

REDD+ for climate change mitigation and adaptation

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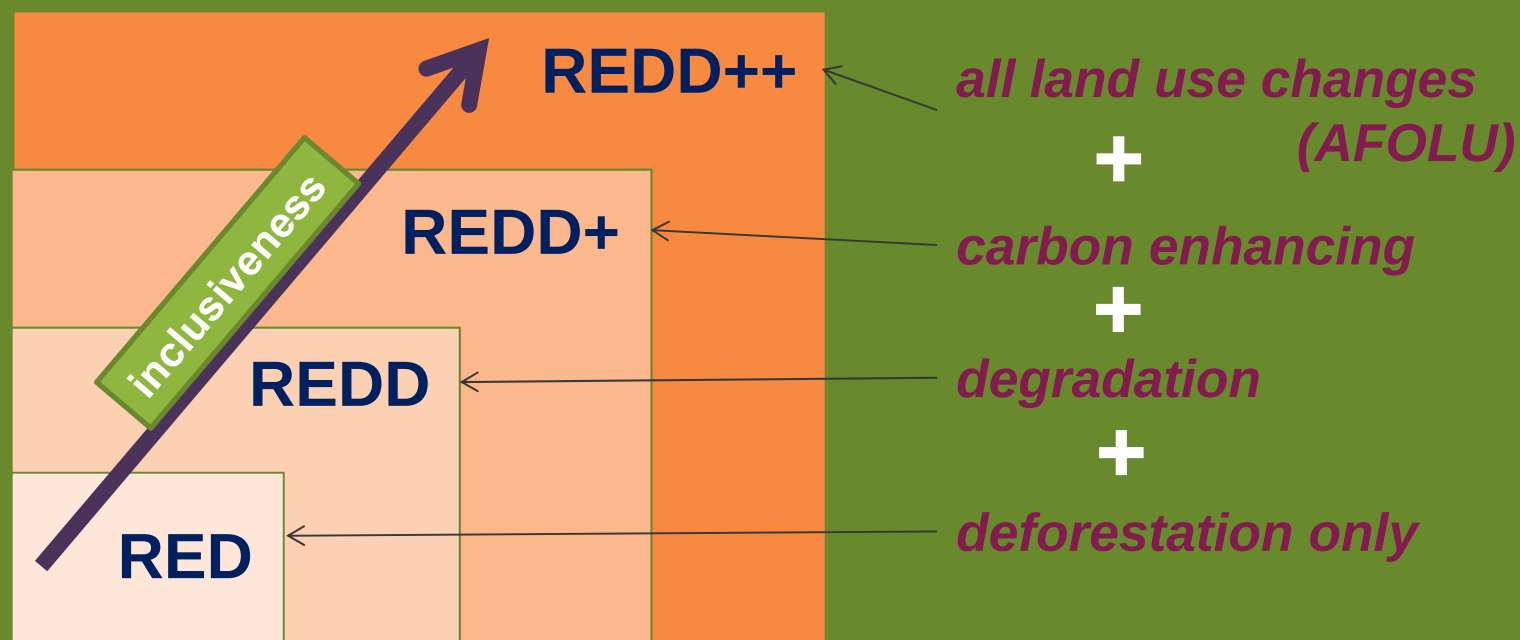
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- Regulatory policies of the past have failed to halt deforestation
- 1.6% deforestation rate per annum
- Carbon emission from land use in developing countries still a concern – voluntary participation by countries
- Standing trees are less valuable than felled timber
- Additional incentives required for not cutting down trees in forests
- Aimed at developing countries

RED to REDD++ (REALU/AFOLU)

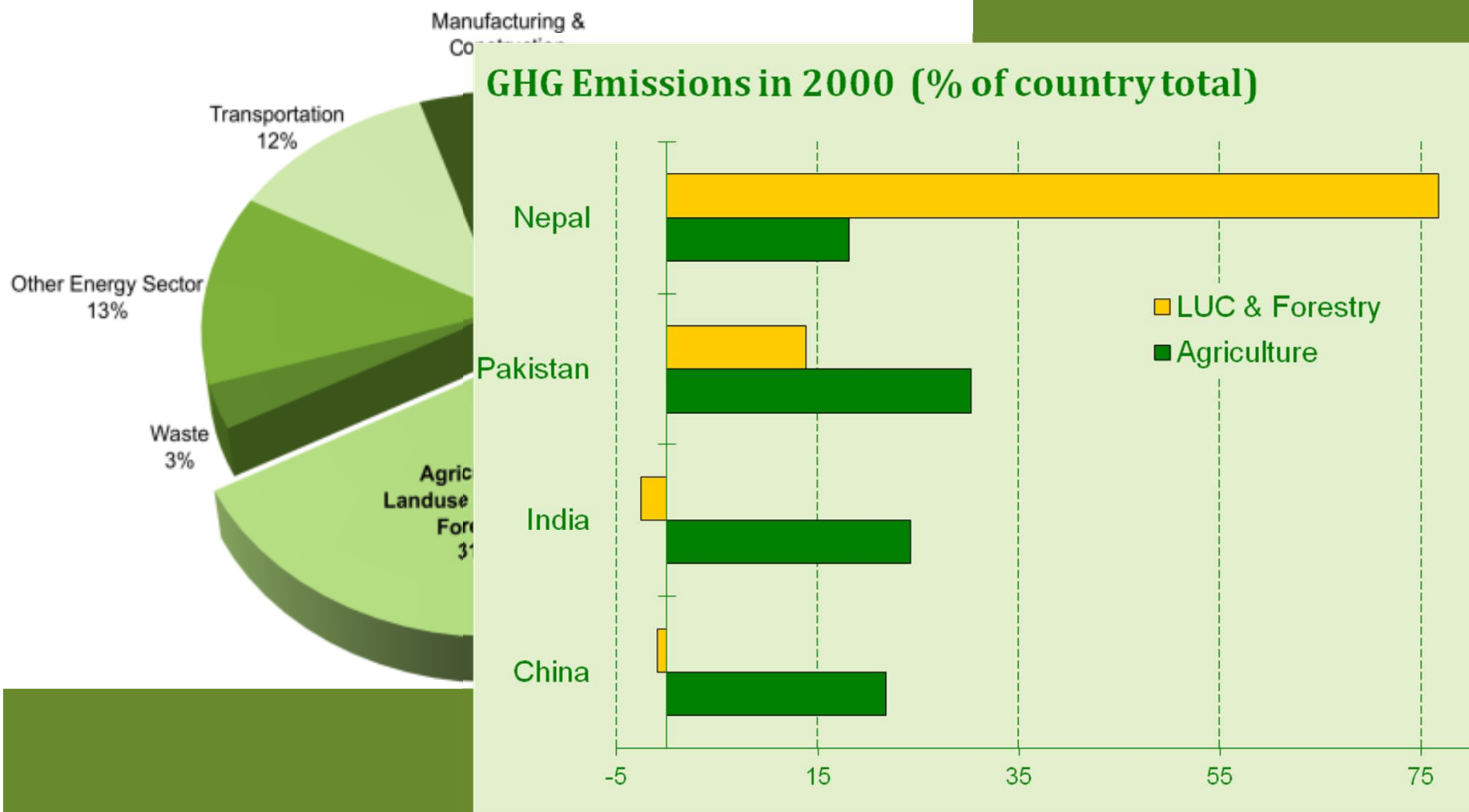


- current framing of REDD refers to only a *partial accounting* of land use change, without clarity on *cross-sectoral linkages* and *rights*
- hampered by methodological problems of leakage, definition, transitions

What does REDD+ deal with?

- REDD+ recognized (reducing deforestation, degradation, conservation, SFM, enhancement)
- Polluters (in advanced countries) pay for conservation and sustainable forest management (in developing countries)
- REDD+ is an incentive based mechanism agreed at the global level
- Source of finance for conservation (through IBM under UNFCCC)
- Biodiversity conservation and improved livelihood are co-benefits (mitigation-adaptation interface)

CO₂ emission in HKH countries ICIMOD



GHG emissions in some HKH countries (areas located outside HKH region are included).

Successful Community Forestry under conducive policy environment

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1978



2005

Namdu, Nepal

Piloting REDD+ Payment System through seed grant distribution in Community Forestry in Nepal

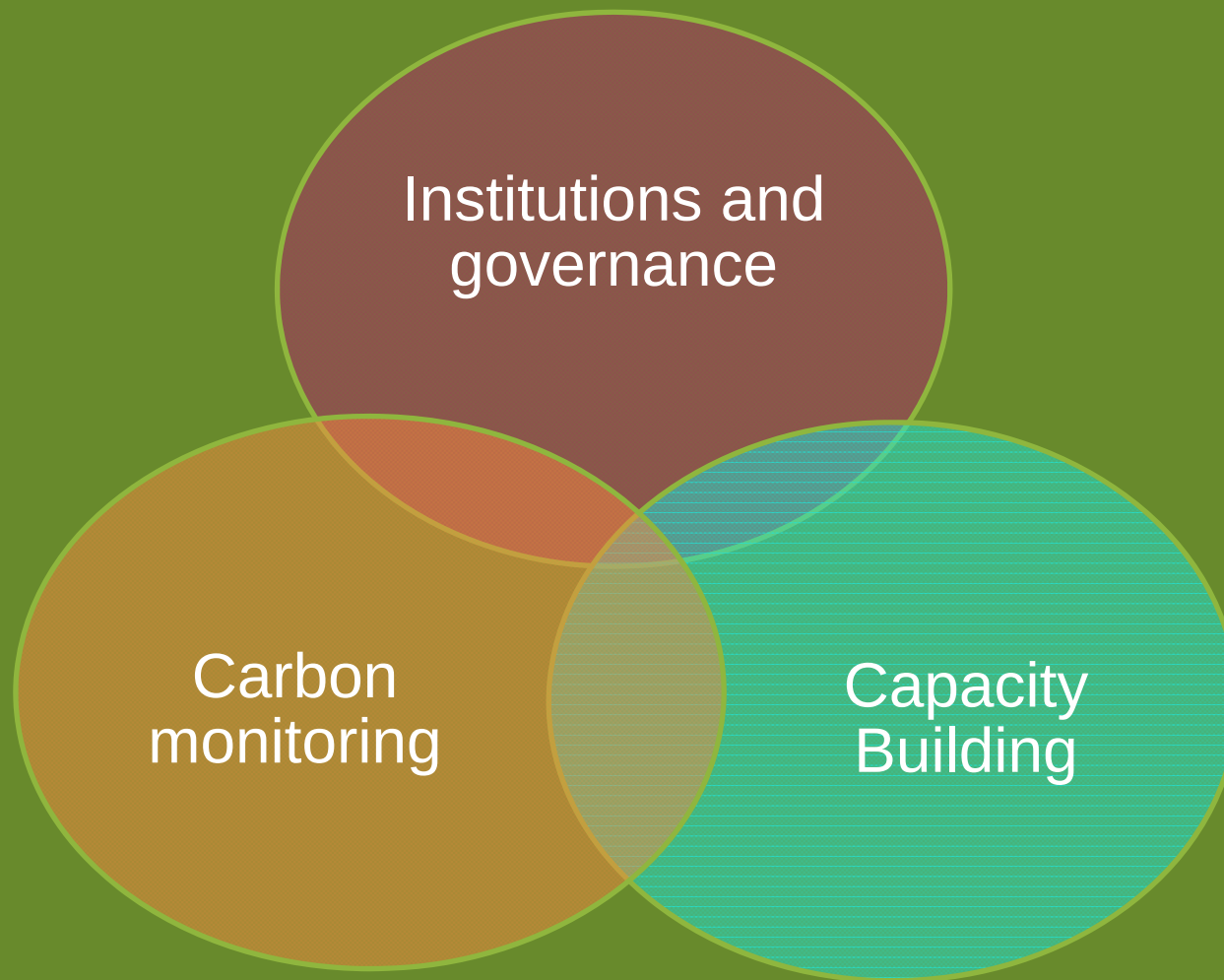


June 2009 – May 2013



Project components

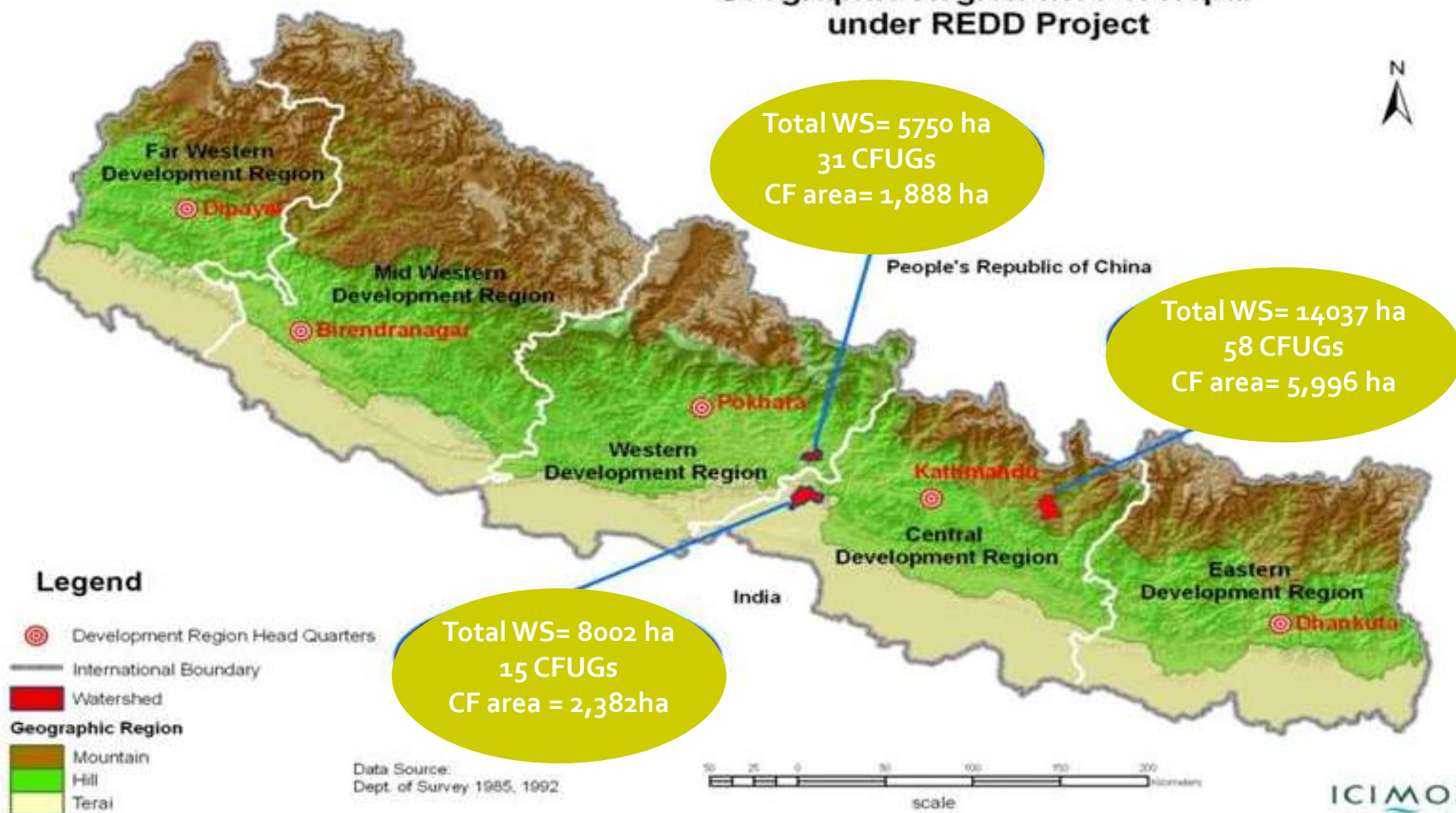
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Project Areas

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Watersheds in Geographic Region wise of Nepal under REDD Project



Forests in three watersheds

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Watershed (District)	Watershed [ha]	Forest in watershed [ha]	Total Community Forest [ha]	Forest area [ha]	
				Dense	Sparse
Charnawati (Dolakha)	14,037	7,492	5,996	3,899	2,097
Kayarkhola (Chitwan)	8,002	5,821	2,381	1,902	479
Ludikhola (Gorkha)	5,750	4,869	1,888	1,634.	252
Total	27,789	18,182	10,266	7,437	2,829

Project activities

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Forest carbon measurement

Alternative energy



Awareness raising

Piloting Forest Carbon Fund

Stakeholder engagement



Carbon sequestration data

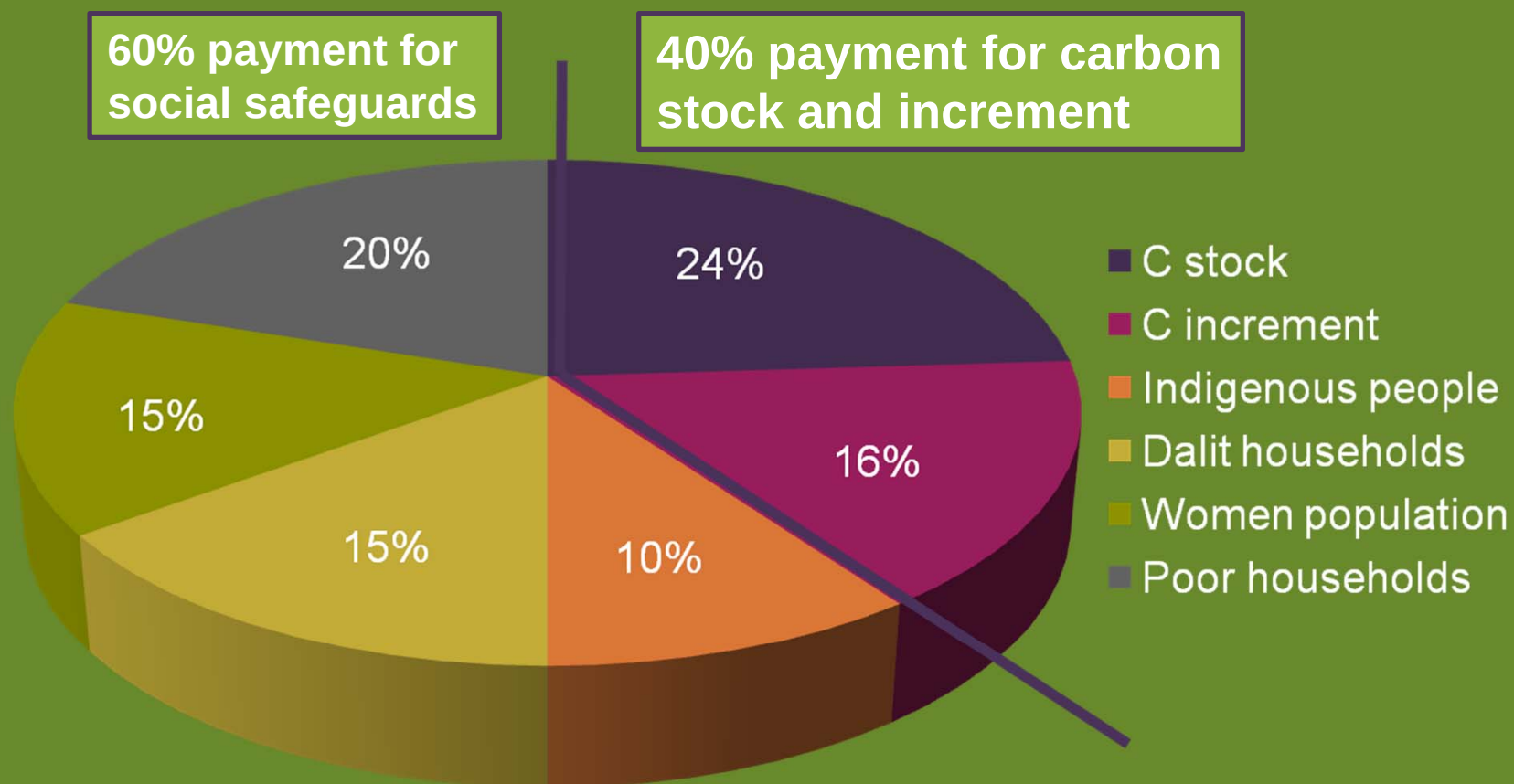
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			Average carbon tonnes/ha		
Watershed	Area (ha)	Range (ha)	2010	2011	2012
Charnawati	5996	1.5-819.4	206.95	209.29	212.03
Kayarkhola	2382	34.5-329.2	288.44	289.83	291.19
Ludikhola	1888	5.2-270.7	209.12	214.43	217.33
Total	10266		226.3	228.92	231.37
Increase				2.62	2.68

Source: REDD+ project, 2012

REDD+ payment basis

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In 2012, additional USD 100 per CFUG was given to reduce disparity between groups.

Payments in 3 watersheds

Charnawati	\$ 7.4/ha
Kayarkhola	\$ 10.4/ha
Ludikhola	\$ 13.8/ha

How was REDD money used?

Expenses activities	Expenditure Status in %			
	Dolakha Gorkha	Chitwan	Average	
1. Livelihood improvement activities	53.8	50.3	48.5	50.9
2. Capacity building (awareness, workshop)	9.7	9.4	8.3	9.1
3. Forest carbon monitoring (training LRPs for forest inventory)	7.2	4.3	27.7	13.1
4. Alternative energy schemes	11.9	15.0	13.5	13.5
5. Others (Forest mgmnt activities + enrichment plantation)	17.4	21.0	1.9	13.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Co-financed by CFUGs (% in total invested amount)	43.9	2.3	69.9	49.2

- Community forestry: an example of effective, decentralized and sustainable system to respond to climate change.
- Sustainable investment with triple dividend: an opportunity to address Climate, Livelihood & Ecosystem
- At local level, REDD+ is Ecosystem-based Adaptation practice.
- REDD+ can only be effective and sustainable when 1) social and environmental safeguards are in place and **2) when long term financial commitment is available.**
- **REDD+ is highly technical, capacity at implementation level backed by sound policy is crucial**

Thank you

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