

Development of draft quality-of-governance standards for climate change mitigation and beyond



Groundtruthing of developed verifiers in REDD+ pilot area, Nepal

Submitted to:

Griffith University

Nathan QLD

Australia 4111

Submitted by:

Tek Maraseni, USQ, Australia

Prem Raj Neupane, Nepal

Federico Lopez, IGES, Japan

Tim Cadman, Griffith University, Australia

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Summary

Governance has been identified as central aspect of sustainable forest management. While all participants within the forest policy arena would agree with this observation, it has been less easy to determine how best to evaluate forest governance. Building on the work of the 1992 UN *Statement of Forest Principles*, and using a hierarchical framework of principles, criteria and indicators (PC&I), Dr Cadman has developed a consistent approach to evaluating forest governance at the global, regional, national and local levels. Tim and Tek applied their work to a range of global policy mechanisms, including REDD+, and has been used by the forest sector in developing countries (Nepal) to develop on-the-ground standards for evaluating REDD+ effectiveness and governance quality.

Between July 2011 and February 2012, Dr. Tek Maraseni and Dr. Tim Cadman ran a collaborative research project with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategy (IGES) and University of Southern Queensland (USQ) to develop a quality-of-governance standard in Nepal using the same PC&I. They conducted multistage and multi-stakeholders (online survey, face-to-face interview and multi-stakeholders forum workshop) process to develop the verifiers for each indicator. Stakeholders participated enthusiastically in the project, demonstrating that the methodology is sound. The workshop developed 180 verifiers for 11 indicators. On the basis of their relevancy into different levels, verifiers were further classified into National level, Regional Level and Local Level. Participants of the multi-stakeholders forum were asked to rank all indicators on a 1-10 scale (1 least important and 10 most important). Four highly ranked indicators were Transparency, Inclusiveness, Accountability and Resources (TIAR). In order to do groundtruthing in REDD+ pilot areas in Nepal, we identified and selected only those four verifiers from each of the four indicators which are related to local level.

The first field trial was conducted from 28 September to 10 October 2012 for the groundtruthing of the selected verifiers of the four highly ranked indicators; and to develop the means of verifications (MoVs) for the verifiers in Chitwan district. In this trial four REDD+ pilot Community Forest User Groups (CFUG) were carefully selected: Chelibeti (the CFUG comprising only female members); Nibuwatar (the CFUG led by indigenous people); Janapragati (the CFUG with mixed socio-economic composition and one of the most active CFUGs in REDD+ pilot project); and Kankali (one of the most active CFUGs in forest management).

The second field trial was held between 16 and 28 November 2012 in Gorkha district. Four REDD+ pilot CFUGs: Laxmi (the CFUG comprising only and led by female members), Ludhi Damgade (CFUG received the highest payment from carbon fund), Baghpani (CFUG led by indigenous people), and Sheetalupakha (CFUG received the lowest payment from carbon fund) were selected for the study. The selection was based on the recommendations by District Forest Offices, Chitwan and Gorkha; and observation of the study team. A half day workshop in each CFUG was conducted. All the participants in each workshop were asked to discuss and provide 1-3 unanimous means of verifications for each verifier. Moreover, in order to know the perception of a non-REDD+ CFUGs, two workshops were organised in Dudhkoshi CFUG (Chitwan); and in Rajdevi and Jalbire CFUGs (Gorkha).

All of the CFUGs visited were aware of and well informed about the REDD+ processes and potential of their forests to acquire carbon fund. Active participation of the women, *dalits* and the poorest and marginalised

communities in the project was observed. The CFUGs received a considerable amount through carbon fund in the years 2011 and 2012. The CFUGs were spending the fund for pro-poor activities and community, particularly women, *dalits* and marginalised CFUG members, empowerment. The CFUGs showed their strong will for the extension of the project.

However, several concerns were raised during the field trial. Less involvement of the CFUG members in forest carbon measurement and monitoring processes; displacement of forest product harvesting to neighbouring non-REDD+ pilot project community forests; and inadequate coordination and information sharing among the stakeholders were the major issues.

The results provided by the field trials in Chitwan and Gorkha districts comprised more than 280 means of verifications (MoV) of the selected verifiers. It is expected that the groundtruthing adequately incorporated local perceptions regarding the developed verifiers. Those MoVs can be used for evaluating REDD+ effectiveness (quantitatively) and governance quality in developing countries. In addition, the issues observed during the field visits will be useful for the policy makers to design REDD strategy for the countries.

Abbreviations

ATO	African Timber Organisation
C & I	Criteria and indicators
CCAD	Central American Commission for Environment and Development
CF	Community Forestry
CFOP	Community Forest Operational Plan
CFUC	Community Forest User Committee
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CO ₂	Carbon di-oxide
DAC	District Advisory Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DMC	District Monitoring Committee
DoF	Department of Forests, Nepal
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
FCF	Forest Carbon Fund
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal
GoN	Government of Nepal
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategy
IO	International Organisation
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
LRP	Local Resource Person
MoE	Ministry of Environment, Nepal
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Nepal
MoV	Means of Verification
NDRI	Nepal Development Research Institute
NFA	Nepal Foresters Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PC&I	Principle, Criteria and Indicators
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SMS	Short Message Service
TARA	Tarapoto Process
TIAR	Transparency, Inclusiveness, Accountability and Resources
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
USQ	University of Southern Queensland
VDC	Village Development Committee

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“We have not lopped the fodder trees in our community forests since we enrolled in the REDD+ pilot project. That is how we understood REDD+.”

Chhami Kumari Rana Magar
President, Chelibeti CFUG, Shaktikhor, Chitwan

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries has emerged as an innovative potential to complement ongoing climate policies. REDD is based on a humble concept: reward forest managers, for instance, households, communities and countries that reduce carbon-dioxide (CO₂) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. However, there are several technical and methodological limitations to overcome before implementing the concept into action. Among others, governance issue has been emphasized elsewhere in academia and international forums. REDD+ goes beyond the deforestation and forest degradation. REDD+ focuses much of its efforts not only curbing the deforestation and forest degradation but also recognises the role of forest protection, conservation and wise-use of forest resources for sustainable forest management. The mechanism includes the enhancement of carbon stocks through the activities.

To ensure the sustainable forest management and to the success of REDD+ policies and measure, good and efficient forest governance is crucial. Climate change governance is an increasingly important issue as more organisations are becoming mature in their climate change strategies (Zoe, 2012). Good governance will enable an environment conducive to the predictable and lasting delivery of emission reductions, ensure that REDD+ policies provide sufficient incentives and minimize negative social impacts, and promote structures of service delivery and payments geared towards sustainable development and poverty reduction outcomes (Sommerauer, 2010). While all international policies, politics, regimes and forums on forest sector and national forestry sector programs would agree with this observation, it has been less easy to develop a contemporary, inclusive and specific forest governance approach and to determine how best to evaluate the forest governance.

Griffiths (2007) and Miles (2007) raised the concerns that REDD could have negative as well as positive impacts on livelihoods. Stern (2006) expresses that at a national level, defining property rights to forest land and determining the rights and responsibilities of landowners, communities and loggers, are keys to effective forest management. This should involve local communities, respect informal rights and social structures. Clarity over boundaries and ownership, and the allocation of property rights regarded as just by local communities, will enhance the effectiveness of property rights in practice and strengthen the institutions required to support and enforce them (Stern, 2006). The need of appropriate consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities has been emphasized by other authors (Griffiths, 2007). The issue of tenure and ownership are also raised by Peskett and Harkin (2007).

Principle, criteria and indicators (PC&I) for sustainable forest management (SFM) and for other interventions for natural resource management has been formulated mainly from experts' consultation which might not incorporate the local's perception. Local views and knowledge seems to be practical and applicable in the field (Pokharel and Suvedi, 2007) and involvement of local people is essential in developing criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (Robinson, 2006). Although several studies have focused on local knowledge for developing criteria and indicators, little attempts have been made to incorporate local perception on sustainable forest management (Pokharel, unpubl). This study aims at filling this gap by verifying the major C&I and verifiers by local communities.

1.2 Previous work

Several global, regional and national initiatives have developed criteria and indicators (C&I) for sustainable forest management, for instance, the C&I systems formulated by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), Tarapoto Process (TARA), the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the African Timber Organisation (ATO) and the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD). However, the scope and frameworks (tiers) vary considerably among the developed systems. Building on the work of the 1992 UN *Statement of Forest Principles*, and using a hierarchical framework of principles, criteria and indicators (PC&I), Dr Tim Cadman of Griffith University has developed a consistent approach to evaluate forest governance at the global, regional, national and local levels. Dr Cadman and Dr Tek Maraseni from University of Southern Queensland (USQ) applied the approach and the framework of PC&I to a range of global policy mechanisms, including REDD+.

To understand and to assess sustainability of forest management by local forest practitioners and local communities; Specific (simple), Measurable (meaningful, manageable), Attainable (appropriate, achievable, agreed, assignable, actionable), Relevant (realistic), Time-bound (time oriented, time-based, time-framed, track able, tangible), Evaluative (ethical) and Revaluative (reassess, recordable) (SMARTER) indicators and verifiers are needed. The approach suggested by Dr Cadman and Dr Maraseni to develop on-the-ground standards for evaluating REDD+ effectiveness and governance quality has been incorporated by the forestry sector in developing countries (Nepal). Between July 2011 and February 2012, the experts conducted a collaborative research project with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategy (IGES) and the USQ to develop a quality-of-governance standard in Nepal using the same framework of PC&I and the approach. They conducted multistage and multi-stakeholders (online survey, face-to-face interview and multi-stakeholders forum workshop) process to develop the verifiers for each indicator. Stakeholders, from local communities to national line agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) and International Organisations (IOs), participated enthusiastically in the project. Live and energetic participation of the stakeholders indicated that the adopted framework and the approach are efficient and effective. They developed 180 verifiers for 11 indicators. Participants of the multi-stakeholders forum were asked to rank all indicators on a 1-10 scale (1 least important and 10 most important). Four highly ranked indicators were Transparency, Inclusiveness, Accountability and Resources (TIAR). The multi-stakeholders forum workshop was asked to categorise the verifiers in national, sub-national and local level. In order to do groundtruthing in REDD+ pilot areas in Nepal, we selected only those four verifiers from each of the four indicators which are related to local level.

1.3 Deliverable and milestones dates

For the groundtruthing, two field trials in REDD+ pilot areas in Nepal, i.e., Chitwan and Gorkha districts, were conducted. Tasks assigned for the trials were to coordinate for and conduct groundtruthing of developed varifiers and to submit a report after completion of the filed trials to Griffith by 05.01.2013.

1.4 Objectives of the task

The general objective of the field trials was the verification of the developed verifiers by local communities. Specific objectives were:

- Stakeholder consultations;
- Groundtruthing of the selected verifiers by local communities;
- Formulation of 1-3 Means of Verifications (MoVs) for each verifiers by the communities; and
- Reporting.

1.5 Scope of and approaches adopted for the assigned task

Two field trials were carried out by the project team comprised of Dr Tek Maraseni, Dr Federico Lopez-Casero Michaelis, and Prem Raj Neupane. Figure 1 shows the overall approaches that have been adopted while completing the assigned task.

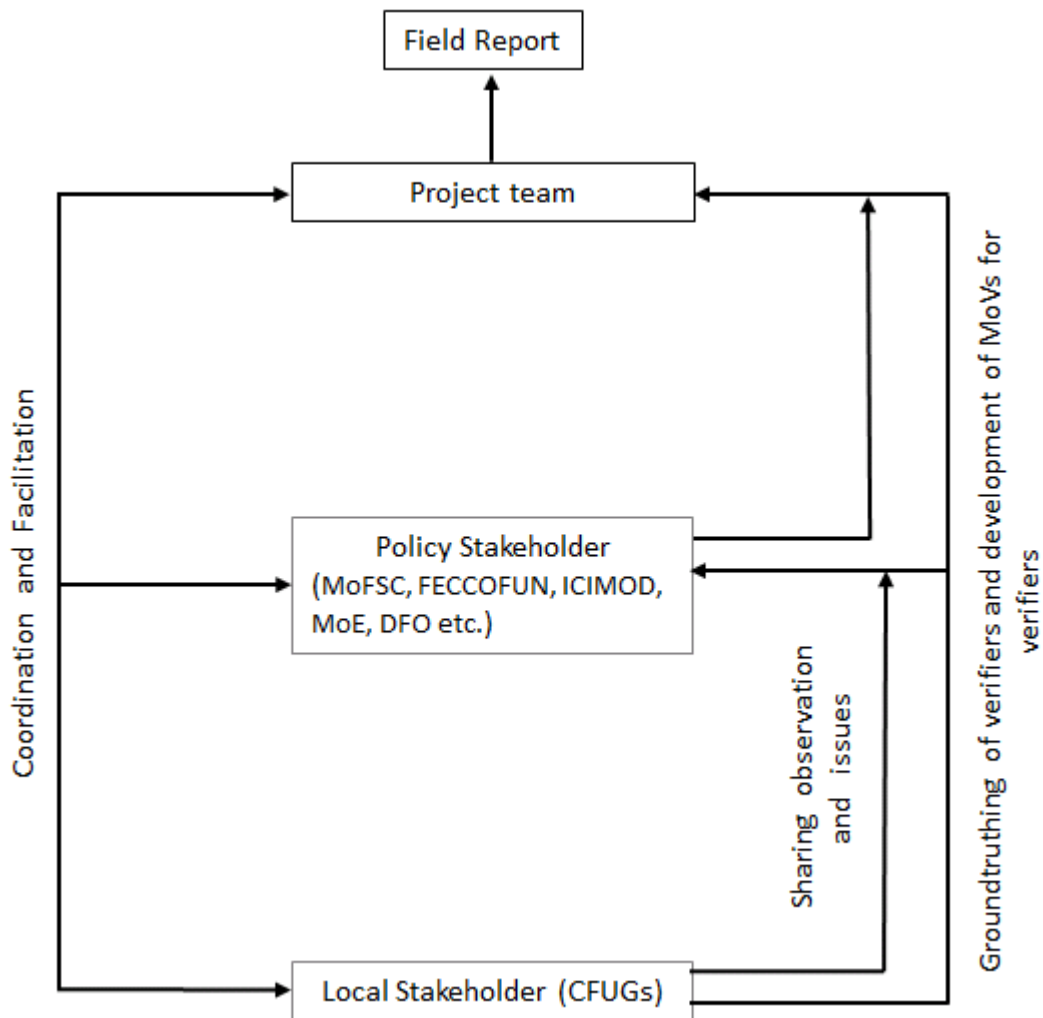


Figure 1 A schematic view of the approaches adopted by the project team for the study

1.6 Schedule of the task

According to the tentative itinerary of the project team, all the stakeholders were contacted in an advance for their appointments. Discussions were held in DFO Chitwan, DFO and DSCO Gorkha to select the appropriate sites for the groundtruthing. With the help of the DFO personnel's and discussion with the concerned CFUGs, time and venue for the CFUG meetings were fixed. Preliminary field visits accompanied with DFO personnel's were completed by the team member from Nepal, before the rest of the project team members' arrival from Australia and Japan.

First field trial (29.09.2012 to 10.10.2012)

The team commenced the field trial conducting a meeting with Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) in 29.09.2012. The trial ended by a discussion with Nepal Foresters Association (NFA) on 10.10.2012. Altogether 22 activities were completed within 12 days (Table 1).

Table 1 Schedule of the project team in the first field trial

Day	Activity	Description of activity	Major agenda	Venue
28.09	1	Meeting with NDRI- Dr Laxmi Prasad Devkota, Dr Divas B Basnyat	Discussed REDD+ governance project, flood management project, and potential research collaboration in the future	Kathmandu
29.09	1	Meeting with Dr I P Sapkota, District Forest Officer, Chitwan	REDD+ Pilot area; Chepang settlement plan; and potential research project emerging from Chitwan forestry sector	Hotel Himalaya, Kathmandu
	2	Meeting with DFO staff, Chitwan	Objectives of the field visit, and overall REDD+ processes in Chitwan District	Bharatpur, Chitwan
	3	Meeting with Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN), Chitwan	Objectives of the field visit, overall REDD+ processes in Chitwan District, and role of FECOFUN to implement the REDD+ pilot project	Bharatpur, Chitwan
30.09	1	Half-day workshop with Jana Pragati CFUG	Groundtruthing of the developed verifiers	Shaktikhor
1.10	1	Half-day workshop with Nibuwatar CFUG	Groundtruthing of the developed verifiers	Siddhi
2.10	1	Half-day workshop with Chelibeti CFUG	Groundtruthing of the developed verifiers	Shaktikhor
3.10	1	Half-day workshop with Kankali CFUG	Groundtruthing of the developed verifiers	Chainpur
3.10	2	Meeting with Dudhkoshi CFUG and forest visit	CFUG perception to REDD+	Birendranagar
4.10	1	Meeting with Mr Ima Nath Poudel, Acting DFO, Chitwan	Forest management issues and stake of the DFO for the implementation of the REDD+ Pilot project	Bharatpur, Chitwan
5.10	1	Visit/meeting with DFO, Gorkha	Objectives of the field visit, overall REDD+ processes in Chitwan District, and selection of sites for groundtruthing	Gorkha

5.10	2	Visit/meeting with DSCO, Gorkha -Mr Ram C. Paudel and other staff	REDD+ governance; carbon sequestration potential of different soil conservation strategies, and possibility of including them in REDD+ mechanism	Gorkha
6.10		Back to Kathmandu		
7.10	1	Meeting in Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)	Discussed about the side event for COP18 in Doha; REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and issues associated with it	Kathmandu
	2	Meeting in Department of Forests (DoF)/BISEPST	Discussed about the side event for COP18 in Doha; REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; issues associated with it, and ratification of ITTA2006	Kathmandu
	3	Meeting in Ministry of Environment (MOE)	Discussed about the side event for COP18 in Doha and REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha	Kathmandu
	4	Meeting in REDD Cell	REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and issues associated with it	Kathmandu
	5	Multistakeholder Forestry Program, MoFSC	REDD+ Governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; possibility of research with MSFP, and including MSFP officials for climate change related training/visits	Kathmandu
8.10	1	Meeting with International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and COP18 side event in Doha, Qatar	Kathmandu
8.10	2	Meeting with R P Subedi, Swiss Supporting Unit (for Multi-stakeholder Forestry Program)	REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and possibility of conducting research with MSFP priority areas	Kathmandu
9.10	1	Meeting with FECOFUN, Kathmandu	REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and issues associated with it	Kathmandu
10.10	1	Visit Prime minister Office, Ramesh Thapa, Economic Advisor	REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and issues associated with them it	Kathmandu
	2	NFA	REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; issues associated with it and ratification of ITTA 2006	Kathmandu

The second field trial (from 16.11.2012 to 28.10.2012)

The team reviewed the scheduled tasks and all the appointments were reconfirmed. The field trial started with a meeting with Mr Yam Bahadur Thapa, Deputy Director General, Department of Forests, Nepal in 17.11.2012. Altogether 17 activities were completed within 12 days (Table 2).

Table 2 Schedule of the project team in the second field trial

Day	Activity	Description of activity	Major agenda	Venue
17.11	1	Meeting with research assistants	Briefing about the field trips, making strategy, verifications for the schedule	Baluwatar, Kathmandu
17.11	2	Meeting with Yam Bahadur Thapa, Deputy Director General, Department of Forests	Briefing about the field trips, making strategy	Babarmahal, Kathmandu
18.11	1	Departure from Kathmandu to Gorkha		
	2	Meeting with DFO staff, Gorkha	Discussion about the field visits	Gorkha
19.11	1	Half-day workshop with Laxmi CFUG	Groundtruthing of the developed verifiers	Gorkha Municipality-8
20.11	1	Half-day workshop with Ludhi Damgade CFUG	Groundtruthing of the developed verifiers	Gorkha Municipality-6 & 7
21.11	1	Half-day workshop with Baghpani CFUG	Groundtruthing of the developed verifiers	Bakrang VDC-8
22.11	1	Half-day workshop with Sheetalupakha CFUG	Groundtruthing of the developed verifiers	Bungkot VDC-1
	2	Meeting with DSCO, Gorkha	Objectives of the field visit, overall REDD+ processes in Gorkha district, and role of DSCO to implement the REDD+ pilot project	Gorkha
	3	Meeting with DFO staff, Gorkha	Briefing/discussion about the field visits	Gorkha
	4	Meeting with FECOFUN, Gorkha	Briefing/discussion about the field visits	Gorkha
23.11	1	Half-day workshop with Raj Devi and Jalbire CFUGs	Understanding the perception of the CFUGs towards REDD+ and their interest to participate in REDD+ in the future	Deurali - Gorkha
24.11	1	Travel to Chitwan		
	2	Meeting with FECOFUN, Chitwan	Briefing/discussion about the field visits	Bharatpur
25.11	1	Travel to Kathmandu		
26.11	1	Meeting with FECOFUN	Updating about the field trail REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and issues associated with it	Kathmandu
	2	Meeting with NFA	Updating about the field trail REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and issues associated with it	Kathmandu

27.11	1	Meeting in Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)	Discussed about the side event for COP18 in Doha; REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and issues associated with it	Kathmandu
	2	Meeting in REDD Cell	REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and issues associated with it	Kathmandu
28.11	1	Meeting with Yam Bahadur Thapa, Deputy Director General, Department of Forests	REDD+ governance project in Chitwan and Gorkha; and COP18 side event in Doha, Qatar	Kathmandu

2 Groundtruthing of the selected verifiers and development of Means of Verifications (MoVs) for the verifiers by the CFUGs

The core tasks which hold the major objectives of the project team, i.e., groundtruthing of the selected verifiers; and development of MoVs for the verifiers by the CFUGs were carried out from 30.09.2012 to 03.10.2012 (Chitwan) and 19.11.2012 to 23.11.2012 (Gorkha). A half day long workshop was carried out in each REDD+ CFUG. This chapter presents the selection criteria and selected CFUGs for the study (Chapter 2.1); a brief overview of studied REDD+ CFUGs (Chapter 2.2); and the major outcome, i.e., means of verifications (MoVs) for the selected verifiers developed by the CFUGs, of each workshop conducted in the selected REDD+ CFUGs (Chapter 2.3).

2.1 Selection criteria and selected CFUGs

The first criterion for the selection was the CFUGs actively participating in the REDD+ pilot project. There were 16 CFUGs which were participating in the project in Chitwan district. Likewise, 31 CFUGs were involved in the REDD+ pilot project in Gorkha district.

Most of the team members were familiar with the forest management history and approaches of the districts. However, the team conducted several discussions with concerned line agencies and stakeholders to establish appropriate criteria and to select suitable CFUGs for the study. Following the discussions, the following presents the criteria and corresponding CFUGs selected for the study:

Chitwan district

REDD+ CFUGs

- Very active CFUG in REDD+ pilot project: Janapragati CFUG, Shaktikhor-8;
- Women led CFUG: Chelibeti CFUG, Shaktikhor-5;
- The CFUG led by indigenous people: Nibuwatar CFUG, Siddhi-2; and
- Very active CFUG in forest management: Kankali CFUG, Chainpur.

Non-REDD+ CFUG

- Dudhkoshi CFUG, Birendranagar

Gorkha district

REDD+ CFUGs

- Women led CFUG: Laxmi CFUG, Gorkha Municipality-8;
- Indigenous people led CFUG: Baghpani CFUG, Bakrang-8;
- CFUG which received the highest amount from REDD+ carbon fund: Ludhi Damgade CFUG, Gorkha Municipality-7; and
- CFUG which received the lowest amount from REDD+ carbon fund: Sheetalu Pakha CFUG, Bungkot-1.

Non-REDD+ CFUG

- Rajdevi CFUG, Deurali
- Jalbire CFUG, Deurali

2.2 Studied CFUGs

Studied CFUGs in Chitwan district

Approximately 19,000 ha of forest area are handed over to 65 CFUGs which involve nearly 34,500 households in Chitwan district (DFO, 2012). The studied community forests lies in the north-eastern part of the district (Figure 2). Sal forests are major forest types under the forest management entities. Sal (*Shorea robusta* Gaertn. F.) is predominant tree species which can be used for any purpose, i.e., timber, poles, firewood, leaves, fodder; and grows up to 40 m high. The species bares a high economic potential for local and national market.

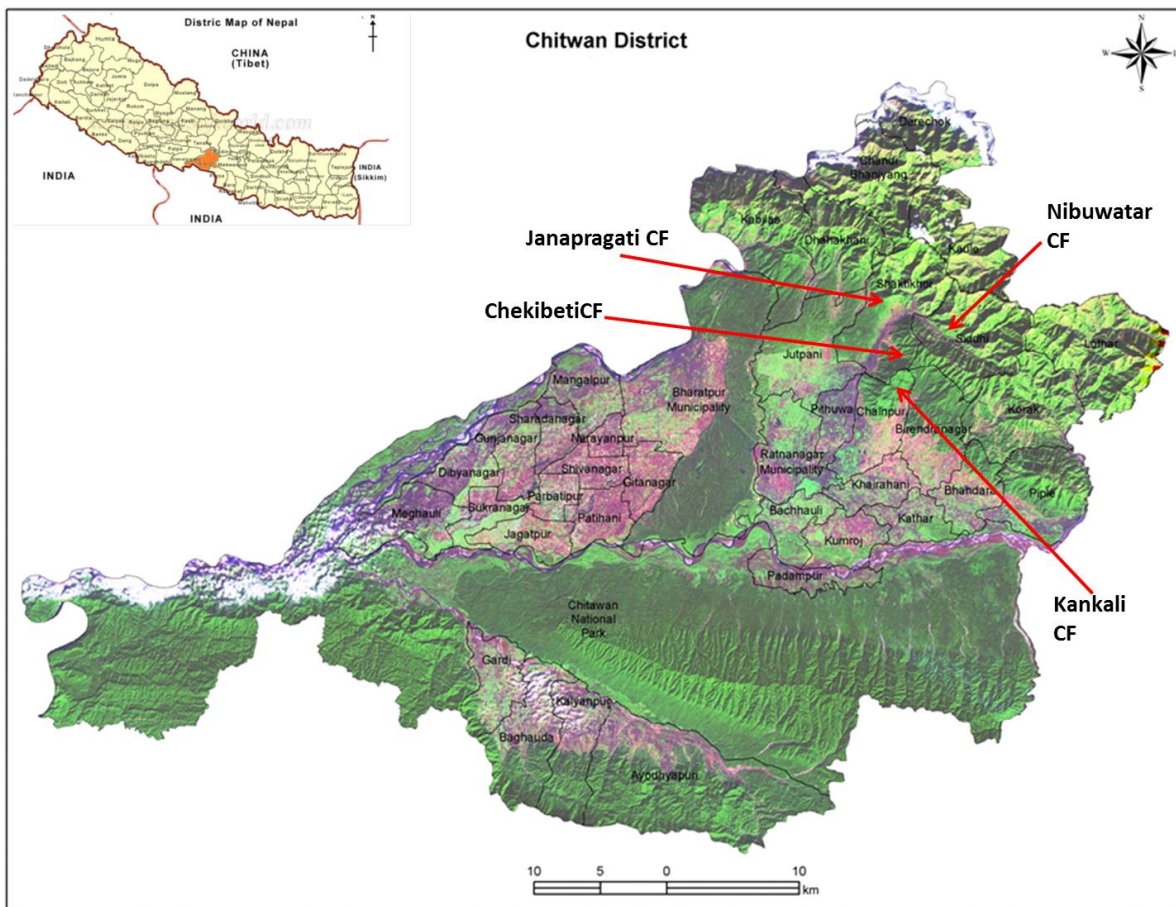


Figure 2 Locations of the studied CFUGs in Chitwan district

Several policy interventions were attempted in Nepal, Terai in particular to better manage forestry sector. Community forestry is one of the major forest policy interventions; concept was started in early 1990s in the district. Micro level studies, district and regional level resource inventories revealed that forest cover in in the area is significantly increased due to Community Forestry (CF) intervention.

Studies CFUGs in Gorkha district

In Gorkha district, a total of 21,480 ha of forest area is handed over to 447 CFUGs which involve 53,333 households (DoF, 2012). Gorkha district lies in High Mountain region of Nepal. The studied community forests lies in the southern part of the district within the Ludhikhola watershed (Figure 3). Hill Sal forests are major forest types in the area. Other associates are Chilaune (*Schima wallichii*), Saj (*Terminaila tomentosa*), Khote Salla (*Pinus roxberghaii* Sarg.) and Katus (*Quercus* spp.).

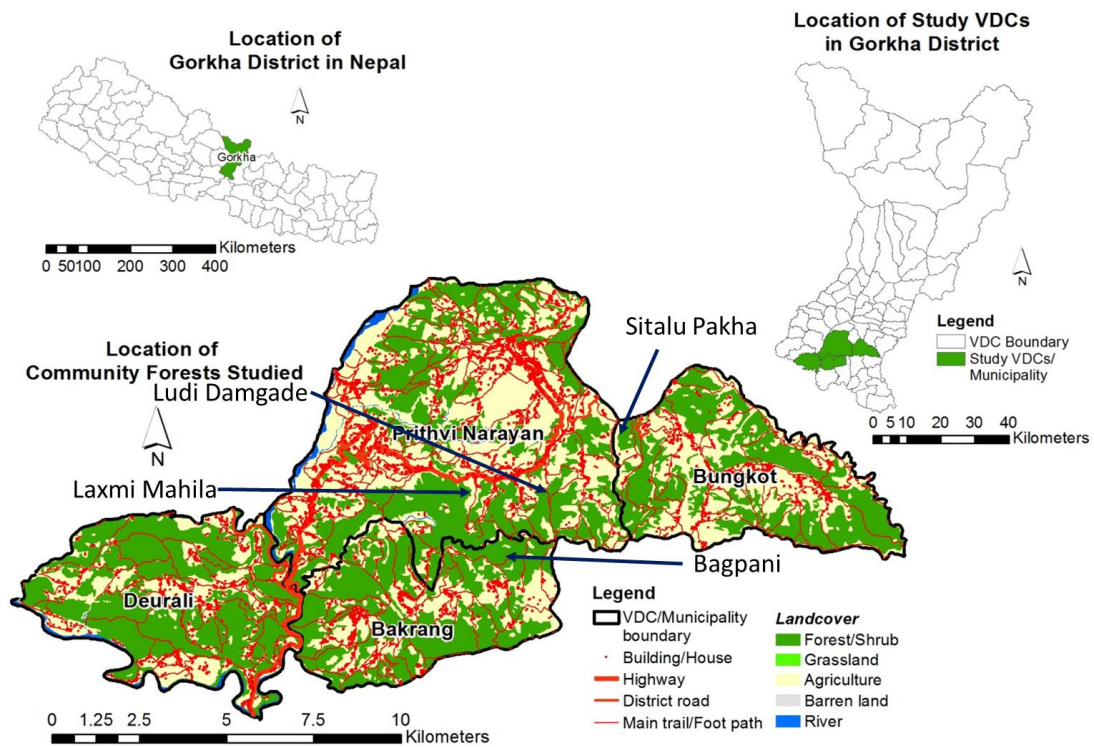


Figure 3 Locations of the studied CFUGs in Gorkha district

2.3 Summary of the workshop conducted in the CFUGs

We visited eight REDD+ pilot project CFUGs and three non-REDD+ CFUG. All of the CFUGs were welcoming. Despite the rice (the main agricultural harvest in the district) harvesting time, they were readily available for the workshops. We observed that the REDD+ CFUGs possessed a sound knowledge and comprehensive information about the REDD+ pilot project processes and structures. They were quite aware about the potential of their forests for carbon trading under REDD+ mechanism.

Each of the REDD+ CFUGs received carbon funds in last two years. The fund is a grant provided by the Forest Carbon Fund (FCF) financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The distribution of the fund is directed by the FCF Implementation Guideline 2068, Nepal. The CFUGs were spending the fund for pro-poor activities and community, particularly women, *dalits* and marginalised CFUG members, empowerment. The pro-poor activities involved seed money for forest product based small enterprises; income generating activities such as goat, pig, cow and buffalo farming; supporting poor and under resourced students; and loans for the CFUG members who wanted to go aboard for employment. They were using the fund for forest management activities such as construction of fire-lines; salary for forest and fire watchers; and implementation of silvicultural measures such as thinning and enrichment plantations.

We observed enthusiastic participation of the women; *dalits*; and the poorest and marginalised communities in the project. However, most of them requested that CFUG members should be involved much in forest carbon measurement and monitoring processes in the future. They showed their strong will for the continuation of the project to its extended phase.

The CFUGs suggested more than 280 means of verifications (MoVs) which are repetitive for the selected verifiers. Table 2-9 presents the MOVs developed by the CFUGs for each verifier of selected indicators (i.e., TIAR).

Table 2 Means of verifications developed by Janapragati CFUG for the selected verifiers

VDC: Shaktikhor District: Chitwan Total number of people attended: 28

Indicators	Means of verification for each indicator
1. Inclusiveness	
Forest management and planning is inclusive of affected populations.	Venue and number (quantity) of <i>tole</i> (hamlet) meetings participated by affected population Number of affected population participated in the <i>tole</i> meetings, <i>dalit</i> (untouchable cast) meetings, and general assemblies of the CFUG
Inclusiveness of <i>Dalit</i> , Indigenous, Women, Madhesi is ensured starting from project proposal preparation phase.	Number of <i>dalits</i> , indigenous, and women in the <i>tole</i> meetings initiated and/or facilitated by REDD facilitator in the CFUG starting from

	<p>project proposal preparation phase</p> <p>Minutes of Community Forest User Committee (CFUC) presenting the decisions of <i>tole</i> meetings as agendas of CFUC meetings and CFUC decisions on the agendas</p> <p>Inclusion and approval of REDD+ project and programs in Community Forest Operational Plan (CFOP)</p>
<p>Leadership on issues should be taken by concerned stakeholders: evidence exist that <i>dalit</i>, women, ethnic, indigenous, Madhesi, poor's and government agencies are informed.</p>	<p>The REDD Network is led collectively by the target group, i.e., <i>dalit</i>, poor, women, ethnic, and indigenous people.</p> <p>The CFUC decision for the selection of (two) CFUG members from the target groups to represent the CFUG to the REDD Network</p> <p>Expressive participation of the target groups in meetings of the network and forest carbon inventory</p>
<p>Proof of involvement of formal institutions (District Development Committee, Village Development Committee etc.,) and informal institutions (clubs, women groups, <i>dalit</i> groups, cooperatives etc.) during project implementation</p>	<p>Inclusiveness of the formal and informal institutions in District Advisory Committee (DAC) and District Monitoring Committee (DMC)</p>
<p>2. Resources</p>	
<p>Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.</p>	<p>Number of trained field professionals, facilitators and technical experts for the effective forest management and efficient planning</p> <p>At least two CFUG members are trained as field professionals to implement and monitor the pilot project in their community forest.</p> <p>The CFUG possesses forest measuring equipment.</p>

<p>The development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements occurs with the participation of all stakeholders.</p>	<p>CFUG general assembly decisions on the development of cost and benefit sharing arrangements (mechanisms)</p> <p>Criteria to choose the mechanism were presented to and ratified by general assembly of the CFUG.</p> <p>Evidence of the participation of the CFUG to prepare Forest Carbon Fund Implementation Guideline 2068, Nepal</p>
<p>Capacity building to enhance participation targets the poor and under-resourced</p>	<p>Allocated amount for the capacity building of the poor and under-resourced members</p> <p>The number of the poor and under-resourced members in 'specific' programs and skill development trainings</p>
<p>Poor and marginalized people should be provided monetary benefits not less than their daily wages while participating in different project related activities.</p>	<p>CFUC meeting minute shows the decision of the CFUC that the wage rate to participate in project related activities is equal or more than the daily wage rate of the village.</p>
<p>3. Accountability</p>	
<p>Clear policy, act, regulations, and guidelines are documented and plans are developed, made accessible to all, and operated (in changing context).</p>	<p>General assembly minute endorsed the documentation of policies, acts, regulations and guidelines; development and implementation of plans in changing context, and dissemination of the policies and plans to all.</p> <p>Notice boards are present in <i>toles</i> to disseminate the policies and plans to all.</p> <p>Announcement of the policies and plans using moving loud speakers</p>
<p>Institutional structure and linkages (upward and downward) is established.</p>	<p>The decisions of DAC and DMC are received by the REDD Network.</p> <p>The coordinator of the REDD Network is recognized as an advisor of central REDD+ Project.</p>

<p>Ownership of the program/project at community level and all stakeholders</p>	<p>The CFUG owns the carbon on trees, dead and down wood and soil carbon.</p> <p>The Government of Nepal (GoN) certified the carbon measurement and data analysis accomplished by the CFUG trained professionals and provided a carbon certificate.</p> <p>The CFUG is autonomous (independent) for free carbon trading.</p>
<p>Public auditing provision</p>	<p>Auditing performed annually by a registered public auditor</p> <p>Evidence of ratification of the auditing report by the CFUG general assembly</p>
<p>4. Transparency</p>	
<p>Exposure of resource bag (budgets) to all stakeholders through a public hearing and notice board</p>	<p>Audit reports</p> <p>Ratification of the audit reports by the CFUG general assembly</p>
<p>Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project made clear in local language and accessible to all.</p>	<p>Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project are translated in local language by the REDD Local Resource Persons (LRPs) and the members of REDD Network.</p> <p>Announcement of the goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project in local language using moving loud speakers</p>
<p>Mechanism for getting updated information</p>	<p>Monthly meetings of REDD Network provides updated information in a regular basis.</p> <p>The updated information is announced using moving loud speakers.</p> <p>The updated information was posted in the CFUG notice boards.</p>

Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects	Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects is disseminated by the regular and emergency meetings of the REDD Network. Announcements using moving loud speaker are done for timely information flow to all stakeholders about program and projects.
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Table 3 Means of verifications developed by Nibuwatar CFUG for the selected verifiers

VDC: Siddhi

District: Chitwan

Total number of people attended: 15

Indicators	Means of verification for each indicator
1. Inclusiveness	
Forest management and planning is inclusive of affected populations.	Number of representatives of the affected population in the CFUC CFUC meeting minute indicating the expressive participation of the affected population
Inclusiveness of <i>Dalit</i> , Indigenous, Women, Madhesi is ensured starting from project proposal preparation phase.	Minute of REDD related decisions showing the meaningful participation of <i>dalit</i> , Indigenous, and women beginning from project proposal preparation phase
Leadership on issues should be taken by concerned stakeholders: evidence exist that <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, Madhesi, poor's and government agencies are informed.	Number of trainings and seminars that involved <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, poor and personnel of government agencies Attendance of <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, poor CFUG members and personnel of government agencies in the CFUG general assembly
Proof of involvement of formal institutions (District Development Committee, Village Development Committee etc.) and informal institutions (clubs, women groups, <i>dalit</i> groups, cooperatives etc.) during project implementation	Signatures done by their presence in the trainings/seminars and in the CFUG general assembly minute by the representatives of the formal and informal institutions CFUG office records (<i>Chalani</i> register) of outgoing letters and documents to the formal

	and informal institutions
2. Resources	
Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.	<p>Trained field staffs are deployed for the planning and implementation of REDD+ program in the CF area.</p> <p>CFUG members are trained at least for 7 days to measure and monitor forest carbon effectively.</p>
The development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements occurs with the participation of all stakeholders.	CFUG general assembly decisions on the development of cost and benefit sharing arrangements (mechanisms)
Capacity building to enhance participation targets the poor and under-resourced	<p>The nature and number of skilled development trainings conducted for the poor and under-resourced CFUG members</p> <p>Number of the poor and under-resourced members participated in the trainings</p> <p>Number and nature of in-kind supports, for instance, goat and pigs, provided to the poor and under-resourced CFUG members</p> <p>Number of households that are benefitted from the in-kind supports</p>
Poor and marginalized people should be provided monetary benefits not less than their daily wages while participating in different project related activities.	<p>Receipts from the poor and marginalised people showing the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p> <p>Audit report showing the amount provided to poor and marginalised people for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p>
3. Accountability	
Clear policy, act, regulations, and guidelines are documented and plans are	Regularly organised annual general assembly minute endorsed the documentation of

<p>developed, made accessible to all, and operated (in changing context).</p>	<p>policies, acts, regulations and guidelines; development and implementation of plans in changing context, and dissemination of the policies and plans to all.</p> <p>Notice boards are present in <i>toles</i> to disseminate the policies and plans to all.</p>
<p>Institutional structure and linkages (upward and downward) is established.</p>	<p>CFUC minutes shows the decisions of all upward and downward institutions are received; and the decisions of the CFUC are disseminated to the institutions.</p> <p>Representatives from the institutions are present in the CFUG general assembly.</p> <p>Registry register (record of incoming letters and documents) and <i>Chalani</i> register (record of outgoing letters and documents) of the CFUG office show the letters from and to the institutions are received and dispatched respectively.</p>
<p>Ownership of the program/project at community level and all stakeholders</p>	<p>Inclusion and approval of REDD+ project and programs in Community Forest Operational Plan (CFOP)</p> <p>CFUG members are trained for and carry out technical and field programs such as forest carbon measurements and data analysis.</p> <p>The CFUG is autonomous (independent) for free carbon trading.</p>
<p>Public auditing provision</p>	<p>Annual audit reports prepared by registered public auditors</p> <p>The amount provided to the public auditor for the auditing</p> <p>The office copy (O/C) of the cover letters with the audit reports sent to concerned authorities</p>

4. Transparency	
Exposure of resource bag (budgets) to all stakeholders through a. Public hearing and notice board	<p>Audit reports which shows annual income and expenditure</p> <p>Ratification of the audit reports by the CFUG general assembly</p> <p>Display of audit reports in the CFUG notice boards</p>
Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project made clear in local language and accessible to all.	<p>Announcement of the goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project in local language using moving loud speakers (Miking)</p> <p>Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project are mentioned (sometime) in local language in the letters to the CFUG member delivered from the CFUG office.</p>
Mechanism for getting updated information	<p>Monthly meetings of CFUC provide updated information in a regular basis.</p> <p>Updated information is conveyed by forest watcher and CFUC members regularly.</p> <p>Updated information is delivered by mobile phone calls for isolated and remote households.</p>
Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects.	<p>Information is distributed timely by forest watcher, peon and CFUC members.</p> <p>Information is provided timely by mobile phone calls for isolated and remote households.</p>

Table 4 Means of verifications developed by Chelibeti CFUG for the selected verifiers

VDC: Shaktikhor

District: Chitwan

Total number of people attended: 25

Indicators	Means of verification for each indicator
1. Inclusiveness	
Forest management and planning is inclusive of affected populations.	<p>Number (quantity) of women meetings carried out in <i>toles</i> (hamlets)</p> <p>Participation of affected population in CFUG general assemblies</p> <p>All CFUG members are included in CFUG constitution (name list).</p>
Inclusiveness of <i>Dalit</i> , Indigenous, Women, Madhesi is ensured starting from project proposal preparation phase.	<p>Minute of CFUC showing the meaningful participation of <i>dalit</i>, Indigenous, and women beginning from project proposal preparation phase</p> <p>Minute of Women Empowerment sub-Committee showing the meaningful participation of women starting from project proposal preparation phase</p>
Leadership on issues should be taken by concerned stakeholders: evidence exist that <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, Madhesi, poor's and government agencies are informed.	<p>Stakeholder map prepared by the CFUG showing the relations and degree of interaction among the CFUG and other governmental and non-governmental agencies</p> <p>CFUC and its sub-committees led by only women</p> <p>Media (television, newspapers) coverage of the activities and issues of the CFUG</p> <p>Door-to- door approach exists to inform the stakeholders about the activities and issues of the CFUG</p>
Proof of involvement of formal institutions (District Development Committee, Village Development Committee etc.) and informal institutions (clubs, women groups, <i>dalit</i> groups, cooperatives etc.)	<p>Letters from and to the formal and informal institutions</p> <p>Registry register (record of incoming letters and documents) and <i>Chalani</i> register (record of outgoing letters and documents) of the CFUG</p>

<p>during project implementation.</p>	<p>office show the letters from and to the institutions are received and dispatched respectively.</p> <p>Visitor's book showing the presence and the signature of the visitors</p>
<p>2. Resources</p>	
<p>Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.</p>	<p>CFUG members are trained and are working as field professionals to prepare, implement and to monitor forest management plan including REDD+ activities for their community forest.</p> <p>The CFUG possesses forest measuring equipment.</p>
<p>The development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements occurs with the participation of all stakeholders.</p>	<p>CFUG general assembly minute showing the decisions on the development of cost and benefit sharing arrangements (mechanisms)</p> <p>CFUC decisions related to development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements are discussed and ratified by the CFUG general assembly</p>
<p>Capacity building to enhance participation targets the poor and under-resourced</p>	<p>Collected demands (requests) for seed money to carry out income generating activities and small forest product based enterprises from <i>dalit</i>, ethnic, indigenous, the poorest members, particularly, from single woman</p> <p>Quantity (number) and nature (who are the target group?) of activities carried out in the CFUG</p> <p>Participation and involvement of single women in the activities</p> <p>CFUG's requests to other donor agencies to carry out the activities which require a considerable fund and which is beyond the financial capacity of the CFUG</p> <p>Number of such activities carried out</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted on climate</p>

	change, REDD+ and woman empowerment
Poor and marginalized people should be provided monetary benefits not less than their daily wages while participating in different project related activities.	<p>Receipts from the poor and marginalised people showing the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p> <p>In-kind compensation through timber and fire-wood equivalent to equal or more than the village daily wage rate when the CFUG unable pay in cash</p>
3. Accountability	
Clear policy, act, regulations, and guidelines are documented and plans are developed, made accessible to all, and operated (in changing context).	Regularly organised annual general assembly minute endorsed the documentation of policies, acts, regulations and guidelines; development and implementation of plans in changing context, and dissemination of the policies and plans to all.
Institutional structure and linkages (upward and downward) is established.	<p>Institutional set up-REDD Network, sub-Committees under the CFUC</p> <p>Linkages are shown on minutes of REDD Network and CFUC.</p> <p>Incoming and outgoing letters among the institutions</p>
Ownership of the program/project at community level and all stakeholders.	<p>Provision of REDD licence</p> <p>Independent and direct link between carbon buyers and sellers</p>
Public auditing provision	<p>Annual audit reports prepared by registered public auditors</p> <p>CFUC decision to appoint the public auditor for the auditing</p> <p>Internal audit reports prepared by Account sub-Committee of the CFUC</p>

4. Transparency	
Exposure of resource bag (budgets) to all stakeholders through a. Public hearing and notice board.	<p>Internal audit reports</p> <p>Public audit reports</p> <p>The reports are presented and discussed in the closed session of the CFUG general assembly.</p>
Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project made clear in local language and accessible to all.	<p>Materials (leaflets, brochures, presentations) explaining goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project are presented/displayed in local language provided with relevant local examples.</p>
Mechanism for getting updated information.	<p>REDD+ facilitator who belongs to the CFUG group updates the new and updated information to the CFUG members regularly.</p> <p>Door-to-door approach is applied to update the CFUG members by the CFUC.</p>
Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects.	<p>Assembly of the CFUG used to be called immediately as per need to disseminate the (new and updated) information about program and projects in-time to all the stakeholders.</p>

Table 5 Means of verifications developed by Kankali CFUG for the selected verifiers

VDC: Chainpur

District: Chitwan

Total number of people attended: 26

Indicators	Means of verification for each indicator
1. Inclusiveness	
Forest management and planning is inclusive of affected populations.	<p>Number of representatives of the affected population in the CFUC</p> <p>Formation of CFUC council including five representatives (in total 45) from each 'wada'¹ of the VDC</p>
Inclusiveness of <i>Dalit</i> , Indigenous, Women, Madhesi is ensured starting from project proposal preparation phase.	<p>Provision of REDD+ sub-Committee under the CFUC is institutionalised in the CFUG constitution.</p> <p>REDD+ sub-Committee's monthly meeting minute shows the presence of <i>dalit</i>, Indigenous, and women in the meetings.</p> <p>CFUC minutes presenting the decisions of REDD+ sub-Committee meetings as agendas of the CFUC meeting and CFUC decisions on the agendas</p>
Leadership on issues should be taken by concerned stakeholders: evidence exist that <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, Madhesi, poor's and government agencies are informed.	<p>CFUC includes <i>dalit</i>, women, ethnic, indigenous, and poor members and is inclusive in nature.</p> <p>CFUC sub-committees include <i>dalit</i>, women, ethnic, indigenous, and poor members and are inclusive in nature.</p>
Proof of involvement of formal institutions (District Development Committee, Village Development Committee etc.) and informal institutions (clubs, women groups, <i>dalit</i> groups, cooperatives etc.) during project implementation	<p>CFUC minutes show the involvement of the formal and informal institutions in the CFUC meetings.</p> <p>Contracts and agreements between the CFUC and the formal and informal institutions</p>

¹ *Wada* is the smallest administrative unit in Nepal. There are nine *wadas* in a VDC.

2. Resources	
<p>Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.</p>	<p>CFUG members are trained and are working as field professionals to prepare, implement and to monitor forest management plan including REDD activities for their community forest.</p> <p>CFUG members are trained and are working as REDD+ facilitators implement and to monitor forest management plan including REDD activities for their community forest.</p>
<p>The development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements occurs with the participation of all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Audit reports show the headings of income and expenditure.</p> <p>CFUC minutes presenting decisions on benefit sharing mechanism</p> <p>The decisions of the CFUC are ratified from the council and the CFUG general assembly.</p> <p>The CFUG constitution speaks out clearly about the benefit sharing mechanism.</p>
<p>Capacity building to enhance participation targets the poor and under-resourced.</p>	<p>The provisions of skill development trainings and traditional forest product based enterprises in the CFUG constitution</p> <p>CFUC minutes showing the decisions to provide seed money to poor and under-resourced members to carry out income generating activities and small enterprises</p> <p>Audit reports showing the decisions to provide seed money to poor and under-resourced members to carry out income generating activities and small enterprises</p>
<p>Poor and marginalized people should be provided monetary benefits not less than their daily wages while participating in different project related activities.</p>	<p>Receipts from the poor and marginalised people showing the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p> <p>Audit report showing the amount provided to poor and marginalised people for their</p>

	<p>contribution/participation to project related activities</p> <p>CFUC minutes showing the decisions to ensure the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p>
3. Accountability	
<p>Clear policy, act, regulations, and guidelines are documented and plans are developed, made accessible to all, and operated (in changing context).</p>	<p>Discussion about the policies, acts, regulations, guidelines and developed plans in the council meetings</p> <p>Provision of incoming and outgoing registers to keep the records of the letters which contains the information about the policies, acts, regulations, guidelines and developed plans</p>
<p>Institutional structure and linkages (upward and downward) is established.</p>	<p>Linkages are shown in minutes of CFUC and CFUG general assemblies.</p>
<p>Ownership of the program/project at community level and all stakeholders.</p>	<p>District Forest Office, Chitwan certified the carbon measurement and data analysis accomplished by the CFUG trained professionals and issued a certificate.</p> <p>The CFUG is autonomous (independent) for free carbon trading.</p>
<p>Public auditing provision</p>	<p>Annual audit reports prepared by public auditors</p> <p>Receipts collected from the auditor for the payment of his auditing fee</p>
4. Transparency	
<p>Exposure of resource bag (budgets) to all stakeholders through a public hearing and notice board</p>	<p>The audit reports are presented and discussed in the closed session of the CFUG general assembly.</p> <p>The minutes of the assemblies show that the audit reports are ratified by the CFUG general</p>

	<p>assembly.</p> <p>Internal auditing is done and presented in CFUC meetings by Account sub-Committee.</p> <p>The audit reports are published in CFUG web site.</p>
Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project made clear in local language and accessible to all.	<p>CFUG general assembly minutes show that goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project are discussed in the assemblies.</p> <p>Materials (posters, leaflets, brochures, presentations) explaining goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project were presented/displayed in local language.</p>
Mechanism for getting updated information	Updated information is provided through telephone regularly.
Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects.	<p>Emergency meetings of the CFUC are called to provide the urgent information to the CFUG members.</p> <p>Urgent information is updated through Short Message Service (SMS) using mobile cell phones.</p>

Table 6 Means of verifications developed by Laxmi CFUG for the selected verifiers

Municipality: Gorkha Narayan-8

District: Gorkha

Total number of people attended: 17

Indicators	Means of verification for each indicator
1. Inclusiveness	
Forest management and planning is inclusive of affected populations.	<p>Number of representatives of the affected population in the CFUC</p> <p>Number of programs and activities in favour of affected population in the CFOP</p>
Inclusiveness of <i>Dalit</i> , Indigenous, Women, Madhesi is ensured starting from project proposal preparation phase.	CFUC minute presenting the CFUC decision to provide the carbon fund to women and indigenous members of the CFUG to establish small-scale enterprise
Leadership on issues should be taken by concerned stakeholders: evidence exist that <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, Madhesi, poor's and government agencies are informed.	<p>CFUC is comprised of women, ethnic, indigenous and poor members proportionately with their number in the CFUG.</p> <p>CFUG followed the CF Guideline 2068 for the representation of concerned stakeholders in the CFUC.</p>
Proof of involvement of formal institutions (District Development Committee, Village Development Committee etc.) and informal institutions (clubs, women groups, <i>dalit</i> groups, cooperatives etc.) during project implementation.	<p>CFUC minutes show the involvement of the formal institutions, i.e., DFO, DSCO, DDC and VDC, and informal institutions, i.e., local youth clubs, mother group, Buhari (daughter in law) group and local cooperatives in the CFUC meetings and general assemblies during the project implementation.</p> <p>Contracts and agreements between the CFUC and the formal and informal institutions</p>
2. Resources	
Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.	<p>CFUG members are trained and are working as field professionals to prepare, implement and to monitor forest management plan including REDD+ activities for their community forest.</p> <p>CFUG members are trained and are working as</p>

	<p>REDD+ facilitators implement and to monitor forest management plan including REDD+ activities for their community forest.</p> <p>There are at least one field professional, one technical expert and one facilitator looking after the RDEE+ activities of few community forests as a cluster.</p>
The development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements occurs with the participation of all stakeholders.	<p>Audit reports show the headings of income and expenditure.</p> <p>CFUC minutes presenting decisions on benefit sharing mechanism</p> <p>The decisions of the CFUC are ratified from the council and the CFUG general assembly.</p> <p>The CFUG constitution speaks out clearly about the REDD+ carbon fund utilisation mechanism.</p>
Capacity building to enhance participation targets the poor and under-resourced.	<p>The number of REDD+ awareness program within the last two years in the CFUG and in the vicinity of the CFUG</p> <p>CFUC minutes showing the decisions to provide seed money to poor and under-resourced members to carry out income generating activities and small enterprises</p>
Poor and marginalized people should be provided monetary benefits not less than their daily wages while participating in different project related activities.	<p>Receipts from the poor and marginalised people showing the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p> <p>CFUC minutes showing the decisions to ensure the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p>
3. Accountability	
Clear policy, act, regulations, and guidelines are documented and plans are	Discussion about the policies, acts, regulations, guidelines and developed plans in the hamlet

developed, made accessible to all, and operated (in changing context).	<p>(tole) meetings</p> <p>Broadcasting the policy, act, regulations, guideline, and plans via local FM (radio stations)</p> <p>Developed plans are posted in a notice board (<i>Suchana Pati</i>) of the CFUC.</p>
Institutional structure and linkages (upward and downward) is established.	<p>Attendance of the formal and informal institutions in the REDD+ activities conducted by the CFUG</p> <p>Formal and informal letters and documents showing the regular correspondence between the CFUC and the formal and informal intuitions including REDD Network, DMC and DAC</p>
Ownership of the program/project at community level and all stakeholders.	<p>The CFUG constitution and the CFOP clearly state that the ownership of carbon remains to the CFUG.</p> <p>The CFUG is provided with a carbon licence.</p>
Public auditing provision.	<p>Annual audit reports prepared by public auditors</p> <p>The audit reports are verified by the CFUG general assembly.</p>
4. Transparency	
Exposure of resource bag (budgets) to all stakeholders through a. Public hearing and notice board.	<p>The audit reports are presented and discussed in the closed session of the CFUG general assembly.</p> <p>The audit reports are posted on the CFUG notice board.</p>
Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project made clear in local language and accessible to all.	<p>CFUG general assembly minutes show that goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project are discussed in the assemblies where most of the CFUG members, representatives from line agencies</p>

	and formal and informal institutions are present.
Mechanism for getting updated information.	Regular CFUG meetings to update the CFUG members The CFUC includes the members from different hamlets of the (CFUG) area. Those members deliver the information about the REDD+ programs and activities to all CFUG members and local stakeholders.
Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects.	Special general assembly is called to provide the urgent information in time to the CFUG members. Urgent and needed information is provided through telephone regularly.

Table 7 Means of verifications developed by Ludhi Damgade CFUG for the selected verifiers

Municipality: Gorkha Narayan-7 District: Gorkha Total number of people attended: 15

Indicators	Means of verification for each indicator
1. Inclusiveness	
Forest management and planning is inclusive of affected populations.	The CFUC is formed representing the members from diverse groups of all affected population All the affected households are included in the CFUG The CFUG constitution ensures the representativeness from all of the affected groups while electing the CFUC
Inclusiveness of <i>Dalit</i> , Indigenous, Women, Madhesi is ensured starting from project proposal preparation phase.	CFUC minutes show the participation of <i>dalits</i> , indigenous people and women on the decision making processes of the REDD+ project proposal preparation phase. Number of <i>tole</i> meetings including all the stakeholders discussing REDD+ project proposal and program

<p>Leadership on issues should be taken by concerned stakeholders: evidence exist that <i>dalit</i>, women, ethnic, indigenous, Madhesi, poor's and government agencies are informed.</p>	<p><i>Dalit</i>, women, ethnic, indigenous and poor members presented and participated actively in the CFUG general assemblies.</p> <p>Professionals from the government agencies participated in and facilitated the general assembly and decision making processes.</p> <p>Voice and choice of the <i>dalit</i>, women, ethnic, indigenous and poor members are respected and addressed in the assembly and the assembly ensured their position in the CFUC.</p>
<p>Proof of involvement of formal institutions (District Development Committee, Village Development Committee etc.) and informal institutions (clubs, women groups, <i>dalit</i> groups, cooperatives etc.) during project implementation</p>	<p>CFUC minutes show the involvement of the formal institutions such as DFO, DSCO, DDC, REDD Network, FECOFUN and VDC and informal institutions such as mother group, youth group, and school teachers in the CFUC meetings during project implementation.</p> <p>Registry and Dispatch (<i>Darta</i> and <i>Chalani</i>) registers showing the record of incoming and out-going official correspondence</p> <p>Office copies (O/C) of the out-going official letters to the formal and informal institutions about REDD+ program and activities</p>
<p>2. Resources</p>	
<p>Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.</p>	<p>CFUG members are trained and are working as field professionals and facilitators to prepare, implement and to monitor forest management plan including REDD activities of their community forest.</p> <p>Availability of forestry professionals and technical experts as per request of the CFUGs</p>
<p>The development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements occurs with the participation of all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Criteria and mechanism for benefit sharing of REDD+ fund are discussed in and ratified by the CFUG general assembly.</p> <p>CFUC minutes presenting decisions on benefit sharing mechanism</p>

<p>Capacity building to enhance participation targets the poor and under-resourced</p>	<p>Number of skill development trainings conducted and the participation of the poor and under-resourced members</p> <p>Number of poor and under-resourced members who established traditional forest product based enterprises supported by the REDD+ carbon fund</p> <p>Receipts by poor and under-resourced members receiving seed money to carry out income generating activities and small enterprises</p>
<p>Poor and marginalized people should be provided monetary benefits not less than their daily wages while participating in different project related activities.</p>	<p>Receipts from the poor and marginalised people showing the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p> <p>Audit report showing the amount provided to poor and marginalised people for their contribution/participation to project related activities</p>
<p>3. Accountability</p>	
<p>Clear policy, act, regulations, and guidelines are documented and plans are developed, made accessible to all, and operated (in changing context).</p>	<p>Minutes of the CFUG general assemblies present the discussion about the policies, acts, regulations, guidelines and developed plans</p> <p>Provision of incoming and outgoing registers to keep the records of the letters which contains the information about the policies, acts, regulations, guidelines and developed plans</p>
<p>Institutional structure and linkages (upward and downward) is established.</p>	<p>The CFUG 'Visitors Register' shows the visit of the people from different government and non-government institutions.</p> <p>Office copies (O/C) of the letters to and from the formal and informal institutions</p>
<p>Ownership of the program/project at community level and all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Government of Nepal certified the carbon measurement and data analysis accomplished by the CFUG trained professionals and issued a</p>

	certificate.
Public auditing provision.	Annual audit reports prepared by public auditors Internal audit report prepared by treasurer and office secretary of the CFUG
4. Transparency	
Exposure of resource bag (budgets) to all stakeholders through a public hearing and notice board.	The audit reports are presented and discussed in and ratified by the CFUG general assembly. CFUC minutes showing the CFUC ratification of monthly income and expenditure The audit reports are posted in CF notice board.
Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project made clear in local language and accessible to all.	The goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project are broadcasted in local language via local radio station (FM). Provision of a REDD+ sub-committee under the CFUC
Mechanism for getting updated information	Updated information is provided through <i>Tole</i> (hamlet) committees. Small but instant gatherings (Kon Sabha) are held to update the CFUG members about the new information.
Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects	Emergency meetings of the CFUC are called to provide the urgent information to the CFUG members. Door-to-door approach to send the timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects Local radio (FM) frequently updates about the REDD+ program and project.

Table 8 Means of verifications developed by Baghpani CFUG for the selected verifiers

Municipality: Bakrang-8 District: Gorkha Total number of people attended: 14

Indicators	Means of verification for each indicator
1. Inclusiveness	
Forest management and planning is inclusive of affected populations.	All the CFUG members attend the CFUG general assembly.
Inclusiveness of <i>Dalit</i> , Indigenous, Women, Madhesi is ensured starting from project proposal preparation phase.	<p>Attendance of the Indigenous and women members in CFUG meetings in the beginning of the REDD+ project</p> <p>Attendance of the Indigenous and women members in the 'Wada' level meetings while preparing the REDD+ project</p>
Leadership on issues should be taken by concerned stakeholders: evidence exist that <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, Madhesi, poor's and government agencies are informed.	<p>Women, indigenous, ethnic members and people from the poor and marginalised section of the CGUG are included proportionately in the CFUC.</p> <p>Attendance of the government professionals in general assemblies while forming the CFUC</p>
Proof of involvement of formal institutions (District Development Committee, Village Development Committee etc.,) and informal institutions (clubs, women groups, <i>dalit</i> groups, cooperatives etc.) during project implementation.	<p>Registry and Dispatch (<i>Darta</i> and <i>Chalani</i>) registers showing the record of incoming and out-going official correspondence</p> <p>Office copies (O/C) of the out-going official letters to the formal and informal institutions about REDD+ program and activities</p>
2. Resources	
Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.	<p>Young male CFUG members from the same VDC are trained and are working as REDD+ professionals and facilitators to implement and to monitor forest management plan including REDD activities of the community forests inside the VDC.</p> <p>There are forestry experts from the line agencies or projects supporting REDD+</p>

	activities in the community forests if the VDC.
The development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements occurs with the participation of all stakeholders.	CFUC minutes presenting decisions on cost-benefit sharing arrangements Applications and requests from the CFUG members for the forest carbon fund
Capacity building to enhance participation targets the poor and under-resourced	Number of skill development trainings targeted to poor and under-resourced CFUG members conducted in the CFUG in a year Number of income generating activities and small enterprises conducted by the poor and under-resourced CFUG members borrowing the loan from the carbon fund of the CFUG
Poor and marginalized people should be provided monetary benefits not less than their daily wages while participating in different project related activities.	Audit report showing the amount provided to poor and marginalised people for their contribution/participation to project related activities CFUC minutes showing the decisions to ensure the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities
3. Accountability	
Clear policy, act, regulations, and guidelines are documented and plans are developed, made accessible to all, and operated (in changing context).	A ' <i>Katuwal</i> ' ² delivers the information about the REDD+ activities regularly.
Institutional structure and linkages	Office copies (O/C) of the letters to and from

² In traditional Nepali culture, a man particularly from *dalit* (generally tailor master in the village) or lower cast used to be appointed as 'Katuwal' of a village with a responsibility to deliver the new information for the villagers when needed. Generally, he used to go to the several locations of the village in the evening time as per the needs and shout the information by person so that all the villagers hear his voice (shouting). Generally, villagers used to pay him in kind by seasonal crop-harvest. The tradition is still continues in the remote areas of Nepal particularly in the middle and high hills.

(upward and downward) is established.	<p>the formal and informal institutions</p> <p>Registers showing the record of the incoming and outgoing official letters to and from the formal and informal institutions</p>
Ownership of the program/project at community level and all stakeholders.	Government of Nepal certified the carbon measurement and data analysis accomplished by the CFUG trained professionals and issued a carbon certificate.
Public auditing provision	<p>Annual audit reports are prepared by public auditors.</p> <p>Internal audit report prepared by the treasurer of the CFUC</p>
4. Transparency	
Exposure of resource bag (budgets) to all stakeholders through a public hearing and notice board.	<p>The audit reports are presented and discussed in and ratified by the CFUG general assembly.</p> <p>The audit reports are posted in the CFUG notice board.</p> <p>The '<i>Katuwal</i>' informs all the villagers about the budget that received from REDD+ carbon fund.</p>
Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project made clear in local language and accessible to all.	<p>The '<i>Katuwal</i>' makes clear all the villagers about the goals, objectives and expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the REDD+ project in local language as per need.</p> <p>The CFUC members made clear about the goals, objectives and expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the REDD+ project in local language when they are asked</p>
Mechanism for getting updated information	<p>The '<i>Katuwal</i>' updates the villagers about new information.</p> <p>CFUG meetings are organised when needed to update the CFUGs members about the new information.</p>

Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects	The ' <i>Katuwa</i> ' delivers the information received and needed in the same evening or in the next. Urgent information is updated using mobile cell phones by the CFUC members.
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Table 9 Means of verifications developed by Sheetalupakha CFUG for the selected verifiers

Municipality: Bungkot-1 District: Gorkha Total number of people attended: 21

Indicators	Means of verification for each indicator
1. Inclusiveness	
Forest management and planning is inclusive of affected populations.	Number of representatives of the affected population in the CFUC Attendance of the affected populations in the CFUG general assemblies
Inclusiveness of <i>Dalit</i> , Indigenous, Women, Madhesi is ensured starting from project proposal preparation phase.	Attendance of the affected populations in the CFUG general assembly where REDD+ project proposal is discussed and ratified. Applications (requests) from the <i>dalit</i> , indigenous and women for the seed money to establish small income generating enterprise
Leadership on issues should be taken by concerned stakeholders: evidence exist that <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, Madhesi, poor's and government agencies are informed.	CFUC includes <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, and poor members and is inclusive in nature. Attendance of the <i>dalit</i> , women, ethnic, indigenous, poor and marginalised members and government agencies in the CFUG general assemblies
Proof of involvement of formal institutions (District Development Committee, Village Development Committee etc.,) and informal institutions (clubs, women groups, <i>dalit</i> groups, cooperatives etc.) during project implementation.	Office copies (O/C) of the out-going official letters to the formal institutions, for example, DFO, DSCO, DDC, VDC, REDD Network etc. and informal institutions such as mother group, local radio stations, local journalists, Buhari group, cooperatives etc. about REDD+ program

	<p>and activities</p> <p>Registry and Dispatch (<i>Darta and Chalani</i>) registers showing the record of incoming and out-going official correspondence about the REDD+ activities</p>
2. Resources	
Forest management and planning is allocated sufficient numbers of trained field professionals and technical experts to function effectively.	<p>CFUG members are trained and are working as field professionals and facilitators to prepare, implement and to monitor forest management plan including REDD activities of their community forest.</p> <p>Availability of forestry professionals and technical experts as per request of the CFUGs</p>
The development of cost- and benefit sharing arrangements occurs with the participation of all stakeholders.	<p>CFUC minutes presenting decisions on cost and benefit sharing mechanism within the CFUG</p> <p>The decisions of the CFUC are ratified by the CFUG general assembly.</p>
Capacity building to enhance participation targets the poor and under-resourced	<p>Number of skill development trainings and (special) income generating activities targeted to poor and under-resourced CFUG members conducted in the CFUG in a year</p> <p>CFUC minutes showing the decisions to provide the trainings and to provide seed money to poor and under-resourced members to carry out income generating activities and small enterprises</p>
Poor and marginalized people should be provided monetary benefits not less than their daily wages while participating in different project related activities.	CFUC minutes showing the decisions to ensure the amount equal or more than the village daily wage rate for their contribution/participation to project related activities
3. Accountability	
Clear policy, act, regulations, and guidelines are documented and plans are	The policies, acts, regulations, guidelines and developed plans are kept properly and safely in

<p>developed, made accessible to all, and operated (in changing context).</p>	<p>the CFUC office adopting a good filing system.</p> <p>The president or secretary of the CFUC explain about the policy, act, regulations, guidelines and plans about REDD+ in the CFUC meetings.</p> <p>The CFUG members borrow the documents for their self-study in home and to discuss with their neighbours. The record of the issue of the documents and receiving back is maintained by the CFUC office secretary.</p>
<p>Institutional structure and linkages (upward and downward) is established.</p>	<p>Office copies (O/C) of the letters to and from the formal and informal institutions</p> <p>Registers showing the record of the incoming and outgoing official letters to and from the formal and informal institutions</p>
<p>Ownership of the program/project at community level and all stakeholders.</p>	<p>Government of Nepal certified the carbon measurement and data analysis accomplished by the CFUG trained professionals and issued a carbon certificate.</p>
<p>Public auditing provision</p>	<p>Annual audit reports prepared by registered public auditors</p> <p>Internal audit report prepared by the treasurer and secretary of the CFUC</p>
<p>4. Transparency</p>	
<p>Exposure of resource bag (budgets) to all stakeholders through a public hearing and notice board</p>	<p>The CFUG general assemblies' minutes show that the annual audit reports are presented and discussed in and ratified by the assemblies.</p> <p>The CFUC and CFUG members discussed about the budget, cost benefit sharing mechanisms, loans and other REDD+ activities in other informal meetings and gatherings, for example, while working in agricultural fields, other social events etc.</p>

<p>Goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project made clear in local language and accessible to all.</p>	<p>The CFUC members made clear about the goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project in the CFUG general assemblies and in other social formal and informal events in local language when they are asked.</p> <p>Forestry professionals from government and other line agencies made clear about the goals, objectives, expected outcomes and target beneficiaries of the project in the CFUG general in a simple and as possible as non-technical language.</p>
<p>Mechanism for getting updated information</p>	<p>Updated information is provided through telephone regularly.</p> <p>The CFUC members discuss about the REDD+ programs and activities in other informal meetings and gatherings, for example, while working in agricultural fields, other social events etc.</p>
<p>Timely information to all stakeholders about program and projects</p>	<p>Emergency meetings of the CFUC are called to provide the urgent information to the CFUG members.</p> <p>Urgent information is updated through using mobile cell phones and door-to-door approach by CFUC members.</p>

3 Major issues

During the field trip, we encountered with several genuine issues that have been raised by several stakeholders. Few issues were overlapping. Major issues those presented can be perceived basically in three levels: local (e.g., CFUGs), district (e.g., ilaka and district level) and central (e.g., FECOFUN).

Allocation of carbon fund

Sixty percent of the carbon fund was allocated based on the socio-economic composition of the CFUG (Women-15%, *Dalit*-10%, Indigenous people-15%, Poor households-20%). Only 40% of the fund was distributed based on carbon stocking (24%) and carbon increment (15%). Following the criteria, the CFUG contained a larger number of CFUG members received significantly higher amount of the fund than those CFUGs which held much carbon stocks by volume and by density and higher carbon increment (see Annex 1 to Annex 4).

Most of the CFUGs strongly suggested that the major criteria for the distribution should be carbon stock and carbon increment.

CFUG involvement in carbon measurement

All of the CFUGs expressed the active and meaningful participation of the CFUG member in forest carbon measurement and monitoring should be ensured. They highlighted their willingness to participate in the training on forest carbon measurement and monitoring (at least of 7 days) and the need of measuring equipment.

Field facilitator and trained personnel

All the CFUGs envisioned that the CFUG members belong to their own CFUGs were trained and were working as field facilitators and field professionals to prepare, implement and to monitor REDD+ project for their community forest in the coming years.

Willingness to participate in REDD+ project

CFUGs in the area who were not included in the pilot project were wondering about the selection criteria to be enrolled under the REDD+ pilot project. Nevertheless, they had understood that was a pilot phase of the project. CFUGs including Dudhkoshi CFUG showed their high willingness to participate in REDD+ project in the future.

Perceived inter-community conflict

In Chitwan district, 65 community forests are managed by local communities. Likewise, 447 community forests are handed over to local communities in Gorkha. However, the REDD+ pilot project included only 16 CFUGs in the Kayarkhola watershed and 31 CFUGs in the Ludhikhola watershed in Chitwan and Gorkha respectively. The CFUGs which were included by the project received considerable amount from carbon fund within two years. The CFUGs left out by the project raised their concern up that they should have been included in the project since the beginning and showed their interests for the same to the district forest authorities.

Leakage

In some areas, it is suspected that leakage problem exists, i.e., forest product harvesting has been displaced to the non-REDD+ community forests. The problem reduces the credibility of the carbon increment.

Less effective coordination and inadequate information sharing among the stakeholders

District Forest Offices (DFOs) are the major entities to manage the forests in the districts. One of the major responsibilities of the DFO is to assist and monitor the CFUGs forest management activities. The DFOs confirmed that the CFUGs have been utilising considerable fund to support poor CFUG members through several activities. On the other side, the DFOs perceived inadequate consultation with them while designing and implementing the project. The DFOs strongly emphasized that the coordination and information sharing need to be improved among the concerned stakeholders. The same concern was shown by the District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO), Gorkha.

REDD+ project financing for the next years

From the initial results from the project, FECOFUN perceived that REDD+ could be a component of sustainable forest management (SFM). The pilot initiation served as a good policy intervention and the results from the project could be used for the policy feedback. The project is going to be phased out soon and there is dearth of funding to run the project smoothly further. However, there was no commitment from any donors yet for the needed fund in the coming years.

4 Next step and outline

The results provided by the field trials in Chitwan and Gorkha districts comprised more than 280 means of verifications (MoV) for the selected verifiers. The MoVs included adequate local perceptions and inputs. Those MoVs can be used for evaluating REDD+ effectiveness (quantitatively) and governance quality in developing countries. In addition, the issues observed during the field visits will be useful for the policy makers to design REDD strategy for the countries.

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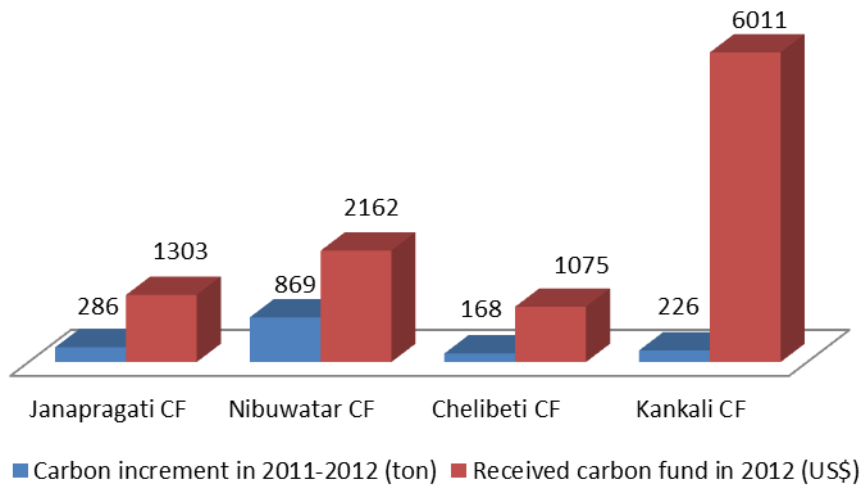
Annex 1 Major features of studied REDD+ community forest user groups (CFUGs) in Chitwan district

SN	Major features	Community Forests/ Community Forest User Groups				
		Janapragati	Nibuwatar	Chelibeti	Kankali	Dudhkoshi
1	CF handover (date)	2003	2006	2010	1995	2000
2	Area (ha)	150.50	357.50	56.88	760.00	686.45
3	No of CFUG households	180	914	171	1229	1015
4	Forest type	Natural	Natural	Natural	Natural & Plantation	Natural
5	Total carbon stock (t) (2012)	34820.20	98396.80	19519.70	26990.10	
6	Carbon stock (t/ha) (2012)	231.36	275.24	343.17	35.51	
7	Carbon increment in 2011-2012 (t)	285.50	868.50	167.80	226.10	
8	Total carbon increment (2010-2012) (t)	452.20	1370.20	265.10	357.70	
9	Annual carbon increment (t/ha)	1.50	1.92	2.33	0.24	
10	Received carbon fund in 2012 (US\$)	1303	2162	1075	6011	

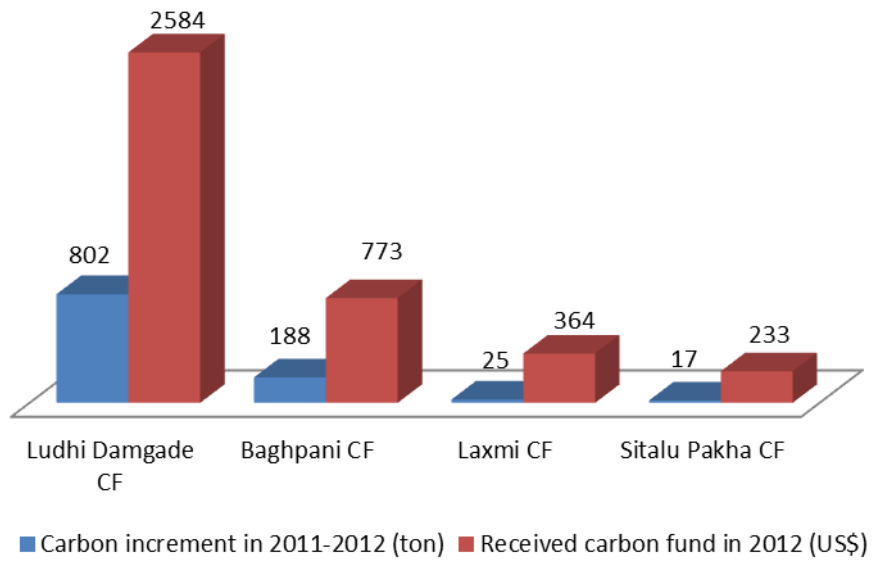
Annex 2 Major features of studied REDD+ community forest user groups (CFUGs) in Gorkha district

SN	Major features	Community Forests/ Community Forest User Groups			
		Ludi Damgade	Baghpani	Laxmi	Sitalu Pakha
1	CF handover (date)	1992	2004	1998	2001
2	Area (ha)	241.15	68.16	8.72	5.69
3	No of CFUG households	487	87	458	25
4	Forest type	Natural	Natural	Natural	Natural & Plantation
5	Total carbon stock (t) (2012)	58138.70	15268.90	1924.02	1139.30
6	Carbon stock (t/ha) (2012)	214.76	224.02	220.64	200.23
7	Carbon increment in 2011-2012 (t)	801.67	188.15	24.71	17.46
8	Total carbon increment (2010-2012) (t)	2219.26	562.99	71.83	46.45
9	Annual carbon increment (t/ha)	4.10	4.13	4.12	4.08
10	Received carbon fund in 2012 (US\$)	2584	773	364	233

Annex 3 Forest carbon increment (ton) in and received carbon fund by studied REDD+ CFUGs in 2012 (Chitwan district)



Annex 4 Forest carbon increment (ton) in and received carbon fund by studied REDD+ CFUGs in 2012 (Gorkha district)



Annex 5 List of participant in Janapragati CFUG workshop, Shaktikhor-5, Chitwan

S N	Participant	Address	Affiliation
1	Man Bahadur Khadka	Shaktikhor-5	REDD Network, Kayarkhola Watershed, Chitwan
2	Begar Bharati	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
3	Okil Puri	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
4	Lekh Bahadur Thapa	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
5	Kabi Raj Praja	Padampur-8	ANSAB, Kathmandu
6	Uttam Praja	Shaktikhor-8	FECOFUN
7	Milan Pandey	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
8	Dhurba Bahadur Basnet	Shaktikhor-1	Jana Pragati CFUG
9	Chandra Bahadur Bhandari	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
10	Shuka Lal Praja	Siddhi-2	Jana Pragati CFUG
11	Ramji Maya Praja	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
12	Indra Kumari Ghatane	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
13	Yasodha Bhandari	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
14	Hum Kumari Thapa	Shaktikhor-1	Jana Pragati CFUG
15	Ramji Babu Shrestha	Shaktikhor-7	Shaktikhor Range (Forest) Post
16	Madhav Basnet	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
17	Bishnu Raymajhi	Shaktikhor-1	Jana Pragati CFUG
18	Tulasi Narayan Shrestha	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
19	Tara Bahadur Nepali	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
20	Tirtha Nath Bhandari		District Forest Office, Chitwan
21	Govinda Prasad Regmi		District Forest Office, Chitwan
22	Kshetra Bikram Khand		District Forest Office, Chitwan
23	Arjun Pageni		Shaktikhor VDC Office
24	Bir Bahadur Shrestha	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
25	Tek Narayan Marasini	Australia	University Southern Queensland
26	Frederico Lopez Casero	Japan	IGES, Japan
27	Ramesh Dhakal	Kathmandu	
28	Prem Raj Neupane	Gitanagar-4	

Annex 6 List of participant in Nibuwatar CFUG workshop, Siddhi-2, Chitwan

S N	Participant	Address	Affiliation
1	Sanju Tamang	Siddhi-2	Nibuwatar CFUG
2	Kali Maya Tamang	Siddhi-2	Nibuwatar CFUG
3	Asma Kamara	Siddhi-2	Nibuwatar CFUG
4	Man Bahadur Lama	Siddhi-2	Nibuwatar CFUG
5	Pushpa Raj Tamang	Siddhi-2	Nibuwatar CFUG
6	Ram bahadur lama	Siddhi-2	Nibuwatar CFUG
7	Bhim Bahadur Tamang	Siddhi-2	REDD Network, Kayarkhola watershed
8	Pawan Gurung	Siddhi-2	Nibuwatar CFUG
9	Gyan bahadur Tamang	Siddhi-2	Nibuwatar CFUG
10	Kundal Bikram Budathoki	Siddhi-2	Siddhi Range (Forest) Post
11	Ganesh Chandra Devkota		Siddhi Range (Forest) Post
12	Tek Narayan Marasini	Australia	University Southern Queensland
13	Frederico Lopez Casero	Japan	IGES, Japan
14	Ramesh Dhakal	Kathmandu	
15	Prem Raj Neupane	Gitanagar-4	

Annex 7 List of participant in Chelibeti CFUG workshop, Shaktikhor-8, Chitwan

S N	Participant	Address	Affiliation
1	Bishnu Maya Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
2	Masi Maya Chepang	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
3	Deu Maya Gurung	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
4	Jivan Kumari Pariyaar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
5	Bal Kumari Pariyaar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
6	Chhami Kumari Rana Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
7	Juna Maya Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
8	Kamal Chepang	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
9	Til Kumari Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
10	Anjali Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
11	Bul Kumari Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
12	Guna Kumari Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
13	Nau Maya Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
14	Netra Kumari Chepang	Shaktikhor-8	Chelibeti CFUG
15	Buddhi Bahadur Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Devidhunga CFUG
16	Santa Bahadur Chepang	Shaktikhor-8	Devidhunga CFUG
17	Sita Ram Chepang	Shaktikhor-8	Devidhunga CFUG
18	Tika Bahadur Magar	Shaktikhor-8	Devidhunga CFUG
19	Tara Bahadur Nepali	Shaktikhor-5	Jana Pragati CFUG
20	Tika Ram Shrestha	Shaktikhor-7	Shaktikhor Range (Forest) Post
21	Ramji Babu Shrestha	Shaktikhor-5	Shaktikhor Range (Forest) Post
22	Tek Narayan Marasini	Australia	University Southern Queensland
23	Frederico Lopez Casero	Japan	IGES, Japan
24	Ramesh Dhakal	Kathmandu	
25	Prem Raj Neupane	Gitanagar-4	

Annex 8 List of participant in Kankali CFUG workshop, Chainpur VDC, Chitwan

S N	Participant	Address	Affiliation
1	Bhim Prasad Aryal	Chainpur	Kankali CFUG
2	Rishi Raj	Chainpur-4	Kankali CFUG
3	Ram Hari Aryal	Chainpur-7	Kankali CFUG
4	Krishna Bahadur Upreti	Chainpur-5	Kankali CFUG
5	Raj Bahadur Gurung	Chainpur-9	Kankali CFUG
6	Chhabi Dhvaj Budhathoki	Chainpur-3	Kankali CFUG
7	Ram Nath Neupane	Chainpur-8	Kankali CFUG
8	Purna Kumari Thapa	Chainpur-8	Kankali CFUG
9	Goma Upreti	Chainpur-8	Kankali CFUG
10	Yasodha Kumari Neupane	Chainpur-8	Kankali CFUG
11	Ran Mani Neupane	Chainpur-9	Kankali CFUG
12	Kalpana Adhikari	Chainpur-8	Kankali CFUG
13	Mukunda Gurung	Chainpur-7	Kankali CFUG
14	Santa Bahadur Pariyar	Chainpur-8	Kankali CFUG
15	Bashanta Bhujel	Chainpur-8	Kankali CFUG
16	Ram Chandra Ghimire	Chainpur-7	Kankali CFUG
17	Rabi Dhan Shrestha	Chainpur-7	Kankali CFUG
18	Akkal Bahadur Bhattarai	Chainpur-8	Kankali CFUG
19	Saroja Koirala		District Forest Office, Bharatpur
20	Narayan Prasad Neupane		District Forest Office, Bharatpur
21	Tika Ram Shrestha	Shaktikhor-7	Shaktikhor Range (Forest) Post
22	Ramji Babu Shrestha	Shaktikhor-5	Shaktikhor Range (Forest) Post
23	Tek Narayan Marasini	Australia	University Southern Queensland
24	Frederico Lopez Casero	Japan	IGES, Japan
25	Ramesh Dhakal	Kathmandu	
26	Prem Raj Neupane	Gitanagar-4	

Annex 9 List of participant in Laxmi CFUG workshop, Gorkha Municipality-8, Gorkha

S N	Participant	Address	Affiliation
1	Sanu Maya Thapa Adhikari	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
2	Kalpana Kunwar	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
3	Maya K C	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
4	Lila Shrestha	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
5	Rupa Bhatta	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
6	Ram Maya Khatri	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
7	Indra Kumari Sunuwar	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
8	Nirmala Thapa	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
9	Dhanamaya Gurung	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
10	Pampha Kunwar	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
11	Samundra Pudasaini	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
12	Sita Gurung	Gorkha Municipality-8	Laxmi CFUG
13	Shiva Shrestha	Gorkha	District Forest Office, Gorkha
14	Tek Narayan Marasini	Australia	University Southern Queensland
15	Frederico Lopez Casero	Japan	IGES, Japan
16	Ramesh Dhakal	Kathmandu	
17	Prem Raj Neupane	Gitanagar-4	

Annex 10 List of participant in Ludhi Damgade CFUG workshop, Gorkha Municipality-7, Gorkha

S N	Participant	Address	Affiliation
1	Ram Ji Prasad Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
2	Krishna Prasad Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
3	Shyam Bhakta Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
4	Dhundi Raj Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
5	Rameswar Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
6	Bhoj Raj Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
7	Ramesh Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
8	Dronacharya Ghimire	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
9	Nirmala Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
10	Shree Ram Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
11	Ishwar Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
12	Deepak Babu Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
13	Bishnu Hari Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
14	Jiban Jyoti Kattel	Gorkha Municipality-7	Ludhi Damgade CFUG
15	Tek Narayan Marasini	Australia	University Southern Queensland
16	Frederico Lopez Casero	Japan	IGES, Japan
14	Ramesh Dhakal	Kathmandu	
15	Prem Raj Neupane	Gitanagar-4	

Annex 11 List of participant in Baghpani CFUG workshop, Bakrang VDC-8, Gorkha

S N	Participant	Address	Affiliation
1	Gagan Bahadur Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
2	Mek Bahadur Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
3	Keyar Singh Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
4	Krishna Bahadur Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
5	Tham Man Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
6	Dil Bahadur Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
7	Pal Singh Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
8	Min Bahadur Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
9	Chandra Bahadur Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
10	Amrit Gurung	Thulo Dipling, Bakrang-8	Baghpani CFUG
11	Tek Narayan Marasini	Australia	University Southern Queensland
12	Frederico Lopez Casero	Japan	IGES, Japan
13	Ramesh Dhakal	Kathmandu	
14	Prem Raj Neupane	Gitanagar-4	

Annex 12 List of participant in Sheetalupakha CFUG workshop, Bungkot VDC-1, Gorkha

S N	Participant	Address	Affiliation
1	Uma Thapa Magar	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
2	Sujana Thapa	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
3	Gyanu Rana	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
4	Bishnu Aale	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
5	Bishnu Rana	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
6	Shanti Thapa	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
7	Tul Maya Rana	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
8	Til Maya Thapa	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
9	Nani Maya Rana	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
10	Laxmi Rana	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
11	Nanda Kumari Rana	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
12	Purna Jung Bhandari	Bungkot-5	Bad Danda CFUG, Bungkot-5
13	Sor Maya B K	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
14	Purna Kumari Rana	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
15	Lalindra Thapa	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
16	Amrita Aale	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
17	Tek Bahadur Shrestha	Bungkot-1, Adheri	Sheetalu Pakha CFUG
18	Tek Narayan Marasini	Australia	University Southern Queensland
19	Frederico Lopez Casero	Japan	IGES, Japan
20	Ramesh Dhakal	Kathmandu	
21	Prem Raj Neupane	Gitanagar-4	

Photo glimpse



Project team in DFO, Chitwan



Workshop: Nibuwatar CFUG, Shaktikhor



What is REDD plus? - wall poster in Nibuwatar CFUG office



Workshop: Chelibeti CFUG, Shaktikhor



Project team with Chelibeti CFUG members



Workshop: Dudhkoshi CFUG (non-REDD+ pilot project CFUG)



Workshop in Laxmi CFUG, Gorkha



Study team with Laxmi CFUG, Gorkha



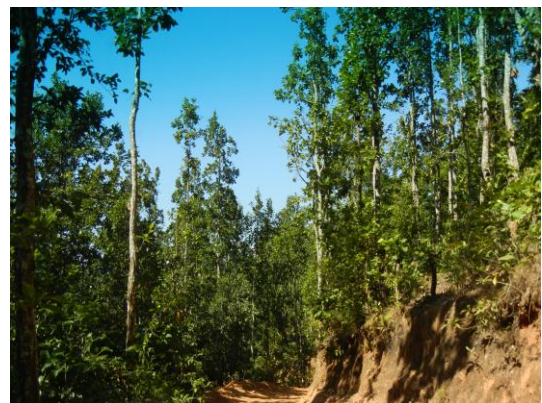
Workshop in Ludhi Damgade CFUG, Gorkha



Workshop in Baghpani CFUG, Gorkha



Rigorously rehabilitating Hill Sal; Gorkha



Rigorously rehabilitating Hill Sal; Gorkha



Workshop in Sheetalu Pakha CFUG, Gorkha



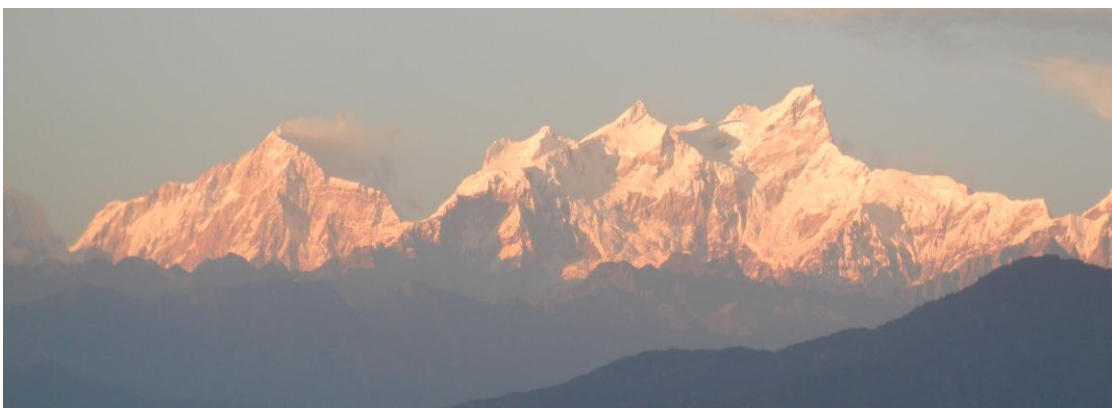
Research team with Sheetalupakha CFUG, Gorkha



Workshop in Rajdevi and Jalbire CFUGs, Gorkha



Hill Sal forest after first thinning in Rajdevi CF, Gorkha



Himal Manslu, Gorkha