



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Nepal ER-PIN

People and Forests

An SMF Based Emission Reduction Program in the Terai Arc Landscape

Ninth Meeting of the Carbon Fund (CF9)

Brussels

April 9-11, 2014



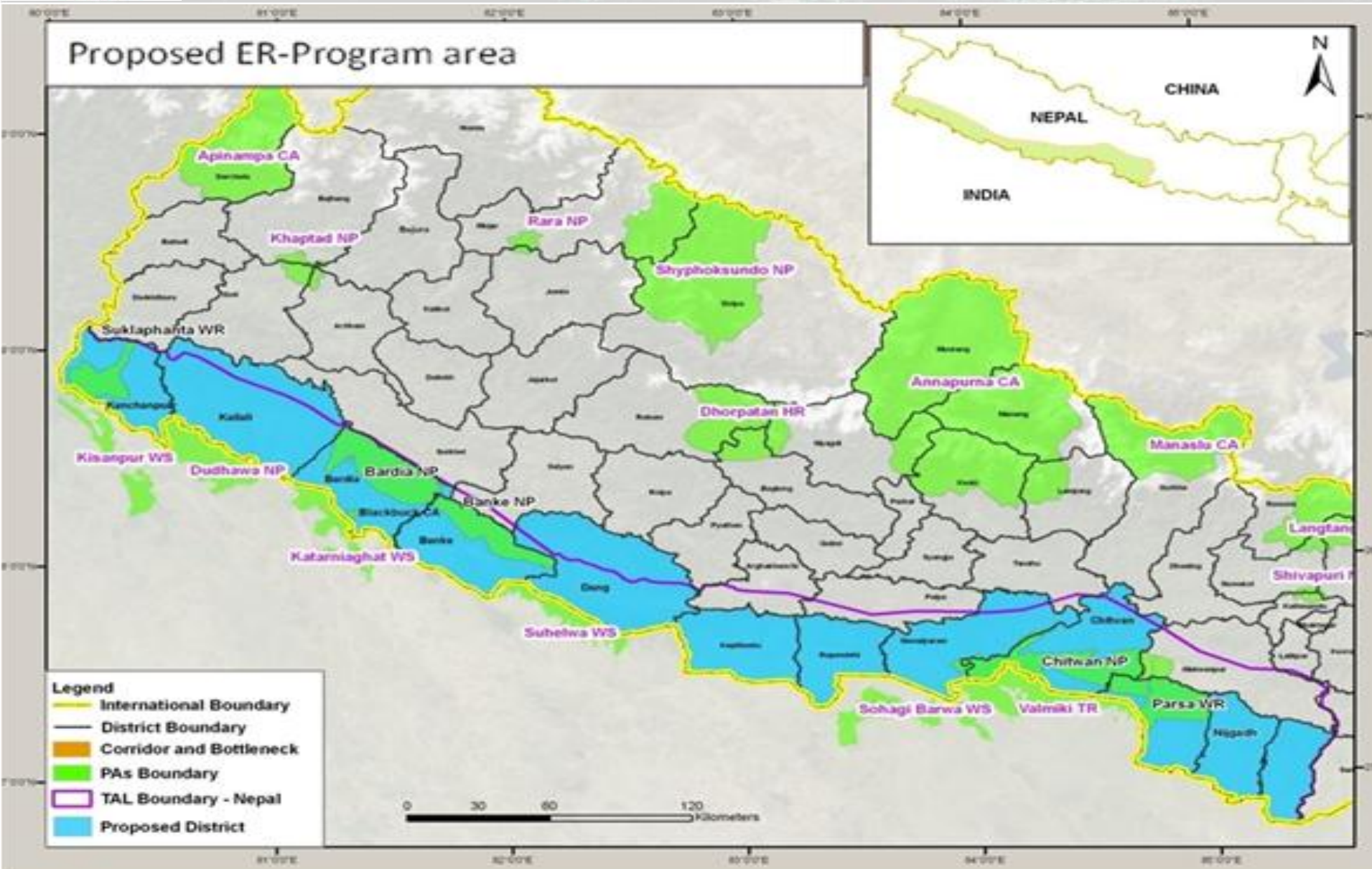
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Presentation outline

- Overview of the ER program area
- Drivers of deforestation and FD and interventions
- Emission reductions generated
- Progress toward National REDD+ readiness
- ER-PIN developing approach
- Proposed institutional and benefit sharing arrangements
- Non carbon benefits
- Diversity and learning values
- Summary and key strengths



Nepal ER-PIN ER Program Area





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Uniqueness of the ER Program Area



Livelihoods

7.35 Million People (27%)

Agroforestry

Inhabitant of IP community

80% forest dependent

Economy

“Rice bowl”

High value forest

Ecotourism

Biodiversity

534 rhinos

198 breeding tigers

120 elephants

3 Ramsar sites

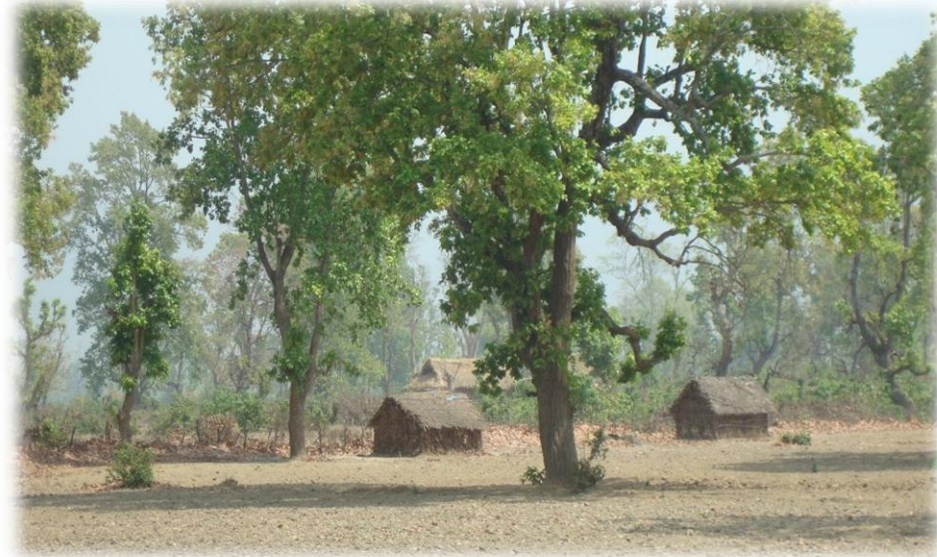
2 World Heritage sites

High bird & plant diversity



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Drivers of deforestation and degradation

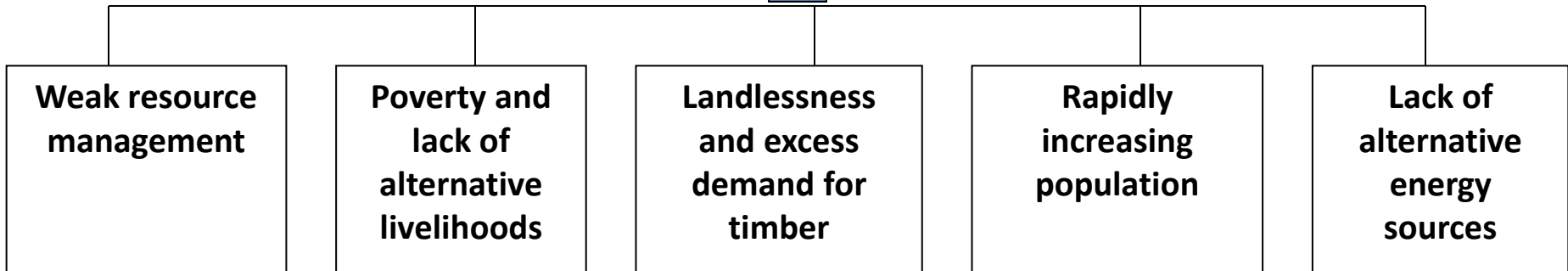
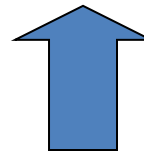
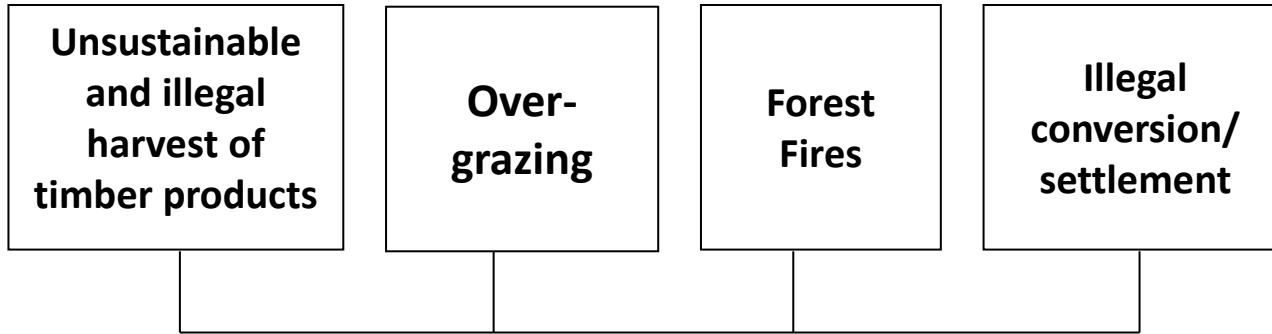




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Underlying Causes

DIRECT or PROXIMATE CAUSES

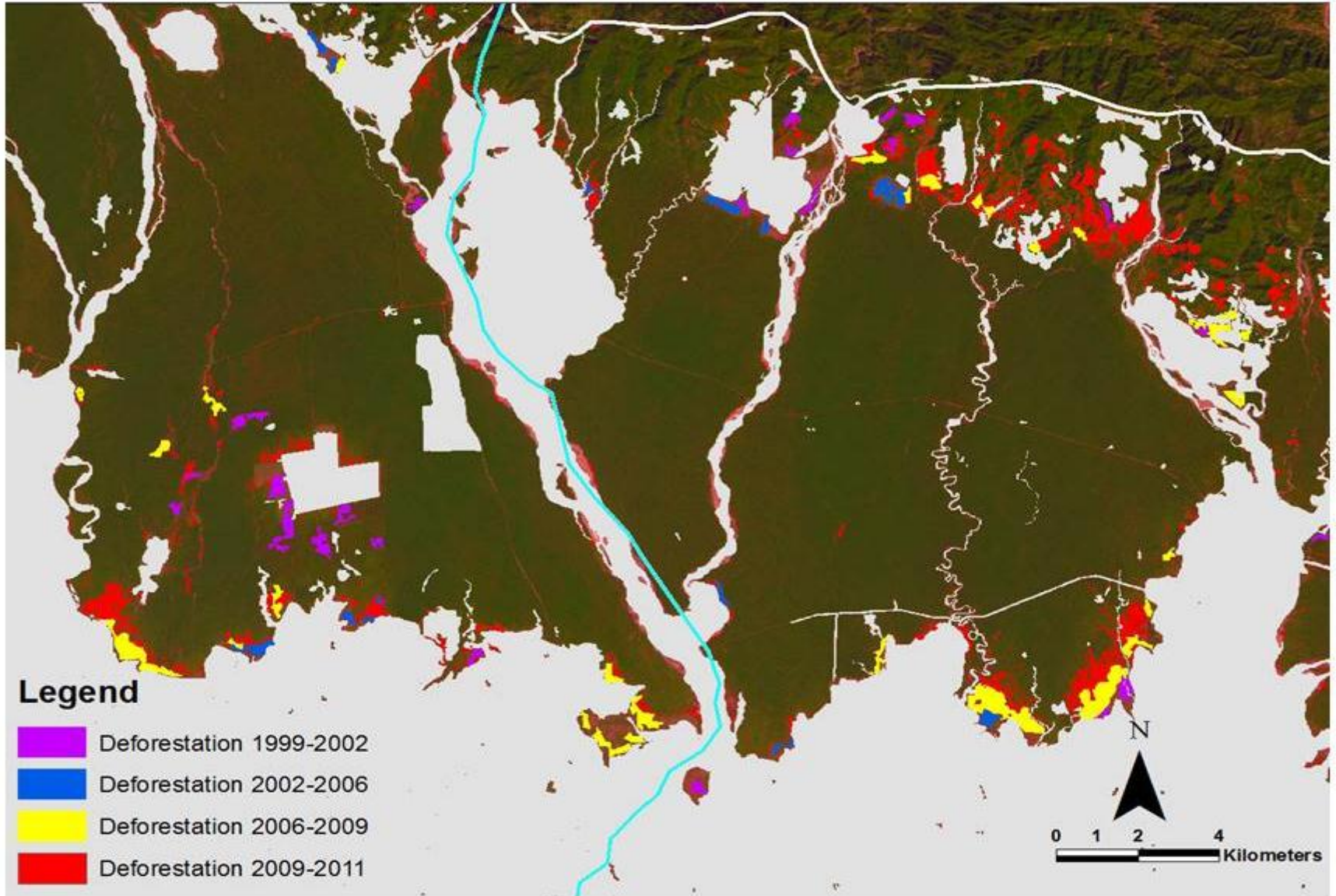


UNDERLYING CAUSES



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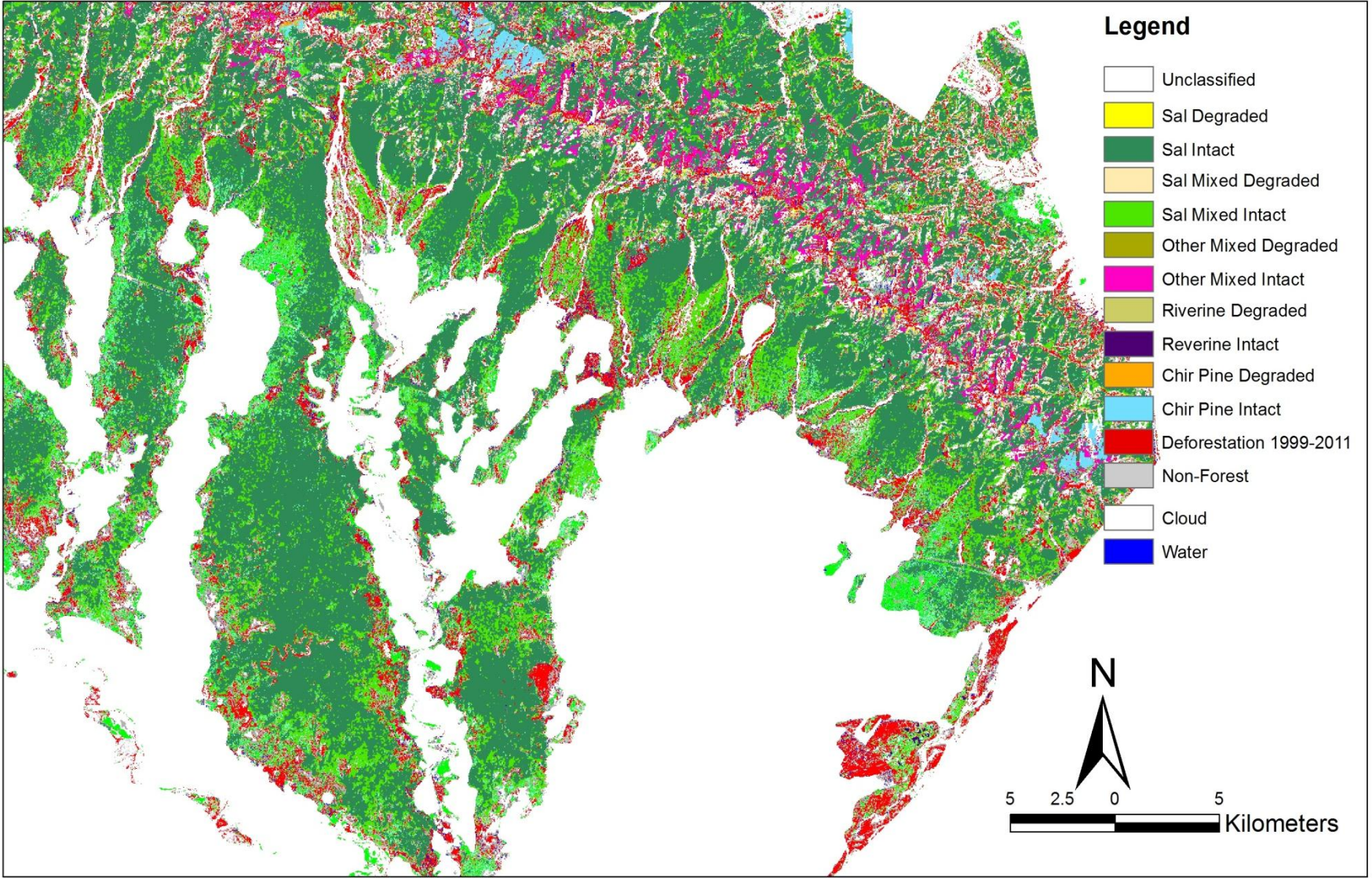
Deforestation in 3 Eastern Districts





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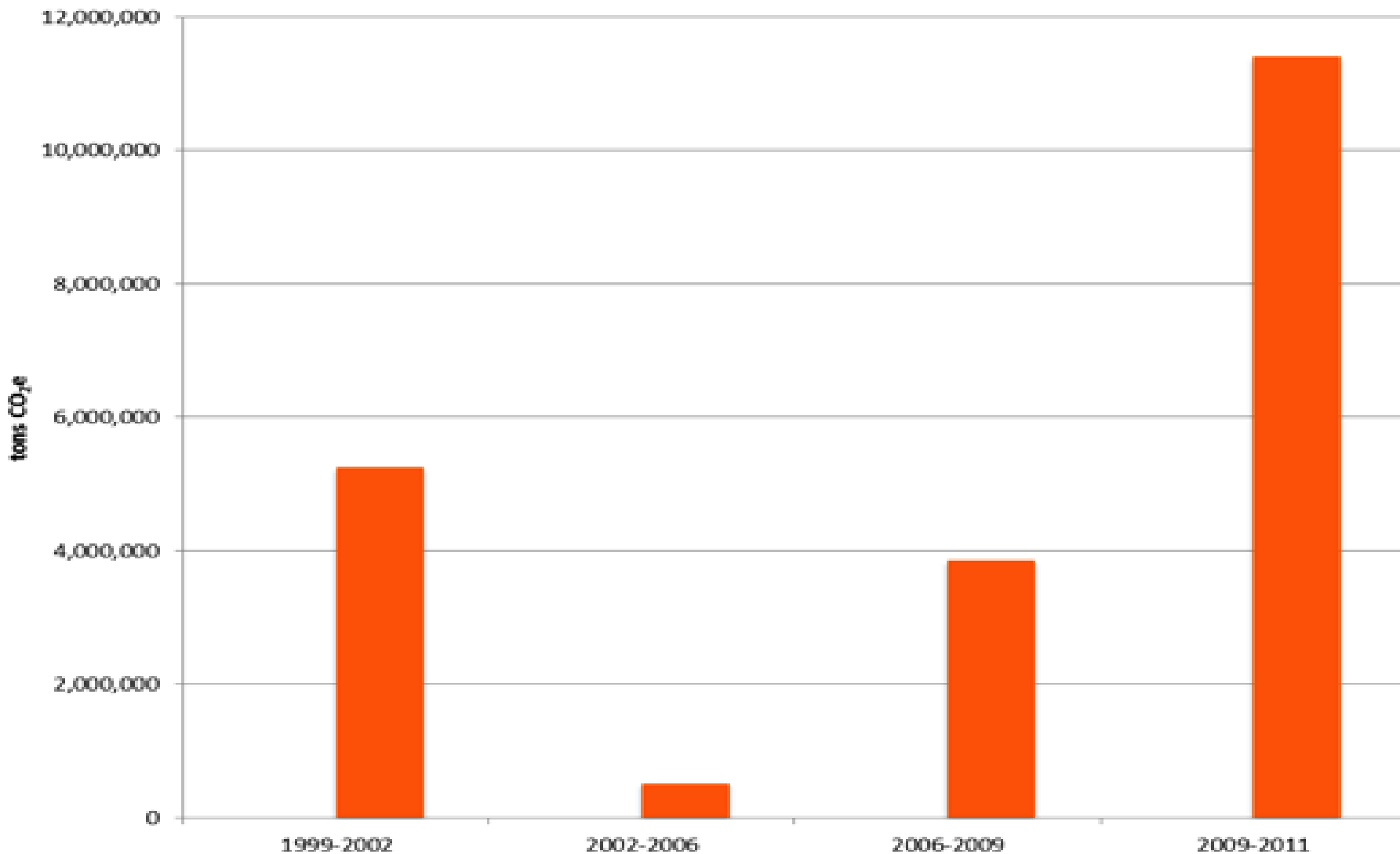
Forest Type & Condition: Kailali District





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Time Series Annual Average Emissions

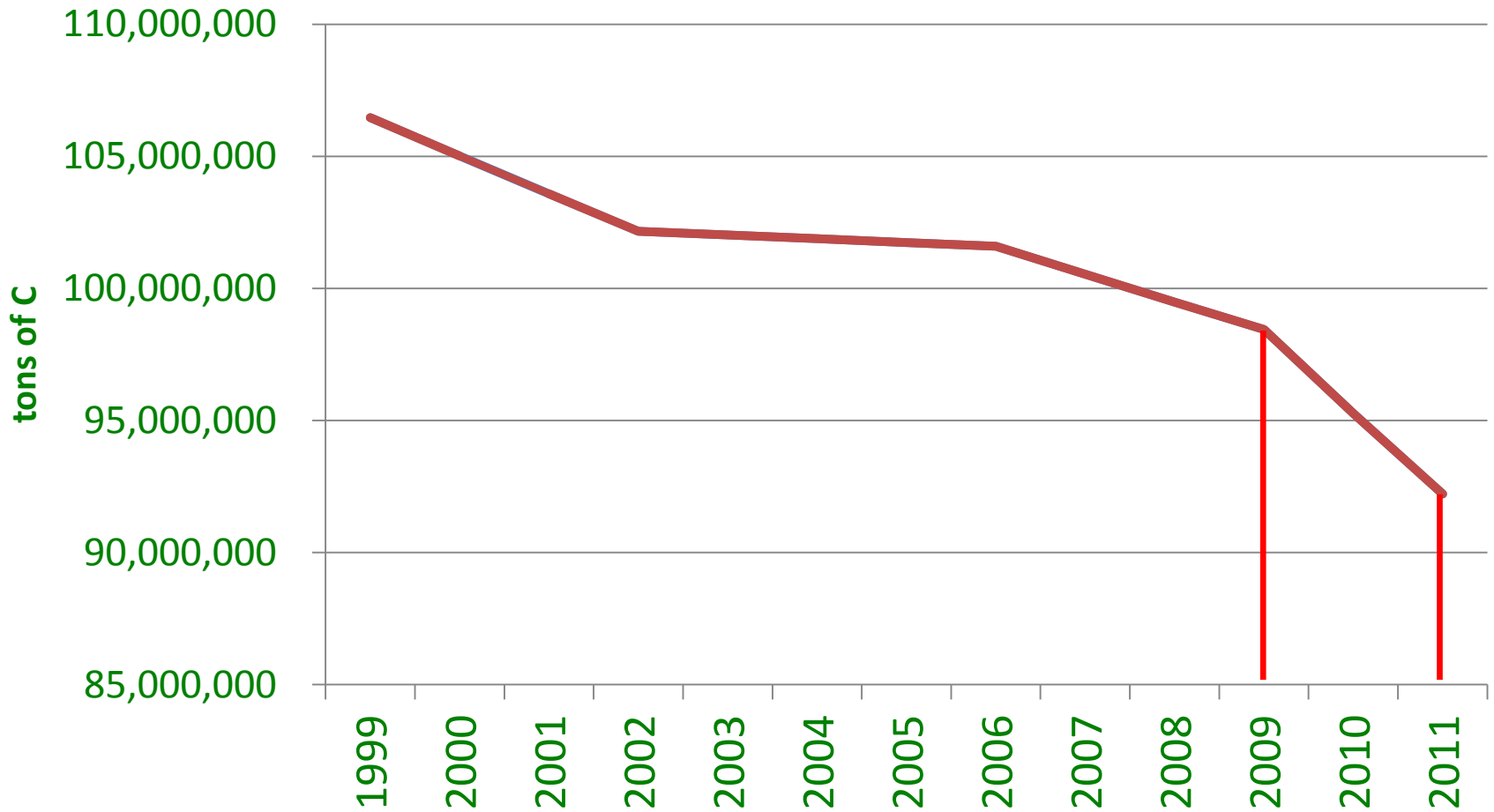




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Historical Emission Trend

Historical Carbon Stock 1999-2011





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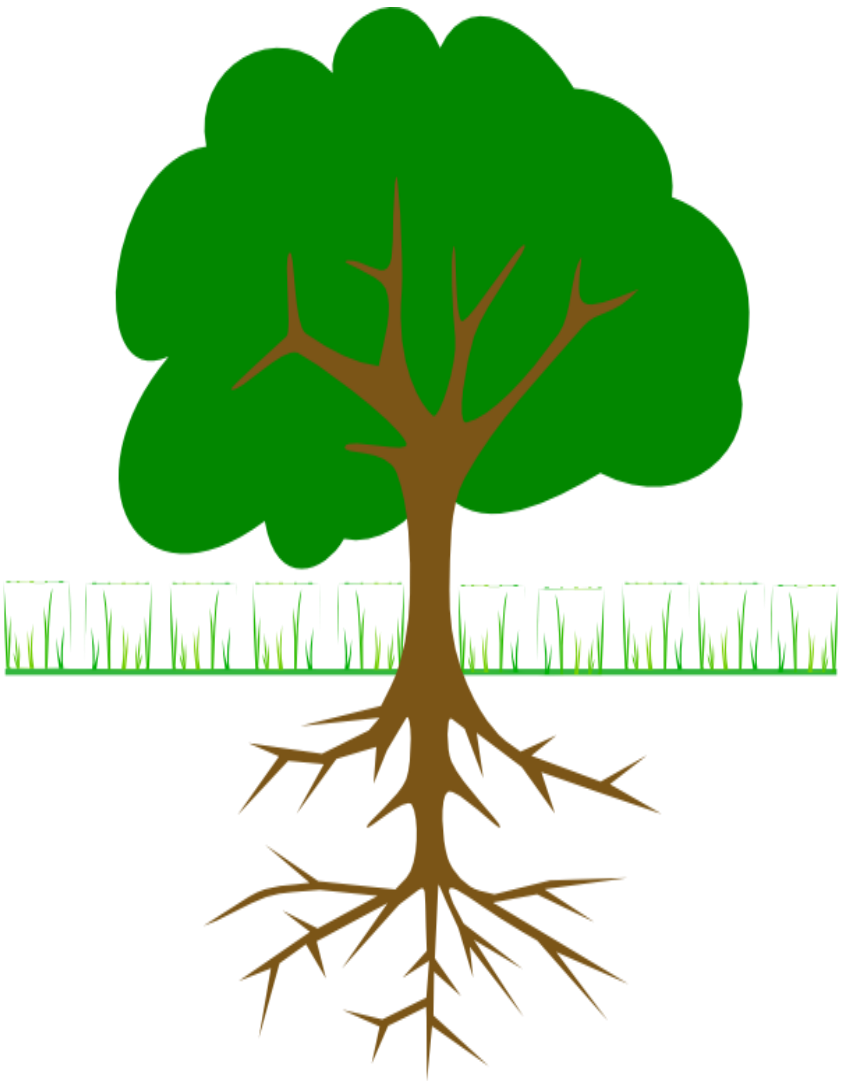
Approach for Developing Reference Level

- Accounts for all 5 REDD+ activities
- Local communities trained on forest carbon inventory
- LiDAR-Assisted Multi-Source Program (LAMP)
- Activity Data generated through analysis of land cover change for the period 1999-2011
- Emission Factor through the correlation of LiDAR-based mean carbon values for each stratum
- Expressed in tons of CO₂e per year & two carbon pools – AGC and BGC selected
- Consistent with national RL process





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AGC
3,483,066.4
tonnes of CO₂ eq.
per year

BGC (20%)
870,766.6
tonnes of CO₂ eq.
per year

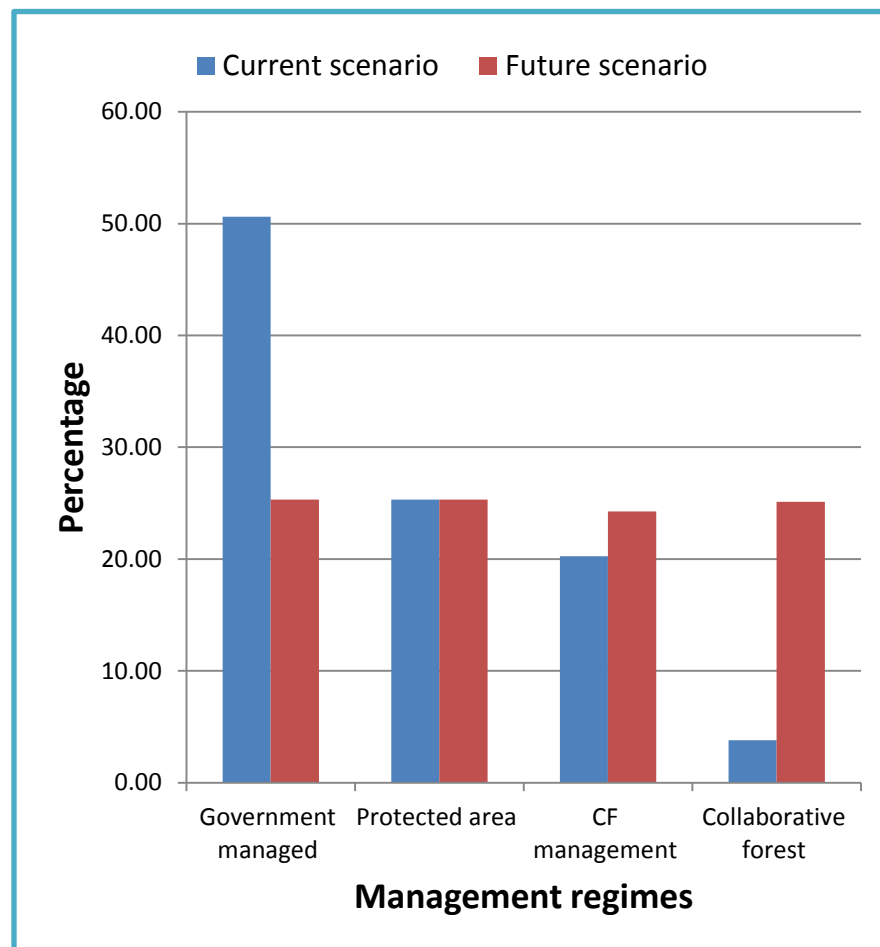
TOTAL
4,353,833.00
tonnes of CO₂
eq. per year



Nepal ER-PIN: INTERVENTION 1

Sustainable Management of Forest (SMF)

- Land Tenure: Management Transfer to CF, CoFM
- Improved law enforcement & resource management
- SMF in 0.28M ha of existing CF & CoFM
- SMF in 0.3M ha of existing government managed forests to be transferred to CF & CoFM
- Sustainable Management of Forest, *Technical assistance, gender equality & social inclusion, enhanced capacity, and inclusive planning & implementation*





Nepal ER-PIN: INTERVENTION 2

Outreach of biogas & improved cook-stoves

- Install 12,000 biogas plants/year & 24,000 cook-stoves/year under the National Rural Renewable Energy program in collaboration with AEPC
- Addresses fuel wood demand
major direct driver of illegal & unsustainable timber harvest & underlying drivers of inadequate timber supply & lack of alternative energy in the TAL





Nepal ER-PIN: INTERVENTION 3

Land-use Planning to Reduce Forest Conversion

- National land-Use Policy
- SMART infrastructure (Global Tiger Initiative guidelines)
- Cross-sector coordination
- Leveraging: USAID Hariyo Ban, Multistakeholder Forestry Program & GEF
- Address major direct driver of illegal conversion and resettlement and indirect driver of landless peoples





Nepal ER-PIN: INTERVENTION 4

Promoting Private Sector Engagement

- Promotion of Private forestry
- Provide incentives for commercial forestry with goal of 12,000 ha of private forestry in TAL over 5 years
- Distribute seedlings for forestry & agro-forestry operations





Nepal ER-PIN: INTERVENTION 5

Alternative livelihoods

- Vocational training in building trades, bamboo crafting, animal husbandry, & food sector
- Access to cooperatives & financial institutions for economically disadvantaged households
- Improved agriculture practices (e.g., cash crops)





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Estimated Emission Reductions

Intervention	Cumulative emissions reductions from (millions of tons CO ₂ e)		
	5 years (2015 -2020)	10 years (2015 -2025)	15 years (2015 -2030)
Sustainable management of forests	9.9	29.2	49.0
Installed biogas plants	0.9	3.4	6.5
Improved cook stoves	0.3	1.1	2.0
Land use planning	2.8	8.3	13.9
Private forestry/tree nurseries	0.1	0.7	1.4
Total	14.0	42.7	72.8



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Social and Environmental Safeguards

- Existing laws, policies, & institutions for safeguards.
- Nepal is an early country piloting REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards (SES)
- SESA/ESMF process is largely finalized
- In line with the UNFCCC Cancun Agreement and WB safeguards
- GRM is being developed & will build on mechanism already in place including traditional & customary mechanism





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Political Commitment


- REDD+ is one of the highest-priority government programs (referred to as “P1”)
- REDD Working Group which is headed by Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) requested preparation of ER-PIN by REDD Cell
- Letters from Ministries of: Forest, Finance, Agriculture Development, Energy, and Science, Technology, and Environment demonstrates broad political commitment
- REDD+ is being integrated into Low carbon economic development strategy, Agriculture Development Strategy, and National Biodiversity Strategy and Forest Sector Strategy
- IPs, CSOs, & Local Communities have strong support & engagement





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Progress Toward National REDD+ Readiness

Components	Sub Components	Progress Status
1. Organization and Consultation	1a. National Readiness Management Arrangement	Significant progress
	1b. Stakeholder Consultation and Participation	Insignificant Progress
2. Prepare the REDD Strategy	2a. Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance	Progress well, further development required
	2b. REDD Strategy Options	Progress well, further development required
	2c. REDD Implementation Framework	Progress well, further development required
	2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	Significant progress
3. Develop Reference Scenario		Significant progress
4. Design Measurement, Reporting and Verification	4a. Emissions and Removals	Significant progress
	4b. Other Benefits and Impacts	Insignificant Progress
5. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework		Significant progress

 Insignificant Progress

 Significant progress

 Progress well, further development required

 Not yet demonstrating



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Stakeholder Driven & Consultative Process

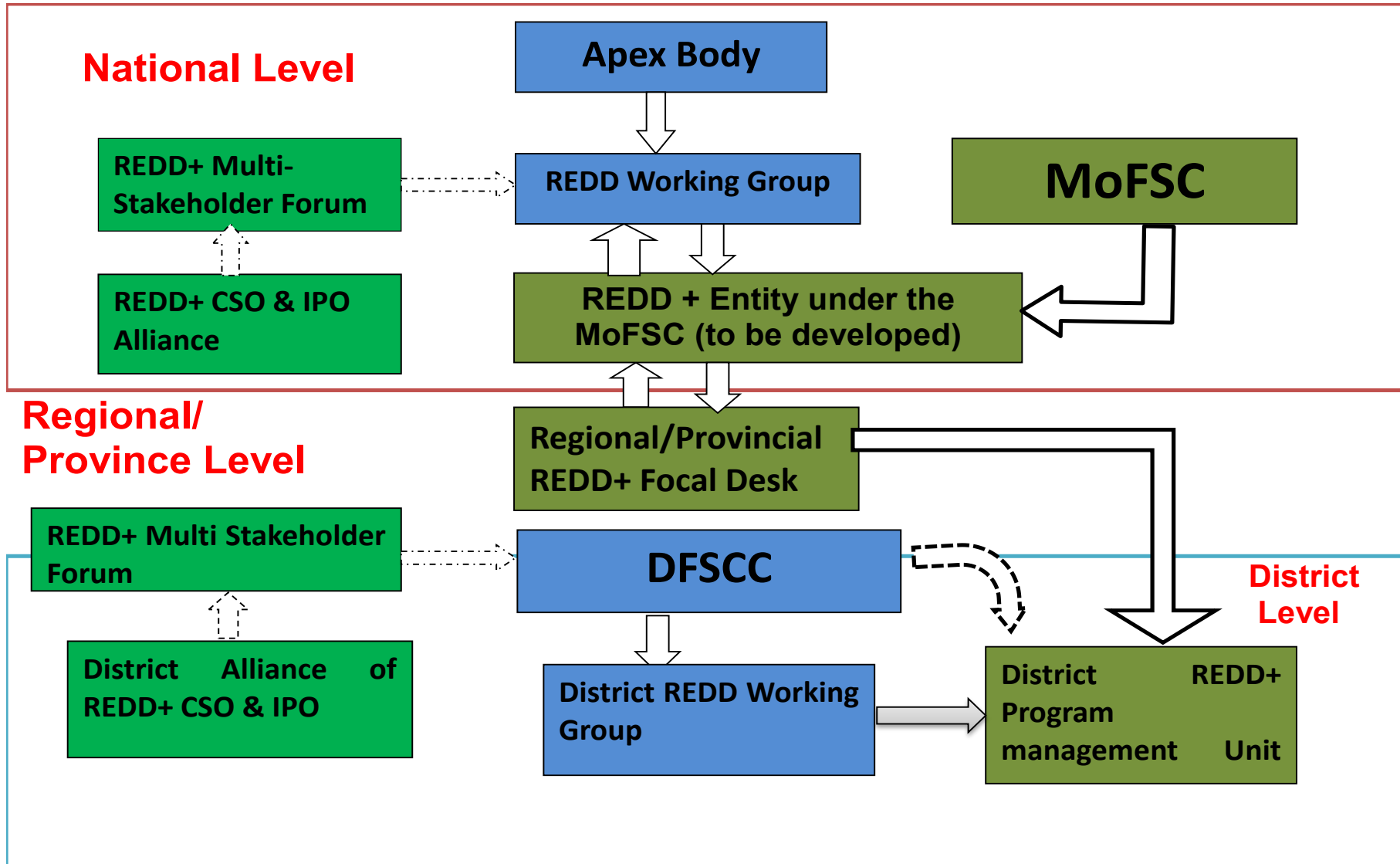
- REDD+ Working Group, Multi-stakeholder forum & IP/CSO Alliance
- National multi-stakeholder workshops & 5 subnational workshops reaching 12 districts
- Drafting team includes IP/CSO representation
- ER-PIN broadly circulated for comments
- DFSCC are key implementers & include broad representation including IPs, women, Marginalized groups (dalits), community & private forestry





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Multi-sectoral Institutional Arrangements





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Existing Benefit Sharing

Forest management regimes		Forest benefits		
		State share (%)	Community share (%)	Individual share (%)
Government managed forest		100%	0	0
Collaborative forest		50%	50%	-
Community forest	Normal	0	100	-
	Selling of <i>Sal</i> and <i>Khair</i>	15	85	-
Religious forest		0	100	-
Leasehold forest	Ultra Poor	0	100	-
	Individual and organization	**	0	100
National Park and Wildlife reserve (excludes forest products from the core area)		70-50%	30-50%	-
Buffer zone community forest		0	100%	
Private forest		*	0	100

*** Study under Readiness Grant will inform benefit sharing mechanism**



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Tentative Pathway for REDD+ Revenue Flow

REDD+ Revenue



MoFSC
(Focal Point)

FCRM Board

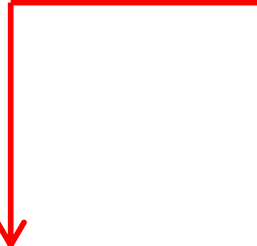
DFRS
(NFMIS/ MRV)

RFD/ Provincial Govt

DFO/NP

REDD Project
Management Unit
(Local FMIS)

Local Community
/Local
Government

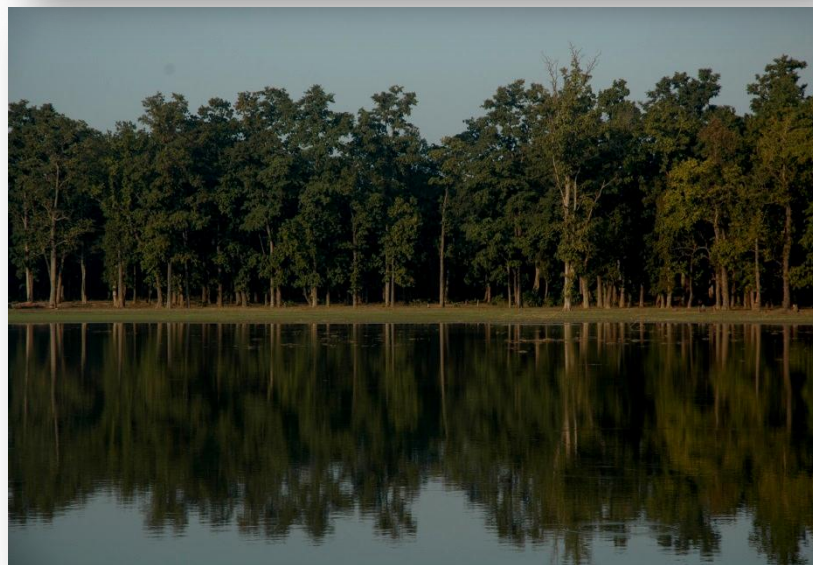




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Non Carbon Benefits

- Enhancement of local livelihoods
- Conservation of biodiversity
- Better ecosystem services to people & environment
- More resilient ecosystems for climate change adaptation
- Improved forest governance
- Contributions to Multi Lateral Environment Agreements



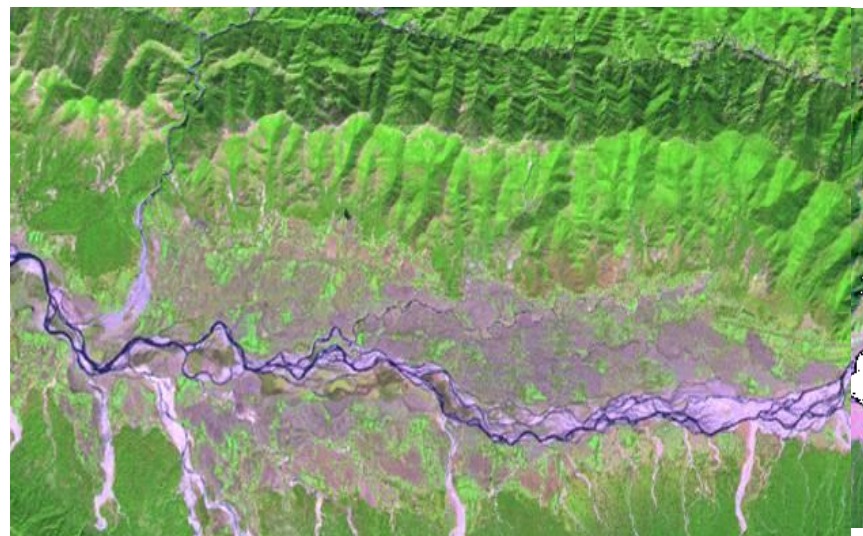


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Diversity and Learning Value

- Advanced Methodologies is used for carbon accounting
- Community stewardship in forest management as a building block
- Community based monitoring
- Multi-stakeholder process & ownership of the program by IPs & local communities
- Indigenous and cultural practices
- Biodiversity Conservation/ Wildlife Premium

Forest/Year	2001 (ha)	2005 (ha)
Community Forest in Lamahi, Dang	5900	7783






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Summary and Key Strengths

- ER program area has significant economic, ecological, social & cultural importance
- The drivers of deforestation & degradation are prioritized; interventions are well integrated across sectors.
- The best available data & advanced technologies is used for RL estimation
- A multi-sectoral and inclusive institutional arrangement exists
- The ER program development and implementation is focused through a consultative and inclusive process
- The ER PIN puts strong emphasis on non carbon benefits and diversity and learning value
- The Government, IPs & CSO are committed to turn ER ideas into actions & make REDD+ successful
- The ER-PIN is consistent with Carbon Fund methodological framework in various aspects

A photograph of a forest with tall, slender trees and a grassy ground. Sunlight filters through the canopy, creating a bright, airy atmosphere. The text "Thank you! Questions?" is overlaid in white at the bottom center.

Thank you!
Questions?