ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Pilot REDD+ project in community managed forests in three watershed regions of Nepal: Incentives for improved forest management

International Workshop on Market based Incentives in Watershed Management, Cape Town, South Africa
December 10-11, 2013

Sudarshan Khanal
ANSAB (Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources)

ANSAB

- Civil Society Organization, governed by an International Board, established in 1992
- Works in South Asia & headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal
- Vision: Rich biodiversity & prosperous communities
- Mission: Generate & implement community-based, enterprise-oriented solutions

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Setting the scene… REDD+ in CF

- REDD+ - an emerging market-based approach under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for reducing carbon emission
- Multiple co-benefits including reduced soil erosion, improved watershed conditions, increased fresh water supply, and enhanced potential for provision of other essential ecosystem
- Addresses the Resource use problems of watershed classified by FAO

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Setting the scene… REDD+ in CF

- Community forestry in Nepal is a successful global example of effective measure to retract or at least to reduce deforestation in mountainous landscape.
- Carbon payments may be seen as a co-benefit of successful community forestry activities that reduce carbon emission activities.

Pilot REDD+ Project in Nepal

- NORAD funded project (2009-2013)
- Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB),
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and
- Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN)

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

112 community forests in 3 watersheds

ANSAB

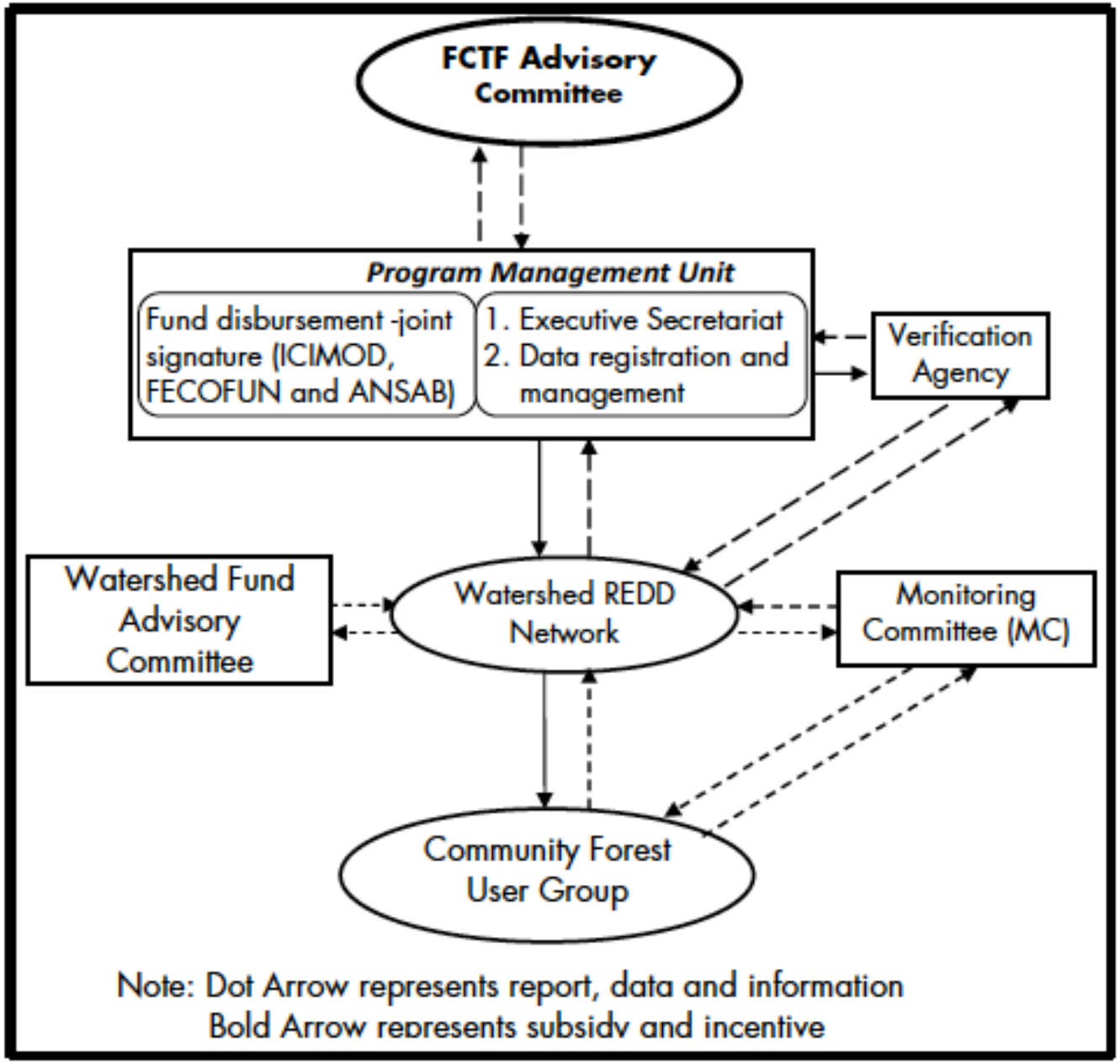
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Pilot-FCTF (Forest Carbon Trust Fund)

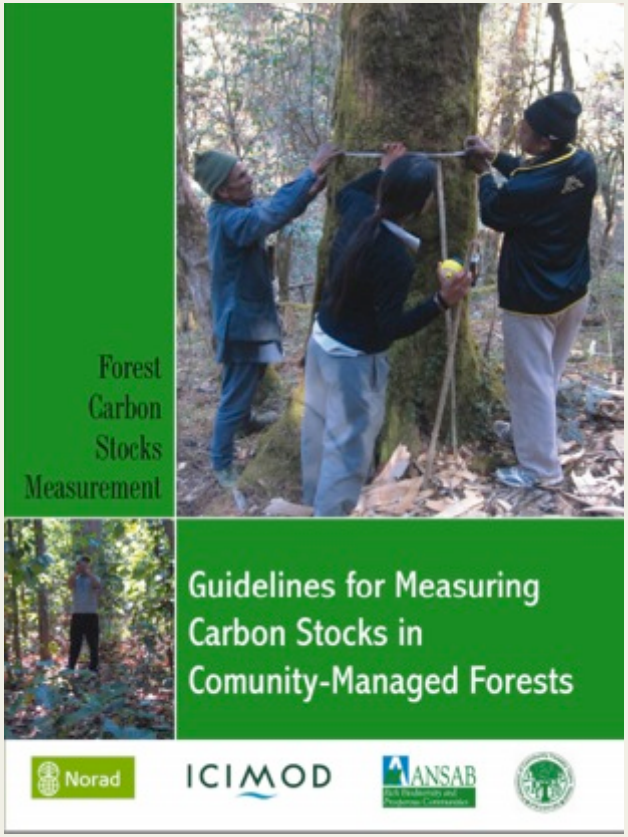
- US $ 100,000 Seed grant per year
- Multi-stakeholder – Government, civil society organizations, indigenous group organizations, private sectors
- 60% weightage – socio-economic parameters (10% for number of household of indigenous people, 15% for number of Dalit households, 15% for population of women in forest user groups, and 20% for the population of poor households)
- 40% for forest carbon (24% for stock and 16% for increment)

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities



ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Forest Carbon Measurement



ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Carbon enhancement

Improved Forest Management & Protection

- Revision of community forest management plans and incorporation of REDD provisions
- Building capacity of communities for improved forest management and good governance
- Patrolling forest areas by forest guards and promoting social fencing

Assisted Natural Regeneration

- Regulating free grazing and promote stall-feeding
- Removal of invasive species and weeds
- Controlling forest fire

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Afforestation and Reforestation

- Re-planting of indigenous tree species in denuded areas and other potential areas in CFs
- Growing bamboos and other fast growing species like Alder

Reducing pressure on forest use

- Alternative energy promotion – biogas and improved cook stoves to reduce extraction of fuel wood from CFs
- Plantation of fast growing species (*Melia azadirachta, Bauhnia varigata etc.*) and grass and legume-based fodder in private land to meet communities' firewood and fodder demand
- Support poor and marginalized in alternative livelihoods options, such as poultry, fishery, goat keeping, piggery, handicraft making and tailoring to reduce dependency on forest resources for their livelihoods

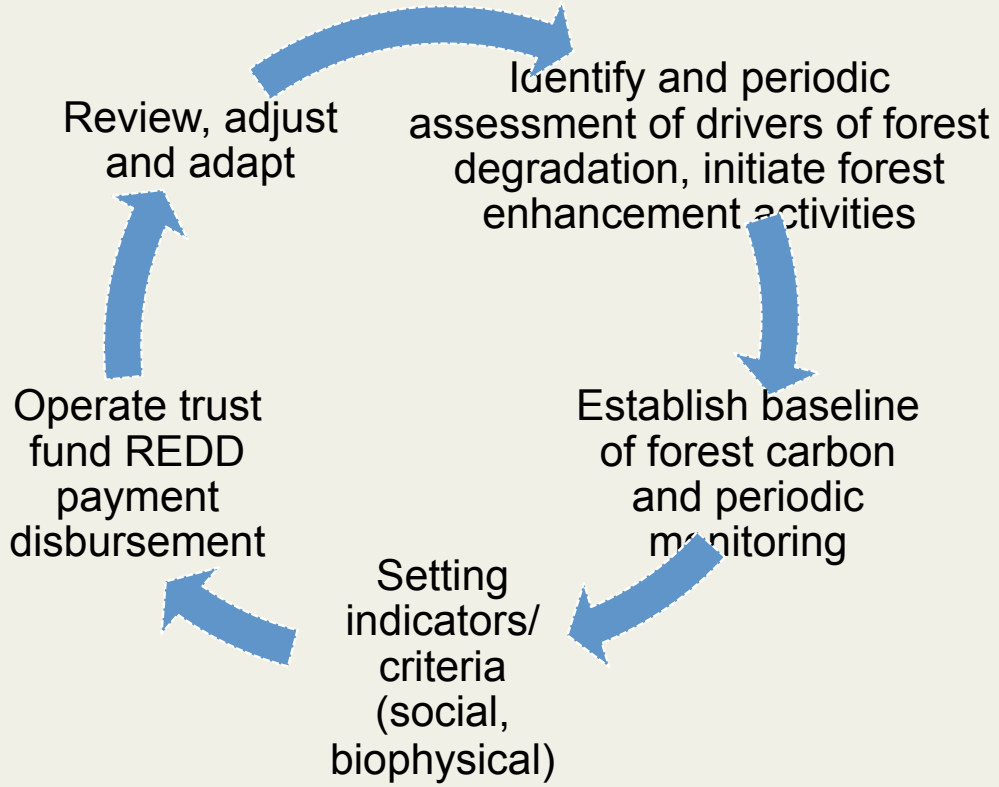
ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

REDD+ seed grant payment

Watershed	2010	2011		2012	
	Average Carbon stock	Average Carbon stock	Payment	Average Carbon stock	Payment
	Ton carbon	Ton carbon	USD	Ton carbon	USD
Charnawati	620,434	627,477	45,534.93	635,698.3	44,187.9
Ludhikhola	197,362	202,370	27,560.13	205,112.4	26,120.65
Kayarkhola	343,525	345,175	21,904.94	347,997.2	24,691.45

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Payment in the project output



Standardized measurement methodologies and guidelines

Set up pilot trust fund and regulate REDD+ payment

Frame Measurement, reporting and Verification (MRV) system

Develop Project Design Document (PDD)

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Limitations

- Performance on socio-economic parameters scored more than carbon performance
- Some CFUGs received multiple payments (same person as woman, poor and Dalit)

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

Lessons learnt

- Linking community forestry and REDD+ offers an example of an effective, decentralized and sustainable system to achieve optimum outcomes for carbon, biodiversity and other ecosystem benefits.
- Forest user groups can themselves monitor and report on carbon stocks and increment. Engagement of local people in carbon monitoring helps to minimize cost and increases their ownership in whole process
- Maintaining social equity, especially ethnicity, gender and well-being, in benefit sharing is crucial for bringing positive change in the behavior of community members.

ANSAB
Rich Biodiversity and Prosperous Communities

- Carbon stock and increment in community forests could be used, without socio-economic parameters, in the allocation of FCTF. The socio-economic factors should be considered only at the use of carbon money at CFUG level.
- Forest User Groups are prepared to co-fund activities that provide REDD+ co-benefits.

Thank You!

- Visit www.ansab.org to
  - Read our detailed capability statement
  - Watch short documentaries about our work
  - Consult more than 50 publications
  - Subscribe to our newsletter, price list & more