



Cancun Safeguards and National experience



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REDD activities referred to Para 70

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;**
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;**
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;**
- (d) Sustainable management of forests;**
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;**

Why do we care for strong safeguards?

- Decision 1/CP.16 (The Cancun Agreements) Para 71 (d)- *“ A system for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in appendix I to this decision are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, while respecting sovereignty”*

Rationale:

- To ensure equitable distribution of benefits/costs of REDD+ and enhance multiple social /environmental benefits;
- To ensure customary rights on forests and territories;
- To improve forestry sector governance and institutional capacity in phase -1 ;
- To facilitate in accessing up-front finance in capacity building and SMF activities for phase 2 and create premium values for non-carbon benefits in Phase-3 (such as Biodiversity, poverty reduction etc);
- To mainstream REDD+ to sustainable development at large and improve resilient capacity of communities and forests;
- To comply with international obligation.

Cancun safeguards and national experience

| | Cancun safeguards | Enabling National policy | Scope to integrate in NFMS |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | <p>That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of <i>national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ REDD readiness follows GoN's forestry sector policy and plans; ❖ Provision of periodic NFI in GoN's Three Year plan (TYP); ❖ NBSAP is in revision process to comply UNCBD; ❖ PPCR and EBA is being piloted by MoFSC; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All policy and guidelines are available in official website. ❖ Data sharing protocol for NFI is in place that ensures free access of NFI data to public; ❖ PA system extended (23%) to comply Aichi target of UNCBD and PA maps generated by DNPWC;; ❖ Periodic census of key stone spps in PAs; |

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| 2 | Transparent and effective national <i>forest governance structures</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yearly reporting on forest product harvesting, sales and revenue; ❖ National Guidelines to control Forest area encroachment and wild Fire are in place; ❖ Forest product sales and distribution authority is endorsed by GoN to improve transparency and accountability in FLEGT; ❖ Ombudsman body to enforce anti-corruption in forestry (CIAA); ❖ GoN has established National vigilance Center for GRM; ❖ O/M is in progress for organizational structure reform of MoFSC; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Jurisdiction based biomass maps generated to detect carbon stock change; ❖ spatial analysis based forest planning; ❖ Land-sat and MODIS data can generate fire affected and wood biomass maps to validate policy measures; ❖ jurisdiction based forest boundary maps generated; |

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| 3 | <p><i>Respect for the knowledge and rights of IP and members of local communities</i>, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the UNGA has adopted the UNDRIP;</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nepal has ratified ILO -169 and signatory to UNDRIP; ❖ National foundation for development of Indigenous nationalities Act-2002; ❖ Interim constitution 2007 states enhancement of traditional knowledge and skill as constitutional policy; ❖ ILO-169 implementation plan (year 2010?) ❖ one-third forests are under CBFM where decision making is democratic and inclusive; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Parliamentary report integrated to NFMS; ❖ Forest tenure mapping in different management regimes for forest remaining forests; ❖ Carbon stock map generated to detect and estimate carbon stock changes in different regimes; |

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| 4 | <p>The <i>full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders</i>, in particular IPs and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Representation of IP and FECOFUN in decision making bodies of REDD - Apex and RWG; ❖ NEFIN and FECOFUN along with other CSO rep are also member of REDD+ SES & SESA technical committees; ❖ CBFM is one of the high priority forestry program; ❖ CSO/NEFIN representatives in national REDD strategy technical committee and sun-national ER-PIN development; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Yearly data available from Community based participatory forest carbon monitoring and data update from three watersheds and two community from mid-hills; ❖ Institutional set-up needed to integrate Community based forest monitoring to NFMS at center; |

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| 5 | <p>That actions are consistent with the <i>conservation of natural forests and biological diversity</i>, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used <i>to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits</i>;</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Alien species identified as drivers of degradation in R-PP; ❖ EIA/IEE is mandatory for clear felling natural forests, monoculture, and exotic species A/R; ❖ Climate change policy (2011) and NAPA (2010) acknowledged multi-functions of forests; ❖ Nepal identified five non carbon benefits of REDD implementation: http://unfccc.int/files/methods/redd/redd_web_platform/application/pdf/redd_20130505_nepal_co-benefit.pdf | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Alien spp infested area inventoried and mapped; ❖ Biodiversity hotspot area and corridors mapped at landscape; ❖ FRA includes data on NTFP, Bio-diversity , carbon stocks etc ❖ Vulnerable watersheds are identified/mapped by NAPA and PPCR; ❖ SFM blocks are mapped/inventoried; ❖ Social data overlay to resource data for LIP preparation; |

Table: List of co-benefits of REDD+ activities, their indicators and means of verification.

| Co-benefits | Indicators | Means of verification |
|--|---|--|
| A. Livelihoods improvement | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment (forest and biodiversity based) 2. Food and nutrient supplement 3. Water availability 4. Wood energy | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Records of forest related enterprises 2. Survey/study reports 3. Water discharge data from concerned authorities 4. Consumption record of wood fuel at government agencies |
| B. Increased biodiversity value | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced loss of habitat 2. increased number of species 3. increased income from bio-prospecting | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reports of biodiversity monitoring (at ecosystem and landscape levels); 2. Census report of flagship species 3. Records of forest based enterprises |
| C. Enhanced ecosystem resilience for climate change adaptation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced vulnerability from fire, flood, landslides, and siltation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaster database, records of environmental refuges |
| D. Improved governance, institutions and policies | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparent and participatory decision making 2. Equitable benefit sharing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public hearing and public auditing 2. distribution mechanism |
| E. Contribution to MEAs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aichi targets of and other provisions of CBD, Ramsar, CITES, UNOCD | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National reports |

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| 6 | <p>Actions to address the <i>risks of reversals</i>;</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land use policy 2012 (?); ❖ GoN has committed to maintain 40 % forest cover and has approved Guideline to discourage forest land available to other purposes (eg:1:25 plantation & land compensation) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land use change maps generated by MoLR; ❖ Wild fire hotspot area mapped by ICIMOD using MODIS and community data; ❖ forest cover change maps generated by FRA is updated by DFRS; |
| 7 | <p>Actions to reduce <i>displacement</i> of emissions.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Subsidy policy for AE in rural areas (revised 2013); ❖ Cash Incentive policy for ToF (in discussion); ❖ Policy subsidy for Hydro power investors; ❖ TAL/SHL strategy to address trans-boundary Leakages; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Forest degradation hotspots detected and mapped using proxy indicators such as fire wood supply, canopy density change etc; ❖ ToF inventory and mapping by DFRS; ❖ ICS/Bio-gas/ power grid info overlay in map |

Issues/Barriers in developing SIS

Issues/Barrier

Cancun SS is very general and ambiguous

Weak capacity of LDCs but complex reporting system

Conceptual complexity and donor specific safeguards

Potential options

Elaborated framework with adequate room for national circumstance to address domestic issues

-Capacity building is must; simple doable and adaptable system is much appreciated

- Step-wise approach (build on National experience)

- UNFCCC safeguards be treated as an overarching



Thank you