Program also supported in TAL area to biodiversity conservation. Civil society organization like FECOFUN has greater effects to link south-south cooperation. Nepal being a pioneer country on community based forest management; it has already demonstrated successful results. Various countries people visited Nepal to learn the community efforts and their impacts. In order to produce synergy effects in forest and biodiversity conservation, project design at regional level and WINDOW opportunity as a part of the project is a growing concern.

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:

Forests and climate change	Yes
Forest biodiversity	Yes
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	Yes
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	Yes
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	Yes

Others; please list:

- Non-Timber Forest Management,
- Protected Area System Management, and
- Forest Based Industries.

2A: Forest law enforcement and governance

13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).

Laws and By laws	Year of enactment	Year of latest amendment	Remarks
Forest Act	1993	1999	
Forest Regulation	1995	1999	
National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act	1973	1974, 1983, 1990, 1994, 2005	
National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulation	1975	1974, 1983, 1990, 1994, 2005	
Plant Protection Act	2007	-	
Plant Protection Rule	2010	-	

14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?

Donor country	
Recipient country	√

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).

The South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) has been formally launched at an inter-governmental meeting hosted by the Royal Government of Bhutan, thereby opening a new chapter in regional cooperation in South Asia for strengthening wildlife law enforcement. It was agreed to base the SAWEN Secretariat in Nepal. SAWEN has its origins in 2008, when the environment ministers of eight countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka met in Jaipur, India. Regional cooperation on 'wildlife conservation and combating illegal trade in wildlife and bio-resources' was also included as a focal component in the scope of work under the Convention on Cooperation on Environment in South Asia. This was endorsed during the

16th South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation (SAARC) summit held in Thimphu, Bhutan in April 2010.

The Forest Encroachment Control Strategy- 2011 has been implementing for stopping increasing forest destruction and encroachment. Updating statistics including mapping of the encroached area, collection of records, and evaluation has been started as mentioned in the strategy. Several coordination bodies have been formulated to monitor and implement the strategy at all levels. In the central level, Minister of Forest and Soil Conservation is the head of the encroachment control committee which includes concerned ministries and security agencies. At district level, district administrative and security chief (Chief District Officer) leads the committee for regular monitoring.

2B: International trade in forest products

16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	x			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	75	160	NA	NA
Fuel wood	NR	NR	NR	NR
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes	x	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
	Herbs	NA	NA	1491
Turpentine	NA	NA	1792	996
Particle Board	NA	NA	2068	907
Brooms	NA	NA	439	597
Nepalese Paper and Paper Print	NR	NR	1906	5533
Cinnamon	NA	NA	160	210

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).

Trading on an informal basis has existed between Nepal and its neighbors to the north and south for centuries. Because of open boarder with India, considerable quantities of timber, fuel wood, NTFPs (including sand and gravel) and food grain are exported informally. The export of logs and sawn timber is prohibited but veneer slices are allowed. Nepal is a consumer member country of International tropical timber Organization. Nepal imports certain amount of particle boards and finished furniture from abroad. However, private organizations representing forestry entrepreneurs (timber, herbs and herbal products) have been raising several issues in trade management such as formal involvement in policy development forums, clear interpretation of extraction of forest products between custom office and forest act, regular revision of royalty rate conforming to the trend of trade and lacking Sanitarian Phytosanitary Standard (SPS) in quarantine checking system. In addition, mostly raw materials (herbs) are still exported to India.

2C: Protection of forests

18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).

Table 2C.1 – Forest designation and management

2C.1.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Primary designated function	The primary function or management objective assigned to a management unit either by legal prescription, documented decision of the landowner/manager, or evidence provided by documented studies of forest management practices and customary use.
Protected areas	Areas especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
Categories of primary designated functions	
Production	Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas.
Social services	Forest area designated primarily for social services.
Multiple use	Forest area designated primarily for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function.
Other	Forest areas designated primarily for a function other than production, protection, conservation, social services or multiple use.
No / unknown	No or unknown designation.
Special designation and management categories	
Area of permanent forest estate (PFE)	Forest area that is designated to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.
Forest area within protected areas	Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.
Forest area under sustainable forest management	To be defined and documented by the country.
Forest area with management plan	Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, which is periodically revised.

2C.1.2 National data

Data Sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forest Act 1993 and Forest Regulation 1995. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal	H	Official and legal definitions	1993 1995	

Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, 2002. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation.	H	Area of ownership	2000	
GoN, National Park and Wild life Conservation Act 1973 with fourth amendment 1994	H	Categories of Protected areas		
The future of Nepal's forest outlook for 2020. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation	H	Forest ownership related data	2008	
Nepal Forestry Outlook, 2009. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation	H	Foresta rea	2009	

Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
National Forest	All forests excluding private forest within Nepal, whether marked and unmarked with forest boundaries and the terms shall also includes waste or uncultivated lands or unregistered lands surrounded by the forest or situated near the adjoining forest as well as paths, ponds, lakes, rivers or streams and riverine lands within the forest.
Government managed forest	A national forest to be managed by GoN.
Protected Forest	A national forest declared by GoN as the protected forest considering it to be of special environmental, scientific or cultural importance.
Community Forest	A national forest handed over to an user group for its development, conservation and utilization for the collective interest.
Leasehold Forest	A national forest handed over to any institution established on the prevailing laws, industry based on forest products or community for the purposes of conservation and development of forest.
Religious Forest	A national forest handed over to any religious body, group or community for its development, conservation and utilization.
Private Forest	A forest planted, nurtured or conserved in any private land own by an individual pursuant to prevailing law.
Protected Areas System	Include National Park, Wildlife Reserve, Hunting Reserve; Buffer Zone, Conservation Areas and Strict Nature Reserve which are geographically defined area regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1994	2000	2005	2011
Public Administration	5828	5653	5533	NA
Individuals	0	0	0	NA
Private corporations and institutions	0	15	22	
Communities	500	750	1200	1567
Other	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4817	3898	3634	

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions	Comments on the reported trend
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Public ownership	The past forest inventory reports have not categorized the forest on the basis of ownership.	All the forest and shrub area presented in the inventory reports come under the public ownership category.
Private ownership	Privately owned forest over the country has not been assessed yet. There is no separate data base system of the private owned forest.	In 1990 figures on private forests were not available so the total forest area as coming from table one has been considered as publicly owned even if it may include some private forests which were not recorded. Data reported are on the basis of area and numbers of private forests have been registered in the district forest offices.
Other types of ownership	No forest category falls under this ownership.	Not reported yet.
Management rights	Under the public ownership, there are different management rights. National forest can be handed over to the local communities in the management contact.	Community based forestry is strong in Nepal. Community forestry Data have been reported since 1990. The area managed under CF is collected from the record of Department of Forest (DoF).

19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).

Table 2C.2 Forest designation and management
FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Primary designated function	The primary function of management objective assigned to a management unit either by legal prescription, documented decision of the landowner/manager, or evidence provided by documented studies of forest management practices and customary use.
Protected areas (PA)	Areas especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
Categories of primary designated functions	
Production	Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas.
Social services	Forest area designated primarily for social services.
Multiple use	Forest area designated primarily for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function.
Other	Forest areas designated primarily for a function other than production, protection, conservation, social services or multiple use.
No / unknown	No or unknown designation.
Special designation and management categories	

Area of permanent forest estate (PFE)	Forest area that is designated to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.
Forest area within protected areas	Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.
Forest area under sustainable forest management	To be defined and documented by the country.
Forest area with management plan	Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, which is periodically revised.

Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forest Act 1993 and Forest Regulation 1995. Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal	H	Legal Definitions	1993 1995	
Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, 2002. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal.	H	Community, Lease hold, Production, PAs, and Protection Forests.	1988 to 2002	
The three year interim Plan (2007-2010). Government of Nepal. National Planning Commission, Nepal	H	Area of Community Forests and PAs	2007	

Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Protected Forest	A national forest declared by Government of Nepal as the protected forest considering it to be of special environmental, scientific or cultural importance.
Community Forest	A national forest handed over to a user group for its development, conservation and utilization for the collective interest.
Protected Areas	A geographically defined area that is regulated and managed to achieve a specific conservation objective.
Production Forest	Forest which is primarily managed for the production of timber, fuelwood and non timber forest products.
Leasehold Forest	Forests leased to any institution established under current law, industry or community, for the production of forest products, agro-forestry, tourism or farming of insects and wildlife in a manner conducive to the conservation and development of forests.

3.2.3 Original data

A. Protected Areas

Protected Areas (Year of Establishment)	1990	2000	2002	2005	2008	2010	Forest & Shrub
	000 ha	000 ha	000ha	000 ha	000 ha	000 ha	000 ha (%)
National Park (NP)							
Banke National Park (2010)	-	-	-	-	-	55	
Bardia NP (1976/1988)	97	97	97	97	97	97	

Chitwan NP (1973')	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	80
Khaptad NP (1984)	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	
Langtang NP (1976)	171	171	171	171	171	171	69
Makalu Barun NP (1991) 1	-	150	150	150	150	150	86
Rara NP (1976)	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	
Sagarmatha NP (1976)	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	2
Shey Phoksundo NP (1984)	355.5	355.5	355.5	355.5	355.5	355.5	
Shivapuri and Nagarjun NP (2002)	-	-	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	
Sub Total NP	864	1016	1029	1029	1032.2	1089.1	(44.80%)
Subtotal Forest and shrub in NP	387	455	461	461	462		
Wildlife Reserve (WR)							
Koshi Tappu WR (1976)	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	10
Parsa WR (1984)	50	50	50	50	50	50	49
Suklaphanta WR (1976)	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	
Sub Total WR	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	98	(87.54%)
Subtotal Forest and shrub in WR	86	86	86	86	86		
Hunting Reserve (HR)							
Dhorpatan HR (1987)	133	133	133	133	133	133	16
Sub Total HR	133	133	133	133	133	133	(12.08%)
Subtotal Forest and shrub in HR	16	16	16	16	16		
Conservation Area (CA)							
Annapurna CA (1986, 1992)	-	763	763	763	763	763	
Kanchenjunga CA (1997)	-	204	204	204	204	204	49
Manaslu CA (1998)	-	166	166	166	166	166	
Gaurisankar CA (2010)	-	-	-	-	-	217.9	
Api Nampa CA (2010)	-	-	-	-	-	190.3	
Krishnasar CA (2009)	-	-	-	-	-	16.95	
Sub Total CA	-	1133	1133	1133	1133	1558.15	(20.90%)
Subtotal Forest and shrub in CA	-	133	133	133	133		
Buffer Zone							
Bardia NP(1996)		50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	
Banke NP(2010)		-	-	-	0	34.3	
Chitwan NP(1996)		75	75	75	75	75	
Khaptad NP (1984)	-	-	-	-	21.6	21.6	
Langtang NP(1998)	-	42	42	42	42	42	
Makalu Barun NP(1999)	-	83	83	83	83	83	
Rara NP(1976)	-	-	-	-	19.8	19.8	
Sagarmatha NP(2000)	-	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	
Shey Phoksundo NP(1998)	-	135	135	135	135	135	
Suklaphanta WR(2004)	-	-	-	24.3	24.3	24.3	
Parsa WR (1984)	-	-	-	29.8	29.8	29.8	
Koshi Tappu WR			17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	
Sub Total BZ		385.7	403	457.1	498.5	560.3	

Total PAs	1099.2	2778	2793.9	2265.1	2847	5393.52	
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Protected forests

Protected Forests	Area (000 ha)	Year of establishment
Barandabhar	10.5	2011
Basanta	69	2011
Kakrebihar	0.18	2000
Khata	4.5	2011
Lajhadi-Mohana	29.6	2011
Madhane	13.8	2011
Panchase	5.8	2011
Total area	133.4	

Summary of Forest area and Shrubs in Protected Areas network

Category	Area in 000 ha					
	1990	2000	2002	2005	2008	2010
National Park (NP)	868.2	1018.2	1034.1	1034.1	1034.1	1034.1
Wildlife Reserve (WR)	98	98	98	98	98	98
Hunting Reserve (HR)	133	133	133		133	133
Conservation Area (CA)	0	1133	1133	1133	1133	1558.15
Buffer Zone	0	395.8	395.8	395.8	448.9	560.27
Total Protected Area	1099.2	2778	2793.9	2265.1	2847	5393.52

B. Forest Areas

National Category	Year	Forest Area in 000 ha
Community Forest	1986	48.5
	1994	112.626
	1997	352.326
	2002	854.389
	2008	1270.43
	2011	1567.30
Leasehold forest	1998	7.011
	2010	38.99
Protected Areas	2008	2922
	2010	5393.52
Production Forest	1986	31
	1990	136
	2002	298.7
	2005	345
	2008	578
Protection Forest	2002	0.0
	2012	133.30

Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Twenty three percent forest area of the country has been set aside as protected areas. These include national parks, wildlife reserves, buffer zones, and conservation areas. The country is also committed to increase its forest area. The current forest coverage is 29%. The government has a target to increase it to 40%. To achieve this target, the government has already initiated a number of community-based forest conservation programmes. For instance, community forests, leasehold forests and collaborative forests are based on the principles of sustainable forest management by the local communities residing near or around forest areas.</p> <p>At the larger scale, the government has initiated two major initiatives. The iconic programme named as "President Chure Conservation Programme" (<i>Rastrapati Chure Karyakram</i>) aims at protecting forest areas along the Chure hill range which is an important ecological zone to link the high mountain ecosystems and biodiversity to the Tarai ecosystems and biodiversity. Similarly, a number of landscape level programmes such as the Tarai Arc Landscape (TAL), the Sacred Himalayan Landscape Programme (SHLP) and the Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). These programmes are aimed linking protected areas to non-protected areas by building corridors and connectivities and up-scaling conservation impacts at regional level.</p>		
2D: Science and research		
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	387.67	467.87
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector	387.67	467.87
Private industry	NA	NA
Bilateral cooperation	NA	NA
Multilateral cooperation	NA	NA
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The budget mentioned in the above table only implies to the designated budget for the Department of Forest Research and Survey (DFRS), government mandated organization for forest research under the Ministry Forest and Soil Conservation in Nepal. Since there is lack of central recording system of budget data from the other organization/institution, it does not cover the whole budget expenditure from the other private sector, NGOS, INGOS working in the sector Forest Research in Nepal. It is also worthwhile to be mentioned here is that the significant proportion of the designated budget had spent on administrative cost i.e. salary & wages of the staffs who have been working in the department. It has been reported that Forest Research in Nepal is seriously constraint by various factors including; financial, human resource & technical (Acharya, 2005, MPFS, 1989). After termination of FRP project (funded by UK) in 1996, there has not any other bilateral and multilateral supported program for implementation of forest research in Nepal.</p>		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	x	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	x	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	NA	NA
Local communities	14337	16000
Private sector		
Indigenous communities	NA	NA
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		

Table 2E. 1– Education and research

Table 2E. 1. FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest-related education	Post-secondary education programme with focus on forests and related subjects.
Doctor's degree (PhD)	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 8 years.
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about five years.
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a duration of about three years.
Technician certificate or diploma	Qualification issued from a technical education institution consisting of 1 to 3 years post secondary education.
Publicly funded forest research centers	Research centers primarily implementing research programmes on forest matters. Funding is mainly public or channelled through public institutions.

Table 2E. 2. National data

2E.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Personnel information system of the MFSC	H	Forest related education	2000, 2005 and 2008	
Record from forestry related universities and colleges	H	Forestry related students	2008	The record does not show person reading in the abroad due to lack of record.
Forest related college's website	M	Number of seats available	2011	The record shows only seat allocated for female

Data for Table Table 2E. 1.

FRA 2010 Category	Graduation ¹⁾ of students in forest-related education							
	2000		2005		2008		2011	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	n.a	n.a	20	20	34	15	50	NA
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	60	12	100	11	120	16	122	10
Forest technician certificate / diploma	220	13	190	10	200	15	146	29
FRA 2010 Category	Professionals working in publicly funded forest research centres							
	2000		2005		2008		2011	

	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Doctor's degree (PhD)	NA	NA	8	NA	7	NA	NA	NA
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	NA	NA	42	10	39	15	NA	NA
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	NA	NA	20	14	27	20	NA	NA
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent								
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent								
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma								
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women								
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women								
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women								
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes		No					
	X							
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).								
<p>The government of Nepal celebrated international forest year 2011 with various forest conservation and management activities. These activities designed and implemented both at center and local level. An international conference was organized in Kathmandu in order to consolidate and explore the forest and biodiversity conservation efforts carried out by the government and non-government organizations. In the discourse of international forest year celebration, the activities were also designed in relevant other international days such world environment day, wetland day, biodiversity day, tiger day, rhino day and so on.</p>								
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	X							
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?								
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	X							
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	X							
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	X							
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).								
<p>Other activities such as radio programme, television programmes are also conducted to increase public awareness. Government has been carrying out weekly TV programme through various TV channels. Not only government agencies, various non-governmental organizations such as FECOFUN also runs various awareness raising programmes.</p>								
2F: Private sector and industry								
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes		No					
	X							
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes		No					
	X							
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).								
<p>Government of Nepal has encouraged involving private sector in all areas through public private partnership programme (PPP). In forestry sector, it is being adopted to establish forestry enterprises of herbal processing and non-timber forest products processing</p>								

such as Nepali handmade paper and so on. Regarding timber processing and harvesting, almost 90 per cent workload is carried out by the private sector. The supply and distribution system is controlled by private sector involvement in major populated accessible city regions for timber and firewood. Similarly, Nepal's major export items, herbal raw products, are being managed by the private sector.

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (Maximum 250 words).

There are several coordination and monitoring mechanisms from local to the national level in which private sectors' and forestry organizations' representation is participated for all kind of policy and implementation support. In the district level, District Forestry Sector Coordination Committee leading by District Development Committee (local government), which looks after all types of local level policies and implementation plan, is composed of representation from Federation of Forest User Groups and Forest Product Entrepreneurs. At the same time, those people represent in District Forestry Monitoring Committee leading by District Forest Officer.

2G: Indigenous and local communities

28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	x	

Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).

Right of local communities and indigenous people over natural resources is recognized by the various laws. Various community based forest management regimes guided Forest Act (1991) and Forest Regulation (1993), National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973 ensures the right of local community. Under community forest management, parts of government managed forest is handed over to the community who has traditionnaly been using that forest. The community has right to protect, manage, use and to sell forest products outside the community by independently fixing the price in the market.

Besides community forests, some areas of forests in Nepal are classified as leaseholds forests, which are leased to private individuals, cooperatives, institutions and commercial enterprises. Nepal has established a network of protected areas, and buffer zones have been established surrounding the PAs. Buffer zones are managed by the local community. Local community holds right to use forest products from the buffer zones.

29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	X	

Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).

Under community based management regimes that includes community forestry, leasehold forestry, collaborative forestry, and buffer zone community forestry have right over the benefits derived from managing the forest regardless of goods or services. However, sharing of benefits with the state government vary across the management regime. For example, under community forestry entire benefits goes to community whatever benefits generated from the forest. On other hand in collaborative forest management regime benefits are shared nearly half between the state government and local community.

30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	X	

Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).

Under community based forest management regime, each community or forest user group has to develop its own constitution and forest operational plan. The constitution is prepared for day-to-day functioning of the group and a forest operational plan to

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

management the forest. The operational plan and constitution are the main legal documents of mutual agreement between the local community and the government. Respective Act and Regulation which guides the community based management regime allow to incorporate communities' traditional forest related knowledge and practices in their operational plan provided that the activities do not cause significant adverse effect in the environment.		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
	X	
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	X	
Local communities	X	
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
Rural communities in Nepal have been involved in the use and protection of forest resources for generation. The community members actively participate in planning and implementation of forest management activities. For example, in community forestry, community members prepared their forest operation plan according to their needs and aspirations. The forest operational plan is basically an agreement between the community and the Forest Department and legitimize the rights of the community to manage and use the forest in an agreed manner. Forest related acts and regulations allow community members to make management decisions. Local communities develop their own rules and regulations and sanctions to protect and use common forests.		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NA	NA
Local	NA	NA
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
	5871	NA
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
	3634	NA
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)	2.3	NA
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual	NR	NR
Business entities and institutions	NA	NA
Local, indigenous and tribal communities	NR	NR
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
Government has been implementing various forest related programmes to reverse the loss of forest cover in the country. Approximately 23 % of the country is allocated as a protected area. In addition, community based forest management system taking momentum to halt the degradation of forest. Government has given priority to the natural regeneration for the restoration of forest; however, plantation activities have been also taking place in the area where it seems unlikely to be restored through natural regeneration.		

Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)	440	440
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)	526	526
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)	NR	NR
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)	152	244
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)	81.60	204.5
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)	9.60	63.6
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)	NA	585
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). NR		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	99, 443	261,987
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	NA	NA
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words). Government has been putting effort to make forest dependent community benefited by enhancing forest economic and environmental benefits. Although, payment for ecosystem services mechanism is not clearly legally Institutionalized, many communities are practicing it informally.		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)	1105	1500
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). Government is putting its efforts to increase protected forests area. Area under strictly-protected management has significantly increased over the span of five years. Besides, protection forests have been established across the country, which are basically managed involving local community members.		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No

	X			
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011		
	26,025	59,397		
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:				
Agriculture	NA			
Energy	NA			
Water	NA			
Climate change US \$ (US\$ 1,000)	1,745			
Nature conservation US \$ (US\$ 1,000)	34,258			
Others; please specify:				
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources: (Sources are especially from community forestry and other community based forest management systems)	Yes	No		
	X			
Domestic public funding (US\$ 1,000)	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	23,239	49,200		
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No		
	X			
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient		
		X		
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				
In 2011, NRS 1,038 million (US\$ 11.7 million) has been collected as Community Forest User Group (CFUG) fund in 43 districts by selling timber and other forest products. This fund is allocated in Sustainable Forest Management and Social Development Activities (Source: DoF, 2012).				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is

<p>Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.</p>		
<p>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</p>		
<p>Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country</p>		
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:</p>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	X	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population depending on fuel wood for cooking: 64% of population use fuel wood for cooking. • Supply of fuel wood from forest: public forest supplies 89 percent of the fuel wood consumption • Contribution of forest related incomes on livelihoods of people • Dependency on forest products • Employment generated in forest based enterprises 		
<p>Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).</p> <p>Eliminating poverty and sustaining development are highest priorities under Millennium Development Goals. Not only for food security, forest resources are important tools for addressing poverty issues for marginalised and forest dependent communities. Income from forests and from trees on farms has been making a significant contribution to rural households. Hundreds of species are used as non timber forest product and have great conservation and economic value for the many households. In some community, forest resources provide up to 50 percent of the total income (Edwards, 1996). The use of non timber forest products however, varies from one community to other community depending on the heterogeneity and tradition practices by the ethnic group. A recent study in Bardia district indicated that non timber forest products have been significantly contributing to the livelihood of <i>Tharu</i> community. Despite the fact many forest tree species have been used by various community for income generation thereby reducing poverty, the community are not able to receive the potential value of the products owing to the absence competitive market opportunities.</p>		
<p>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:</p>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	NA	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p>		
<p>Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).</p>		
<p>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:</p>		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	NA	

assess this contribution?		
Please list the indicators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of women involvement in decision making level • Ratio of women's participation in forest related activities 		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). Forest related policies has clearly provisioned of gender equality in forest management and decision making process. For example, according to community forestry implementation guidelines, 2009, there should be 50% women's participation in decision making body. Like, community forestry guideline, other forest related rules and guidelines require women's participation in decision making and implementation body. However, their proportion varies.		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data, which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	NA	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	NA	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	NA	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	X	
Please list the indicators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon emission per capita • Per capita fuel wood consumption • Area of afforestation and reforestation 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of land are covered by forest • Area of forest managed by community forestry 		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Forest plays crucial role in climate change mitigation and adaption. The appropriate use of forest resources provides flexibility with respect to forest management and helps to reduce the risks associated with climate change. Forest genetic diversity plays a critical role in survival of population in rapidly change climate.</p> <p>Nepal has designated 20 protected areas and 12 buffer zones cover approximately 23% of land area of the country. These include national parks, wildlife reserves, buffer zones, and conservation areas. The country is also committed to increase its forest area. The current forest coverage is 29%. The government has a target to increase it to 40%. To achieve this target, the government has already initiated a number of community-based forest conservation programmes. For instance, community forests, leasehold forests and collaborative forests are based on the principles of sustainable forest management by the local communities residing near or around forest areas. Twenty two percent of Nepal's forest area has been handed over as community forest. Up until 2011, more than 17, 000 forest patches have been handed over to communities.</p>		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
<p>Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?</p>	Yes	No
	X	
<p>Please list the indicators.</p>		
<p>Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).</p>		
<p>Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).</p> <p>Several international agencies / governments (viz., IDA/WB, ADB, UNDP (GEF), FINNIDA, FAO, SWISS, DFID) have been supporting in SFM in Nepal as development partners. Therefore, the SFM has been contributing the MDG 8 to some extent in Nepal.</p>		