

Annex 1: Country Profile

1. Introduction

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world with approximately 42% of the population living below the poverty line. Agriculture provides a livelihood for over 80% of the population and accounts for over 40% of its Gross National Product. Over 85% of the total population lives in rural areas of the country.

2. Geography

Nepal is located in South Asia wedged between China on the edge of the Himalayan mountain range (North) and India on the Indo-Gangetic Plain (South). It is a country of large geographic diversity. There are three main geographical regions including the Terai region, the Hill region and the Mountain region. Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is located in the northern area of the country. Total Area of the country is 147180 km² out of which the forest including shrub land covers about 58280 km². Capital city of the country is Kathmandu.

3. Socio-economic Profile

3.1 Demographics

Nepal is a multi-lingual, religious and ethnic society. The National Language Policy Advisory Commission has listed 60 living languages. According to 1991 census more than 50 percent of total population has Nepali as their mother tongue followed by Maithili (12%). Other main languages are Bhojpuri, Tharu, Tamang, Newari, Magar, Rai and Abadhi.

Cast and Ethnicity: The major caste/ethnic groups identified by the 2001 census are Chhetri (15.8%), Brahmin Hill (12.7%), Magar (7.1%), Tharu (6.8%) Tamang (5.6%) Newar (5.5%), Muslim (4.3%), Kami (3.9%), Rai (3.9), Gurung, (2.8%) and Damai/Dholi (2.4%).

Religions: So far religion is concerned Hinduism accounts for over 80% of the population with Buddhism practiced by approximately 11%, Islam accounting for 4.2% and Kirant, Jain and Christianity covers approximately 5 % of the population.

Literacy rate: The 2001 census data indicates that the overall literacy rate was 53.7% of the total population aged 6 years and over. Literacy rate is 65% for males and 42% females.

Health: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), life expectancy of males and females is 59.5 and 60.2 years respectively. The child mortality (per 1,000) for males and females is 81 and 87, respectively.

3.2 Population

The population of Nepal was 22,736,934 as of the 2001 Census as compared to 18,491,097 reported in the 1991 Census, representing a 2.25% growth over the past 10 years.

According to the World Bank, the estimated population as of July 2003 was 24.2 million. The ratio between males and females is almost equal with males accounting for 49.96% of the total population and females 50.04%. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2002, 14.2% of the population lived in urban areas while the remaining 85.8% lived in rural areas.

Table 1

Population by Location 2001 Census						
Age	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Urban	1,664,362	14.7	1,563,517	13.7	3,227,879	14.2
Rural	9,695,016	85.3	9,814,039	86.3	19,509,055	85.8
Total	11,359,378	100.0	11,377,556	100.0	22,736,934	100.0
Gender Mix		49.96		50.04		

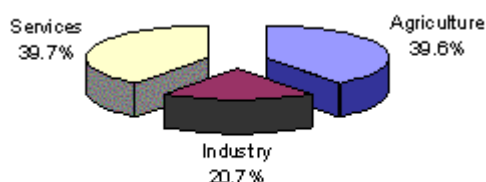
Source: National Planning Commission and Central Bureau of Statistics

4. Economy

Over 80% of the population is involved with agriculture with over 90% of women working in the agricultural sector.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product grew by 2.3% in 2003 as compared to a negative growth of 0.6% in 2002. GDP in 2003 was US\$5.7 billion contributed by sectors as shown below.



Source: The World Bank

5. Government

Nepal was a parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy since the ascension of King Gyanendra to the throne in June 2001. Nepal's parliament was dissolved in May 2002, however a bicameral parliament consisting of a National Council and a House of Representatives existed prior to it was dissolved. After restoration of democracy and the parliament by peoples' movement of 2006 the country has successfully conducted the Constituent Assembly Election on April 10th, 2008. The new governance system is yet to be formalized but present scenario indicates that the country is going to turn towards the Federal republic.

(Source: Country Profile Kingdom of Nepal, APCD Missions Reports. Retrieved at 13 April 2008 on <http://apcdproject.org/countryprofile/nepal/index.html>)

Annex: 2

2. Maps of Nepal

2.1 Administrative Division



Figure1: Map showing administrative boundaries of Nepal

2.2 Forest classification 1992-93 and 1985-86

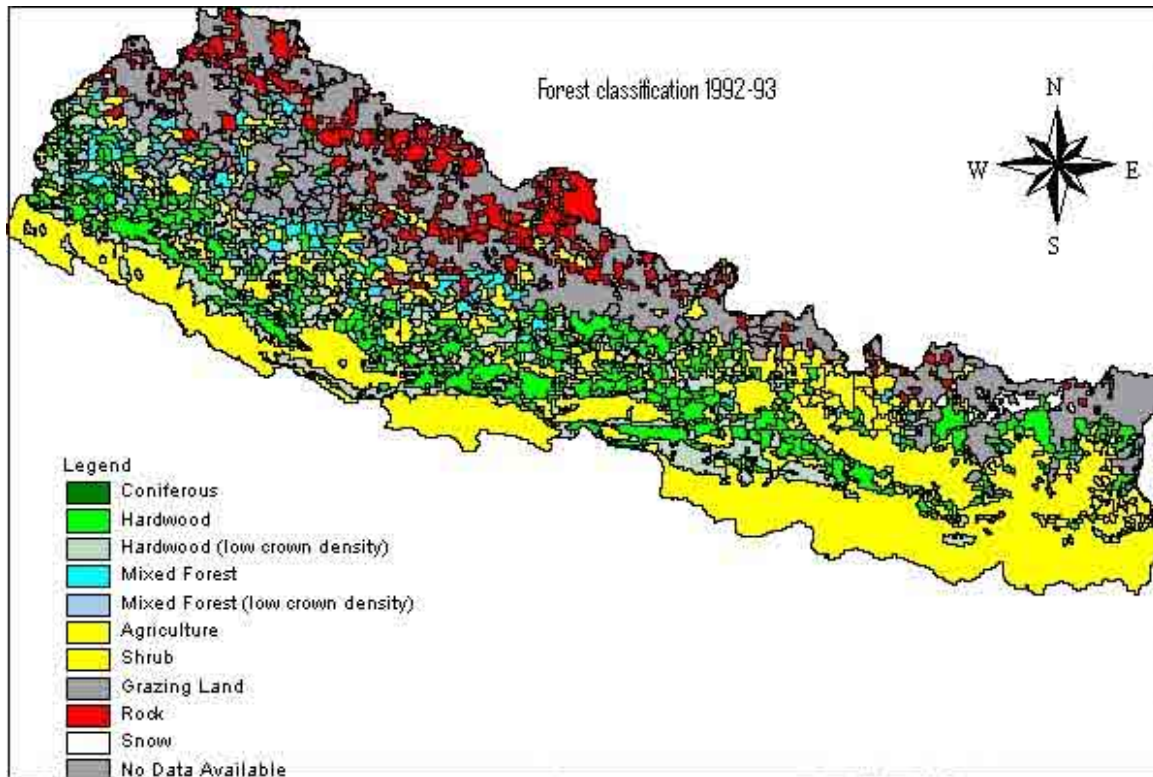


Figure 1: Map showing forest classification 1992-93

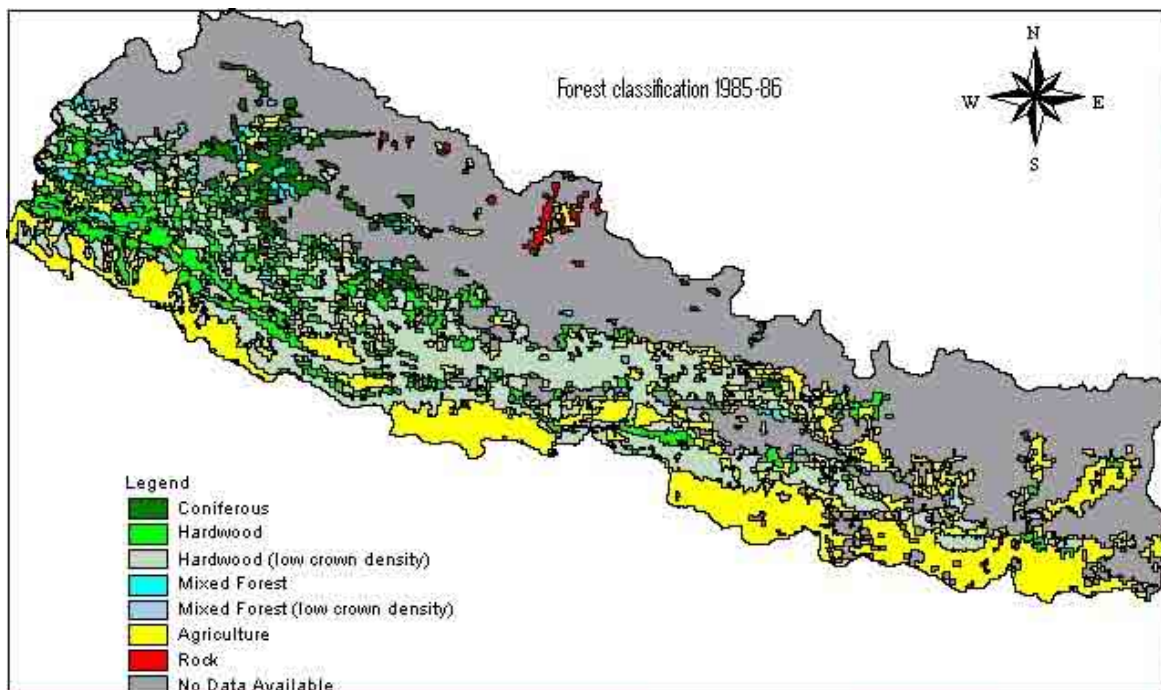


Figure 2: Map showing forest classification 1985-86

2.3 Forest cover change in Chitwan district in Terai during 1989 to 2000

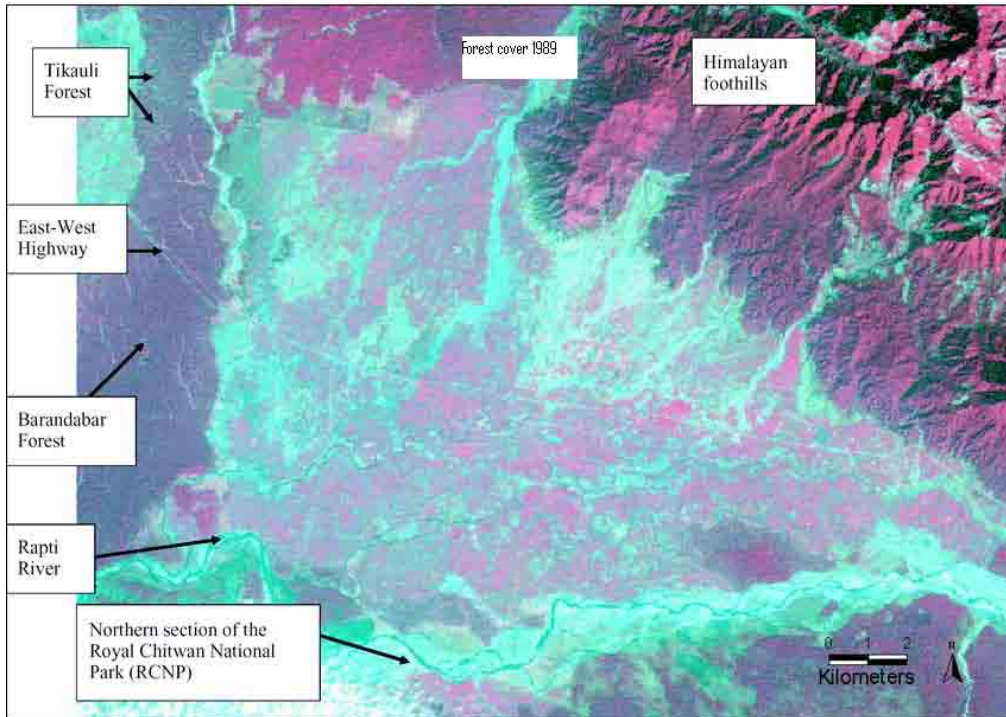


Figure 1: Map showing forest cover 1989

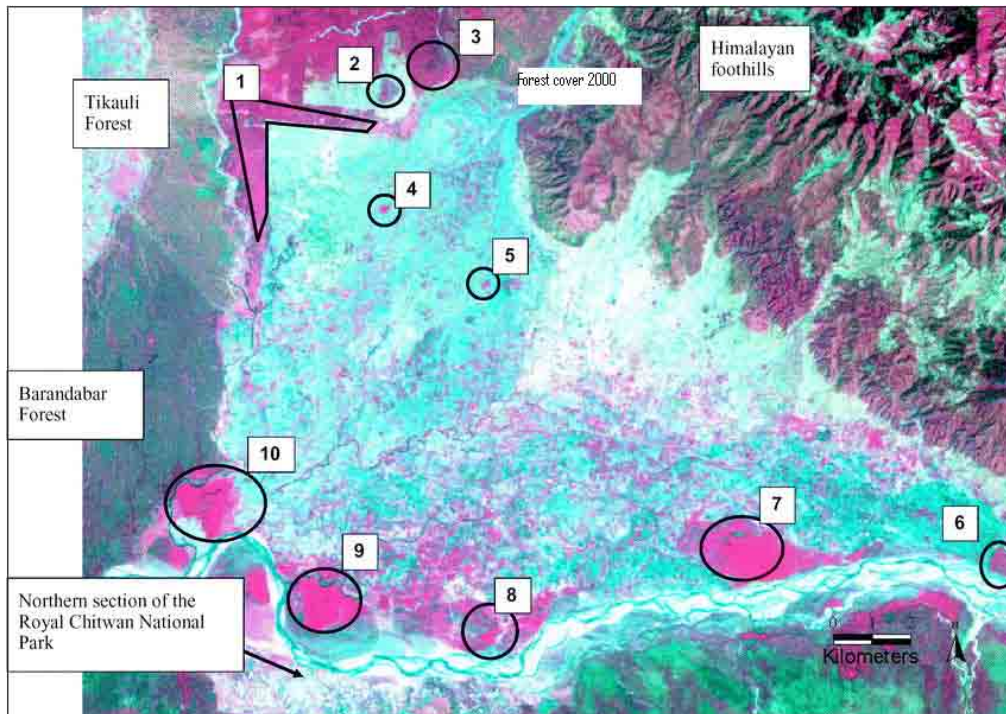


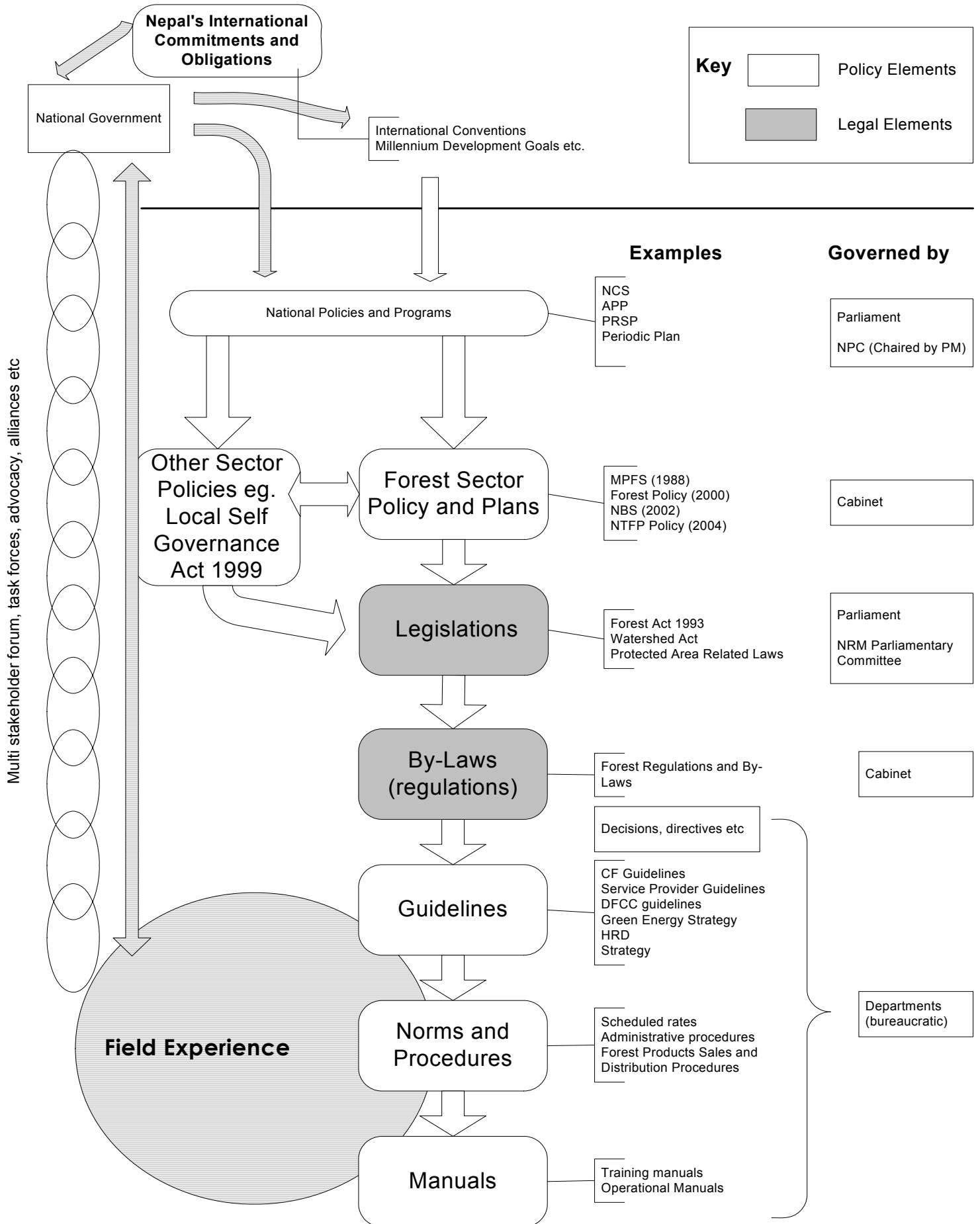
Figure 2: Map showing forest cover 2000

Sources:

<http://images.google.com.np/images?hl=en&q=Map+nepal+&btnG=Search+Images&gbv=2>

<http://images.google.com.np/images?q=forest+classification+%22Nepal%22&gbv=2&hl=en&start=20&a=N&ndsp=20>

Annex 3: Forest Sector Policies and Processes



Annex: 4

National Forest Carbon Action Group (NFCAG)

Objective

National Forest Carbon Action Group (NFCAG) is currently a non-formal multi-stakeholder forum chaired by MFSC and consisting of representatives from other ministries, departments and forest sector development programmes of Government of Nepal, and key international NGOs/donors (bilateral/multilateral). In addition, members are represented in NFCAG from national level NGOs and civil society members across wide spectrum of development fields.

NFCAG has been formed with the main objective of stimulating national discussion on REDD and creating awareness among policymakers, implementers and communities alike so that a broader conceptual framework for equitable and inclusive National REDD Strategy is built.

The Working Group (NFCAG) consists of members from:

- Ministry of Forests and Soil and Conservation
- Ministry of Environmental, Science and Technology
- Department of Forest
- Department of Forest Research and Survey
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management
- Biodiversity Sector Program for the Siwaliks and Terai (BISEP-ST)
- Western Terai Landscape Conservation Program (WTLCP)
- Nepal Swiss Community Forestry project (NSCFP)
- Livelihood and Forestry Project (LFP)
- SNV
- DFID
- SDC
- WINROCK
- World Wildlife Fund Nepal (WWF Nepal)
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- ANSAB
- Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)
- CARE Nepal
- FECOFUN

Annex 5: Key Policies, Plans and Programmes of Forestry Sector, Nepal

Policies, Plans and Programmes	Year
Nationalization of Forests	1957
Master Plan for the Forestry sector	1988
The Forest Act of 1993 and the Forest Rules of 1995	1993-1995
Community Forestry Guidelines	1995 (amended in 2002)
National Environmental Policy Action Plan (NEPAP)	1993
Agricultural Perspective Plan	1995
Local self Governance Act	1999
THE TENTH PLAN (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper)	2002-2007
Revised Forest Policy	2002
Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and Implementation Plan (Draft)	2004
Three Year Interim Plan (2007-10)	2007
National Biodiversity Strategy and Implementation Plan	2007

Annex 6: Community Forest Management

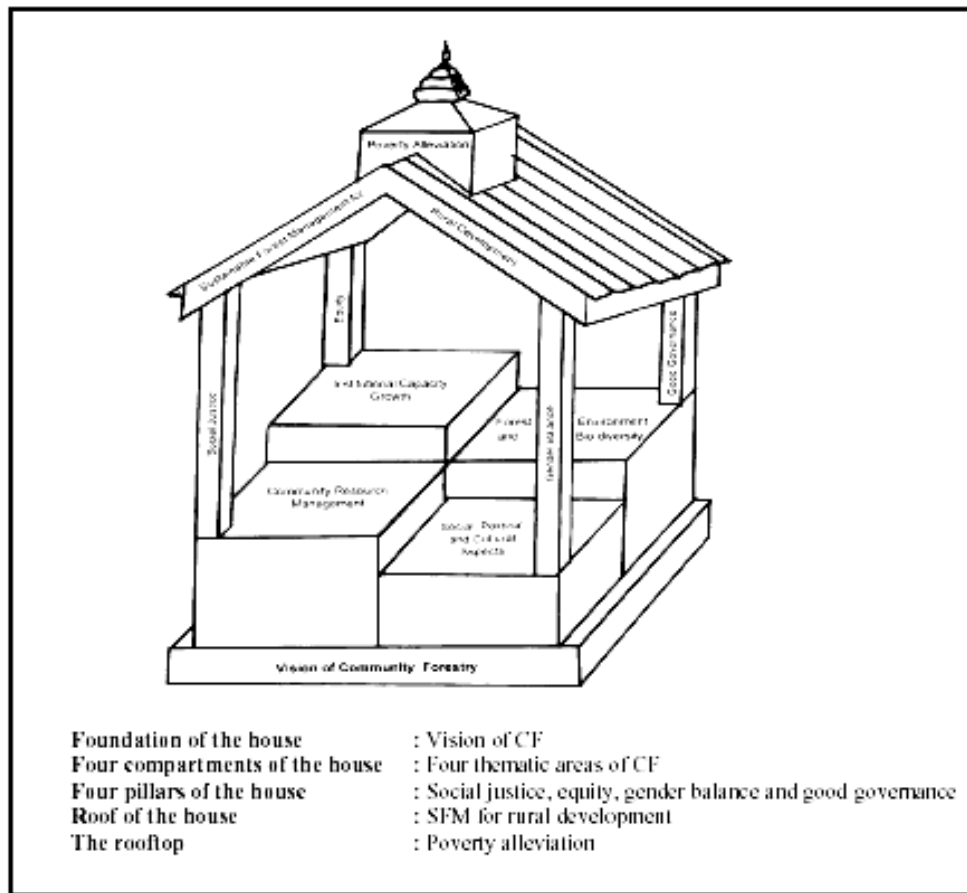
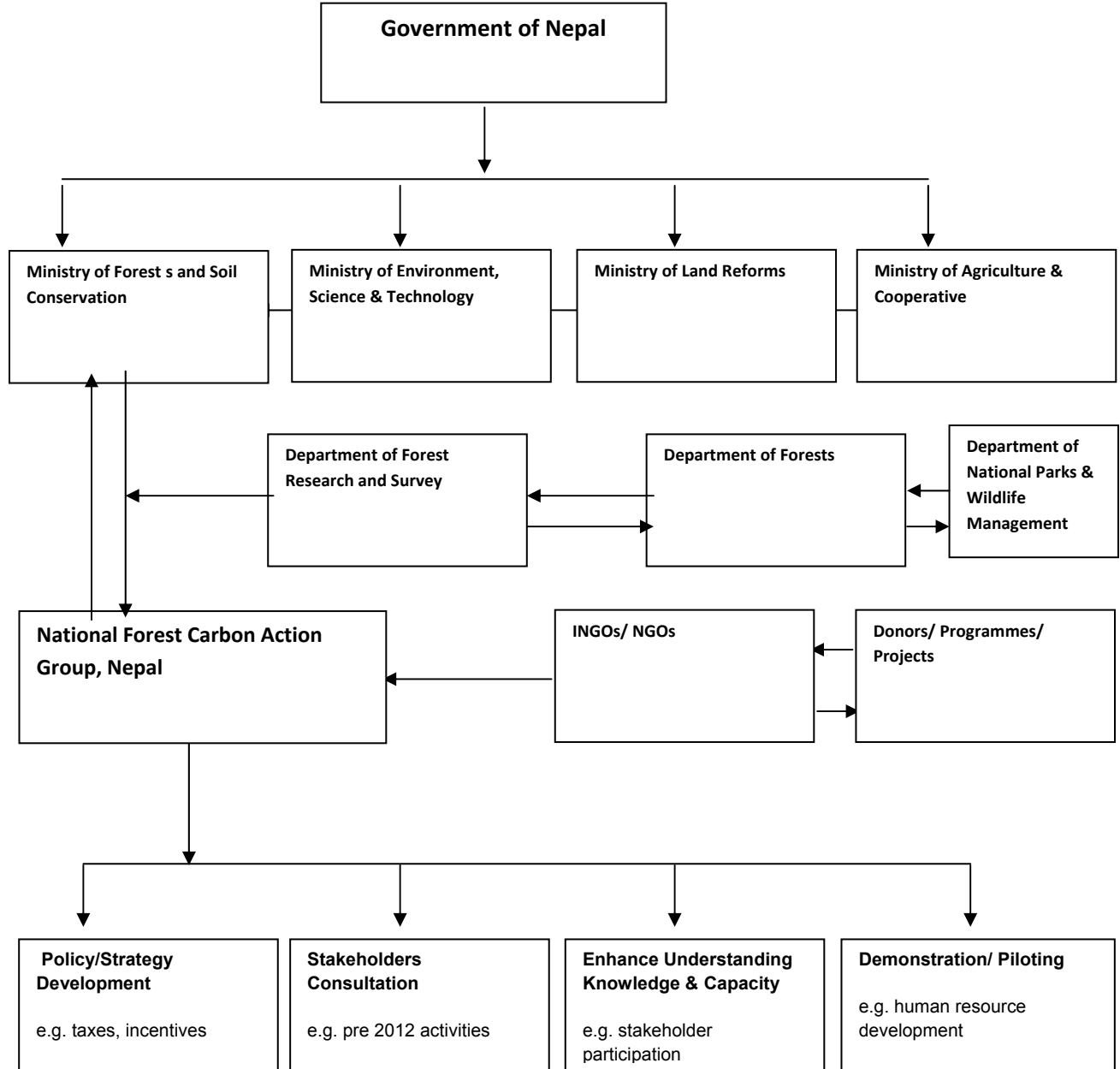


Figure: Vision of CF deemed by CFUG (Acharya 1990)

Annex 7: Proposed Readiness Plan Organizational Structure



Annex 8: Readiness Plan Timeline

Proposed REDD Readiness Plan Timeline of Nepal

	2008	2009	2010
Enabling Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fund Availability ▪ Policy Decisions ▪ Institutionalization of NFCAG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scoping study ▪ Planning/Strategy ▪ Capacity development Package ▪ Methodology ▪ Readiness Plan funding Policy and international expertise procurement ▪ Stakeholders consultation ▪ Feasible R-PLAN ▪ National Framework - REDD 	
Timeline Roadmap	<p>The timeline roadmap consists of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy/Strategy/Framework Development: Spans from the start of 2008 to the end of 2009. Readiness Plan Preparation and Funding Arrangement: Occurs during 2008. Stakeholders Consultation: Spans from the start of 2008 to the end of 2009. Enhance Capacity & Understanding: Occurs during 2009. R-Plan Implementation: Spans from the start of 2009 to the end of 2010. Demonstration, Modelling/Piloting: Occurs during 2010. 		

Annex: 9

Bibliography

A.P. Guatam, G.P. Shivkoti and E.L. Webb (2004). A review of forest policies, institutions, and changes in the resource condition in Nepal School of Environment, Resources and Development, Asian Institute of Technology

Bishwas Rana and Ben Vickers (2005). Nepal: Return of the Churia Forests. Assessing the impact of Community Forestry on forest quality change using GIS Tools. Churia Forest Development Project PN 2001.2173.1. ChFDP GOPA Consultants AGEGERMAN Association of Development Consultants (Coop.) Churia Forest Development Project, Kathmandu, Nepal Homepage: <http://www.gopa.de> Homepage: <http://www.ageg.de>

Barracough, S. and Ghimire K, 1990. The Social Dynamics of Deforestation in Developing Countries: Principle Issues and Research Priorities, Discussion Paper 16 United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland.

Climate Action Network (CAN) (11/2007). Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). A discussion paper for the Climate Action Network.

Design to Win Forest Strategy (DTW) (02/2008). Discussion Draft. California Environmental Associates. 2007. Design to Win: Philanthropy's Role in the Fight Against Global Warming. (http://www.ceiconsulting.com/pdf/DesignToWin_FinalReport.pdf)

DoF, 2005. "Forest Cover Change Analysis", Department of Forest, 2005.

DFRS, 1998. " Forest Resources of Nepal (1987-1998)", Department of Forest Research and Survey.

FAO, global forest resource assessment, 2005. "Change in Extent of Forest and Other Wooded Land 1990-2005 (URL:www.fao.org/forestry/site/32033/en retrieved date: December 25, 2005)

Forest resource Information System Project. The Government of Finland (1999). Forest Resources of Nepal (1987-1998). Department of Forest Research and Survey. Publication No. 74.

Forest and Shrub Cover of Nepal 1994 (1989-96). Forest Survey Division. Department of Research and Survey. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation. His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Forest Resource Information System Project. Department for International Development Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Government of Finland.

IPCC Synthesis Report (2007). Climate Change 2007. Summary for Policymakers.

Kamal Banskota, Bhasker Singh Karky and Margaret Skutsch (2007). Reducing Carbon emissions through community-managed Forests in the Himalaya. ICIMOD.

Salim, R., 2001. Numbers of Forest Dependent Poor People in Nepal. A report prepared for Forestry Research Programme of DFID.

Stern Review (2007). The Economics of Climate Change.

The Tenth Plan (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2002-2007. Summary. His Majesty's Government. National Planning Commission, Kathmandu, Nepal 07/2003.

Three Year Interim Plan (2007/08 – 2009/10). Government of Nepal. National Planning Commission, Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal December 2007

Wunder; W.G. 1987. Interim Progress Report: Terai Forestry Project Assistance to the Terai Forestry Project (UTF/NEP/038/NEP), Kathmandu Nepal.

Annex: 10

Abbreviations and ACRONYMS

ACA:	Annapurna Conservation Area
ACOFUN:	Association of Collaborative Forestry Users Nepal
ADB:	Asian Development Bank
AEPC:	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
ANSAB:	Asian Network for Sustainable Bio-resources
APP:	Agricultural Perspective Plan
BCN:	Bio-diversity Conservation Nepal
BISEP-ST:	Bio-diversity Forestry Sector Programme for Siwaliks and Terai
BZCFUG:	Buffer Zone Community Forest Users Group
CBD:	Convention on biodiversity
CDM:	Clean Development Mechanism
CF:	Community Forest
CFM:	Collaborative Forest management
CFUG:	Community forest users Group
CH ₄ :	Methane
CNP:	Chitwan National Park
CO ₂ :	Carbon dioxide
DDC:	District Development Committee
DFCC:	District Forest Coordination Committee
DFID:	Development Fund for International Development
DFRS:	Department of Forest Research and Survey
DNPWC:	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

DNA:	Designated National Authority
DoF:	Department of Forests
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF:	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FECOFUN:	Federation of Community Forest User Groups, Nepal
FINIDA:	Finnish International Development Agency
FNCCI:	Federation of Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industries
FRISP:	Forest Resources Information System Project
FSCC:	Forestry Sector Coordination Committee
FSRO:	Forest Survey and Research Office
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GEF:	Global Environmental Facility
GHG:	Green House Gases
GIS:	Geographical Information System
GLOF:	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GO:	Governmental Organization
GoN:	Government of Nepal
HMGN:	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
GTZ:	German Development Agency
ICIMOD:	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
I/NGO:	International/Non-Governmental Organization
IPCC:	International Panel for Climate Change
LCFUG:	Leasehold Community Forest Users Group
LFP:	Livelihoods and Forestry Programme
LI-BIRD:	Local Initiative for Biodiversity Research and Development

LRMP:	Land resources Mapping Project
LULUCF:	Landuse, and Land Cover Change in Forestry
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MED:	Monitoring and Evaluation Division
MFSC:	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoF:	Ministry of Finance
MLD:	Ministry of Local Development
MoEST:	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MPFS:	Master Plan for Forestry Sector
NBAP:	National Bio-diversity Action Plan
NAPA:	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NARC:	National Agriculture Research Centre
NBCC:	National Bio-diversity Coordination Committee
NBS:	National Bio-diversity Strategy
NDVI:	Normalized Differences Vegetation Index
NEFUG:	National Environment and Forest Users Group
NFCAG:	National Forest Carbon Action Group
NFI:	National Forest Inventory
N ₂ O:	Nitrogen oxide
NPC:	National Planning Commission
NTFP:	Non-timber Forest Product
OECD:	Organization of economically developed countries
PAMEB:	Participatory assessment, monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity
PES:	Payment for Environmental Services

PRSP:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RD:	Regional Director/Directorate
RECOFTC:	Regional Community Forest Training Centre
REDD:	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RFSP:	Revised Forest Sector Policy
R-PIN:	Readiness Plan Idea Note
SDAN:	Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal
SDC:	Swiss Development Cooperation
SNP:	Sagarmatha National Park
SNV:	The Netherlands Development Organization
TM:	Thematic Mapper
TRPAP:	Tourism for Rural Poverty alleviation Programme
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
VDC:	Village Development Committee
WB:	World Bank
WECS:	Water and Energy Commission, Secretariat
WTLCP:	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project
WWF:	World Wildlife Fund for Nature