Project Design Document (PDD)

for the

Himalayan Community Carbon Project (HCCP)

Under the Plan Vivo Standard

December 2014

Himalayan Community Carbon Project

Executive Summary

The Himalayan Community Carbon Project is a pilot project developed by Rupantaran Nepal. It will:

a) Improve the lives of about 77,000 women, poor and marginalised people in eight village development committees (VDCs) in 4 districts of Nepal
b) Address the different development needs of these rural communities over extensive land areas
c) Build on over two decades of community-based forest management and the experience of the Rupantaran Nepal team
d) Generate about 181,733 tonnes of net CO_2 benefits over 10 years by enhancing community forest carbon stocks (net benefit taking into account 10% leakage and 20% risk buffer)
e) Be replicable and can be extended to thousands more communities and would benefit over one million rural poor people across Nepal in future
f) Conserve the great Himalayan watershed and makes the environment more secure for millions more people in South Asia

Context

Since 2010 Rupantaran Nepal has been developing a pilot project that will assist rural communities in Nepal to engage with and benefit from international voluntary markets for ecological services, especially markets for CO_2 emissions reduction. The result of this is the Himalayan Community Carbon Project (HCCP).

HCCP has been prepared in line with the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation's Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) which encourages such piloting for developing capacities and experience that could be scaled-up in future for Nepal's REDD strategy. It is a registered project with the Government of Nepal's REDD Cell.

Project Design

HCCP was developed through a transparent and participatory process involving stakeholders at all levels from central government (REDD Cell) to communities and households in the pilot areas. Project development followed the guidelines prepared by the Plan Vivo Foundation. This included preparation of a Project Idea Note (in 2010); local and national level consultations and awareness-raising; capacity development; information gathering (including forest inventory and carbon stock assessment) and finally, preparation of this Project Design Document (completed in 2012).

Project development took place during the later phase of the Livelihoods and Forestry Programme (LFP), a 10-year programme funded by DFID in Nepal. Rupantaran Nepal is the project developed (under contract with LFP) and is a social enterprise registered under the Company Registration Office, Kathmandu in 2009.

Approach and Methodology

HCCP addresses the dual challenge of poverty and climate change. The project will generate funds from international voluntary carbon markets through sales of Plan Vivo Certificates representing reduced carbon emissions from forests by controlling forest degradation and deforestation through the actions of local forestry groups. The funds generated will be used for tackling poverty and

improving the livelihoods and climate resilience of the poorest and most disadvantaged households in those communities.

HCCP takes a landscape approach. All forest patches within the administrative unit of the Village Development Committee are combined for the purposes of estimating carbon emissions reductions and carbon capture. This allows many scattered patches of forest under different management regimes and ownership (including community forest, collaborative forest, government-managed forest and private forest) to be combined and limits the possibility of leakage. It also reduces transaction costs and strengthens the capacity and role of existing multi-stakeholder institutions (village forest coordination committees) for equitably distributing the benefits and for monitoring activities on the ground.

At national level HCCP will be coordinated by Rupantaran Nepal whose role includes marketing and sales of Plan Vivo Certificates, channelling of funds from sales back to the pilot VDCs and communication and coordination with Plan Vivo and carbon buyers. Rupantaran Nepal also provides technical support to HCCP.

Plan Vivo Foundation (UK-based) provides international certification and issuance of Plan Vivo Certificates reflecting the climate benefits being achieved by the project. It ensures that regular project monitoring and independent third party validation is taking place to ensure compliance with the internationally recognised Plan Vivo standard.

Part A: Aims and objectives

The aim of HCCP is to enhance livelihoods and reduce the vulnerability of poor people in the pilot communities through sustainable management of forests and equitable distribution of benefits. The specific objectives are:

- To assist rural communities to access financial resources from payment for ecological services (PES)
- To develop capacities of local communities, government and non-government stakeholders to engage in PES
- To generate experience and learning that will contribute to Nepal's national REDD strategy

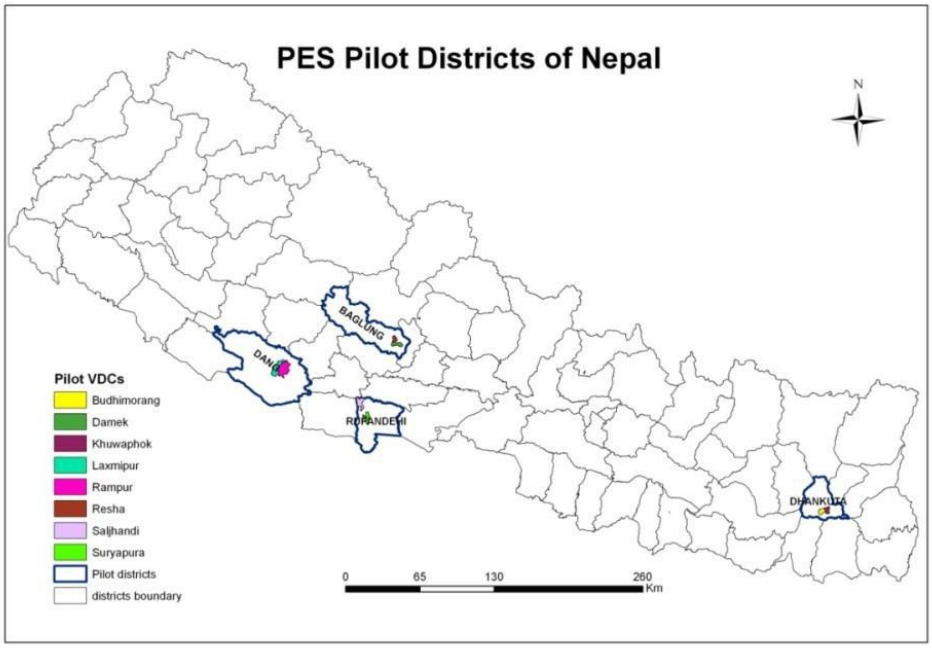
Part B: Site Information

Drivers of degradation

Rural communities in Nepal are highly dependent on their local forests for supply of fuelwood, building timber, animal fodder and a wide range of non-wood forest products including food. Over decades, especially since earlier attempts were made to nationalise forests, forest conditions have deteriorated due to a combination of encroachment for agriculture, excessive and un-planned harvesting of forest products, grazing and fire – largely carried out by local people. This led to widespread forest degradation and deforestation which continued more or less unchecked until the mid-1980's when the concept of community forestry began to emerge. Since then, particularly as a result of changed policies and legislation favouring community forestry (and other forms of participatory forest management) and as a result of support from international donors, community forestry has expanded widely across the country covering almost 1.2 million ha nationally. This has led to a range of socio-economic benefits and a significant reduction in deforestation in areas where forest management responsibility has been transferred to local people. Degraded forests are also recovering and their condition is improving as a result of better protection and more systematic utilisation. However, the community forestry user groups that are now responsible for managing forests are limited in their capacity (both financial and institutional) to become more active and more effective in controlling forest deterioration and enhancing forest growing stock. In many cases forests

are under-managed and still suffer from uncontrolled use – particularly from the most forest-dependent households (usually the poorest) who have little alternative to continuing to use the forest to meet their basic livelihoods needs.

B 1 Description of Project Location and Boundaries

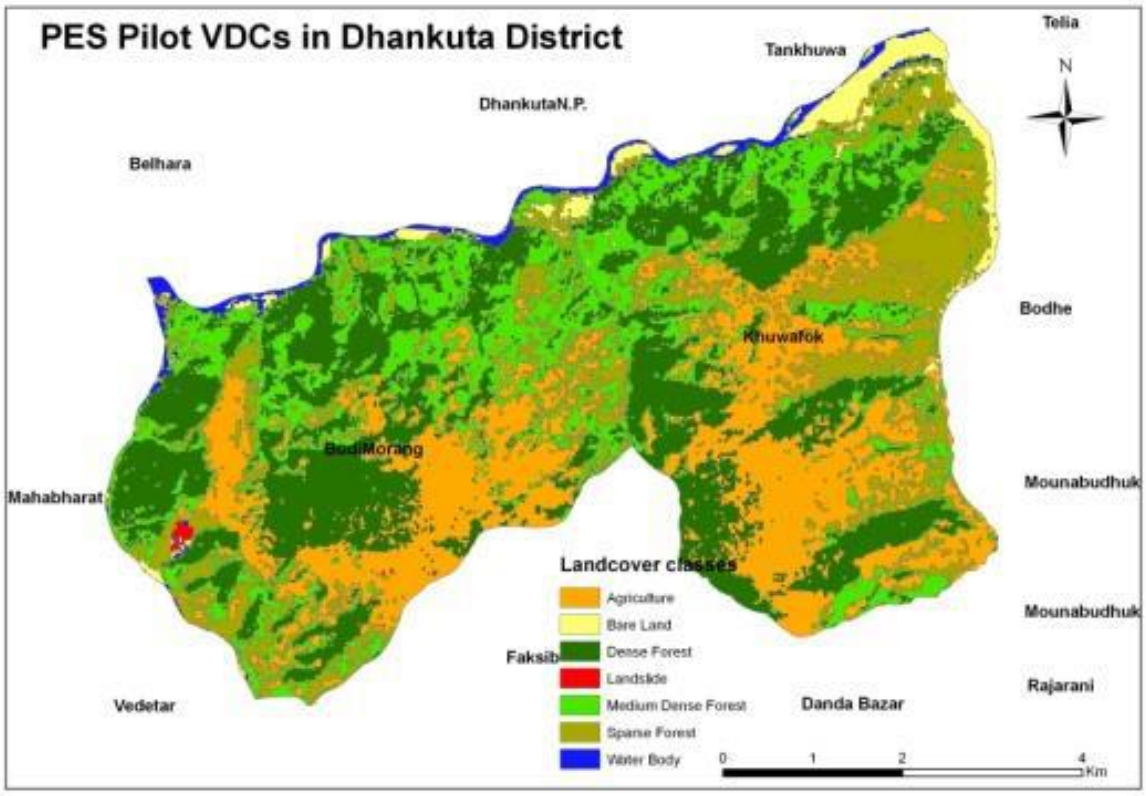


The Project Site

The initial piloting phase of HCCP covers two Village Development Committees in each of four districts (Dhankuta, Rupandehi, Baglung and Dang). These are shown in Map 1. There are 15,531 households in the eight pilot VDCs with a population of approximately 78,000 people of whom about 29% have been classified as being poor and about 30% as very poor through participatory well-being ranking. These are the main target groups for the project.

B.1.1. Dhankuta District

Dhankuta District (map 2) lies in the hills of Eastern development region of Nepal. The selected pilot VDCs are Budhimorang and Khuwaphok VDCs (map 2).



Map 1: Budhiorang and Khuwaphok VDCs, Dhankuta District

Budhimorang and Khuwaphok Pilot VDCs of Dhankuta

B1.1.2. Land-Use

The geographical areas of Budhimorang VDC and Khuwaphok VDC are 2,082.5 ha and 2,131.39 ha respectively. The 2 VDCs lie adjacent to each other in the southern part of Dhankuta District across the Tamar River from Dhankuta Municipality (the District Adminstrative Centre). The River Tamar on the north boundary of the pilot VDCs is a major river of Nepal and is one of the seven tributaries of the great Sapta Koshi River.

The pilot VDCs have elevations ranging from 220m to 1,600m above sea level thus their climate varies from hot sub-tropical to temperate. The annual temperatures range from 28.6^0 C to 7.1^0 C and the mean annual rainfall for Dhankuta District is 492 mm.

Forest is the major land use in both Budhimorang VDC (59.89%) and Khuwaphok VDC (46.22%) followed by agricultural land (Table 2). Currently seen changes in land use are due to construction of earthen roads (around 20 km in Budhimorang VDC and 15 km in Khuwaphok VDC). The main forest types in these VDCs are *Shorea robusta* (sal forest), katus-chilanune (*Schima walllichii* & *Castanopsis* spp) and with *Pinus roxburghii* forest occurring at the highest areas. Other important tree species inside forests and also on private land include *Acacia catechu* and *Alnus nepalensis*. Chinese pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*), an endangered species is found in these pilot areas. It is protected by Nepal's National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act of 2029. There are 8 Community Forests in Budhimorang VDC covering 741.9 ha which fall administratively under Bhedetar Range Post.

Khuwaphok VDC comes under Rajarani Range Post and has 16 Community Forests covering 818 ha.

Socio-economic status

Land use type	Area (ha)	
	Budhimorang VDC	Khuwaphok VDC
Dense Forest	656.4	575.6
Medium Dense Forest	591.1	410.9
Sparse Forest	252.0	406.2
Agriculture	512.5	591.1
Water Body	40.8	32.1
Bare Land	29.7	115.5
Total	2,082.5	2,131.4

Table 1 Major land use types of Budhimorang and Khuwaphok

The population of Budhimorang VDC (2001) is 3,914 (704 households) and that of Khuwaphok is 2,542 (611 households). The female population is slightly higher than male population due to out-migration. Table 3 shows the economic status of households in these VDCs (as determined by participatory well-being ranking). Note that the total house-holds numbers do not match with the numbers in the population since many households are members of more than one CFUG. 24% of households are classed as extremely poor and 30% as poor. The main occupations of people of these VDCs are agriculture and animal husbandry while some are involved in jobs abroad, fruit production and selling and a few are in business and service.

Table 2 Economic status of Budhimorang and Khuwaphok VDCs

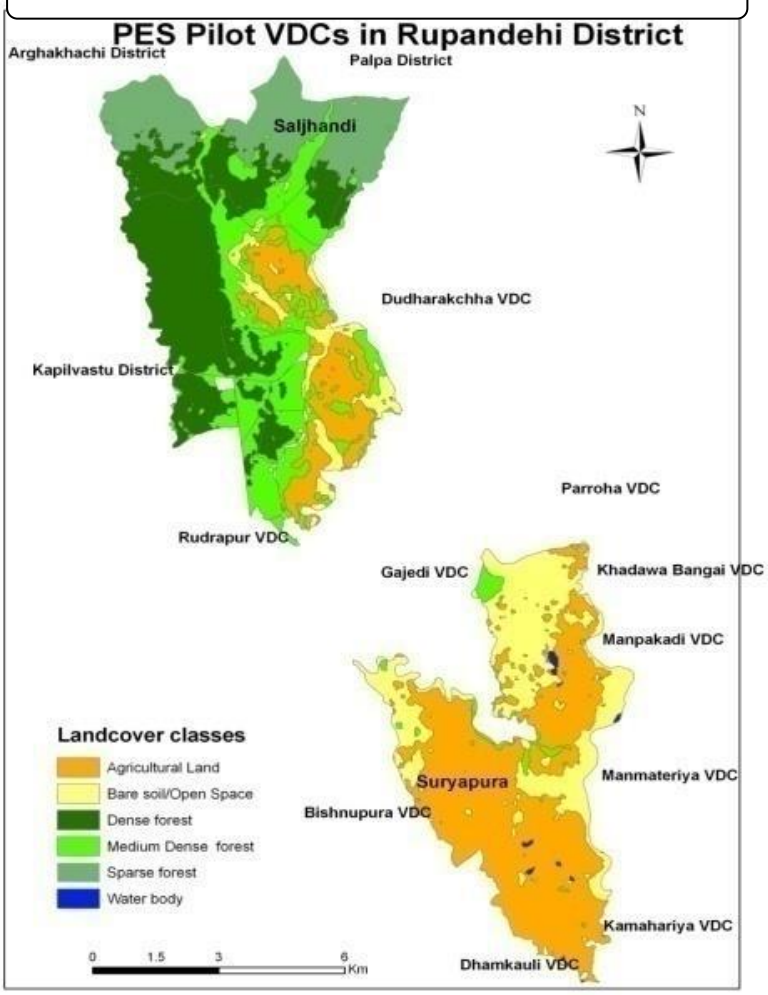
VDC name	Well-being Category of the Beneficiary Households				Total
	Well off	Medium	Poor	Very Poor	
Budhimorang	259	311	300	269	1,139
Khuwaphok	195	358	476	345	1,374
Total with duplication[1]	454	669	776	614	2,513
Total without duplication	300	360	420	340	1,420

B 1.2. Rupandehi District

Rupandehi District (map 1) lies in the Western development region of Nepal. The selected pilot VDCs of Saljhandi and Suryapura (map 3) extend from the low and flat Terai in the south into the Shiwalik Hills to the north.

[1] Some households are members of more than one group. Therefore they have been removed from this table to avoid double-counting.

Map 3: Saljhandi and Suryapura VDCs, Rupandehi District



elevation range of only 100 m to 120 m above mean sea level.

Saljhandi and Suryapura Pilot VDCs of Rupandehi District

Land-Use

Saljhandi VDC extends from Terai low-lands to the ecologically fragile Shiwalik/Chure hills in the north and borders Palpa & Arghakhanchi districts in the middle hills. It has an elevation range of 115 m to 760 m above mean sea level. Suryapura VDC lies in the southern plains of Nepal and has an average annual rainfall in this district is 1,351 mm and average temperature ranges from 8.75 °C to 42.4 °C.

The major land use in Saljhandi is forest which accounts for 68% of the total area of the VDC followed by cultivated land (24.71%). The major landuse for Suryapura is cultivation (84.8%) followed by forest area which covers only 2% of the district area.

Saljhandi VDC has 10 community forests covering an area of 4,498.8 ha. There are a further 3 Community Forests Suryapura VDC covering an area of 117.90 ha. In addition to these, Suryapura has 11 public land management groups (PLMGs) who manage patches of public land. This is barren land (not forest) totalling 37.3 ha and is used for agroforestry activities. The major forest type in both VDCs is sal (*Shorea robusta*) which is the predominant along with saj (*Terminalia* spp). Both VDCs have that have been planted on private land including teak (*Tectona grandis*) and sisoo (*Dalbergia sissoo).*

Table 3 Major land use types of Saljhandi and Suryapura VDCs

	Area (ha)	
Landuse type	Saljhandi	Suryapura
Dense Forest	874.04	
Medium Dense Forest	1,227.97	
Sparse Forest	1,187.72	102.95
Agriculture	669.42	2,173.40
Water Body	0.07	22.46

Bare land	304.04	1,212.74
Total	**4,263.26**	**3,511.55**

Socio-Economic status

Saljhandi VDC has a population of 11,248 people in 2,130 households. Suryapura VDC has a population of 21,407 in 3,092 households. There is a small predominance of males over females.

Table 5 shows the economic status of households in these VDCs (as determined by participatory well-being ranking). About 21% of households in these 2 VDCs are classed as poor and another 20% as extremely poor.

Table 4 Economic status of Saljhandi and Suryapura VDCs

VDC name	Well-being Category of the Beneficiary Households				
	Well off	Medium	Poor	Very Poor	Total
Saljhandi VDC	341	489	682	618	2,130
Suryapura VDC	1,528	712	419	433	3,092
Total	1,869	1,201	1,101	1,051	5,222

Source: VDC profile

B 1.3. Baglung District

Baglung District (map 1) lies in the Western development region of Nepal. The 2 selected pilot VDCs are Resha and Damek VDCs (map 4).

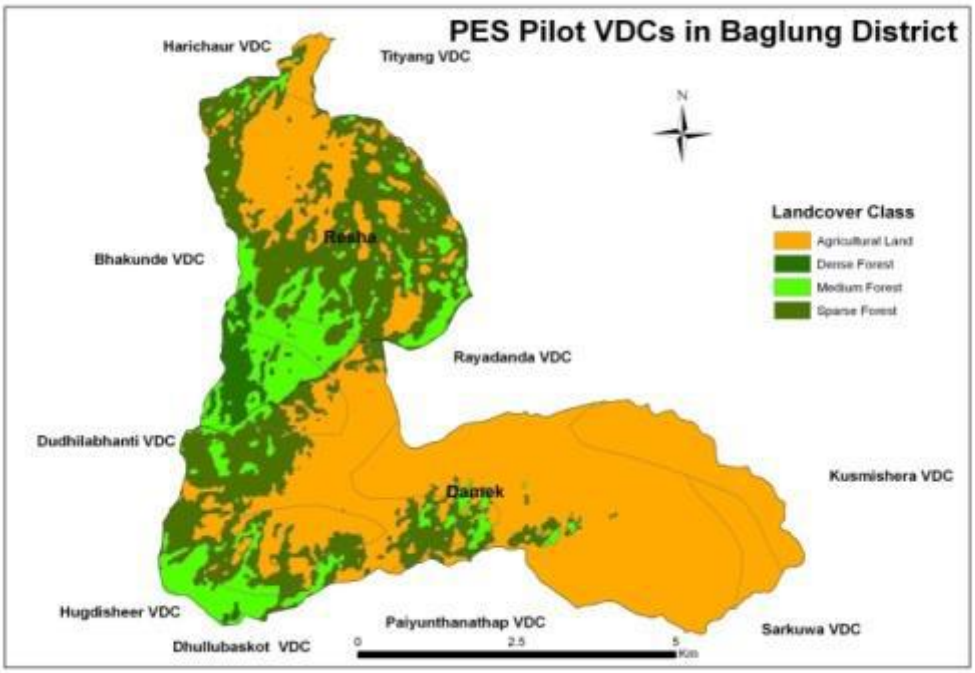
Damek and Resha Pilot VDCs of Baglung District

Land-use

The geographical areas of Resha VDC and Damek VDC are 1,622.45 ha and 2,806.74 ha respectively. These 2 VDCs lie adjacent to each other in the centre of Baglung District. The VDCs are located at elevations of between 800 m and 2,700 m above sea level. Both VDCs are mainly located in north-facing slopes.

Annual rain-fall in this district is about 1,500 to 3,000 mm per year with an average of 2,200 mm. Average temperature ranges from 19.10° C to 26.60° C. Snowfall is observed in some parts of the villages.

The major landuse in Resha VDC is forest covering 44.44% of the total area of the VDC followed by cultivated area (pakho), which accounts for 28.44%. Similarly, the forest area, a major land use in Damek VDC accounts for 52.4% of the total VDC area, followed by cultivated area (pakho), which covers 34.41%.



Map 4 Resha and Damek VDCs, Baglung District

Table 5 Major land use types of Damek and Resha VDCs

Landuse type	Area (ha)	
	Damek VDC	Resha VDC
Dense Forest	4.56	92.89
Medium Dense Forest	221.34	357.18
Sparse Forest	523.89	703.09
Agriculture	2,056.95	469.30
Water Body	0.00	0.00
Bare land	0.00	0.00
Total	**2,806.74**	**1,622.45**

As both VDCs are located in north facing slopes, forest species found in these areas are moist forest species and less sensitive to forest fire except some. Forest type varies from subtropical mixed; *Shorea robusta, Schima wallichii, Castenopsis indica;* subtropical *Pinus roxburghii* forest; subtropical *Schima-Castanopsis* forest, lower temperate mixed broadleaved forest of *Daphniphyllum (Rakchan), Michelia species, Eurya species (Jyanu), Garuga pinnata (Dabdabe), Alnus nepalensis, Prunus species*, and plantation forest of *Pinus wallichiana*, Temperate mixed forest of *Quericus semicarpifolia, Quericus lanata, Abies spectabilis, Rhododendron* occurs at higher elevations. Damek

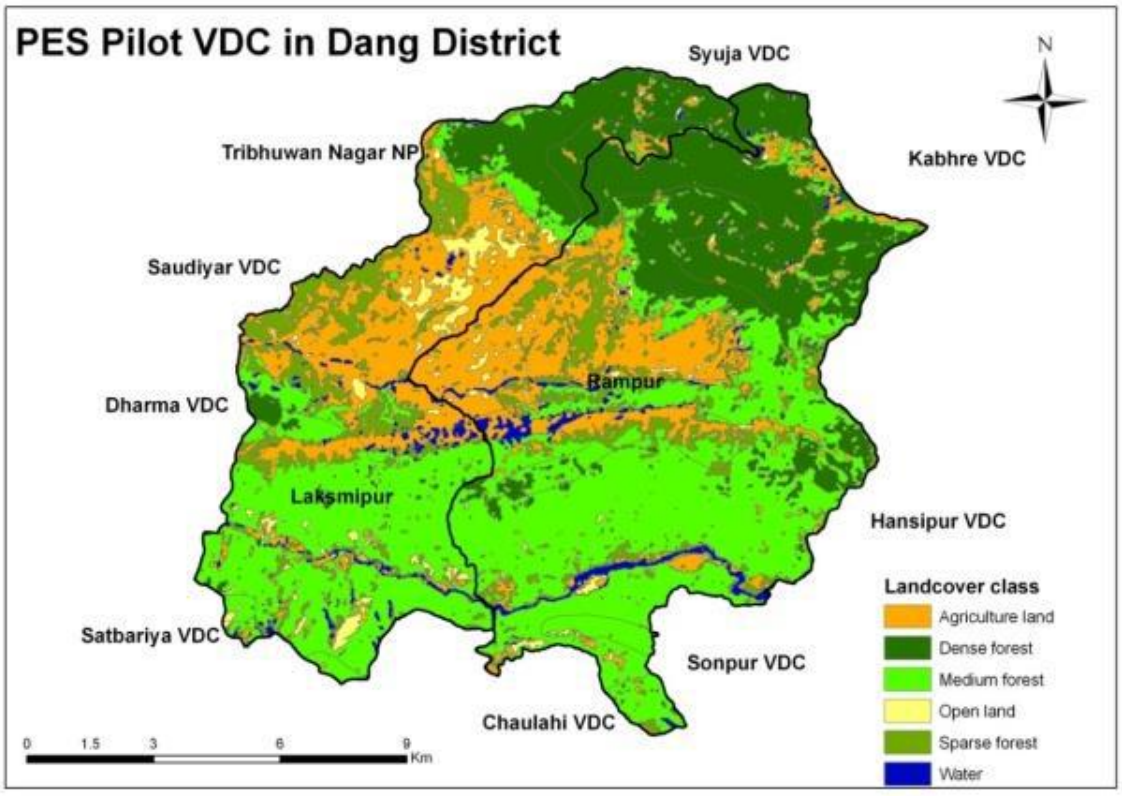
VDC has 8 community forests totalling 749.79 ha and Resha VDC has 9 community forests totalling 1,153.16 ha.

Socio-Economic Status

Damek VDC has a population of 7,099 in 1,195 households and Resha VDC has 5,214 people in 1,045 households. There are considerably more females than males in both these VDCs due to outmigration for employment. In both VDC combine, 36% of households are classed as poor through participatory well-being ranking and a further 26% as extremely poor.

Table 6 Economic status of Damek and Resha VDCs

VDC name	Well-being Category of the Beneficiary Households				Total
	Well off	Medium	Poor	Very Poor	
Damek	166	260	449	295	**1,170**
Resha	150	292	350	296	**1,088**
Total	316	552	799	591	**2,258**



B 1.4. Dang District

Dang District lies in the Mid-western development region of Nepal (map 1). The pilot VDCs are Rampur and Laxmipur which are adjoining and situated in the eastern part of the district (map 5). Both fall under Sunpur Range Post.

Rampur and Laxmipur Pilot VDCs of Dang District

The geographical area of the Laxmipur VDC is 6,806.90 ha and of Rampur VDC 9,800 ha. Altitudinal range varies from 244-2,011m. Average annual rain fall in this district is 1706 mm and mean temperature ranges from 2.5 ° C to 39.90° C.

The major land use in Rampur VDC is forest which covers 66.44% of the total VDC area, followed by cultivated area (21.06%). In Laxmipur VDC, the main land use is cultivated area, which accounts for 33.66% of the total area of the VDC. This is closely followed by bush area (31.21%) and forest area (31.18%).

Table 7 Major land use types of Rampur and Laxmipur VDCs

Landuse type	Rampur VDC	Laxmipur VDC
	Area (ha)	
Dense Forest	2,419.15	1,083.91
Medium Dense Forest	4,265.32	2,583.28
Sparse Forest	863.28	907.07
Agriculture	1,822.66	1,662.48
Water Body	280.54	213.67
Bare land	149.58	356.49
Total	**9,800.53**	**6,806.90**

Major tree species found in forest areas are sal (*Shorea robusta*), saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*), jamun (*Syzigium cumini)*, *Butea monosperma*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Lagerstromia parviflora* and *Pinus roxburghii*

There are 19 CFs in Rampur VDC, which cover an area of 5,025.27 ha and 14 CFs within Laxmipur VDC cover an area of 3,454.15 ha.

Socio-Economic Status

Of the total population of 11,484 people (3,043 households) in Rampur VDC there are 6,158 are males and 5,326 are females. In the case of Laxmipur VDC, out of the total population of 15,607 people (3,711 households) there are 7,613 females and 6,158 males.

Table 8 Economic status of Rampur and Laxmipur VDCs

VDC name	Well-being Category of the Beneficiary Households				Total
	Well off	Medium	Poor	Very Poor	
Rampur	339	766	1,049	889	3,043
Laxmipur	388	985	1,027	1,311	3,711
Total	**727**	**1,751**	**2,076**	**2,200**	**6,754**

33% of households have been assessed as extremely poor through participatory well-being ranking and 31% as poor.

Part C: Community and livelihoods information

Numbers of households, their socio-economic status and the numbers of males/females in participating forestry user groups are shown in the tables below.

C.1. Target communities/groups

The target communities consist of forest user groups of different types, but mainly community forest user groups (CFUGs) (hills) and Public Land Management Groups (terai) together with their member households-particularly the ones identified as poor and socially excluded who have been voluntarily protecting and managing these forests. These are largely subsistence farmers practicing smallholder agriculture.

Population and well-being ranking

Saljhandi and Suryapura VDCs (Rupandehi District)

Saljhandi VDC has 11,248 inhabitants of whom 5,608 are males and 5,640 are females while the population of Suryapura VDC is 21,407of which 10,457 are males and 10,950 are females.

Table 9 Economic status of Saljhandi and Suryapura VDCs

VDC name	Well-being Category of the Beneficiary Households				
	Well off	Medium	Poor	Very Poor	Total
Saljhandi VDC	341	489	682	618	2,130
Suryapura VDC	1,528	712	419	433	3,092
Total	1,869	1,201	1,101	1,051	5,222

Source: VDC profile

Budhimorang and Khuwaphok VDCs (Dhankuta District)

A total of 3,914 people reside in 704 households in Budhimorang VDC with 1,909 male and 2,005 females while in Khuwaphok VDC, the total population is only 2,542 in 611 households with females at 1,393 being slightly higher than the male population of 1,149.

Table 10 Economic status of Budhimorang and Khuwaphok VDCs

VDC name	Well-being Category of the Beneficiary Households				Total
	Well off	Medium	Poor	Very Poor	
Budhimorang	259	311	300	269	1,139
Khuwaphok	195	358	476	345	1,374
Total with duplication[2]	454	669	776	614	2,513
Total without duplication	300	360	420	340	1,420

Damek and Resha VDCs (Baglung District)

Of the total population of 7,099 people from 1,195 households in Damek VDC, there are 3,563 males and 3,536 females. In Resha VDC there are 5,214 people in 1,045 households with 2,303 males and 2,911 are females.

Table 11 Economic status of Damek and Resha VDCs

VDC name	Well-being Category of the Beneficiary Households				Total
	Well off	Medium	Poor	Very Poor	
Damek	166	260	449	295	**1170**
Resha	150	292	350	296	**1088**
Total	**316**	**552**	**799**	**591**	**2258**

Rampur and Laxmipur VDCs (Dang District)

Of the total population of 11,484 in Rampur VDC there are 6,158 are males and 5,326 females. In Laxmipur VDC, out of a population of 15,607 there are 7,613 females and 6,158 males.

Table 12 Economic status of Rampur and Laxmipur VDCs

VDC name	Well-being Category of the Beneficiary Households				Total
	Well off	Medium	Poor	Very Poor	

[2] Note that duplication occurs in the numbers of households in the VDC if the number of households in each CFUG is simply totalled because some households belong to more than one CFUG. To avoid this a total number of households without duplication has been calculated.

Rampur	339	766	1,049	889	3,043
Laxmipur	388	985	1,027	1,311	3,711
Total	**727**	**1,751**	**2,076**	**2,200**	**6,754**

CFUGs in the pilot project areas

Rupandehi

In Saljhandi VDC, there are 10 CFs while in Suryapura VDC, there are 3 CFs covering 117.90 ha. Suryapura VDC has 11 public land management groups (PLMGs) managing 37.3 ha of public land – normally highly degraded forest land. Tropical forest of *Shorea robusta*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Syzyium cumini, Adina cordifolia* etc is found in Saljhandi VDC. Likewise, Suryapura is dominated by *Dalbergia sissoo* plantation and exotic species plantation

Dhankuta

In Budhimorang VDC, there are eight CFs handed over to the users and covering an area of 741.9 ha, while there are 13 CFs in Khuwaphok VDC with area coverage of 818 ha.

Baglung

In Resha VDC there are 9 CFUGs covering 672.39 ha while in Damek VDC there are 8 CFUGs covering 793.07 ha. No forest area remains as national forest in Resha VDC therefore all households are involved in managing the forest as CF but in Damek there is plenty of area still remaining as national forest and there is possibility of handing over these forests as community forests to the user groups in future. Thus 405 of the remaining households in the VDC are not the members of CFUGs. There are also a few private forests found in Damek VDC.

Dang

Rampur VDC has 19 CFs covering 5,025.27 ha and Laxmipur VDC has 14 CFs covering 3,454.15 ha. Most of these forest areas are young sal (*Shorea robusta*) natural forest.

C 2. Socio-economic context

Target communities are found to be overwhelmingly poor through a participatory wealth ranking. For all the 8 pilot VDCs 28% of households are 'poor' and 27% extremely poor overall although these figures vary from district to district.

The level of annual food self-sufficiency is an indicator of poverty. Most target poor and extremely poor households own some land but it is often insufficient to meet their household food requirements for the full year. As access and communications to rural villages improve, there is a shift towards a more cash-oriented economy. Remittances have contributed to about 54% of the increase in household income over the past 5 years (community forestry has contributed to about 25% increase) and farmers increasingly move from subsistence to cash crop production (including timber from private land), where there is market access through roads. Additionally, many suffer from social exclusion because of any particular social group they represent. The recent conflict has also affected many households adversely. Rural employment opportunities are very limited.

The project activities will not only help these target communities in getting access to sustained supply of tree based products and its associated soil and water as well as biodiversity conserving roles but also will provide additional financial resources from the sale of carbon credits.

C 3. Ownership of carbon benefits (land tenure)

Carbon ownership is not yet specified in any legislation of Nepal. Nepal's new constitution is still being drafted and is hoped that the constitutional process will strengthen community tenure rights to natural resources including carbon. This may be either on the basis of rights linked to land tenure, or

on the basis of specified products.

The question of carbon ownership is also being addressed in Nepal's National REDD process and will be answered before Nepal can trade carbon under REDD. However under the Forestry Act (1993), CFUGs own all the forest products from their community forests-provided they are managed according to an approved operational plan. They have a strong right to utilise and benefit from all forest products but carbon and other forest services are not mentioned specifically. Therefore whilst carbon ownership from these government-owned community-managed forests and other forests is not yet clear in practice communities have considerable rights.

There are more than 15,000 CFUGs in Nepal and their national federation (FECOFUN) is a powerful and active civil society organization that is lobbying for ownership of carbon in CFs by CFUGs (and for tenure rights to CF in addition to existing use rights). Therefore, it is unlikely that carbon ownership will not eventually accrue to the CFUGs even though the legislation does not exist at the moment.

Within CFUGs, benefits are distributed through a democratic and transparent process. There is normally a pro-poor approach, where issues of equity within the CFUG are considered when allocating benefits. This applies to all the benefits-including those environmental services (and carbon). Government guidelines for community forest also require this pro-poor targeting.

Part D: Project Activities and Impacts

D 1. Description of the technical specifications (methodologies)

The project intervention for which the technical specification has been prepared is for enhancing forest carbon stocks. To implement this intervention a number of different activities are required with differences in the pilot sites according to forest type, condition and status of the communities. These activities are summarised in Table 11 – and they are incorporated into the individual forest operational plans (Plan Vivos) for the separate CFUGs and Public land management groups.

Table D 2 Description of the Plan Vivo Technical Specification (methodologies)					
Intervention	**Project**	**Objectives**	**Brief description**	**Target area/groups**	**Eligible for PV accreditation**
Carbon Addition	Forest management activities (silvicultural operations)	Increase carbon sequestration rate and enhance carbon stocks.	Users will operate in their CF annually on the basis of OP and plan made during the workshop	CFUG	Yes
	Enhancing natural regeneration, protection of mother trees	Carbon sequestration; timber, fuel wood and fodder production and replacing unwanted species by preferred species	Native species will be planted. The seedlings will be produced at local nursery or bought from nearby nursery or DFO. In some cases, natural seedlings will also be planted.	CF, private land, public land. CFUG private land owners and community	Yes
	Plantation in CF				
	Beating up/casualty replacement				
	Enrichment planting				
	Roadside planting				
	Plantation in private land, agro forestry				
Reducing emission	Preventing forest fire	Controlling leakage, reducing carbon emission and conserving environment and forest biodiversity	Awareness and rules in OP and constitution. A forest guard may be appointed.	CF, private land, public land. CFUG, VFCC/VDC Network, private land owners and community	Yes
	Soil conservation		Use of bioengineering structures in vulnerable areas		

	Grazing control		Grazing management (rotation grazing or prohibiting in some fixed areas like plantation area). A forest guard may be appointed.		
	preventing encroachment		Boundary marking and frequent checking		
	Protection of water sources		preserving water sources		
	Protection of endangered species		Provision of rules and punishment for those who break rules.		
	Preventing illicit cutting				
Livelihood improvement	Revolving fund	Improving livelihood of poor people, encouraging them in forest protection and management and gradual increase in adaptation to climate change	CFUG will provide small scale loan to its poor members at a very nominal interest	CFUG, P&E HHs	No
	Cultivating cash crops and fruits		Taking support from DADO and loan through RF from CFUG Fruit trees, vegetable farming		
	Animal husbandry		Taking loan through RF from CFUG Higher breed animal farming along with local breeds		
	Establishing small scale local enterprises		In coordination with VDC Network, Gharelu and other partner NGOs		
Awareness and training	Awareness on importance of forest, forest fire and grazing	Making people aware of the importance of forest and things to consider for preserving it.	CFUG or VFCC or VDC Network will organize events and take help from DFO, RN and other NGOs for facilitation and	VFCC, VDC Network, CFUG and local line stake holders	No

	Training on capacity building, institutional strengthening and technical activities	capacity building and strengthening local organizations	resources		

Duration of project activities and crediting period

The project period as well as carbon crediting periods are set for 10 years. The start of the project is taken to be end of 2012. This roughly corresponds to initiation of project activities, awareness actions amongst the CFUGs in the pilot sites regarding the project and completion of project validation.

Carbon benefits

The total climate benefit for the 10 year project period has been projected as 70,934 tonnes C for the whole project area (all 8 VDCs). This is equivalent to 259,619 tonnes of CO_2. The net benefit from the enhanced carbon stock is calculated using the average carbon stock increase over the project period for all sites and deducting the average carbon stock expected under the baseline scenario and any losses that result from leakage (10%) and a risk buffer of 20%. The attached technical specification describes this in more detail. The net benefit is therefore estimated at 181,733 tonnes CO_2 over the 10 year period.

D 3 Effects of activities on biodiversity and the environment

Table 13 Summary of expected impacts of project activities on key environmental services

Title of technical specification	Activities	Biodiversity impacts	Water availability impacts	Soil conservation impacts	Others
Carbon Sequestration	Forest management activities (silvicultural operations)	Creates space for new regeneration. May damage bird's roosts.	Increases water holding capacity	Increases soil anchoring Over exploitation may cause surface exposed.	Increases C-capture rate Sustainable production of timber, fodder, fuel wood
	Plantation in CF	Increases habitat to wildlife with increased forest area Protects valuable native species Forms multi-storey vegetation cover Maintains of native species	Conserves/ restores water sources including already dried up springs Increase in forest cover reduces the probability of soil erosion by decreasing runoff in the wet season Retains water holding capacity of cultivation and controls losses of water Reduces soil evaporation	Increases soil organic matter and nutrients Prevents surface runoff thus reduces soil erosion	
	Beating up/casualty replacement				
	Enrichment planting				
	Enhancing natural regeneration, protection of mother trees				Reduces cost of plantation

		compositio n			
	Plantation in private land, agro-forestry	Decreases pressure on CF reducing damages to plant and animal species			Source of additional income. Wind break
	Roadside planting				Aesthetic beauty, wind break
Reducing emission	Fire control	Protects of wild plants and animals and their habitat from being destructed Enriches species compositio n	Prevents over exploitation of water bodies and springs Preserves moisture and water availability	Controls soil exposure and erosion.	
	Soil conservation				
	Grazing control				
	Prevention of encroachment				
	Protection of water sources				
	Prevention of illicit cutting				
	Protection of endangered species				
Livelihood improvement	Revolving fund	With improveme nt in livelihood, people will be less dependent on forest and its resources.	Involvement of the local people in the conservation of the water source	Active participation in the soil conservation hence effective conservation.	
	Cash crops and fruits cultivation				
	Animal husbandry				
	Establishment of small scaled local enterprises and alternative income generating activities				
Institutional strengthenin g	Awareness on importance of forest, forest fire and grazing.	Protects forest, biodiversit y and its component s after people become aware	Protection of water sources and their wise use.	Participation in the protection of soil erosion and loss of nutrients. Proper ways of cultivation and use of soil.	People's level of understanding increases.
	Training on capacity building, institutional strengthening and technical activities.				

Baglung

Total Project Benefit (tonnes C) Baglung (Damek & Resha VDCs)												
Forest Category	**Area [Ha]**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Dense	97	-	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	14	15	17
Medium	579	-	40	84	131	182	236	294	357	424	496	572
Sparse	1,227	-	14	28	44	60	78	97	118	139	162	187
Total	1,903	-	56	116	180	249	323	402	486	577	673	776
Total CO2 benefit			**204**	**423**	**658**	**911**	**1,181**	**1,470**	**1,780**	**2,111**	**2,464**	**2,841**

Dang

Total Project Benefit (tonnes C) Dang (Rampur & Laxmipur VDCs)												
Forest Category	**Area [ha]**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Dense	3,503	-	100	201	301	402	503	605	706	808	910	1,012
Medium	6,849	-	2,889	6,005	9,362	12,974	16,856	21,024	25,495	30,285	35,414	40,900
Sparse	1,770	-	694	1,437	2,234	3,086	3,996	4,968	6,005	7,110	8,287	9,539
Total	12,122	-	3,683	7,643	11,897	16,462	21,355	26,597	32,206	38,203	44,611	51,452
Total CO2 benefit			**13,478**	**27,972**	**43,542**	**60,250**	**78,161**	**97,345**	**117,873**	**139,824**	**163,276**	**188,314**

Dhankuta

Total Project Benefit (tonnes C) Dhankuta (Budhimorang & Kuwaphok VDCs)												
Forest Category	**Area [Ha]**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Dense	1,232	-	16	32	48	64	81	97	113	130	146	162
Medium	1,002	-	349	726	1,132	1,569	2,039	2,543	3,084	3,663	4,284	4,947
Sparse	658	-	164	340	529	730	946	1,175	1,421	1,682	1,961	2,257
Total	2,892	-	530	1,099	1,709	2,364	3,065	3,815	4,618	5,475	6,390	7,367
Total CO2 benefit			**1,938**	**4,021**	**6,256**	**8,652**	**11,218**	**13,964**	**16,901**	**20,038**	**23,388**	**26,961**

Rupandehi

Total Project Benefit (tonnes C) Rupandehi (Saljhandi VDC)												
Forest Category	**Area [ha]**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Dense	874	-	20	40	59	79	99	119	139	160	180	200
Medium	1,228	-	773	1,606	2,504	3,470	4,508	5,623	6,819	8,100	9,472	10,939
Sparse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,102	-	792	1,646	2,563	3,549	4,608	5,743	6,958	8,260	9,652	11,139
Total CO2 benefit			**2,900**	**6,023**	**9,382**	**12,991**	**16,865**	**21,018**	**25,468**	**30,231**	**35,325**	**40,770**
Total Project Benefit (tonnes C) Rupandehi (Suryapura VDC)												
Forest Category	**Area [Ha]**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Dense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sparse	103	-	15	30	47	65	84	104	126	149	174	200
Total	103	-	15	30	47	65	84	104	126	149	174	200
Total CO2 benefit			**53**	**110**	**172**	**237**	**307**	**382**	**461**	**546**	**636**	**733**

Total project area

Total Project Benefit (tonnes C) all areas												
Forest Category	**Area [Ha]**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Dense	5,707	-	138	276	414	553	692	831	971	1,111	1,251	1,392
Medium	9,657	-	4,051	8,421	13,129	18,195	23,639	29,485	35,754	42,473	49,665	57,359
Sparse	3,758	-	886	1,836	2,853	3,941	5,104	6,345	7,669	9,081	10,584	12,184
Total	19,122	-	5,075	10,533	16,396	22,689	29,435	36,661	44,394	52,664	61,500	70,934
Total CO2 benefit			**18,574**	**38,550**	**60,010**	**83,040**	**107,731**	**134,179**	**162,483**	**192,750**	**225,090**	**259,619**

Carbon benefits

Calculation of Carbon benefits over Project Period				
District	**Forest Type**	**Baseline Ct/ha**	**Total C uptake tonnes/ha over 10 yrs**	**Mean C uptake tonnes/ha/yr**
Baglung	Dense	69.22	0.17	0.02
	Medium	47.40	5.87	0.59
	Sparse	17.44	1.92	0.19
	All	**29.20**	**3.03**	**0.30**
Dang	Dense	114.44	0.29	0.03
	Medium	48.20	5.97	0.60
	Sparse	48.98	5.39	0.54
	All	**67.46**	**4.24**	**0.42**
Dhankuta	Dense	52.16	0.13	0.01
	Medium	39.85	4.94	0.49
	Sparse	31.17	3.43	0.34
	All	**43.12**	**2.55**	**0.25**
Saljhandi	Dense	90.53	0.23	0.02
	Medium	71.90	8.91	0.89
	Sparse	0.00	0.00	0.00
	All	**79.65**	**5.30**	**0.53**
Suryapura	Dense	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sparse	17.67	1.94	0.19

	All	**17.67**	**1.94**	**0.19**

CO_2 Benefits over whole project area

Forest Category	Area	Baseline mean C stock	Total project C benefit	Total project CO2 benefit	Leakage (10%)	Risk buffer (20%)	Net CO2 benefit	Mean annual net benefit
	ha	t/ha	t	t	t	t	t	t-CO2/ha/yr
Dense	5,707	96.56	1,392	5,093	509	1,019	3,565	0.06
Medium	9,657	50.30	57,359	209,934	20,993	41,987	146,954	1.52
Sparse	3,758	34.71	12,184	44,592	4,459	8,918	31,214	0.83
All	**19,122**	**61.04**	**70,934**	**259,619**	**25,962**	**51,924**	**181,733**	**0.95**

Average CO_2 benefit over whole project area (net)

Condition	Area	C benefit per ha over 10 years	C02 benefit per ha over 10 years (t)	Mean annual benefit (tCO2/ha/yr)
Good	5,707	0.24	0.89	0.06
Average	9,657	5.94	21.74	1.52
Poor	3,758	3.24	11.86	0.83
All	**19,122**	**3.71**	**13.58**	**0.95**

Part E: Community participation

E 1. Participatory Project Design

The community-based organizations that will participate in the project are not new and are already accustomed to consultations and participatory planning processes. For example, many CFUGs are now involved in community based adaptation planning (for climate change adaptation), where the focus has been on identifying the most vulnerable households and identifying appropriate adaptation measures. Similarly, CFUGs are regularly involved in planning their community forestry activities through a pro-poor targeted participatory approach. All the CFUGs have their individual periodic meetings (monthly, bi-monthly or tri-monthly) and an annual assembly to discuss their achievement, problems and future plans. Similarly VFCC/VDC Network have their monthly meetings and change in committee members through general assembly.

From the very inception of this project, workshops were conducted on each VFCC/ VDC Network and all the CFUGs to provide orientation about the project and its mechanism including the roles and responsibilities of each CFUG committees and the users, institutional strengthening, process of PES, Plan Vivo system, payment and monitoring mechanisms. Also, plans for future interventions to increase carbon sequestration and decrease leakage were also discussed and prepared by the users themselves with facilitation support.

Furthermore, frequent community strengthening activities like trainings on good governance, forest management and others have been implemented in which VFCC/VDC Network play a key role and then the knowledge disseminated to its member CFUGs. Also, similar activities have been launched at the CFUG level for continued awareness.

Activities such as establishing and strengthening revolving funds for supporting income generating activities are especially focused to poor and excluded (P&E) people of the user groups. Forest management, forest protection and silvicultural activities within the user group generate short term employment for them. One of the main objectives of community forestry program is to reduce poverty and the constitution and OP of CF have special priorities for poor and very poor users in the well-being category. Each CFUG will be spending 35% of the total money generated from this project in livelihood improvement of poor and socially excluded people.

E 2. Community-led implementation

Part F: Ecosystem Services & Other Project Benefits

F1 Carbon benefits from Enhancing Forest Carbon Stock

Table F1 – Carbon Benefits

Forest Category	Area	Baseline mean C stock	Total project C benefit	Total project CO2 benefit	Leakage (10%)	Risk buffer (20%)	Net CO2 benefit	Mean annual net benefit
	ha	t/ha	t	t	t	t	t	t-CO2/ha/yr
Dense	5,707	96.56	1,392	5,093	509	1,019	3,565	0.06
Medium	9,657	50.30	57,359	209,934	20,993	41,987	146,954	1.52
Sparse	3,758	34.71	12,184	44,592	4,459	8,918	31,214	0.83
All	**19,122**	**61.04**	**70,934**	**259,619**	**25,962**	**51,924**	**181,733**	**0.95**

F2 Livelihoods benefits

Table F2 – Livelihoods benefits

Food and agricultural production	Financial assets and incomes	Environ-mental services (water, soil, etc.)	Energy	Timber & non-timber forest products (incl. forest food)	Land & tenure security	Use-rights to natural resources	Social and cultural assets
Increased availability of forest products e.g. Fodder, leaf compost	Increased incomes especially of poor/very poor target groups	Positive impacts on water sources and soils (erosion control and reduced runoff)	More sustainable local fuelwood supplies and	General increase as forest condition improves	Since the groups are already registered as forest user groups – no change in current status	Since the groups are already registered as forest user groups – no change in current status	Improved group governance especially through more transparent and equitable distribution of benefits
Increased & more sustainable agricultural production	Through alternative livelihood activities		Shift towards alternatives and improved cooking stoves	Includes timber allocated by CFUGs for house (re)construction			General targeting of benefits on poor/very poor households

Livelihood and other socio-economic impacts

The implementation of the project as well as the participation of the community in the project activities cannot be considered as being successful unless there is significant positive impact for the livelihoods and socio-economic condition of the participants. Hence the project has been designed to address livelihood and socio-economic aspects of the producers. The project will increase the annual incomes of the poorest member households and generate more social capital for poor, socially disadvantaged and women-headed households as a priority through their direct involvement in project activities. The project has been designed focusing in the livelihood improvement for poor and excluded households and for the most vulnerable communities.

F3 Biodiversity impacts

Table 14 Summary of expected impacts of project activities on key environmental services

Title of technical specification	Activities	Biodiversity impacts	Water availability impacts	Soil conservation impacts	Others

Carbon Sequestration	Improved forest management activities (silvicultural operations)	Creates space for new regeneration. May damage bird's roosts.	Increases water holding capacity	Increases soil anchoring Over exploitation may cause surface exposed.	Increases C-capture rate Sustainable production of timber, fodder, fuel wood
	Plantation in CF	Increases habitat to wildlife with increased forest area Protects valuable native species Forms multi-storey vegetation cover Maintains of native species composition	Conserves/ restores water sources including already dried up springs Increases percolation resulting in base flow with the reduction of flooding in the wet seasons Retains water holding capacity of cultivation and controls losses of water Reduces soil evaporation	Increases soil organic matter and nutrients Prevents surface runoff thus reduces soil erosion	
	Beating up/Casualty replacement				
	Enrichment planting				
	Assisting natural regeneration, protection of mother trees				Reduces cost of plantation
	Plantation in private land, agro-forestry	Decreases pressure on CF reducing damages to plant and animal species			Source of additional income. Wind break
	Roadside planting				Aesthetic beauty, wind break
Reducing emissions	Fire control	Protects of wild plants and animals and their habitat from being destructed Enriches species composition	Prevents over exploitation of water bodies and springs Preserves moisture and water availability	Controls soil exposure and erosion.	
	Soil conservation				
	Grazing control				
	Prevention of encroachment				
	Protection of water sources				
	Prevention of illicit cutting				
	Protection of endangered species				
Livelihood improvement	Revolving fund	With improvement in livelihood, people will be	Involvement of the local people in the conservation	Active participation in the soil conservation	
	Cash crops and fruits cultivation				

	Animal husbandry Establishment of small scaled local enterprises	less dependent on forest and its resources. Forests can be over exploited in absence of proper law and awareness if the local enterprises depend on forest for its raw material	of the water source	hence effective conservation.	
Institutional strengthening	Awareness on importance of forest, forest fire and grazing. Training on capacity building, institutional strengthening and technical activities.	Protects forest, biodiversity and its components after people become aware	Protection of water sources and their wise use.	Participation in the protection of soil erosion and loss of nutrients. Proper ways of cultivation and use of soil.	People's level of understanding increases.

Part G: Technical Specifications

This part is provided in a separate document

Part H: Risk Management

H 1: Measures to address risk and ensure permanence

The Project will only succeed if changed land-use practices are viable in the long run and if they provide sustainable economic benefits to communities over and above the carbon payments. Project interventions have a life span of 10 years, and therefore, incorporate long term risk management. Considering the 10 year life span, assuring permanence of the project through risk management is an essential yet difficult task.

Assessment of the risks to permanence is required by the Plan Vivo Standard. The main risks faced by the project include fires and natural disasters such as landslides, erosion and destruction from grazing. A risk assessment has been carried out and is included in Table 13 below. Based on this and since most of the identified risks are assessed as being medium or low, a moderate risk buffer of 10% has subtracted from the net carbon benefit from the project and will be retained in the risk buffer. In addition, a further 20% of the net benefits (PVCs) will be withheld from sale by Rupantaran Nepal pending verification in year 5 of the project. Depending on the results at verification, this 20% of benefits may be issued for sale later. In addition, mitigation actions have been identified to minimise these identified risks. Community forestry in Nepal is a proven methodology for conserving and enhancing forest condition and because the concerned community institutions are well-established and already have the capacity and tradition of practicing a high degree of social inclusion that will

ensure that locally imposed rules on forest utilisation can be enforced and so that poorer households benefit.

The project supports farmers to carefully select tree species that suit the local conditions. In addition, it provides training in general agroforestry practices and supports communities to implement these measures. Management plans of the pilot VDCs have been prepared for sustainability and permanence. Awareness programs have been launched by Rupantaran Nepal from VFCC/VDCC Network level to CFUG level and even to school students. Technical advice and trainings on silvicultural operations have been launched in the CFUGs. The integration of awareness and technical knowledge will result in better performance of CFUGs in their forest management to ensure permanence. The table below describes some of the measures for each of the potential risks.

Table 15 Summary of district-wise permanence risks and mitigation measures

	Permanence risks	**Level of risk (low/medium/high)**				**Mitigation measures**
		Rupandehi	**Dhankuta**	**Baglung**	**Dang**	
A	Unclear land tenure or potential for disputes					
	Land tenure	Low	Low	Low	Low	Continuous monitoring of the use right date and renewal of the operation plan and constitution of CFUG on the basis of which CF has been handed over to CFUG.
	Uncertainty regarding land use and carbon rights	High	Low	Low	Low	Preparation of the carbon trade policy Preparation of the project plan flexible so as to amend whenever required
	Conflicting policies	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Regular coordination and collaboration with the DFO in the project activities.
B	**Financial Failure**					
	Project financial plan	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Development of business plans for economically viable management
C	**Technical complexities**					
	Wrong choice of species	Low	Low	Low	Low	Evaluation of spp based on references and experiences
	Non-effectiveness of Project interventions	Low	Low	Low	Low	Development of fruitful intervention for all landscapes and land use with community led design process.

D	**Management Failure**					
	Management activities not carried out effectively	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Organizing periodic trainings to committee members of VDC NETWORK and CFUG Capacity building of the VFCC and strengthening of the VFCC institution so as to coordinate with local level stakeholder.
	Good governance lacking	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Adaptation of the good governance practices and capacity of the locally operating organizations. Frequent monitoring. Good governance training, System development
	Lack of staff with relevant skills and expertise	Low	Low	Low	Low	Careful **selection** of project staff and training Skill development training
E	**Social instability**					
	Disputes caused by conflict of project aims or activities with local communities/organization	Low	Low	Low	Low	Participatory planning and continued stakeholder consultation over project life-span
	Participants lose interest in project	Low	Low	Low	Low	Ensure early analysis of compliance requirements and stakeholder analysis
F	**Devastating fire**					
	Forest fire	High	Medium	Medium	High	Fire management plans
	Intentional burning of forest for good production of the grazing land and khar.	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Awareness and conservation of the forests and fire management plans
G	**Extreme weather events**					
	Floods	Medium	Low	Low	Low	LAPA
H	**Geological risk**					
	Landslide	Low	Low	Low	Low	LAPA

Measures to address leakage

The Plan Vivo Standard (2008) defines leakage as 'the unintended loss of carbon stocks outside the boundaries of a project resulting directly from the project activity'. In other words, leakage arises when project activities result in additional emissions of carbon outside the project boundary, which are not included in the calculation of carbon benefits.

Leakage can arise in Rupandehi mainly due to grazing of the forest land outside of the forest affecting the natural regeneration of seedlings. As the district shares an open border with India, illicit felling of timber for export to India poses another leakage factor for the project area. Illicit felling for timber and fuelwood, unmanaged grazing and fodder harvesting have been recognized as leakage risks in Dhankuta. The level of risk for leakage ranges from medium to high in this area. In Dang, it was assessed that displacement of agricultural activities and grazing land and increased collection of firewood, fodder and timber in the areas beyond the project area can pose major threats for leakage. In Baglung, illicit felling and grazing have been identified as major threats for leakage. However in all situations the established CFUGs/VFCCs are in a strong position to control and reduce the risks of leakage within their own areas whilst in neighbouring VFCCs similar local institutions will exert similar levels of control since most accessible forests are already under the control of other local groups. In general the level of leakage has been assessed as being low except for in Rupandehi where cross-border issues are less readily controlled.

Although it is hoped that leakage will not affect the project immensely, it is still necessary to be proactive in preventing it. Both positive and negative leakage need to be considered as a result of this project. Assumed leakage for the project is 10%. The table below describes some of the measures for each of the potential risk.

Table 16 Summary of district-wise leakage risks and minimizing measures

Leakage risks	Level of risk				Minimizing measures	
	Rupandehi	Dhankuta	Baglung	Dang		
Fire	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Continued training of farmers in fire management practices such as establishment of fire lines, and fire resistant hedges	Continuous community level awareness programmes should be implemented.
Illicit felling for increased demand for timber, posts and fuel wood	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	ICS and Bio-gas promotion/installation can be a valuable approach for reducing fuel wood collection practice.	Provision for strong rules in the Operation Plan (OP) and constitution of CF should be made.
Displacement of grazing land/Unmanaged grazing	High	Medium	Low	Low	Stall feeding practice can be adopted by the farmers. Grazing management with rotational grazing system can be useful.	Provision of punishment, compensation should be made for the individuals not following the rules as per in the OP and

Encroachment	Medium	Low	Low		Forest guards can be appointed and/or rotational patrolling of the forests can be encouraged.	constitution. Active forest management in the CF can be adopted by the CFUG. Replacement whenever the seedling is damaged
Increased fodder collection	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Plantation of fodder trees along with other agro-forestry practices in marginalized land, private lands and roadsides can be promoted to minimize the fuelwood and fodder collection.	
Destruction during selection felling.	Low		Medium		Taking precautions during felling	

Additional activities to be supported by the project

Additional technical support will be provided by different line stakeholders like DFO, DSCO (District Soil conservation office), DADO (District Agriculture Development Office), Veterinary etc. Training for participants will be provided by these respective line stakeholders or organizations and Rupantaran Nepal. Additional activities that the project can support are promotion of ICS, Bio-gas etc. for reducing carbon emissions from the project area. Promotion of private forests and their registration at the DFO can be additional project activities for increasing carbon sequestration.

H 2. Risk Buffer

Assessment of the risks to permanence is required by the Plan Vivo Standard. The main risks faced by the project include fires and natural disasters such as landslides, erosion and destruction from grazing. A risk assessment has been carried out and is included in Table 13 below. Based on this and since most of the identified risks are assessed as being medium or low, a moderate risk buffer of 20% has subtracted from the net carbon benefit from the project and will be retained in the risk buffer. In addition, a further 20% of the net benefits (PVCs) will be withheld from sale by Rupantaran Nepal pending verification in year 5 of the project. Depending on the results at verification, this 20% of benefits may be issued for sale later. In addition, mitigation actions have been identified to minimise these identified risks. Community forestry in Nepal is a proven methodology for conserving and enhancing forest condition and because the concerned community institutions are well-established and already have the capacity and tradition of practicing a high degree of social inclusion that will ensure that locally imposed rules on forest utilisation can be enforced and so that poorer households benefit.

The project supports farmers to carefully select tree species that suit the local conditions. In addition, it provides training in general agroforestry practices and supports communities to implement these measures. Management plans of the pilot VDCs have been prepared for sustainability and permanence. Awareness programs have been launched by Rupantaran Nepal from VFCC/VDCC Network level to CFUG level and even to school students. Technical advice and trainings on silvicultural operations have been launched in the CFUGs. The integration of awareness and technical knowledge will result in better performance of CFUGs in their forest management to ensure

permanence. The table below describes some of the measures for each of the potential risks.

Part I: Project Coordination & Management

I 1: Project organizational structure

Overall project co-ordination functions will be the responsibility of Rupantaran Nepal. As the VDCs are located in 4 different districts, Rupantaran Nepal will have a central coordinating and supporting role – especially during the initial stages of HCCP. Gradually, tasks involving technical and social responsibilities will be taken over by respective VDC Network/VFCCs (at the community level) and the administrative responsibilities will be taken over by District Forest Coordination Committees (DFCCs) in the respective districts with support of local NGOs and government partner service providers. Rupantaran Nepal staff will also provide advice and backstopping. However, such roles of DFCCs will depend on the state restructuring under the development of the new constitution and the extent to which DFCC capacity can be developed and it is expected that the coordination role of Rupantaran Nepal will continue for the duration of the project.

Individual roles of the entities:

Rupantaran Nepal

Rupantaran Nepal (RN) is an independent, profit-not distributing social enterprise registered with the Kathmandu Company Registration Office in 2009.

Role of RN

- Registration and record keeping for Plan Vivos and sale agreements,
- Coordinating payments via VFCCs,
- Coordination and monitoring,
- Negotiation of sales of Plan Vivo certificates with buyers
- Reporting to Plan Vivo Foundation and downwards to communities
- Contracting project validation and verification functions and
- Managing project data.

Community Forest User Group (CFUG)

CFUGs are socially inclusive and democratically functioning community based organization with household based membership. They are legally registered as local community organisations under the Forests Act 1993. A CFUG committee consisting of 50% women governs a CFUG and the members are elected from amongst the users. The CFUG manages the forest and invests its income in community development and livelihood enhancement. CFUGs have bank account and conduct their own financial affairs including preparation of annual reports.

Public and Institutional Land Management Groups (PILMGs)

These are smaller than CFUGs and occur only in Surayapura VDC in the pilot areas. They operate on a similar basis as CFUGs although managing much smaller land areas. Often they consist of a group of landless households from a single hamlet. Unlike CFUGs they are not registered under any legislation and they have no legal right to the land they manage although they do have lease rights which are negotiated with the Village District Council (VDC).

Role of CFUGs and Other Groups

- Record keeping of expenditure, income and other work,

- Reporting to VFCC/VDC Network,
- Protection, conservation and utilization of forest,
- Conducting forest management activities like plantation, thinning, pruning, cleaning, weeding, etc,
- Conducting monthly meetings and annual assembly among the users,
- Delivering work related to awareness raising to control the leakage,
- Sharing forest product based on their constitution,
- Sharing/communicating decision made in committee to forest users,
- Delivering benefits to their members as per the operational plan and constitution
- Coordinating/ guiding to perform work enlisted in constitution and operational plan and
- Arranging technical support from external body like Rupantaran Nepal and DFO when necessary.

VFCC/VDC Network

This body holds membership of all the CFUGs within the VDC boundary. It is governed by a multi-stakeholder committee whose members are elected and represents the community forest users committee. VFCC/VDC Network has strong mechanism in coordinating with related stakeholders and supporting CFUGs.

Role of VFCC/VDC Network

- Monitoring of activities performed by CFUG,
- Governing all the member CFUGs,
- Conducting work related to community development like drinking water and sanitation,
- Coordinating with stakeholders like DFO, RN and other partner NGOs,
- Communicating for workshop, meeting, assembly etc,
- Coordinating to solve the conflict,
- Help to reach up down work to grass root level and communicating CFUG related demand and work report to relevant agency,
- Working to increase adaptation to climate change through community adaptation plan (CAP),
- Providing technical support and training in and implementation,
- Monitoring and evaluating,
- Collecting socio-economic information,
- Supporting on issues related to land tenure,
- Advising/Supporting on banking, conflict resolutions etc and
- Managing payments and ensuring equitable distribution to local forestry groups.

Table 17 Project partners

Key Function	Organization/group(s) involved	Type of group/organization and legal status	Brief description of activities
Project administration	VFCC/VDC Network	Organization composed of stakeholders from member CFUGs	Coordinating with, RN, DFO and partner NGOs, monitoring activities of CFUG and reporting

Project Technical Operation	Rupantaran Nepal (RN)	Not for profit distributing company and facilitating organization	Facilitating CFUG and VFCC/VDC Network, monitoring to VFCC/ VDC Network and CFUG and reporting & coordinating with plan vivo
Community Engagement Participation	CFUG	Socially inclusive and democratically functioning community based organizations	Planning activities, implementing them and reporting to VFCC/ VDC Network

I 2: Relationship with national organizations

The project has been designed with detailed discussions with Forestry and REDD cell under Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) and has also been shared with the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Nepal's designated national authority for leading climate change activities.
The REDD cell has recently made provision to register PES/REDD projects. Following this, Rupantaran Nepal has already registered the Himalayan Community Carbon Project and has been contributing to the REDD cell for developing a mechanism and process for sharing progress and lessons learnt from time to time.

At district and local level, Rupantaran Nepal is closely working with District Forest Offices (DFOs) and Range Posts in taking this project forward especially forest inventory and capacity development of local users in technical forestry. Likewise, Rupantaran Nepal has been working to involve the DDC (District Development Committees) and VDC (Village Development Committees) which are the local government and have considerable stake in local development and environmental issues.

Rupantaran Nepal has made a strong relationship with national level stakeholders and networks especially FECOFUN (Federation of Community Forestry Users Group) in the process of this carbon project and has even provided carbon baseline trainings to their members and technical staffs.

I 5: Project financial structure

The project has received support during the development phase from the multi-donor (DFID, SDC and Finnish Government) Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme for which Rupantaran Nepal is one of several Implementing Agencies. This financial support has generally been provided at the request of Rupantaran Nepal within its allocation from MSFP for a range of project implementation activities.

In the past, such support has been used under HCCP for local level capacity development and awareness – with a focus on training for local groups (especially on group governance and general awareness about PES and HCCP). As such, there is no specific budget because this varies according to MSFP provision. However, this type of support can be expected into the future. Following sales of PV certificates, Rupantaran Nepal will also retain 30% of sales revenue to cover project management costs and overheads. As the project area expands in future this is likely to increase and will therefore enable a greater level of self-sufficiency for HCCP. A proposal is with MSFP at the present time for additional financial support. To date it is uncertain whether this will materialize.

Part J: Benefit sharing

J1 PES agreements

PES agreements will be agreed between the 94 participating CFUGs in the 8 pilot VDCs between the VFCC and the group. Similarly, Rupantaran Nepal will enter into PES agreements with each of the 8 VFCCs. The project coordinator will make payments to VFCCs accordingly (and the VFCCs will similarly make payments to the participating groups) on the basis of annual reports of activities conducted and

according to the provisions of the technical specification. In general, payments made by VFCCs to their participating groups will take into account the total number of Plan Vivo Certificates sold by the project allocated according to the actual share of carbon benefits mad by each VDC (see Technical Specification). The Project Coordinator will facilitate this process and will ensure a good level of transparency and participation of VFCC members prior to any payments being mad.

Whilst there are invariably some risks associated with this, consideration should be given to the previous experiences of working with forestry groups which have shown them to be largely well-governed and able to utilise and properly account for payments made to them. In addition, the risk is minimised by the requirements of the by-laws under the Forestry Legislation which also ensure that a portion of payments made will be targeted for poorer households. At the same time, Rupantaran Nepal will continue to work closely with participating VFCCs and the groups themselves – supporting them to build their own capacities and abilities to meet their obligations under the HCCP.

J2 Payments & Benefit Sharing

Whilst VFCCs will make payments based on the PES agreement signed with participating forestry groups, emphasis will tend to be on the utilisation of funds (a) for pro-poor activities in accordance with the national by-laws on community forestry and their won group constitutions and (b) for community activities i.e. activities that benefit all households such as village resources, water supplies, schools etc. However, the final decision about disbursement to participants will be made by the groups themselves.

In the event of one particular group not implementing activities according to the PES agreements, this will become apparent during the annual monitoring cycle when information from individual groups will be collected. In this case the VFCC will make a decision as to what action to take – and ultimately this will be conveyed to the project coordinator. In the event of continued non-performance by a particular forestry group, the VFCC may be required to limit payments to all groups falling in the VDC – this will enable an element of peer pressure to be applied to ensure that all groups in the VDC comply with the provisions of the PES agreements.

Plan Vivo Foundation and Rupantaran Nepal will be the intermediaries between the respective buyers and the VFCCs and VDC Network. Plan Vivo and RN will deduct nominal charges from the payments made, as service and bank transaction charges where applicable.

The payment system for the project will be ex-post on the assumption that climate benefits will be generated more or less evenly over the course of the project. Payments will be made annually with the first payment at the end of the first year of the project period. The payments will be distributed evenly with 10% of the eventual total being made annually.

The project coordinator will retain 30% of the sales fees (after deduction of issuance fees) for project management, monitoring, marketing and overall administration. The remaining 70% will be distributed to the respective VFCCs in the project districts based on the climate benefits generated in each.

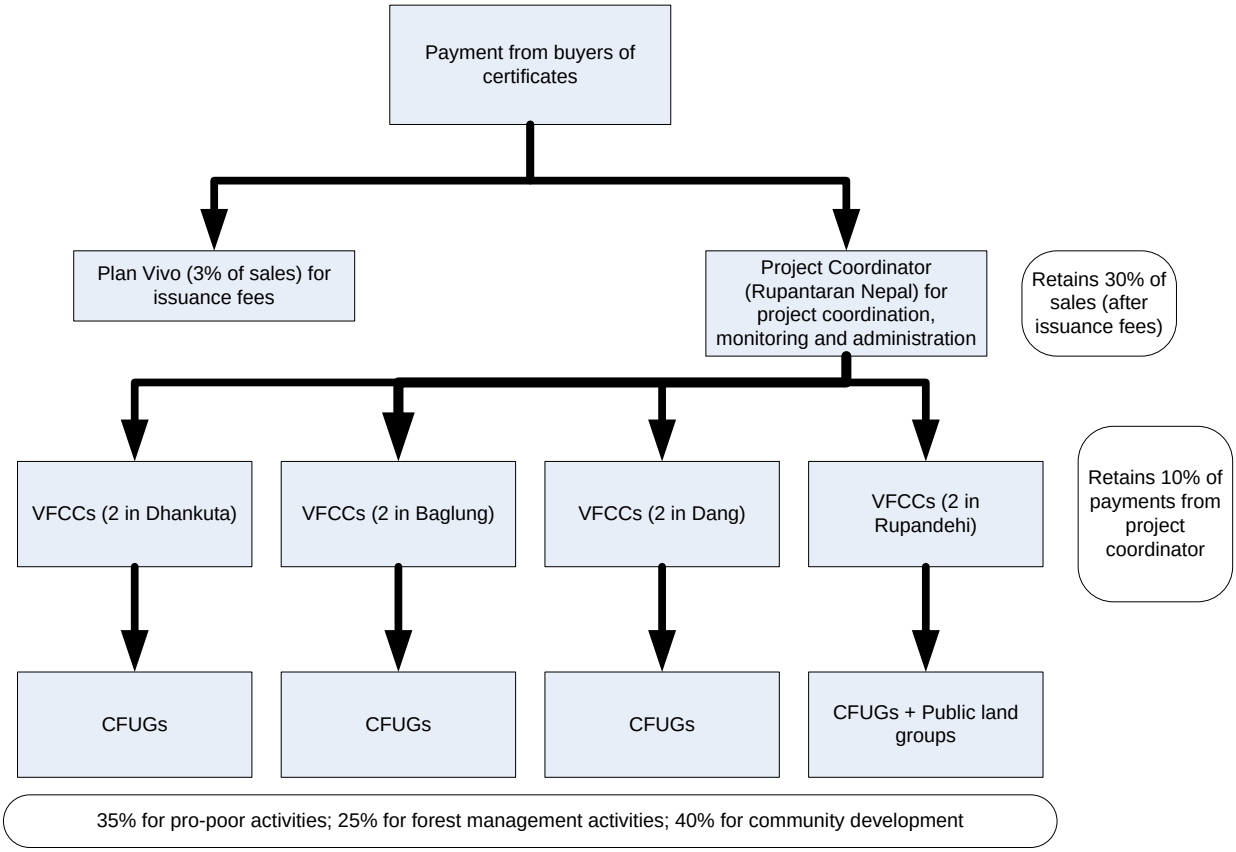


Figure 1 Project financial structure

After the fund is received at VFCC/VDC network, the main body will allocate 10% for management purpose, appointment of staff, community development activities and support to member CFUGs. Before the fund is released towards any activity, it has to be ratified by the committee meeting. The remaining 90% of the money will be distributed to the member CFUGs. The fund will be distributed on an equitable basis and the distribution process is being discussed in the VFCC/VDC Network. Some of the criteria include:

- area of CF
- forest type and carbon capture rate
- well-being ranking (number of poor HHs) and
- intervention planned and implemented in forest
- submission of annual report by CFUG

Once the fund reaches the concerned CFUG, it will be spent on three major areas;

1) Forest management (25%) e.g., plantation, application of silvicultural operations, appointing forest guard, etc
2) Improving poor livelihood (35%) e.g., Investing in revolving fund, organizing IGA trainings, supporting in disasters, etc
3) Community development (40%) e.g. managing drinking water, constructing infrastructures like road and community buildings, etc.

Even though the money will not be directly provided to the individual producers, they will be benefitted

indirectly. Like VFCC, VDC Network, CFUGs too have to prioritize their investments i.e. how much fund needs to be invested/spent on each category of work.

I 6: Marketing

Rupantaran Nepal as project coordinator for HCCP is responsible for marketing of Plan Vivo certificates. Funds to assist with this (for marketing materials and staff time) have been requested from MSFP – but the outcome of this request is still uncertain. In the meantime, the costs of marketing will be absorbed by Rupantaran and following certificate sales, the 30% of sales income available to Rupantaran will be used for further marketing activities.

A brief marketing plan has been developed which includes the following activities and goals – although implementation these will depend on sufficient funds being available.

- To sell at least 20,000 Plan Vivo certificates per year
- Identify and communicate with potential buyers in Nepal, South Asia and internationally
- Develop high quality promotional materials such as presentations, leaflets, information packs, video, etc etc
- Establish HCCP website with a range of project related information plus promotional materials and advertising for companies who have purchased certificates
- Identify and recruit 'sellers' – on a partly 'commission' basis
- HCCP to have a 'marketing and communications manager'
- Look at cash flow for PV (develop model)
- Funds for project visits e.g. by Plan Vivo or resellers
- Participation at trade fairs etc.

I 7: Technical Support

The project is working towards building local capacity to manage carbon sequestration projects. Rupantaran Nepal has provided the initial technical assistance in the establishment of the pilot project mainly in project design. Furthermore, Rupantaran Nepal has provided assistance with carbon modelling and baseline specification. Furthermore, the project is building CFUGs capacity to manage their community forest as well as agro forestry enterprises on private lands. Various technical trainings such as forest management, fire control, nursery management etc and capacity building trainings such as good governance will be conducted. A detailed capacity building plan for the project will be developed.

Partner organizations like Rupantaran Nepal, range posts and DFOs will provide some of the required technical assistance and training to the VFCC, VDC Network or CFUG.

K. Monitoring plan

Details of the monitoring plan have already been included in the body of the document (Section 7). At local level CFUGs are familiar with self-monitoring and reporting (as they are already required to do so by law). VFCCs will provide an additional level of monitoring for field-based activities with the support of the project coordinator.

Impact monitoring (every 5 years) will be coordinated by Rupantaran Nepal covering climate (carbon impacts); livelihoods impacts and environmental/biodiversity impacts. Costs of impact monitoring will be borne by Rupantaran Nepal – other monitoring by the organisations concerned.

In addition, the project will comply with any monitoring requirements indicated by the Government REDD Cell.

The Table below summarises these monitoring responsibilities.

Level	Organization	Comments
National	REDD-Cell/Project Coordinator	Every 5 years (impact only) for Plan Vivo verification. Annually for activities (for annual reporting) As required by REDD Cell
District	DFO	As requested by DFO
VDC	VFCC	Annually for annual reporting – also with a contribution for verification and impact assessment
Village/CFUG	CFUG (and executive committee)	Annually to VFCC/Project Coordinator

Project activity monitoring will monitoring and report on activities carried out: (i) for enhancing forest carbon stocks (ii) for enhancing livelihoods and (iii) for enhancing environmental impacts and biodiversity. Annual reports will include information on activities carried out under these 3 categories every year. Participating forestry groups will collect activity information every year and submit this to the project coordinator (Plan Vivo) who will collate this information for the annual report.

Under each of these categories a traffic light system will be used to report on achievement of activities i.e. green = all activities in the category fully achieved; yellow = level of activities in the category partially achieved and red = few or no activities in the category achieved.

In additional to annual activity monitoring, impact monitoring will be conducted every 5 years to assess impacts of these activities focusing on climate impacts, socio-economic impacts and environmental impacts. Impact studies will be conducted for this and the results will be prepared for the required 5-year verification. Based on this impact information after 5 years, the project technical specification may be changed/revised.

K 1. Monitoring of carbon indicators

CFUGs are required to monitor the growing stock of their CFs by regularly revising their operational plans. For the project this updating of the inventory will be carried out every 5 years in accordance with these requirements and in order to comply with the Plan Vivo verification requirements. Inventory will be carried out every five years by re-measuring the permanent plots which were established before the start of the project and whose GPS location and photographs are recorded. Rupantaran Nepal will provide technical support for the inventory procedure. Additional remote sensing monitoring may be developed once the results of the on-going Nepal Forest Resource Assessment are available.

Indicators of project activities will be self-monitored annually by CFUGs themselves with the support of the local representatives of the project coordinator. Project activities that are to be implemented by CFUGs will be monitored by VFCC/VDC Network and Rupantaran Nepal. For example, after a year of plantation the difference between total planted seedlings and total survived seedlings will be assessed. The change in forest cover and greenery will also be assessed.

VFCC/VDC networks will monitor activities on a 6-monthly basis and will report to Rupantaran Nepal. Rupantaran Nepal will verify these reports through regular field visits, discussions at field level and from VFCC records.

Table 18 Methods of monitoring carbon indicators

Intervention	Activities	Indicator	Methods and thresholds
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks	Improved Forest management	GS/C sequestration	Forest resource inventory (every 5 years)
	Plantation	% of seedling established	Field visit and monitoring (annual)
	Natural regeneration promotion	Areas of natural regeneration	Direct field observation (annual)
	Forest fire control	Natural regeneration	Field observation (annual)
	Encroachment control	Boundary	Periodic land cover analysis through remote sensed aerial surveying using GIS in and around project area to monitor land use changes in and outside the project area (every 5 years)
	Grazing control	Natural regeneration and soil erosion	Direct field observation (annual)
	Soil conservation	No of landslide and flooding event	Event monitoring (annual)

K 2. Monitoring of environmental impacts of the proposed activities

Table 19 Methods of monitoring environmental impacts of proposed activities

Impacts	Baseline	Methods and thresholds
Biodiversity impacts	Current forest species mentioned in OP	Assessing the forest crop species composition change in the project area (annually)
Water availability impacts	Current agricultural practice and water harvesting practices	Agriculture pattern change of the project area (like paddy plantation to maize, wheat) (annually) Regular monitoring to sources of water, their condition and the way of use (whether the use is wise or not) (annually)
Soil conservation impacts	Land use pattern	No. of event of landslide events and improvement in soil fertility (annually) Productivity of soil. Moisture and humus level in soil. (every 5 years)

K 3. Monitoring livelihood and socio-economic impacts

Livelihoods related indicators will also be assessed by CFUGs through their normal monitoring procedures which require them to indicate which households are benefiting from group activities and to ensure equity and transparency in the distribution of benefits.

Table 20 Methods of measurement of expected socio-economic impacts

Area of Impacts	Baseline	Methods and thresholds
Livelihood improvement	Number of poor HHs in well-being ranking	Comparing quantity and percentage change in well-being ranking (annually) Percentage of HHs that have access to ICS, clean drinking water, toilet, electricity (annually)

		Literacy rate (every 5 years)
Participation of poor, socially excluded and women	Number of poor, socially excluded and women in committee, decision making and benefit sharing	Minute record review (annually) CFUG disaggregated reporting system review (annually) No. of P&E in the project benefits (annually)
Local income (Agricultural, fruits and animal production)	Income from agricultural cash crops and animal sale	Change in productivity (every 5 years) Percentage of HHs having access to irrigation (every 5 years) Percentage of HHs having fodder trees in private land (every 5 years) Percentage of HHs having fruit trees in private land (every 5 years)
Governance	Current record keeping, decision making , benefit sharing, communication process adopted	Change in base-line practice (can be either positive or negative) (every 5 years)

Technical support and review

Technical support in the future will be provided by the Rupantaran Nepal. The possibility of external support will also be explored. Technical support for forest resource inventory, plantation techniques, private seedling production, institutional strengthening, monitoring etc. will be continuously provided by Rupantaran Nepal. In pilot sites where Rupantaran is not the implementing agency for the Multi-stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP) agreement will be reached with other implementing agencies to enable Rupantaran to adopt a coordinating and capacity development role. The District Agriculture Office (DAO) will provide constant technical support for agricultural based income generation activities and the District Forest Office (DFO) will provide forestry related technical support. VFCC as a network will be responsible for producing Local Resource Persons (LRPs) in its respective VDC.

Annexes

Annex 1. List of key people involved with contact information

Locations	Name	Email address	Phone no
Rupantaran Nepal-Central Office (Kathmandu)	Shankar Paudel	s-paudel@rupantaran.org.np	+977-1-4154940/9857010453
Dang	KP Yadav	kp-yadav@rupantaran.org.np	+977-9852820697
Dhankuta	Sudil G. Acharya	sudil@rrn.org.np/sudilacharya@gmail.com	+977-9847075751/9857010751
Rupandehi	Lila R. Paudyal	lila@rimsnepal.org.np	+977-9857620207
Baglung	Ganesh R. Acharya	gacharya@libird.org	+977-9841820844

Annex 2. Information about potential funding sources

Type of funding	Organisation
Public	District Forest Office (DFO)
	District Agriculture Office (DAO)
	District Livestock Services Office (DLSO)
	Village Development Committee (VDC)
	District Development Committee (DDC)
	Village Forest Coordination Committee (VFCC)
Community	Forest User Groups (FUGs)
Other donors	Local NGOs
	Rupantaran Nepal

Annex 3. Producer/group agreement template

The agreement will be prepared after consultation with a legal institution.

PLAN VIVO ANNUAL SALE AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUPANTARAN NEPAL AND PRODUCER COMMUNITY (VFCC/VDC Networks)

Himalayan Community Carbon Project (HCCP)

December 20XX

Preamble

This agreement was made on [date] between Rupantaran Nepal of Kathmandu and the XXX Village Forest Coordination Committee/Village Forest Development Committee acting as a representative of the CFUGs in XXX VDC of XXX District, Nepal [listed in Annex 1]. Its purpose is to provide terms and conditions agreed upon by the above parties for the sale of ecosystem services under the Plan Vivo System implemented in the Himalayan Community Carbon project (HCCP).

Whereas the said Rupantaran Nepal has agreed to buy ecosystem services from the CFUGs in XXX VDC represented by XXX VFCC under the HCCP at the price and conditions laid out below;

Whereas the community groups (the producers) who have long-term rights over the pieces of land described in Table A of this agreement and who have registered their Plan Vivos [numbers xxxx], attached in Annex XX in respect of the same pieces of land, (producers) and who are represented by XXX VFDC have been evaluated and approved by Rupantaran Nepal as meeting Plan Vivo Standard.

Agreement

1. This agreement shall remain in force for the period set out in Table B.

Rupantaran Nepal agrees:

2. To carry out monitoring of the producers' land over the period and against the targets laid out in Table B, and according to its procedures as specified in the project manual.
3. The agreed purchase price, set out in Table A, shall be paid to the purchaser according to the schedule in Table B, if monitoring targets have been met.

The Producers agree:

4. To implement activities (summarised in Table C) and carry out management actions as set out in their Plan Vivos, and to implement any corrective actions prescribed during the monitoring process.
5. To deposit 10% of their calculated carbon benefit in a carbon risk buffer account maintained by Rupantaran Nepal.
6. To refrain from selling carbon to any other person or entity in respect of the same piece of land covered by the Plan Vivo attached.

The XXX VFDC/VDC agree:

7. To retain 10% of the total due to cover VFDC administrative, reporting and monitoring costs
8. To forward the payments due to the respective community forestry user groups according to the mutually agreed schedule (as minuted by the VFDC meeting) and for the CFUGs to utilise according to their operational Plan and Plan Vivo i.e. 25% for forest management activities; 35% for pro-poor activities and 40% for community development activities

Table A: Sale details

Producer: VFDC/VDC	*Name of VFDC/VDC*
Location	*VFDC/VDC address*
Acting on behalf of the CFUGs/PLMGs listed below	*List of CFUGs/PLMGs in the VDC (appended) with the Plan Vivo number of each CFUG operational plan*
Total Carbon Benefit	*XXX tonnes of CO_2 (PV certificates)*
Buffer (10%)	*XXX tonnes CO_2*
Total Saleable Carbon Benefit	*XXX tonnes CO_2*
Purchaser	*Rupantaran Nepal*
Price (e.g. $/t)	XXX NRS
Total Payment Due ($)	XXX NRS
Purchaser Account Details	

Table B: Schedule

Payments to be made after the carbon benefits have been delivered by the forestry groups in the VDC.
100% of the total payments due (after deductions) are to be transferred from Rupantaran Nepal to the VFCC/VDC Network after the climate benefits have been delivered.
All payments on an ex-post basis
All payments conditional on resale of sufficient carbon benefits by the purchaser (Rupantaran Nepal)

Table C: Intervention

Intervention	Area covered by intervention (Ha)	Period over which climate benefits were delivered
Enhancing forest carbon stock	XXX ha in XXX VDC	*Time period for which payments are being made*

SIGNED

On behalf of Rupantaran Nepal
Signature: ----------
Print Name: ----------
Position: ----------
Address:
Date:

On behalf of the VFDC/VDC
Signature: ----------
Print Name: ----------
Position: ----------
Address:
Date:

Annex 4. Example forest management plans/*plan vivos*

Note that these are normally prepared in Nepali language. Examples have been forwarded with this PDD for information to Plan Vivo

Annex 5. Permits and legal documentation

The following documents relate to the legal status of Rupantaran Nepal and its registration with Nepal's Social Welfare Council. A certificate showing Rupantaran's achievement of ISO 9001 status is also attached.

नेपाल सरकार
उद्योग मन्त्रालय

कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय

कम्पनी दर्ताको प्रमाण-पत्र

दर्ता नं: २१९/०६६/०६७

श्री.....रुपान्तरण नेपाल.....नामको मुनाफा वितरण नगर्ने कम्पनी संम्वत् २०६६.....साल.मंसिर.....महिना...२६.....गते रोज...६.....मा दर्ता भएको हुनाले कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा ५ को उपदफा (१) बमोजिम यो प्रमाण-पत्र दिइएको छ।

मिति : २०६६/८/२६

स. रजिष्ट्रार

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Industry

Office of the Company Registrar

Registration No: 219/066/067

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF COMPANY

This Certificate of Incorporation has been issued to M/s...Rupantaran Nepal..... Company not Distributing Profit having incorporated it on the..11..day of.....Dec 09.....pursuant to sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Companies Act 2006.

Date: 2009/12/11

Asst. Registrar

शर्त कम्पनी संस्थापनलाई मात्र कम्पनीको उद्देश्य कार्यान्वयन गर्ने इजाजत प्रदान गरिएको नमानिने हुनाले कानून अनुसार लिनुपर्ने अनुमति सम्बन्धित निकायबाट लिएर मात्र कम्पनीको उद्देश्य अनुसार कारोबार गर्नु पर्नेछ।

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नेपाल सरकार
अर्थ मन्त्रालय
आन्तरिक राजश्व विभाग

स्थायी लेखा नम्बर (PAN) दर्ता प्रमाण पत्र

पान:	३	०	४	२	१	९	७	५	३

आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालय:	काठमाण्डौ ३	मिति:	१३ १२ २०६६
करदाता सेवा कार्यालय	टंगाल	मु.अ.कर दर्ता मिति:	२६ ०१ २०६८
			दिन महीना साल

कारोबारको नाम: रूपान्तरण नेपाल

करदाताको प्रकार: प्राइभेट लिमिटेड

ठेगाना: वडा नं ४, नारायण चौर, नक्साल

महानगरपालिका: का.म.न.पा.

काठमाण्डौ

व्यवसाय कारोबारहरू: अन्य आर्थिक कारोवारका संस्थाहरू, अन्य सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाहरू

रूपान्तरण नेपाल RUPANTARAN NEPAL Kathmandu

करदाताको दस्तखत

२०६८।१।२०
कर अधिकृत

कर अधिकृतको दस्तखत

अतिरिक्त कारोबारहरु

क्र.सं.	कारोबारको नाम	ठेगाना	सुरु मिति	जारी गर्नेको दस्तखत
१				
२				
३				

करदाताले पालना गर्नुपर्ने कर्तव्यहरु:

- कारोबार गर्दा अनिवार्य रुपमा बिल बिजक जारी गर्नुपर्छ।
- मू.अ.करमा दर्ता हुनेले प्रत्येक कर अवधि (मासिक वा द्वैमासिक वा चौमासिक) समाप्त भएको २५ दिनभित्र मू.अ.कर विवरण तथा मू.अ.कर रकम बुझाउनु पर्छ।
- अन्तःशुल्क लाग्ने कारोबार गर्नेले अन्यथा व्यवस्था गरेकोमा बाहेक प्रत्येक महिना समाप्त भएको २५ दिनभित्र मास्केवारी र अन्तःशुल्क रकम बुझाउनु पर्छ।
- प्रत्येक आर्थिक वर्षका आय विवरण असोज मसान्तभित्र बुझाउनु पर्छ।
- समयमा विवरण र कर रकम नबुझाएमा ब्याज, शुल्क र जरिवाना लाग्नेछ।
- यो प्रमाणपत्र देखिने गरी कारोबार स्थल/मुख्य कार्यालयमा राख्नु पर्नेछ।
- कुनै द्विविधा भएमा कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क राख्नुहोला।

आबद्धता नं. ३६१३४

समाज कल्याण परिषद्

काठमाडौं, नेपाल
२०४९

आबद्धताको प्रमाण-पत्र

रूपान्तरण नेपाल लाई

समाज कल्याण ऐन, २०४९ को दफा १३ बमोजिम २०६९ साल

कार्तिक महिना २३ गते आबद्धताको प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान गरिएको छ ।

मिति २०६१०६।२३

उप-निर्देशक

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Certificate of Registration

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
BS EN ISO 9001:2008

This is to certify that:

Rupantaran Nepal
:P.O Box 7345, Naxal Narayanchaur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Holds Certificate No: **1021**
and operates a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2008 for the following scope:

Project Management, Consulting & Training Activities

For and on behalf of Interface NRM:

Dr. Gavin Jorden
Director, Interface NRM Limited

UKAS MANAGEMENT
4716

Originally Registered: **01/09/2012** Latest Issue: **01/09/2012** Expiry Date: **21/08/2015**

This certificate remains the property of Interface NRM and is bound by conditions of contract and our terms of use.

Certification can be validated by emailing info@interface-nrm.co.uk

Interface NRM Limited, e-Innovation Centre, University of Wolverhampton, Priorslee, Telford, Shropshire, TF2 9FT, United Kingdom. Tel: 01952 286325

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