

National Experience with REDD Plus in Nepal



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Country Back ground

Parameter	Unit	Status
Population below absolute poverty	%	31
Population below less than 2 USD per day	%	70
Rate of annual temperature rise	*C	0.04-0.06
Population dependent on agriculture	%	76
Total forest area (more than 10 % Crown cover	%	39.6
Total arable land	%	21

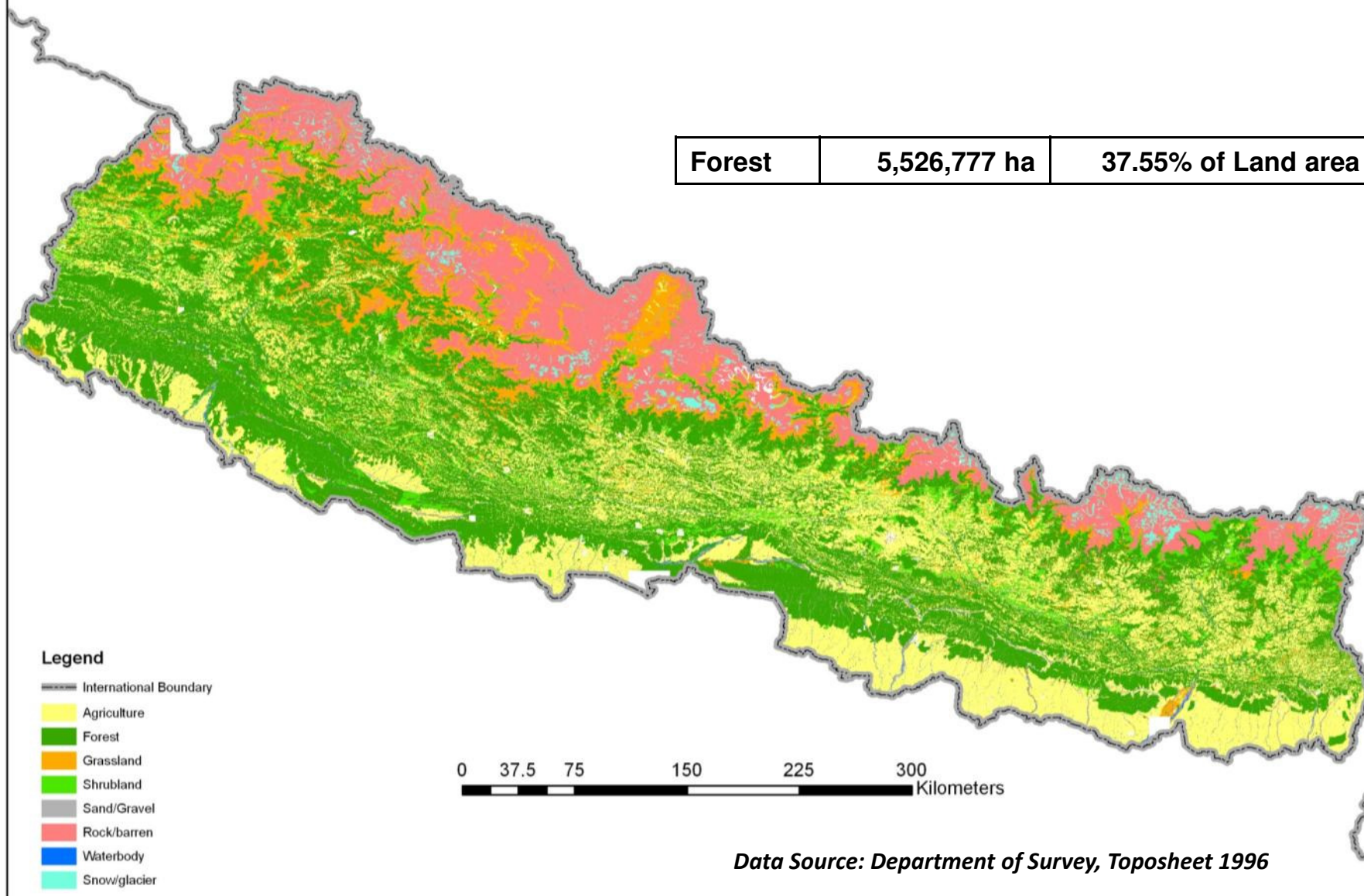
Forest and Biodiversity conservation is important for Food, Energy, water and health security



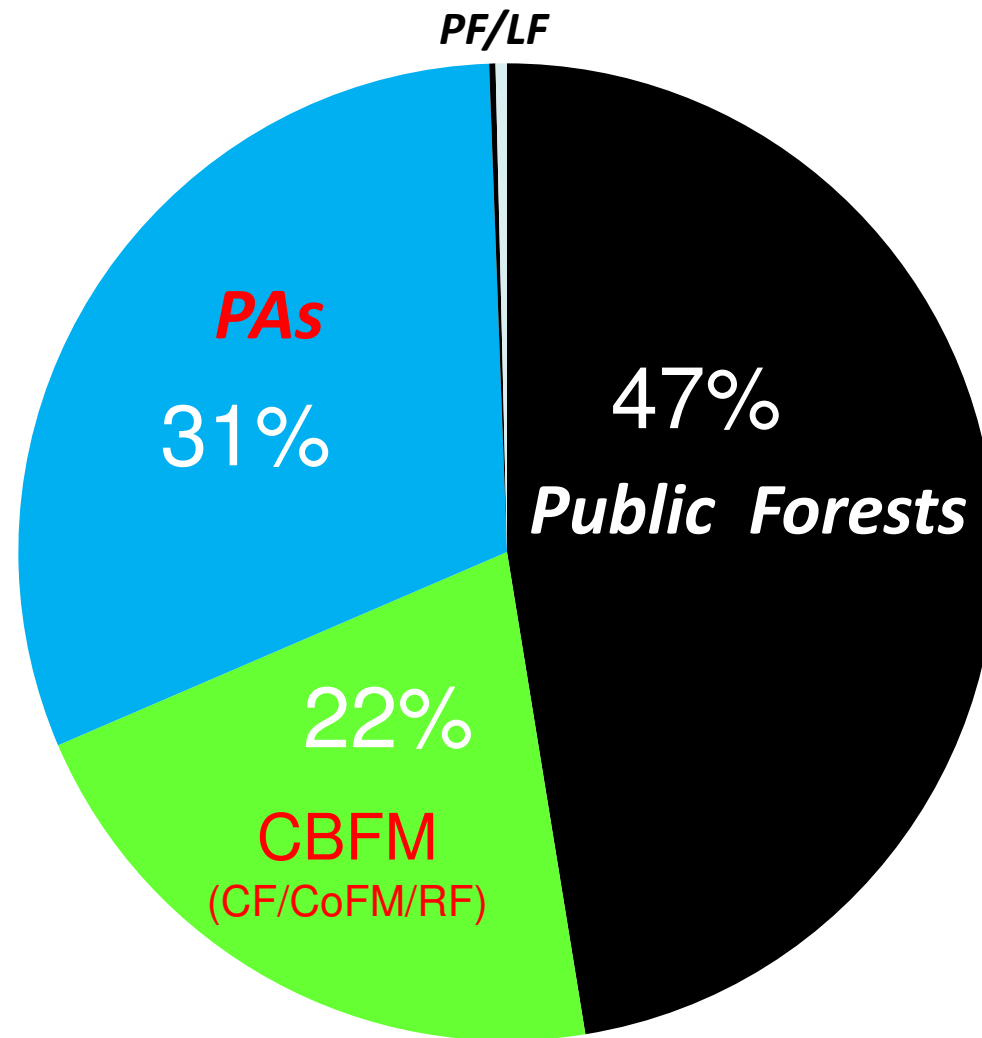
Land use Map of Nepal



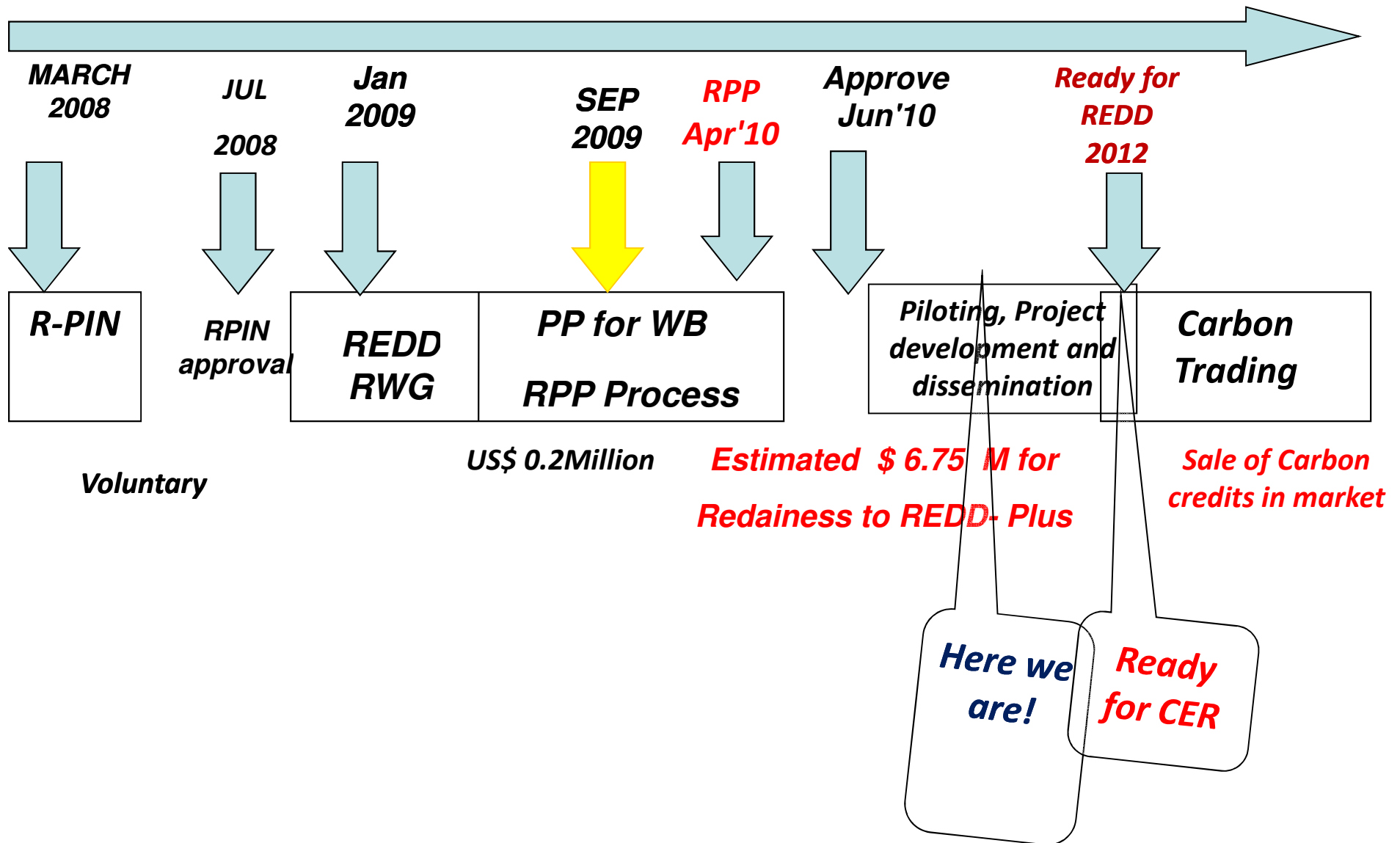
Forest	5,526,777 ha	37.55% of Land area
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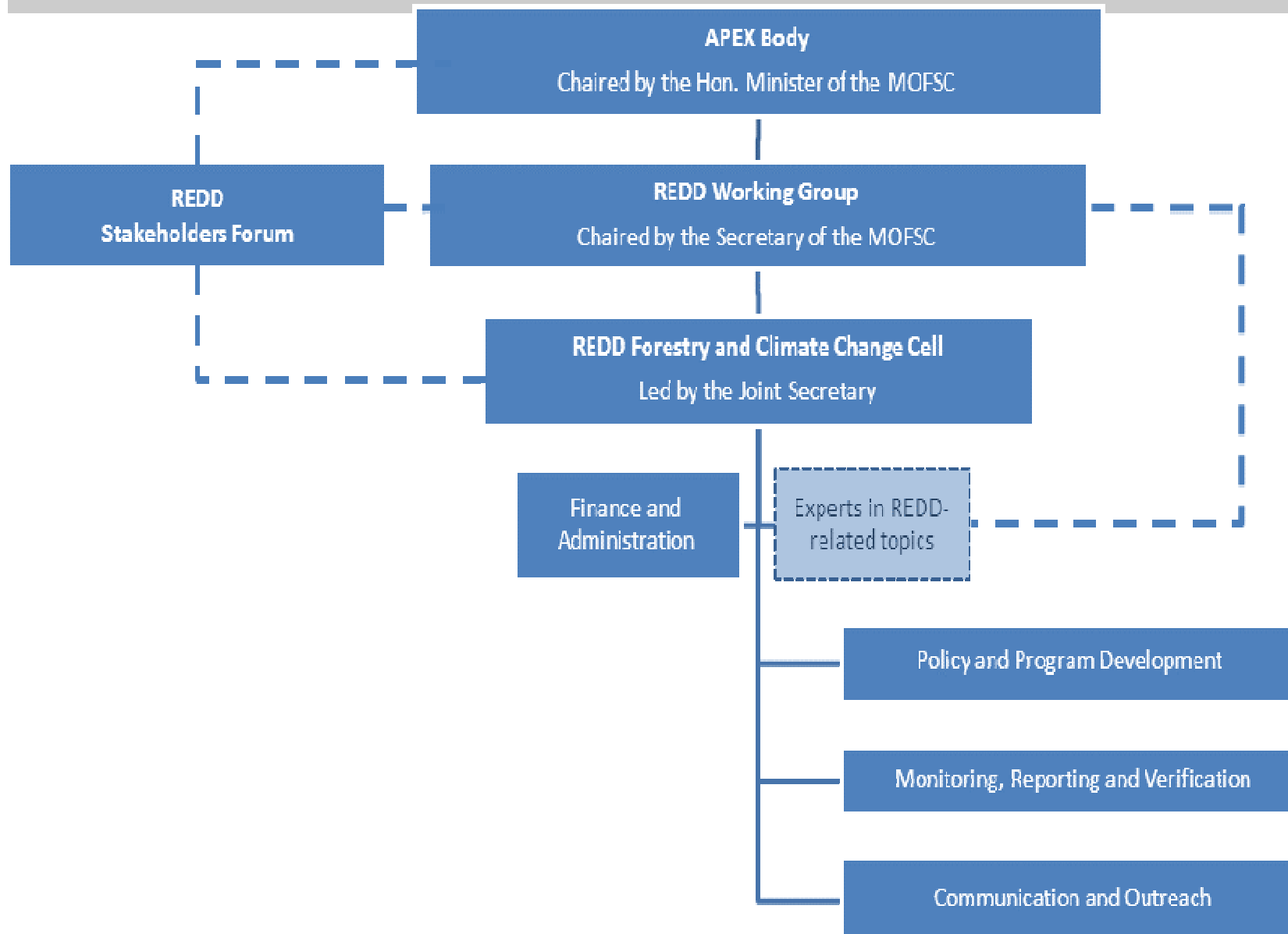
Different forest Management Regimes



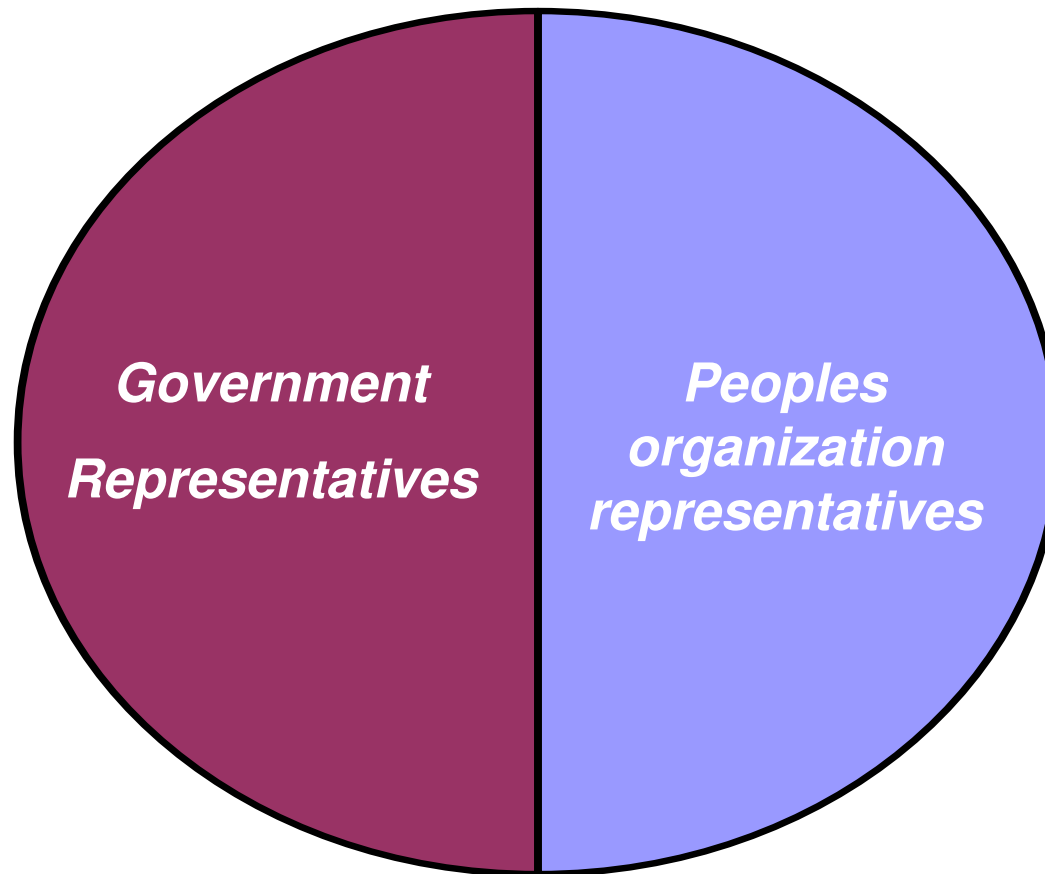
REDD -Plus Road map



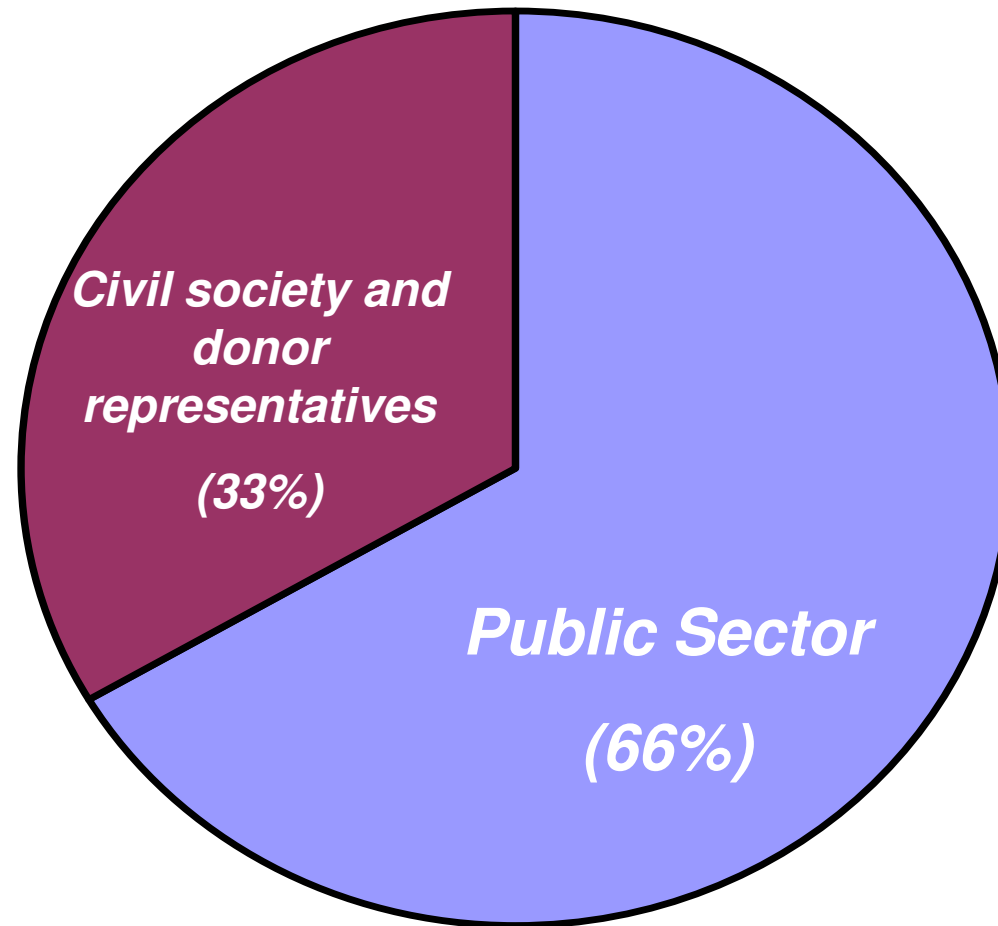
National REDD- plus Governance



Apex Body Structure (49 Member)



REDD Working Group (12 Memeber)



On Going REDD -Plus Piloting Initiatives in Nepal

REDD Initiatives	Supporting Organization	Purpose	Physiographic region	Forest management regime	Current status
REDD plus piloting	Norway (ICIMOD/ANS AB/FECOFUN)	Set up and pilot REDD Payment and benefit sharing & Capacity building	Mid-Hills (3 Watersheds)	CF	On going- till 2013
Grassroots Capacity Building in REDD+	Norway (RECOFTC and FECOFUN)	Awareness/Training	Terai and Mid-hills (16 Districts)	CF	
Reducing Poverty through REDD: early action	WWF/WINRO CK international	REDD plus Piloting	Terai and inner Terai (14 Districts)	CF/BZ/ SMF	Ongoing
Climate Change and REDD	DFID (LFP)	Awareness	Mid-Hill (12 Districts) Terai (3 Districts)	CF	Baseline on Carbon stock
Climate Change and REDD	SDC (NSCFP)	CC literacy for piloting	Mid-hills (4 Districts)	CF	Ongoing

Experience on Voluntary Carbon Market

- 7,500 Biogas plants have been registered, with WWF-Nepal support, as Gold standard VER Project for 12125 MT of CO2 equivalent @ 13.2 Euro to My Climate,
- Feasibility study in progress for Plan VIVO in DfID funded four project Districts- Baglung , Dhankuta, Dang and Rupandehi- total forest area of covers more than 6,000 ha under CBFM
- Three watersheds of mid-hills occupying more than 10,000 ha forests under piloting for registration and operation of carbon trust fund at watershed level,

Experience with safeguarding indigenous and local communities

- Representatives of FEOFUN, civil society, private and indigenous peoples organization in REDD working group which provides them opportunity to raise their concerns to be reflected in the REDD national strategy and action plans;
- REDD multi-stakeholder forum which also provides opportunity to all interested individuals as well as organizations to raise their concerns;
- Loose forum of REDD experts (including Biodiversity Conservation) to strengthen policy-science interface;
- Apex body for very high level policy decision where 50 percent members are from civil society organization;

Biodiversity safeguards

- Regarding CBD Articles 8 j and 10c ; Nepal will follow the REDD plus Social and Environmental Standards (developed in collaboration with CCBA and CARE International).
- While revising NBSAPs, REDD-Plus strategic actions (Actions against drivers of D/D) will also be considered to complement biodiversity conservation;
- Political commitment is reflected through various national policy, legislation and institutions in place-like NBS 2002, NBSIP-2006, ABS Draft- 2006, NBCC formed, DBCC/LBCC formation is in progress, Biodiversity documentation has started at local level, institutionalization of Biodiversity conservation in CFOP

Scope of regional collaboration regarding safeguards and impact assessment

- Criteria and Indicators for REDD plus developed by CCBA and CARE International is under review to ensure safeguards in national REDD strategy
- Regional collaboration of REDD Plus – ASIA REDD working group is scheduled for Feb 2011 (ICIMO will host this meeting)
- Sharing of Forest Carbon inventory methods among member states have been initiated through SAARC Forestry center and further co-operation in MRV system is expected in future.
- SAARC level collaboration could be instrumental to establish regional funds for capacity building and technology transfer,

Key Learning

- REDD-plus and Biodiversity Conservation should complement each other to contribute in livelihoods improvements.
- Biodiversity Conservation needs to be integrated with the economic incentives to make local people self-reliant and resilient to the Climate change and other adverse conditions.
- Institutional reform to address new public demands for biodiversity and Environmental goods and services (including REDD-Plus)
- Protocol for MRVs on REDD+ is quite understandable but it is not so for biodiversity because of different value system;
- Limited knowledge available on trade off among biodiversity conservation, soil conservation, and carbon density in climate change context;
- Strengthen capacity and Improve policy-Science interface to translate scientific findings into actions.

Thank you very much for your kind Attention

