

Emerging market of Carbon Emission Reduction: Experience of Benefit Sharing in Nepal



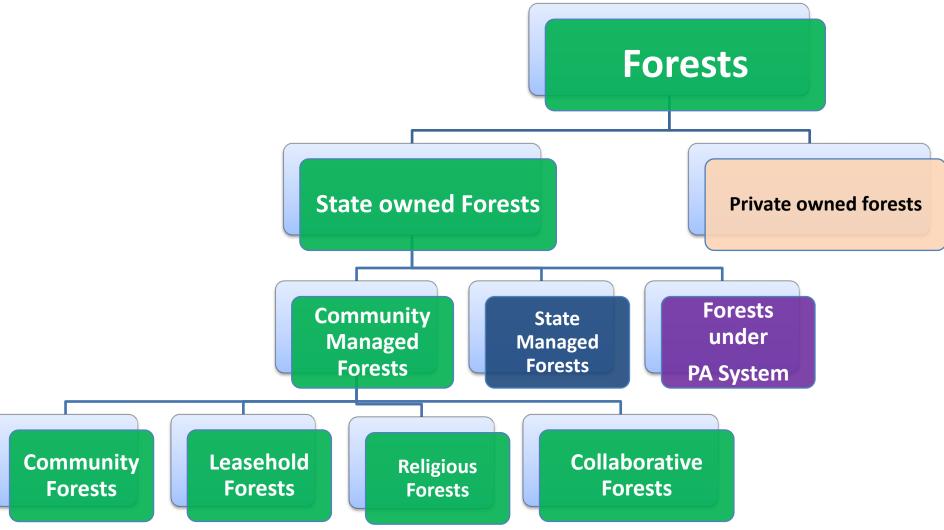


Resham Dangi Joint Secretary REDD-Forestry and Climate Change Cell, MoFSC 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2012



#### **Different management Regimes in Nepal**







## Forestry and livelihoods interface



Resource base	National importance	Local importance	
	<ul> <li>-60 rural employment</li> <li>- 33 % in national GDP</li> <li> Food security</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>- Economic asset</li> <li>livelihoods</li> <li>Income source</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li> 4 % in national GDP</li> <li>- Revenue source/ Safety net in poverty reduction</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Beyond safety net</li> <li>IGA</li> <li>Biodiversity cons and other ES</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>- 3 % in national GDP</li> <li>- Hydropower energy</li> <li>- Eco-tourism</li> <li>- Wetland services</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ecosystem services</li> <li>Food security</li> <li>Ecotourism</li> </ul>	



# Forest and Food security















# Energy security











## Non-carbon benefits of Forests





## **Inventory of REDD piloting in Nepal**



Funding	Implemented by	Project Area	Project
(Donor)			Duration
1. WWF International	WWF Nepal in collaboration with Winrock International, Friends of Nature	Terai Arc landscape (TAL) and Sacred Himalayan Landscape (SHL)	Phase I- (Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2010) Phase II- (Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2013)
2. NORAD	ICIMOD, <b>FECOFUN</b> , ANSAB	3 watersheds at Chitwan, Gorkha and Dolakha Districts	June 2010 - May 2013
3. SNV	REDD Cell, BISEP-ST, SNV	CFM, Mahottari District	July 2011 - April 2012
4. LFP/ Rupantaran Nepal	Rupantaran Nepal, CFUGs' network	2 VDCs each(Dhankutta, Rupandehi and Baglung)	2010 - 2025
5. NORAD	RECOFTC with <b>FECOFUN</b> and HIMAWANTI Nepal	16 Districts	November 2009 - July 2013
6. TEBTEBBA, IWGIA, World	<b>NEFIN</b> partnership with international	68 NEFIN District Coordination Council;	July 2009 - May 2013
Bank, NORAD, DANIDA	organizations (AIPP, IWGIA, TEBTEBBA)	Banjhakhet VDC, Lamjung (Demo site)	



#### Carbon pools and tenure rights



Forest Management	Carbon Pool					
regimes	AGB	BGB	Litter	Dead	SOC	
				wood		
Government Managed	GoN	GoN GoN	GoN	GoN	GoN	
Forest			UUN			
Community Forest	CFUG	CFUG	CFUG	CFUG	CFUG	
Leasehold Forest	LHFG	LHFG	LHFG	LHFG	LHFG	
Protected Forest	GoN/FUG	GoN/FUG	GoN/FUG	GoN/FUG	GoN/FUG	
Protected Areas	GoN/	GoN/	GoN/	GoN/	GoN/	
	BZMC	BZMC	BZMC	BZMC	BZMC	
Trees Outside Forest	Land owner	Land	Land	Land	Land	
		owner	owner	owner	owner	
Collaborative F Mgmt	GoN/CFMG	GoN/	GoN/	GoN/	GoN/	
		CFMG	CFMG	CFMG	CFMG	
Religious Forest	Rel Group	Rel Group	Rel Group	Rel Group	Rel Group	

Source: Mid-West and Far-West Regional REDD Strategy Framework development Workshop, 2-3 Jan, 2012, Nepalganj



#### **ISSUES AND GAPS**



♦PES has good potential but lack of policy and appropriate institutions have limited the transaction;

Cost associated in forest management and carbon Emission reduction has not yet been accounted;

Methodological complexity and high transaction costs have restricted local community to participate in full capacity to carbon trade;

Carbon revenue distribution to individual CFs and Household level is challenging;

Methodological complexity in capturing non-carbon benefits of REDD+ - like biodiversity conservation, livelihoods improvement and watershed services etc



#### Local experience in benefit sharing



- We have Mr Rom Rana, a representative from REDD+ Piloting Community Forests, who have experience of reward system for good forest management practices at watershed levels;
- We encourage to interact with CF representatives to share their experience on benefit sharing mechanism they have practiced at local level;

# THANK YOU !

