

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 c

If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	1989	
	Reference to document	Master Plan for Forestry sector 1989,	
National forest programme (nfp)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country	Community Forestry programme	
	Starting year	Early eighties	
	Current status	<input type="checkbox"/>	In formulation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In implementation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Under revision
<input type="checkbox"/>		Process temporarily suspended	
Reference to document or web site	www.mofsc.gov.np, www.dof.gov.np		
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, specific forest law exists
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, but rules on forests are incorporated in other (broader) legislation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	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	

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	
<p>If yes, please specify :</p> <p>a. Agriculture Perspective Plan (APP) 1995 to 2015</p> <p>b. Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2002</p> <p>c. Re 0.935-3..935855()-3.15087(333 i)2.21658(n)-</p>		

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.

B: 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 Terai, Inner Terai 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).

C: 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

1C.2 National data

1C.1.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
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(T15 – Institutional framework).

** Nepal Army deployed in protected areas are also included*

15.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Table 1C.5

Table 1C.2.1 – Institutions

**Data
for**

In addition to this, community based protected area management is largely seen as a successful model 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 thorough various medieum 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

Table 2C.1 – Forest designation and management

2C.1.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition

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

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

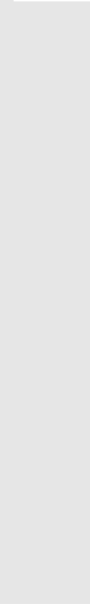
References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forest Act 1993 and Forest Regulation 1995. Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal	H	Legal Definitions	1993 1995	
Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, 2002. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, 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

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	
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%)

Total PAs	1099.2	2778	
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Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).

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.

At the larger scale, the government has initiated two major initiatives. The iconic programme named as “President Chure Conservation Programme” (Rastrapati Chure Karyakram) 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.

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

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? ^a	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. orara.30170174(r)3.3233136.30331(e)-6.3033

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
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	X	
Local communities	X	
<p>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).</p> <p>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. Fo example, in community forestry, community members prepared their forest operation plan according their needs and aspirations. The forest operational plan is a 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.</p>		
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	

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	

	X	
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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, o

- Proportion of land are covered by forest
- Area of forest managed by community forestry

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).

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.

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.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
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?	Yes	No
	X	

Please list the indicators.

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).

Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that