Safeguard Information System and Benefit Sharing in Nepal

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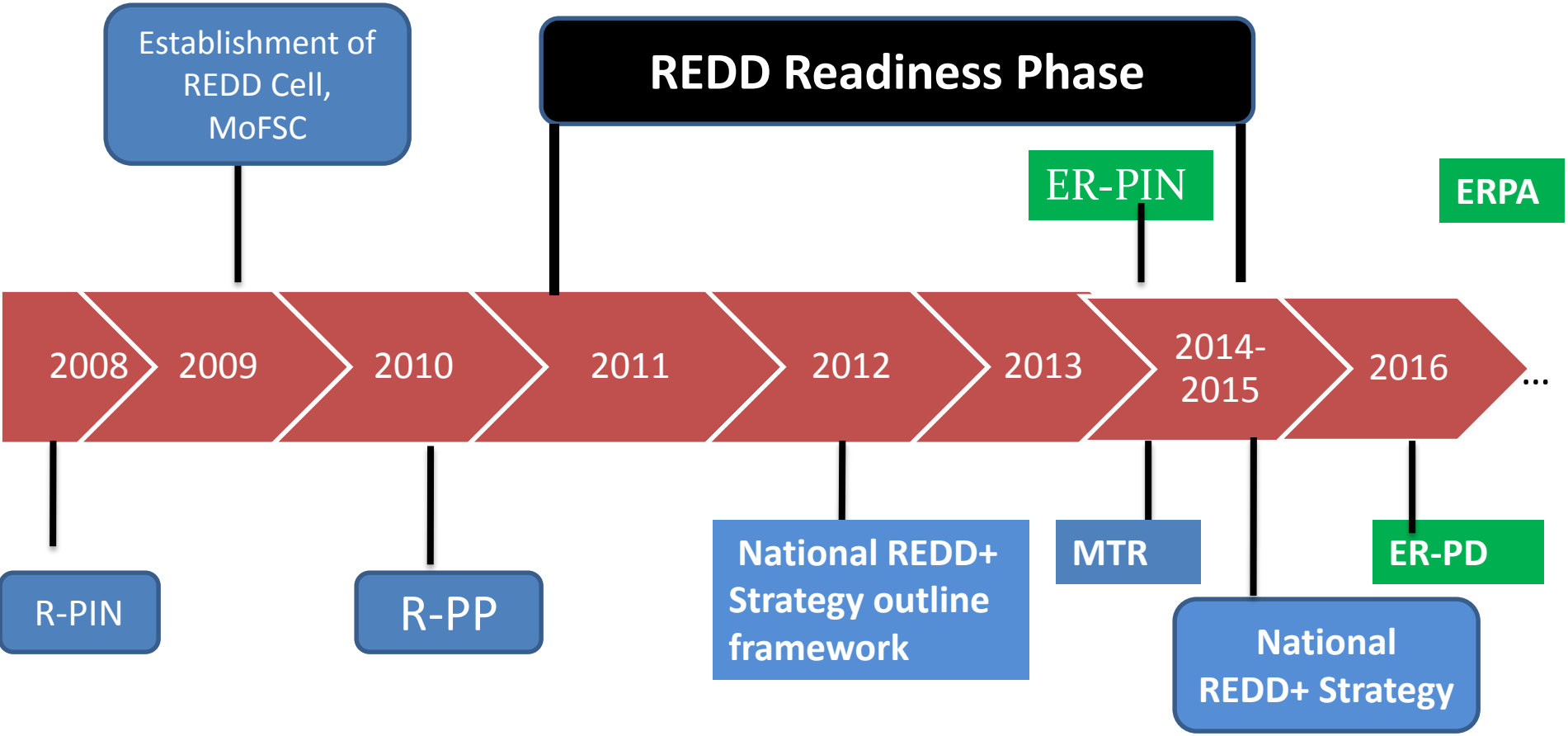
National REDD+ readiness Landscape



Programs under REDD+

- FCPF grant for REDD readiness
- UN REDD program for targeted support
- ER program under FCPF's carbon fund
- Other bilateral agencies supporting Nepal's REDD+
  - USAID
  - DFID/SDC/FINNIDA
- REDD Himalayan Project – ICIMOD/GIZ
- Making preparation to get 24 m US$ under CIF/FIP

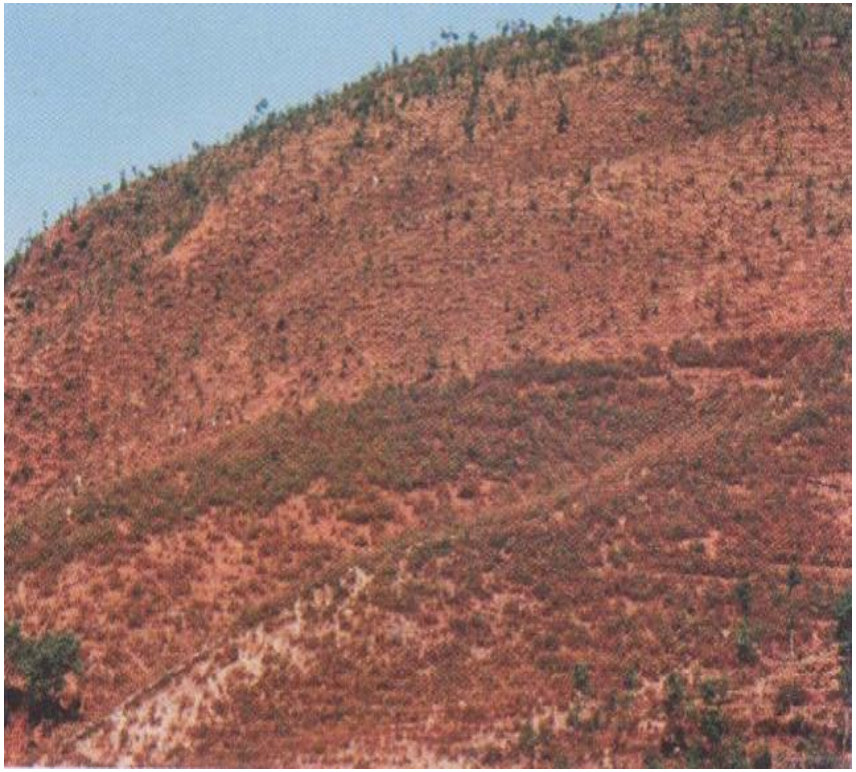
Nepal’s Progress under REDD readiness

- Developed National REDD+ strategy
- Capacity building of REDD Stakeholder
- Developing web based safeguard information system
- Piloted REDD+ is three district of Nepal
- Developing ERPD under carbon fund

Community Forestry management in Nepal

- Part of national forest handed over to community for protection, management and utilization
- Objectives are to supply forest products and to address local environmental problems
- Up until 2015, >18000 forest patches have been handed over to community
- 42 % population is involved in CF management
- A CF has right to decide benefit sharing arrangement within the community

Improvement in Forest Condition



Dadapakher area along Lamosangu-Jiri, 1978 and 2005

(Source : Pandey, 2009)

Existing Benefit sharing mechanism

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 *Sal* and *Khair*	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

Benefit sharing criteria in REDD Piloting

- Taking into consideration the equity, governance and inclusion

- REDD Payment

  = *F* (Δ forest carbon and forest carbon stock+ ethnic diversity (households) + population of men/women + number of poor households)

Benefit sharing in REDD+ piloting

Criteria for distributing Seed grant

- 60% of the total weight was distributed for social safeguards
  - 20% for the poor,
  - 15% for Dalit or untouchables,
  - 15% for women and
  - 10% for Indigenous people) and

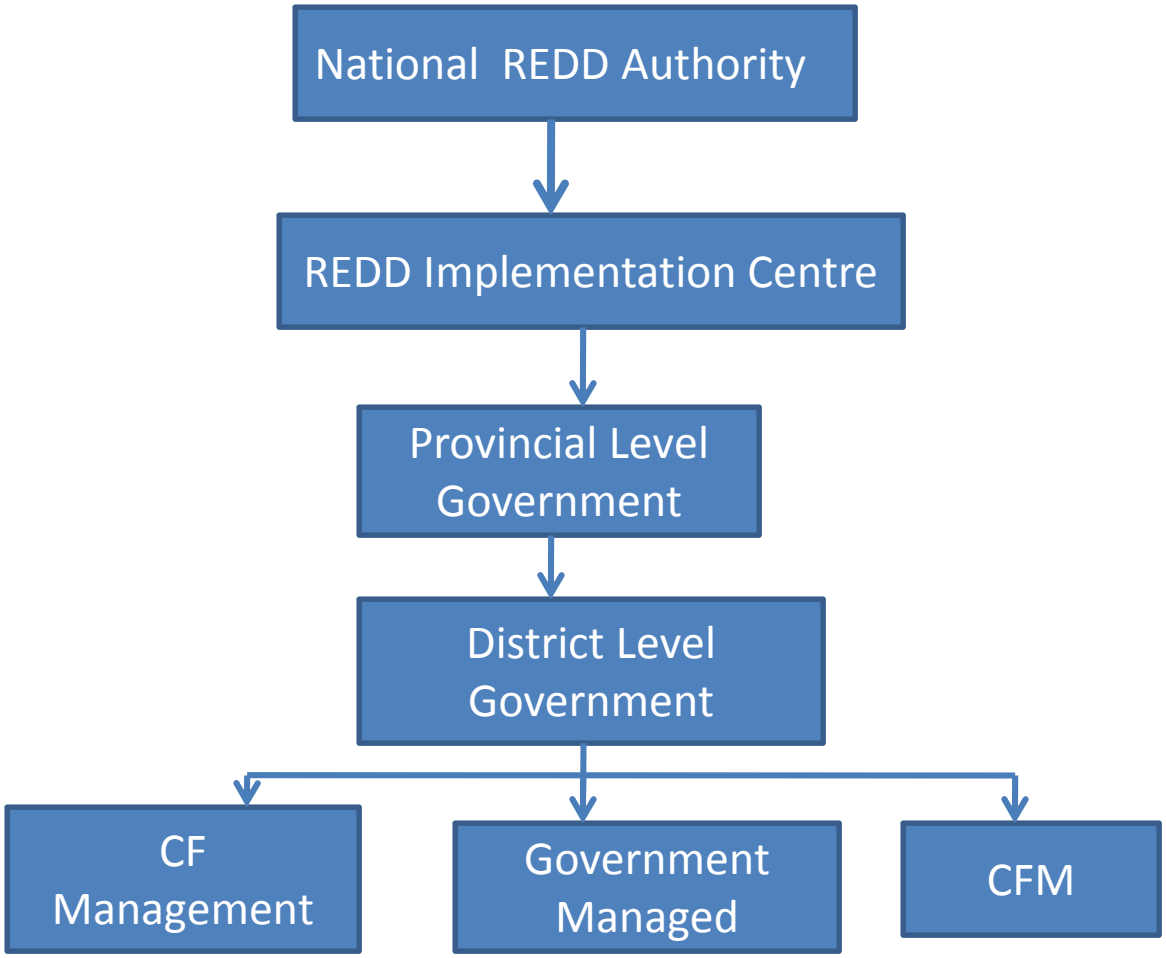
- 40% for environmental safeguards
  - 24% for carbon stock maintenance, and
  - 16% for carbon increment

Lesson learnt from REDD piloting (benefit sharing)

- Payment for carbon changes behavior

- At sub national or district level other social criteria can be used to distribute REDD benefits to maintain equity- IP, Marginalized people, poor etc

Institutional arrangement for benefits sharing



Proposed benefit sharing mechanism

- Forest Management Regimes
  - Community based forest management regime
    - Community forests
    - Leasehold forests
    - Buffer Zone community forests
  - Government Forest
    - Government managed forest
    - Protected areas

Criteria for Benefit sharing

- Rights and Ownership Over Land, Forest and Carbon
  - CF management community holds full rights over the resources- benefit is shared accordingly
  - Under CFM benefit is shared between government and local community: benefit from carbon is also proportionally shared
  - Government managed forest: Government holds full right over the resources hence benefit is shared accordingly

- Performance on Carbon and Non-Carbon Outcomes/Benefits
  - Based on the carbon and non carbon benefits

- Management Inputs for Land, Forest and Carbon Administration

- Social Welfare and Equity

Conclusions

- Harmonization of multiple safeguards and adopting an important and practical mechanism is essential
- It is better to built on existing benefit sharing arrangement
- Criteria for benefit sharing is not only carbon but also performance on other social indicators
- Federal adjustments

Thank You