

Design and setting up of a governance and payment system for Nepal's Community Forest Management under Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)

(Annual Narrative Report – Year 3)

1 June 2011 – 31 May 2012

Submitted by

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1. Introduction

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB), and Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN) are implementing the project “**Design and setting up of a governance and payment system for Nepal’s Community Forest Management under Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)**” in three watershed areas of Nepal, namely, Kayarkhola of Chitwan district, Charnawati of Dolakha district and Ludhikhola of Gorkha district with financial support from The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). This pilot project aims to demonstrate the feasibility of REDD payment mechanism in Community Forestry by involving local communities including marginalized groups so that deforestation and forest degradation can be reduced by linking sustainable forest management practices with economic incentives. Further the project focuses on the concerns of indigenous and marginalized people and local communities dependent on forests by involving them in designing and functioning of a national-level REDD governance and payment mechanism that supports community forestry at grassroots level. The specific objectives include:

- Strengthening the capacity of civil society actors in Nepal to ensure their active participation in the planning and preparation of national REDD-strategies.
- Establishing a Forest Carbon Trust Fund that is sustainable and creditable in the long run.
- Contributing to the development of REDD strategies that can effectively and efficiently monitor carbon flux in community managed forests.

In year one, the project established a baseline of carbon stock and socio economic characteristics in the project area, identified drivers of forest degradation and deforestation, made an analysis of leakage, developed forest measurement guidelines, and produced awareness raising materials. In year two, the project mainly focused on establishing and making the forest carbon trust fund (FCTF) functional with agreed, written operational guideline. The project also carried out forest carbon inventory to calculate the change in the stock. The basis and criteria for the payment were developed considering the maintenance of carbon stock, change in the carbon stock, and the percentage of women population and that of poor, indigenous, dalits households in the community groups; and the payment was made to the 3 watershed REDD Networks, which subsequently disbursed the due amount to each participating CFUG. In year three, the project has started testing the effectiveness of payment mechanism and monitoring of fund utilization at CF level. In addition to the regular participatory forest carbon measurement, socio-economic data collection, performance analysis and payment facilitation, some of the important activities carried out in year 3 at watershed level include the capacity enhancement activities, such as training on forest carbon measurement, data analysis, and awareness on REDD+, and incorporation of REDD+ provision in CF operation plan and constitution.

The log-frame showing the progress against the expected achievements

Hierarchy of Objectives	Expected achievements	Progress/Achievements	Remarks
Project Goal: Set up a national demonstrational governance and payment system for emission reduction through sustainable management of forest	- Pilot Forest Carbon Trust Fund operated well and seed grant regulated - REDD payment distribution system at group levels functioned equitable and transparent way	- Forest Carbon Trust Fund is established - REDD payment mechanism is being tested	There are few issues regarding benefit sharing, for instance, because of high weightage given to social criteria some CFUGs with less forest area are getting more than those with bigger forest areas
Outcomes			
Outcomes 1: Framework for REDD strategies at national and local level developed	- REDD payment through FCTF operated and institutionalised - Reporting and monitoring system of pilot Forest carbon trust fund institutionalised - Forest carbon data registration and reporting system well initiated from CFUG through Watershed REDD Network - Watershed REDD network well institutionalized and functioned - Monitoring, reporting and verification system developed and tested	- REDD payment under progress - Reporting and monitoring system in each district established - Registration and reporting systems are being tested - Watershed REDD network is in the process of institutionalization - MRV system developed and being tested at watershed level	
Outcomes 2: Government of Nepal ready to upscale the REDD payment mechanism demonstrated by this project in post 2012	- Project experiences will be reflected in government national REDD strategy document - REDD payment system learned by project reflected in REDD strategy		

Hierarchy of Objectives	Expected achievements	Progress/Achievements	Remarks
period			
Outcomes 3: Forest biomass enhancement occurs in all 3 watersheds	- Measures to address identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation of CF in three watersheds initiated - Avoidance of biomass reducing activities (fire management, grazing management) initiated - Alternative renewable energy promoted - Per ha forest carbon in three watersheds increased	361 ICS and 100 biogas are installed in three watershed 2.68 tons per ha forest carbon increased	See 3.2.1 See 3.3.2
Output 1.1: Human resource developed for implementing pilot project	Capable human resources for project hired and oriented		
Activities for output 1.1			
1.1.1 Project staffs are hired			
Output 2.1: Adequate technical and institutional supports to pilot watersheds sites provided	FECOFUN members at central level and local communities are well familiar on REDD issues		
Activities for output 2.1:			
<u>2.1.1 Local consultation workshop in 3 watersheds</u> a. technical support to FECOFUN for training and awareness raising at central and local level b. Awareness and	1 event REDD+ orientation program to FECOFUN central members organized 140 events to CFUG members and 7 events interaction to VDC, school, youth clubs and women groups conducted at local level	Technical supports provided to district and central FECOFUN	

Hierarchy of Objectives	Expected achievements	Progress/Achievements	Remarks
advocacy campaign on REDD+ issue to CFUG, VDC and local IPs c. Progress review sharing workshop with stakeholders	4 events of progress reviewing workshop to district stakeholders and 1 event of sharing workshop to national stakeholders organized		
2.1.2 Formulate ToR for working REDD payment mechanism in 3 watersheds a. Watershed REDD network strengthening b. Interaction with CFUG in order to incorporate carbon assessment provision in forest operational plan	- Information and data are well maintained by 3 Watershed REDD Networks and their capacity strengthened - Organize 3 events of workshop to REDD network for the discussion about incorporation of carbon assessment provision and methodologies in Forest Operational Plan 15 (TBD) events of interactions with CFUGs to incorporate carbon provision in FoP	- REDD networks are being capacitated for data management 3 workshops conducted	See 3.1.2 See 3.1.1
2.1.3 Promote alternative renewable energy technologies to reduce forest degradation a. demand collection (Capacity and interest) of households of 3 watersheds b. organize training on alternative energy technology to selected households c. install energy schemes through co-funding with energy agencies at local level with subsidy from project	- Alternative energy guidelines developed last year reviewed and updated - Interest, readiness, capacity and feasibility of alternative energy assessed in 3 watersheds - Multi-stakeholders alternative energy forum at each district/watershed level formed and progress reviewed 15 events of training on alternative energy to selected HHs representatives and REDD network organized 100 biogas and 300 improved cooking stove installed in 3 watersheds - Effectiveness of alternative	- CFUG selection criteria for AE developed - A two-day training was organized to develop LRPs 361 improved cooking stove and 100 biogas installed in 3 watersheds	See 3.2.2 See 3.2.3 See 3.2.1

Hierarchy of Objectives	Expected achievements	Progress/Achievements	Remarks
	energy assessed using monitoring template		
S	Local communities trained and measured forest carbon stocks in three watersheds		
Activities for output 3.1			
3.1.1 Use of forest carbon measurement guideline developed by project based on IPCC good practice guideline 2006 a. Forest carbon inventory in other forest regimes in addition to community forests involving local communities. b. Organize forest carbon measurement training to LRPs, REDD network members and CFUG members	• Forest carbon at 583 permanent plots including 14 leakage plots of three watersheds measured using Carbon measurement protocol developed by the project • Forest boundary of leasehold and national forests delineated, permanent plots defined and carbon measured • 3 events of carbon measurement training to REDD network members, local communities and LRPs organized • 3 events of carbon data analysis training to DFO staffs and REDD network members organized at watershed REDD network office	• Forest carbon measured in 583 plots • Forest boundary was delineated however, the carbon measurement is postponed for next year (fourth year of the project), • 3 events of carbon measurement training organized • 3 events of data analysis training organized	See 3.3.2 See 3.3.1 See 3.1.2
3.1.2 Adapt appropriate standards of biodiversity, social and governance indicators in REDD+ initiative a. Interaction with REDD network and CFUG members of such standards b. Facilitate CFUGs to reflect such standards (as a part of MRV)	• Interaction with ...CFUGs and 3 watershed REDD network organized and discussed on REDD+ social and biodiversity standards		

Hierarchy of Objectives	Expected achievements	Progress/Achievements	Remarks
3.1.3 Integrate carbon measurement provisions as an activity of CFUGs forest operational plan	15 (TBD with district meeting) CFUGs revised their FOP and constitution and reflect social, and environmental standards (it is part of Project MRV system)	25 CFUGs revised their FOP and 8 are in progress	See 3.1.1
Output 4.1 National (Project) level carbon data registration, management and dissemination well established	Carbon data registration and management system well established and properly regulated by PMU		
Activities for output 4.1.			
4.1.1 Developing system of data processing, storage, management and dissemination <u>a.</u> Operationalize reporting system as per defined template <u>b.</u> Maintain central level carbon data <u>c.</u> Upload forest carbon data	3 events of carbon saving reporting systems to REDD networks and forest groups conducted 3 CFUGs follow carbon reporting system - Forest carbon data base at REDD network and PMU developed and maintained in project webpage	3 events conducted. 105 CFUGs followed carbon reporting system - Web page upgraded and data upload in progress	See 3.1.3 See 3.1.3
Output 7.1 Risk of maintaining carbon pool reduced	REDD+ risk well assessed, Private sector onboard and PDD process initiated, Verification process initiated	- Nepal private sector visit to Charnawati watershed organized - PDD process and verification process in progress	
Activities output 7.1			
7.1.1 Design and internal insurance system a. Conduct scoping study of FCTF specially looking at effectiveness	- Implication of REDD payment study conducted - Private sector identified for feasibility study and drafting PDD initiated - Indicator and process for verification developed - Verification agency or	- Unique Forestry from Germany identified - Indicator developed	

Hierarchy of Objectives	Expected achievements	Progress/Achievements	Remarks
b. Conduct feasibility study and develop project design document (PDD) in collaboration with relevant provide sector c. Verification process initiated before second payment	roster of experts identified in consultation with advisory committee	Verification process initiated and ERI assigned for MRV	
Output 10.1 Communicate REDD policy and project lessons learned	REDD policy and project learning shared to CA members and policy makers through papers, workshops and interactions		
Activities for output 10.1			
10.1.1 Communication and advocacy <u>a.</u> Lobby with politicians and government authorities for policies that benefits CFUGs <u>b.</u> REDD learning and dissemination workshop <u>c.</u> civil society alliance meeting and interaction <u>d.</u> National REDD strategy formulation review meeting in collaboration with Forest Ministry-REDD Cell <u>e.</u> Field visit for policy makers (Forest Ministry, CSOs, trust	1 event of interaction and lobby with politicians (CA members) on REDD conducted 3 events of CSO alliance meeting and interaction conducted 2 REDD strategy formulation meeting and interaction in collaboration with REDD cell organized 1 event of field visit for policy makers 2 event of national workshop sharing 1 event of Exchange visit .. paper/articles/flyers published and disseminated to key stakeholders 2 sets (English and Nepali version) of REDD+ documentary prepared and shared		

Hierarchy of Objectives	Expected achievements	Progress/Achievements	Remarks
fund advisory committee and REDD strategy formulation team <u>f.</u> National workshop for project sharing in collaboration with REDD Cell <u>g.</u> Exchange visit to Watershed REDD Network members <u>h.</u> Publish papers/article-media mobilization <u>I.</u> Prepare REDD+ documentary			

2. Major deviations from the plan

There is no any major deviation from the original plan, however carbon measurement in leasehold forests and additional community forests in Charnawati watershed could not happened this year. This is mainly because of delay in receiving the plot map and its coordinates, which were received in June 2012.

3. Key outcomes and achievements at output levels

The key outcomes of the project in year three include:

- Capacity building of LRPs, FECOFUN, and other stakeholders on incorporation of REDD provision in community forest operational plan; carbon measurement, data analysis and reporting
- Promotion of alternative energy technologies for forest carbon stock enhancement
- Carbon measurement, REDD payment and institutional set-up

All activities were completed as per the plan. A brief description of major outputs achieved in year three and the associated activities is given below.

3.1 Capacity building

3.1.1 Workshop on incorporating REDD provision in CF operation plan

A one-day workshop was organized in each watershed to orient REDD network members, CFUGs members, DFO staff and district FECOFUN members about incorporation of REDD

provision in CF operation plans and CFUG's constitutions. The main objective of these workshops was to familiarize participants on REDD provision to be incorporated in CF operation plans and constitutions based on preparedness for REDD+ (REDD plus *ka lagi tayari*) published by ICIMOD, ANSAB and FECOFUN. The number of participants involved in the workshops and number of CFUGs with revised OP and constitution are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

Table 1: Number of participants in the workshops

District	Female				Male				Grand total
	BCN	Dalit	IPs	Total	BCN	Dalit	IPs	Total	
Gorkha	6	0	3	9	20	1	9	30	39
Dolakha	5	2	4	11	8	3	12	23	34
Chitwan	2	0	14	16	6	1	12	19	35
Total	13	2	21	36	34	5	33	72	108

Table 2: Number of CFUGs that incorporated REDD+ provision in their OP and constitution

District	CF No	Remarks
Gorkha	4	
Dolakha	13	
Chitwan	8	Additional 8 CFUGs decided to incorporate REDD provision by their general assemblies
Total	25	

3.1.2 Training on forest carbon measurement and data analysis

During the forest carbon baseline preparation in the first year and carbon measurement in the subsequent years, many forest users, REDD network members, FECOFUN members and social mobilizers/LRPs were trained. Many of them gained first hand experience by participating in the measurement process along with ANSAB's forest carbon measurement team. In year three, the project organized two days trainings in each watershed to train the LRPs and district stakeholders (REDD Network, District forest officials, District soil conservation officials, District FECOFUN members, NEFIN) in forest carbon data collection, analysis and storage. These trainings capacitate the LRPs and stakeholders to calculate the carbon stock in their CF/watershed areas. Details of the participant's information are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Number of participants in data analysis training

District	Female					Male					Grand
	BCN	Dalit	Janajati	Govt	Total	BCN	Dalit	Janajati	Govt	Total	Total
Chitwan	2	0	1	1	4	6	1	2	2	11	15
Dolakha	2	3	0	1	6	1	2	2	0	5	11
Gorkha	2	0	1	0	3	6	1	2	2	11	14
Grand total	6	3	2	2	13	13	4	6	4	27	40

3.1.3 Orientation on forest carbon reporting

A one-day workshop was organized in each watershed to orient the members of CFUGs, REDD network and district FECOFUN members on forest carbon reporting system. The overall objective of the workshop was to orient and train the participants on reporting of technical and social data that are needed to claim seed money from PMU. Number of participants in forest carbon reporting orientation workshop is presented in table 4.

Table 4: Number of participants in forest carbon reporting orientation workshop

District	Female				Male				Grand total
	BCN	Dalit	IPs	Total	BCN	Dalit	IPs	Total	
Gorkha	6	0	3	9	20	1	9	30	39
Dolakha	5	2	4	11	8	3	12	23	34
Chitwan	2	0	14	16	6	1	12	19	35
Total	13	2	21	36	34	5	33	72	108

3.2 Promotion of alternative energy technologies for forest carbon stock enhancement

3.2.1 Orientation on alternative energy technologies

A one-day orientation workshop on construction and maintenance of ICS and biogas was organized in each watershed. The resource person of ICS and biogas oriented the LRPs, CFUG members and FECOFUN members on total cost for biogas and ICS installation, and shared the provision of government and REDD+ project subsidies. Numbers of participants in alternative energy orientation training and number of alternative energy technologies installed are presented in table 6 and 7 respectively. As a result of the orientation program ICS and biogas technologies are motivated to install them. In year three, 361 ICS and 100 biogas were installed in the project area. In addition, few CFUGs such as Pragati in Karyakhola of Chitwan has made enabling

environment to install biogas in Chepang households by providing credit and subsidy to purchase buffaloes (See Box1)

Table 6: Number of participants in alternative energy orientation workshop

District	Female				Male				Grand total
	BCN	Dalit	Janajati	Total	BCN	Dalit	Janajati	Total	
Gorkha	6	0	1	7	22	3	11	36	43
Chitwan	4	0	9	13	11	1	10	22	35
Dolakha	14	2	3	19	14	1	4	19	38
Total	24	2	13	39	47	5	25	77	116

Table 7: Number of ICS and biogas installed in the project area

District		ICS	Biogas
Gorkha	CFUG No		
	13	191	
	9		30
Dolakha	20	130	
	5		30
Chitwan	5	40	
	9		40
Total		361	100

BOX 1: Promoting biogas in Chepang communities

Pragati community forest of Kayarkhola watershed area has 156 households and 881 people, where most of the users are Chepang. Chepang communities follow traditional farming primarily derived from slash-and-burn agricultural practices for subsistence purpose. They rarely rear cattle and goat. These communities are forest dependent communities and have good knowledge on forest resources and its usages. When it came to alternative energy promotion, in 2010, there was no any demand for ICS and biogas from the CFUG. When the representatives from the CFUG to REDD network participated in different awareness programs and discussion, they realized the importance of alternative energy technologies. They then decided to initiate some actions to overcome the constraints of installing ICS and biogas. The CFUG then provided NPR 2000 grant and the required credit at no interest to 29 Chepang households to purchase 1 buffalo each. The president of the CFUG told, “we distributed buffalo to Chepang households because last year not a single ICS and biogas installed in our community. We hope that our community will demand biogas in near future once they have sufficient dung needed for biogas plant.”

3.2.2 Development of CFUG selection criteria for promoting alternative energy technologies

Alternative energy promotion at CFUG level is one of the major carbon enhancement activities of this project. REDD network of each watershed develop criteria on the basis of their previous year experience for selecting CFUGs for distributing improved cooking stove (ICS) and biogas. REDD network members, a member from district FECOFUN and a representative from ANSAB were involved in criteria developing process. The details of the developed criteria are given in table 5.

Table 5: CF selection criteria developed by three watersheds

District	CFUG selection criteria for ICS	CFUG selection criteria for biogas
Chitwan	Exclusion of last year CFUG	Exclusion of last year CFUG
	CFUG with no demand for biogas	CFUG consuming more fuel wood will get more priority
	CFUG lies in high hills and which have no access of road network	CFUG received less carbon fund will get more priority
		CFUG committed to provide subsidy for transportation will get more priority in case there is no road network connection
Dolakha	Exclusion of last year CFUG	Exclusion of last year CFUG
	High altitude CFUG, high priority	Low altitude CFUG, high priority
	Less forest area in comparison with households	Less forest area in comparison with households
	More demand more chance	More demand more chance
	Less carbon fund received more chance	CFUG committed to provide subsidy from their own fund
Gorkha	Exclusion of last year CFUG	Exclusion of last year CFUG
	CFUG having more population of Dalit and IPs	More demand more chance
	No road network connection and not availability of LP gas	CFUG which lies near to road network
	Less forest area in comparison with households	CFUG committed to provide subsidy from their own fund
	Less carbon fund more chance	

3.2.3 Training on ICS construction and maintenance

A two-day hands-on training on ICS construction and maintenance was conducted at Ludikhola watershed of Gorkha district. The main objective of the training was to develop LRPs so that they can be available on demand basis and reduce the cost of installation. Furthermore, the LRPs would also timely available for repairing ICS in case of any breakdown. The details of the participants in the training are presented in table 8.

Table 8: Number of participants in ICS construction training

District	Male				Female				Grand total
	BCN	Dalit	Janajati	Total	BCN	Dalit	Janajati	Total	
Gorkha	2	0	3	5	2	0	0	2	7

3.3 Carbon Measurement, REDD payment and institutional set-up

3.3.1 Orientation on forest carbon measurement

A half-day orientation program on forest carbon measurement was conducted in all the watersheds. The watersheds were divided into 6 clusters in Dolakha and 3 clusters each in Chitwan and Gorkha for the orientation propose. Clusters are a bundle of CFUGs located close to each other. The main objective of clustering was to orient and prepare LRPs, CFUGs and REDD network members efficiently on carbon measurement. In addition, the orientation program was also aimed to build capacity of the CFUGs members to measure carbon more precisely. Later, the participants were also involved in forest carbon measurement process.

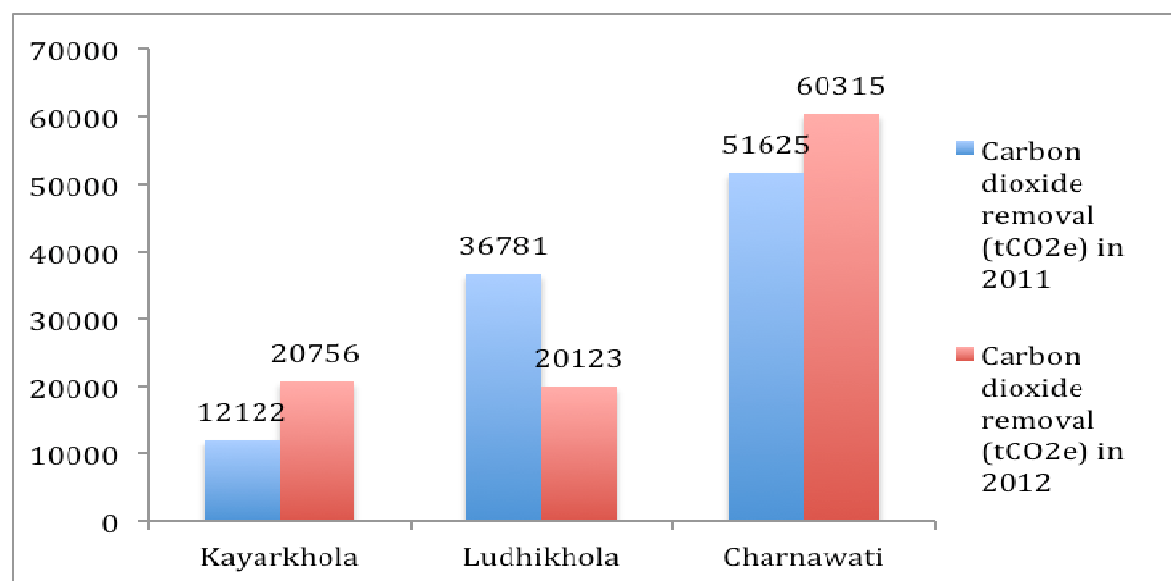
Table 9: Number of participants in forest carbon measurement orientation

District	Female				Male				Grand total
	BCN	Dalit	Janajati	Total	BCN	Dalit	Janajati	Total	
Gorkha	10	5	16	31	20	4	42	66	97
Dolakha	39	5	14	58	56	0	9	65	123
Chitwan	10	1	13	24	22	2	33	57	81
Total	59	11	43	113	98	6	84	188	301

3.3.2 Conduction of forest carbon monitoring and data analysis

The project measured and monitored forest carbon all each watersheds. The measurement gave the change in carbon stock. The measurement works were conducted in leadership of ANSAB's forest technicians with help of the CFUG members and LRPs who were already oriented on carbon measurement. A total of 569 permanent plots were measured which includes 461 sparse and 108 dense in three watersheds. A total of 14 leakage plots were also measured. The results of the measurement show that the quantity of carbon dioxide removal from atmosphere was increased in Kayarkhola and Charnawati whereas that for Ludhikhola was decrease compared to year two. Table 10 shows the watershed wise carbon dioxide removal from atmosphere in year two and three. External verifier, ERI carried out verification of the carbon measurement process. The MRV report produced by the external verifier mentioned that carbon measurement process applied at the filed perfectly follows the guideline for measuring carbon stocks in community-managed forests developed by ANSAB, ICIMOD and FECOFUN.

Table 10: Carbon dioxide removal from atmosphere in the second and third year of the project



3.3.3 Payment of REDD seed grant and institutional set-up

The central FCTF advisory committee made a decision to pay US\$ 100 to each CFUG of the three watersheds and to distribute remaining REDD seed grant on the basis of carbon stock maintained, change in the carbon stock, the percentage of women population, and that of poor, indigenous and dalit households in the CFUGs. The decision was made after receiving the claim invoice from the district REDD network. The district REDD network used to send the claim invoice after getting approval from the FCTF district advisory committee.

4 Summary of main “lesson learned”

- More capacity building activities focused on forest carbon management and data analysis are needed to the community members and REDD network members to ensure the reliability of the carbon measurement process.
- The users tried to avoid harvesting forest products from the permanent plots. Hence, the permanent plots should not be visibly marked on the ground.
- REDD network and FECOFUN need to play an important role in incorporating REDD provisions in CF operation plans and constitutions.
- Leakage belt monitoring is one of the important activities to be considered. There is a scope to form one leakage belt monitoring subcommittee under REDD network.
- Information materials on local language are useful for wider dissemination of knowledge and information among community members.
- The awareness on the trust fund utilization made the community people feel ownership on the project activities and have taken the benefits as conservation incentive.

- Many CFUGs are interested to install ICS and biogas but the project has limited fund hence, CFUG selection criteria became useful tool to select appropriate CFUGs for ICS and biogas.
- Alternative energy promotion workshop was useful to make the CFUG users aware on the cost of construction and provision of government and the project subsidy.

5 An assessment of the management of internal or external risks to the Project that may have affected the success of the Project (Issues and Challenges)

- Confusion regarding the clear role of REDD+ network in project implementation arise in all three districts.
- Sustainability of FCTF is a major concern raised by district FECOFUN, REDD network and community members.
- REDD policy is still not clear at national and international levels.
- Project exit strategy is not clear among local stakeholders and community members.
- The cultural practice of Chepang people for storing crops such as Chiuri seeds just above traditional cooking stove for drying demotivated them to install ICS.
- CFUGs members involved in carbon inventory have a tendency to increase the values of measurement thinking that they will revive more carbon fund.

6 An assessment of the sustainability of the Project (Ways forward)

- Intensive capacity building activities are required for REDD+ network and community members to take over the project activities and make them capable for carbon measurement, calculation and enter into carbon market.
- To address the issues of carbon leakage from surrounding areas, other land usages such as leasehold forest, private forest, agro forestry and religious forest should also be included in REDD+ project
- Capacity building of project staff on ongoing national and international issues of REDD+

7 A brief summary of the use of funds compared to budget

Summary of the used funds compared to allocated budget is presented in the table 11.

Table 11: Allocated budget vs expenditure for the year 2011-2012

Particulars	Budget	Expenditure	Difference
Salary	38,000	38,002	(2)
Consultant+ contracts	5,000	4,995	5
Travel +Transport	9,000	8,998	2
Workshop + Networking	45,500	45,494	6
IT + Communication	1,877	1,879	(2)
Material supply	5,000	5,009	(9)
Total	104,377	104,377	-

8 Number and type of publications

The guidelines for measuring carbon stock in community-managed forests were revised and reprinted. 1000 copies of guidelines were reprinted in year 2011/12.

9 Number and type of events/workshops/seminars held

Table 12 below presents the number and type of trainings, workshops and seminar conducted in the year 2011-2012

Table 12: Training, workshop and seminar conducted in the year 2011-2012

S.N	Name of events	(Workshops / training)	Level	Number
1.	Workshop on incorporation of carbon provision in CF operation plan	Events	Watershed and local	3
2.	Forest carbon measurement in the field	Events	Watershed and local	3
3.	Hands on training on ICS construction and maintenance (Demand driven training)	Training	Ludhikhola watershed	1
4.	Forest carbon measurement orientation training	Training	Watershed	3
5.	Workshop on CF selection criteria for AE	Workshop	Watershed	3
6.	Forest carbon measurement and Data analysis training to LRPs, local communities, REDD network members & DFO authorities	Training	Watershed	3
7.	Orientation program on ICS and biogas at watershed level	Workshop	Watershed	3
Total				19

10 General observations

- Clear roles of REDD network in project implementation is still lacking
- REDD payment based on social criteria is a major issue in all watersheds. Many CFUGs and REDD network members are demanding for revision of social criteria and give more importance to the maintenance and increment of carbon stock for payment.