



FACILITATE AND CONDUCT CONSULTATIONS UNDER UN REDD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NEPAL 2023-2024

Final Report



May 2025



District Level Consent Consultation, Mustang. Photo: RECOFTC

Facilitate and Conduct Consultations under UN REDD Technical Assistance to Nepal 2023-2024 – Final Report

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Acronyms

ACOFUN	Association of Collaborative Forest Users, Nepal
AFFON	Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development
ART-TREES	Architecture for REDD+ Transactions – The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard
BSP	Benefit Sharing Plan
DFO	Division Forest Office
ER	Emission Reductions
ERPA	Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement
ERR	Emission Reduction Removal
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDF	Forest Development Fund
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GCF	Global Climate Fund
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IPs and LCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
LC Network	Local Communities Network
LEAF	Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MoFE	Ministry of Forest and Environment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD IC	REDD Implementation Center
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SOI	Summary of Information
TA	Technical Assistance
TAL	Tarai Arc Landscape
Tot	Training of Trainers
TRD	ART-TREES Registration Document
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UN REDD	United Nations Collaborative programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

1. Introduction

The Letter of Agreement (LoA) “**Facilitate and Conduct Consultations under UN REDD Technical Assistance to Nepal 2023-2024**” aims to support inclusive and meaningful consultations at both national and sub-national levels for the proposed Nepal LEAF Emission Reductions (ER) programme. These consultations are a critical prerequisite for the design and implementation of a robust and inclusive Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), plus the sustainable management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), and constitutes a part of obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for said programme. The FPIC is a key element in Nepal’s legal framework and in its REDD+ safeguards approach. The FPIC process ensures communities’ and stakeholders’ rights, including Indigenous Peoples¹, to share their concerns, provide feedback, and consent or withhold consent to projects affecting them.

Robust consultation with rights-holders and stakeholders, including FPIC, is essential to the development and implementation of REDD+ programmes for a number of reasons, including: to meet regulatory requirements and best practices in Nepal; to clarify and ensure respect of rights to land, forest and carbon, including the identification of rights-holders and potential beneficiaries; to ensure stakeholder views on proposed REDD+ actions and their potential impacts are compiled and can inform the design of sustainable REDD+ programmes; to support the participatory design of appropriate and transparent benefit sharing mechanisms; and to ensure up-to-date and accurate information is integrated into the design of the programme and associated processes. The Constitution of Nepal 2015, Article 51, sub-article J (8) upholds the rights of Indigenous Peoples by ensuring their participation in decision-making processes and safeguarding their identity, culture, skill and traditional knowledge, reflecting principles aligned with FPIC. The Forest Policy 2018 (section 8.8) requires FPIC from affected communities before implementing any projects in forest areas. The policy provisioned the protection of rights for Indigenous Peoples, women, minorities, and disadvantaged individuals, while also ensuring equitable benefit sharing from forest-related activities. The National REDD+ Strategy (2018) also called for the development of an FPIC framework, which will describe the mechanisms to engage with communities, groups, or individuals affected by REDD+ activities and projects, and with civil society and other stakeholders. The strategy explicitly states that the REDD+ process must ensure the adoption of FPIC of rights-holders, especially Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPs and LCs). Similarly, the Forest Regulation 2022, Rule 107 (6) makes FPIC a mandatory process before any national and international agreements related to SFM-based emission reduction payments. In this process, relevant parties must follow the rules and regulations set by the Government of Nepal (GoN) when engaging with forest user groups and affected communities. According to the regulation, the conservation and sustainable use of natural forests and biodiversity should be prioritized throughout all stages from design to implementation. It also includes preserving social, economic, and cultural values and avoiding any infringement on traditional and Indigenous rights.

Within this context, the GoN signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the LEAF Coalition in 2022, paving the way for an anticipated Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) for the crediting period 2022–2026. The LEAF ER programme covers Bagmati, Gandaki, and Lumbini provinces and includes entire forest landscapes—from

¹ In Nepal, Indigenous Peoples refer to the Aadibasi Janajati - groups with distinct cultural identity, language, tradition, and ancestral ties to specific regions of the country.

protected areas and government-managed forests to community-managed and private forests. As of May 2025, the GoN has submitted the REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard (TREES) Registration Document to Architecture for REDD+ Transactions – The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard (ART-TREES) and concluded ERPA negotiations, which are pending final approval.

To support this process, the UN REDD Programme, through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UN Environment Programme (UNEP), is providing technical assistance (TA) to the REDD Implementation Centre (REDD IC) the government's lead agency for the Nepal LEAF programme. As part of this UN REDD TA, the LoA was signed on March 7, 2024, with the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC Nepal) to facilitate and conduct consultations for the FPIC process. The LoA, later amended twice through no-cost extensions, and ran until April 30, 2025. Adjustments in implementation timelines were required due to scheduling challenges caused by the unavailability of government officials and the peak agricultural season for IPs and LCs members in July, leading to the rescheduling of the Training of Trainers (ToT) and the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), also considering festival (Dashain-Tihar) holidays.

RECOFTC brings over three decades of experience in community forestry and sustainable forest management in Nepal and across the Asia-Pacific region. Since 2008, it has prioritized grassroots empowerment in REDD+, leading initiatives such as the regional Grassroots Capacity Building for REDD+ programme (2006–2009). In Nepal, this work resulted in the training of over 200 facilitators, outreach to more than 25,000 stakeholders, awareness raising on climate change, REDD+, and sustainable forest management in 16 districts and the development of key training materials including REDD+ ToT manual, training manual on FPIC process, gender in REDD+, social safeguards in REDD+ and a number of handbooks on various topics related to REDD+ for the grassroots stakeholders in national language. This background and the current team's competencies position RECOFTC as a credible and capable partner to deliver the consultations envisioned in the LoA ensuring FPIC process a substantive platform for inclusive participation in Nepal's journey toward sustainable, rights-based forest carbon programming.

2. Objectives:

As part of the development of the Nepal LEAF ER programme and the associated ART-TREES process, it is vital that all rights-holders and stakeholders are invited and engaged in outreach and consultations - including FPIC processes and appropriate actions to recognize and respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and affected communities, mapping of local practices and traditional knowledge to recognize tangible and intangible cultural heritage, discussion of potential benefits and risks, and integration of local information in implementation plans. An FPIC process needs to be undertaken with stakeholders including Indigenous Peoples and affected communities whose land and forest land overlap with the proposed programme.

Under this LoA, the outreach and consultation processes covered representative areas and stakeholder groups within the three target provinces - Bagmati, Gandaki and Lumbini - as well as the national level. The consultation process for information sharing, feedback and discussion of consent reached out to and shared appropriate information with stakeholders, including rights-holders and affected communities, at various levels (i.e., national to local) and categories, including government agencies, forest users, private forest owners, civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. Activities under this LoA

focused on outreach and subsequent consultations covering three aspects: informing; receiving and documenting feedback and concerns; and discussing consent² to participate in the Nepal LEAF ER programme. Procedural steps followed, rights-holders and stakeholders consulted, information collected, and reports produced were guided by this LoA as well as Nepal's safeguards approach and the Nepal FPIC guidance for REDD+.

The main objectives of the outreach and consultations under the LoA were as follows:

- Identify stakeholders and rights-holders at different levels for the proposed Nepal LEAF ER programme.
- Compile and share information about the proposed programme and TRD in appropriate formats and languages, including on the potential impact of the programme, safeguards approaches, BSP, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), etc.
- Obtain feedback, input, concerns, and questions from participants in the consultation events on the proposed programme, the TRD and associated documents³ that can be integrated into the LEAF and ART-TREES processes and documentation.
- Facilitate and document discussions on whether consent is offered from national and sub-national rights-holders and stakeholders on their participation in the Nepal LEAF ER programme.

3. Status of consultations planned under Phase I and Phase II

The LoA covered two phases - Phase I included the finalization of overall workplan and stakeholder mapping, preparation of information sharing packages and their dissemination, and outreach and information sharing rolled out and documented at the national and sub-national levels, or Output 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Whereas Phase II encompassed Output 4 that consisted of consent consultations at community and district levels and documenting feedback followed by outcome sharing at sub-national and national level.

The table below presents the progress against outputs and activities, and the revised plan and reasons for the revision.

² Consent refers to a freely given decision (based on local/jointly agreed processes) that may be a “Yes” or a “No” or “Yes with conditions” or “No idea (neutral)”, including the option to reconsider in the future. Based on the FPIC guidance for REDD+ in Nepal, the approach or method to discuss and ascertain consent for a FPIC process shall be proposed, discussed, and agreed together with relevant stakeholders for that process. Please see the description of activities in section C of the LoA for more detail.

³ ‘Associated documents’ initially had included the Summary of Information (SOI). This was later excluded from the LoA, and the SOI consultations were run separate from LoA with RECOFTC.

Table 1: Status against the list of consultations planned for Phase I and Phase II

Phases	Level	Number of consultations	Target topics/participants	Planned Timing	Progress status	Reason/s
Phase I information sharing and outreach consultation process.	District/cluster	9 consultations already held in the 3 provinces	9 cluster level consultations with participants such as Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN), Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Division Forest Offices (DFOs), local government agencies, Dalit, and women's groups. Focused on sharing information about the LEAF ER programme, ART-TREES requirements and collecting feedback on interventions and safeguards.		Completed May-June 2023	
	National	1	Meeting between REDD IC, RECOFTC, UN REDD and other key stakeholders to review proposed approach, stakeholder mapping, information package and provide feedback.	March 2024	Completed in April 2024	
	National	1	Outreach development package preparation - prepare message, print message, and enter contract with local radio for air broadcasting	April-Mid May 2024	Completed May 2024	
	Province	3	1 x provincial consultation for Lumbini already completed by ICIMOD.	March-Mid April 2024	Completed in June 2024	

			<p>For the remaining 2 consultations - share information on the LEAF programme and ART-TREES, including safeguards, draft BSP, GRM, etc.; obtain initial feedback and collect information to inform programme development and TRD; obtain feedback on the proposed FPIC process (to guide phase 2 consultations).</p> <p>Participants - as per stakeholder mapping list.</p>			
National	1		<p>ToT on FPIC, GRM, BSP and ART-TREEs for forest government officers and IPs and LCs leaders from province.</p>	Apr 2024	Completed on 1-3 September 2024	<p>It was rescheduled for September to accommodate the busy schedules of government officials during the fiscal year-end (July), as well as the intensive agricultural commitments of IPs and LCs network members during August. The decision was reached by consensus under the guidance of REDD IC.</p>

	National	1	Report back on the outcomes of the process so far, reflect on lessons learned, and discuss any adjustments to be made.	April 2024	Completed in August 2024	The meeting was held at RECOFTC in participation of REDD IC Chief.
Phase 2 consultations on feedback and discussion of consent	Province	9 (3 per province)	FGDs with forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples' customary institutions/systems comprised of marginalized groups and women to obtain initial feedback on the proposed Nepal LEAF ER programme and key elements like GRM, Safeguard, BSP, the FPIC process and on traditional/local knowledge and practices.	May 2024	Completed in October 2024	Rescheduled, reasons were: - delay in conducting ToT; availability of ToT facilitators; awaiting agreement on draft BSP provisions for Nepal LEAF ER programme among key stakeholders, which was hoped to be done by mid-September; accommodating FGDs and travel time to avoid Dashain and Tihar festival celebrations
	District	36 (one consultation in each district)	Share updated information and seek additional feedback, including discussion of consent with all relevant stakeholder groups for participation in the proposed Nepal LEAF ER programme in each district. Participants – as per stakeholder mapping/participant list. Efforts to be made to ensure	July 2024	Completed in Oct 2024 – Jan 2025	Rescheduled, reasons were: - The decision was made to hold district-level consultations after

			continuity between Phase I and Phase II, and targeted IPs and LCs /Dalit/female participation.			the FGDs in each province. -The duration accommodated 36 events across 3 provinces along with travel time avoiding Dashain and Tihar celebration time.
Province	3		Final workshop in each province to review the outcomes of the consultation process, provide feedback for Nepal LEAF ER programme.	August 2024	Completed in Feb - Apr 2025	<p>Rescheduled.</p> <p>Province level consultations would have to follow the completion of district-level consultations.</p> <p>In case of Lumbini Province, due to the concerns raised by National Federation of Scientific Forest Management Users and technical issues of MoFE, the Lumbini Province provincial outcome sharing workshop was delayed.</p>

	National	1	Final workshop at the national level to review the outcomes of the consultation process, provide feedback for the Nepal LEAF ER programme. Participants - provincial stakeholders with representatives of districts involved in feedback consultations, plus national stakeholder representatives.	August 2024	Completed on Mar 3, 2025	Rescheduled. Final workshop at national level to follow province level consultations.
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Further, the table below shows the number of activities conducted during the FPIC process and the participants demographics as well as institutional representation. The current FPIC guidance does not exactly specify what percentage of the participants should be women or the Indigenous Peoples in the FPIC process, although Nepal's SIS suggests 50% participation by women. However, to ensure that women and Indigenous Peoples were adequately represented in the process, REDD IC in its letter to the Division Forest Officer (DFO) requested to coordinate with umbrella organizations like NEFIN and FECOFUN to send at least 50% women participants from community forests and other users' groups, FECOFUN district federation, NEFIN district coordination committee, and Dalit networks. The table below shows the total number of participants during the overall consultation process, with 43% female participation and 40% participation of Indigenous Peoples. In the case of the FGD, as it was solely focused on Indigenous Peoples, there was 100% Indigenous Peoples' participation. Female participation was 53% in the FGD and 45% in the district-level consultation. However, in terms of the outcome and information-sharing workshop, female participation was significantly lower. These events focused on government institutions and CSO/network representatives, and since the major decision-making positions in government and CSOs are mostly held by men, the number of female participants was lower. Additionally, during the information-sharing events, the invitation letters sent did not specify the requirement for 50% female participation among representatives.

Table 2: Summary of activities conducted and participants during the consultation/FPIC process.

S.N.	Name of the Event	No. of events	Total No. of Participants	Sex		Ethnicity		No. of institutions represented				
				Male	Female	IPs	Dalit	CSO/ Network	Public/ Government	Community groups/ right holders	Private Forest Owners/ Network	Others
1	FPIC Inception Workshop	1	13	7	6	4	0	3	2	0	0	1
2	Training/Learning/ Workshops	3	46	25	21	19	0	17	6	0	0	0

3	Information Sharing programmes	2	56	46	10	9	3	18	15	5	1	0
4	Focus Group Discussions	9	177	82	95	177	0	3	1	51	0	2
5	District-level Consent Consultation programmes	36	1069	580	489	358	87	90	0	742	20	20
6	Outcome Sharing programmes	3	158	121	37	40	11	44	39	4	2	1
Total		1519	861	658	607	101	175	63	802	23	24	

3.1. Phase I

Phase I of the LoA covered the finalization of the overall work plan, stakeholder mapping, preparation of information sharing packages and their dissemination, and the rolling out and documentation of the outreach and information sharing at the national and sub-national levels. Along with the development of the outreach information package, stakeholder and rights-holders mapping and analysis was conducted, and two province level information sharing workshops on the Nepal LEAF ER programme and related topics were conducted. All of these supported the IPs and LCs in making informed decisions to exercise their rights in giving consent to implement the proposed programme. Each of these have been discussed (objective, participation, approach) briefly below:

3.1.1. Output 1: Overall workplan and stakeholder mapping finalized.

In consultation with REDD IC, UN REDD, and other relevant stakeholders, a workplan incorporating stakeholder mapping was drafted and agreed on, setting out:

- The overall proposed approach/methods for information sharing, outreach and consultations, including options for discussions on and seeking consent, incorporating the steps to be followed, proposed facilitation team, etc., in alignment with the FPIC guidance, and with reference to six cluster level consultations (out of nine) already completed in May-June 2023.
- Stakeholders and rights-holders for the proposed Nepal LEAF ER programme, proposed channels to communicate with them, and expected participants in different levels of consultations (including targeting women, IPs and LCs and Dalit participation) were identified; noting that the identified stakeholders, rights-holders and representative selection processes were also discussed with key stakeholders.
- Timeline detailing proposed timing and location/s for each key activity and consultation at national, provincial, district/cluster and focus group levels was set.
- Proposed content for the information package, also with reference to the FPIC guidance (see Output 2).
- Shared the draft workplan and stakeholder mapping with REDD IC and UN REDD Programme for initial review and comments.
- Consultations were planned to accommodate the participation of all the stakeholders by early planning and coordination and timely information sharing one week prior.

a. Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholder mapping for the proposed Nepal LEAF ER programme was completed in June 2024. It involved a rigorous process comprising of desk review of existing documents, direct consultations with some of the key stakeholders, and validation of the findings through a workshop to identify the key stakeholders and the rights-holders of the proposed Nepal LEAF ER programme and their foreseen engagement in it.

The report on Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement matrix (presented in Annex 2) provided information on forest resources and forest management system practiced in the country along with information about Indigenous Peoples and their customary practices. Further, major stakeholders, such as the government institutions; civil societies, NGOs and networks; academia (faculties of forest and environment); and rights-holders such as: community

managed forests; community managed buffer zone forests; forest dependent Indigenous Peoples; and private forest owners/networks were identified at the federal and the provincial level, who were further categorized into State and Non-state Actors. Please refer to Annex 2 for the detailed list of stakeholders and rights-holders at the federal and the provincial levels. Their attributes were considered while conducting the stakeholder analysis and engagement matrix.

Stakeholders' '*power to influence*' and their '*interest*' in the proposed Nepal LEAF ER programme was analysed using the '*Power Interest Grid*' tool, and an engagement matrix was developed on how best to involve the stakeholders and rights-holders in the FPIC process, especially towards obtaining consent. The exercise revealed that FECOFUN and NEFIN have high '*interest in*' and '*power to influence*' the Nepal LEAF ER programme as they are the umbrella institutions working for the IPs and LCs in terms of collective rights over and access to forests and other natural resources. Their member organizations and networks at grassroots level could significantly impact (both positive and negative) to the programme in the three provinces. The exercise also revealed the importance of prioritizing consultations with rights-holders who exhibit both '*high interest*' and '*high influence*', ensuring that they are '*kept informed and managed closely*' throughout the process.

3.1.2. Output 2: Work plan, stakeholder mapping and information sharing package prepared and finalized.

Based on feedback and guidance received on the workplan, stakeholder mapping and proposed contents of the information package (Output 1) from REDD IC, UN REDD and other relevant stakeholders, stakeholder mapping and workplan were finalized. The information materials about the Nepal LEAF ER programme and workplan as well as information materials to be used during the province level information sharing workshop were discussed and finalized. These included:

- Workplan was drafted including activities, logistics, time, coordination focal person, venue, means of communication, and these were finalized in coordination with province chapters of FECOFUN, NEFIN, and provincial forest ministries and the final version was shared with REDD IC and UN REDD.
- Discussed on the contents and outline of information; radio jingles; materials for other media (radio, noticeboards) with stakeholders mainly REDD IC, UN REDD, FECOFUN, NEFIN, and among others, the Emergent focal point in Nepal.
- The information materials included a short brief on the proposed outreach (refer Annex 13), information sharing and consultation process, i.e., setting out proposed consultations, participants, timings, and methods for discussion events, which were shared, refined and agreed with stakeholders.
- The information package was prepared at first in English and then in Nepali for review by REDD IC and the UN REDD Programme; elements were subsequently translated into local languages for use in particular districts (see Output 3).
- Following the drafting of the information package, and before the launching of the consultations, a meeting was held with REDD IC, RECOFTC, UN REDD and other key stakeholders (e.g. NEFIN, FECOFUN, civil society) to update them and receive feedback on: the upcoming consultations schedule and agendas; the stakeholders and rights-holders identified and stakeholder representation; the information package; and the proposed approach for information sharing, outreach consultations, including the proposed method for discussing and seeking consent.

a. Outreach information package and its dissemination

The outreach information package was developed in consultation with REDD IC, the UN REDD national coordinator, and other stakeholders, including NEFIN, FECOFUN, Association of Collaborative Forest Users, Nepal (ACOFUN), Leasehold Forest User Group (LHFUG) association and Association of Family Forest of Nepal (AFFON) at multi-stakeholder meetings. These outreach materials were also provided to REDD IC, NEFIN and FECOFUN, and were requested to upload them to their official websites. However, due to technical difficulties none of them uploaded in their websites.

See Annex 1 for outreach materials.

The following is a list of materials developed:

- **Brochure:** A leaflet (brochure) about the Nepal LEAF ER programme in Nepali language was developed, along with its English translation.
- **PowerPoint slides:** PowerPoint slides in Nepali language capturing key information for use in session plans during the consultations covering the following topics - FPIC Guidance; concept and development of REDD+ in Nepal and ER programmes, including FCPF ER programme and the Nepal LEAF ER programme, including its operational framework, jurisdictional approach, transaction architecture, actors' roles and responsibilities, timeline, and the role of UN REDD. It also covered the conceptual understanding and objectives of FPIC, legal provisions, and the process for FPIC in the Nepal LEAF ER programme, the identified stakeholders/rights-holders, key concepts of safeguards, and the legal basis for benefit sharing (forest regulations, allocation, mechanisms for resources reaching the ground level) and GRM provisions guided by safeguarding in the LEAF ER programme; identified drivers of deforestation and degradation in LEAF jurisdiction provinces, and informing about identified stakeholders and rights-holders. Interventions for ER programme were also presented. Likewise, discussion outlines for workshops were developed. As requested, these were shared prior to the consultations to prepare the stakeholders for meaningful discussions.
- **Radio Public Service Announcements (PSAs):** Two radio PSAs containing targeted information were developed and aired in the middle of the morning news (6 am) and evening news (7 pm) on Community Information Network (CIN) FM. These were aired in Gurung language in Gandaki province, Tharu and Magar language in Lumbini province, and Tamang language in Bagmati province. These have also been provided to FECOFUN, NEFIN and ACOFUN. The radio PSA on FPIC informed the public and especially IPs and LCs about the opportunity to provide their suggestions and opinions related to the Nepal LEAF ER programme directly to REDD IC or through the DFO. It gave information about the time, i.e., from August to December 2024, that consultations and discussions would be carried out with those who could be affected by the Nepal LEAF ER programme for their consent to be part of it. The second PSA mentioned the LEAF Coalition and the government's initiative to be a part of it through the Nepal LEAF ER programme and informed about the implementation mechanism to reduce carbon emission and the destruction of tropical forests through carbon finance. It shared about websites and other resources from where detailed information on the subject may be accessed.
- **Consent discussion materials:** To ensure clear communication of key messages about the Nepal LEAF ER programme and to support informed decision-making among participants regarding engagement in and benefits from carbon trading, posters printed in

Nepali language on flex materials were developed and used during consent consultations both at district-level and FGDs. Posters covered topics such as Greenhouse Gases, difference between climate and weather, solution to climate change, REDD+ and its objectives, LEAF ER programme, its interventions, potential positive and negative aspects, and provisions of safeguards, GRM and legal framework for BSP etc., and were presented with relevant examples and pictorial illustrations. These were especially useful when holding discussions at the field level. At some places there was no power supply to operate computers and projectors, and sometimes frequent power outage made it difficult to use these means even if available, making flex prints a better option.

At all consultations and sharing meetings, training events and FGDs, the Nepal LEAF ER programme brochure was distributed to the participants and the PSAs were aired.

3.1.3. Output 3: Information sharing and outreach consultation process rolled out and documented at national and sub-national levels.

After integrating suggestions on the workplan, approach, stakeholder mapping and information package, the first phase of the outreach and information sharing process was conducted in Bagmati and Gandaki provinces. These information sharing consultations targeted at disseminating information and collecting initial feedback on the Nepal LEAF ER programme and TRD (including the ‘informing’ part of the FPIC process and contributing to the ascertaining consent phase). Key steps included:

- Drafting of invitation letters, agendas and materials as needed for the information sharing and outreach consultation process at all levels.
- Liaison with national, provincial and district government agencies to decide for consultation workshops at all levels, such as selection of participants, issuing invitations, selecting venues, selecting, and briefing co-facilitators, etc.
- Sharing and developing information materials in Nepali language and air broadcasting in identified major province-wise ethnic languages prior to consultations.
- Undertaking all necessary logistical arrangements and technical assistance, together with the relevant agencies, such as meeting packages, travel and accommodation arrangements for participants, venue preparation including audio-visual equipment, catering, etc.
- Facilitation of the specified first phase information sharing consultation workshops, and collection of initial feedback, including any feedback/refinements of the proposed FPIC process and overall Nepal LEAF ER programme (informing Phase II consultations).

a. Province level information sharing consultations.

While three province level information sharing consultation events were completed in Lumbini, Gandaki and Bagmati provinces, this report presents findings from the events conducted in Gandaki on June 6, 2024, and in Bagmati on June 10, 2024 (supported by RECOFTC under the LoA). The event in Lumbini was delivered by a team of consultants hired by ICIMOD on behalf of REDD IC in 2022 before UN REDD started delivering its TA. Please go to the link⁴ in footnote below to access the report.

⁴ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1X7_tIDCr69OvCX228ilv6hSSCFWWbSTu/view?usp=drive_link

The consultations focused on informing about the Nepal LEAF ER programme and ART-TREES requirements, including safeguards, BSP, GRM, etc., consulting about stakeholders' concerns, needs and interests on the information shared and collecting initial feedback and information to inform programme development and TRD, and on the proposed FPIC process (to guide Phase II consultations).

Six expert sessions with a question-and-answer round after every two sessions were conducted. A brief post-event meeting was held between the representatives of FECOFUN, NEFIN, government institutions i.e., ministry & forest directorate, and RECOFTC Nepal officials discussed further processes for obtaining consents from IPs and LCs. The meeting concluded with a decision to conduct FGDs with specific Indigenous Peoples in their communities.

A total of 31 individuals participated in the consultation in Bagmati province, 25⁵ in Gandaki province and 36 in Lumbini province. Table 2 presents the details of the participants at these events in Bagmati and Gandaki provinces including the number of individuals representing different institutions. As the report on the consultation held in Lumbini Province does not provide detailed information, the table below excludes data from that province. However, consultations conducted in 2023 engaged a total of 229 stakeholders representing different needs, interests, and categories including 25% from FECOFUN, 14% from NEFIN, 13% from local governments, 32% from DFOs, and 16% from other groups such as Dalits, local media, private landowners, and entrepreneurs.

See Annex 3 for the Province Level Information Sharing Consultations Report.

Table 3: Participants' details of province level information sharing consultation events.

Province	Gov. institutions	LC network	IP network	CSO	LC	Academia	IP	Private forest network	Semi Gov.	Other	Total	Women
Gandaki	8	4	1	1		0	1	1	1	8	25	5
Bagmati	9	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	6	31	5
Total	17	8	5	4	2	1	2	2	1	14	56	10
%	30%	14%	9%	7%	4%	2%	4%	4%	2%		100%	18%

⁵The institutional representation by participants in Bagmati province was – Government (36%), FECOFUN (16%), CS (12%), LC (2%), and Academia, IP and private sector (1%); in Gandaki province it was – Government (50%), LC network (25%), CSO (6%), private sector (6%), Semi-government (6%) and IP network (6%).

Figure 1: Percentage of participants by gender, ethnicity, and institutional representation

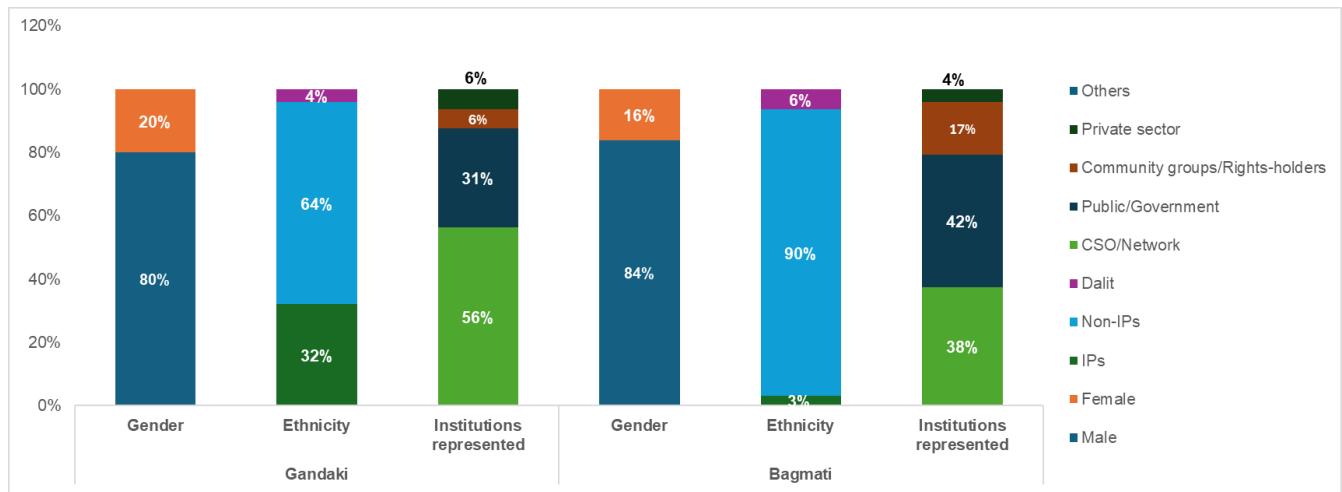
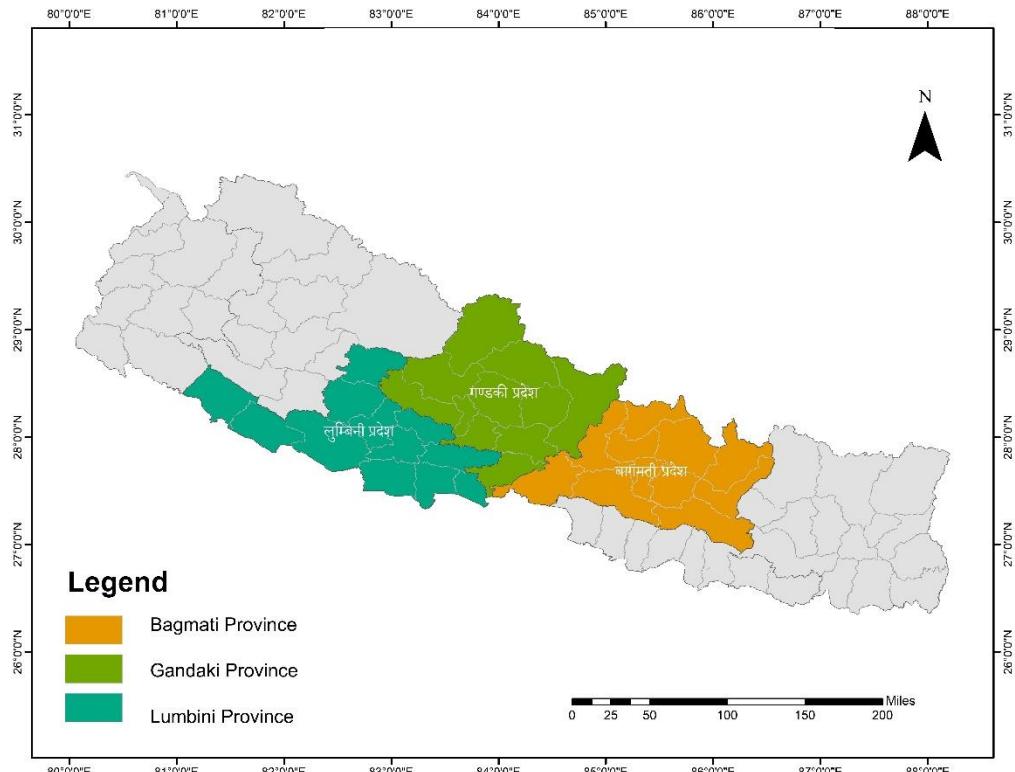


Figure 2: Nepal LEAF ER programme provinces



b. Feedback meeting with stakeholders

After the completion of Phase I, outreach and information sharing workshops, a meeting was held with REDD IC, UN REDD, and other key stakeholders to reflect on the approach, content, and the overall process. The key feedback such as planning on human resource mobilization, event date finalization, communication strategies was also documented and shared.

See Annex 10 for the report of feedback meeting.

3.1.4. Lessons learned from Phase I

- Stakeholder mapping for an effective FPIC process should be grounded in primary data sources and supported by a thorough field validation both of which demand careful planning and sufficient time allocation.
- Relying on networks and institutions to ensure adequate female representation has proven ineffective, as female participation in information-sharing events remained low when the invitation letters did not explicitly state the requirement for 50% female participation. This underscored the importance of a conscious and targeted approach such as explicitly stating gender quotas in communications to promote inclusive and equitable representation. This strategy was deliberately applied in all subsequent events to address the gap.
- Frequent follow-up of invites through phone calls, emails and in-person visits should be considered to ensure their full participation in the consultations.
- Participants found it easier to understand technical aspects and terminologies such as ART-TREES, BSP, GRM etc., relating to the Nepal LEAF ER programme, when these were presented in simplified and localized manner without the use of acronyms, using simple Nepali terms. Where appropriate, local examples, such as relating to *Chiuri* (Butter tree) conservation, which is relevant to *Chepang* community, underground root crops relevant to *Bankariyas* and of pottery making relevant to *Kumals* were used for clarity of explanation and understanding.
- Incorporating group discussions and reviewing the printed Nepal LEAF ER programme brochure during events proved effective in fostering deeper interaction and enhancing participants' understanding of key concepts. This participatory approach encouraged engagement and clarified complex information through peer learning.
- Effective coordination and inclusive stakeholder engagement require localized leadership and collaboration with representative institutions. During the consultation process, DFOs played a pivotal role in initiating and facilitating engagement with IPs and LCs. The invitations to participate in consultations were disseminated by the DFOs in coordination with relevant IPs and LCs institutions in each district. A resolute focal person was appointed at the district level to manage the consultation process. This was done in consultation with key stakeholders, including NEFIN, FECOFUN (both provincial and federal), provincial forest-related ministries, REDD IC, and the REDD desk focal person from the Provincial Forest Directorate. This ensured shared ownership and smoother facilitation.

3.2. Phase II

The second phase of the consultation process encompassed the rolling out of consent consultations and their documentation. The consent consultation phase, including the consent documentation process, was conducted in accordance with the FPIC guidance. Prior to consent consultations, a ToT was organized for the forest officers and IPs and LCs representatives to enhance their knowledge and skills to conduct the FPIC consultations, after which the district level consent consultations and community level consultations through FGDs were convened. As planned, a total of nine FGDs (three in each province) and thirty-six district level consent consultations - thirteen in Bagmati province, eleven in Gandaki province and twelve in Lumbini province were accomplished. Each of these are discussed (objective, participation, approach) briefly under Output 4.

3.2.1 Output 4: Feedback consultations rolled out and documented, with a focus on district/cluster consultations.

Following the completion of the Phase I outreach and consultation process, a ToT for stakeholders, and second phase of consultations were organized, focusing on seeking further feedback and discussing consent with stakeholders and rights-holders through community and district level consultations. This was followed by review workshops at the province and national levels. The exact process to be followed was determined and agreed in Phase I and aligns with the Nepal FPIC guidance for REDD+, and integrates lessons learned from Phase I. These steps included:

- Based on lessons learned from Phase I, the timing and structure of the Phase II consultations were confirmed, invitation letters were drafted, and agendas and materials were developed in advance.
- Liaison with national, provincial, and district-level government institutions including IPs and LCs stakeholders to decide for the consultation meetings at district level, such as selection of participants, issuing invitations, selecting venues, selecting, and briefing co-facilitators, etc.
- Updating and sharing the information package prior to consultations, including dissemination of information through agreed channels. At this stage, key elements such as potential impacts, locations and maps, etc., were updated and discussions on linkages with local and traditional knowledge and practices were further integrated. The potential positive and negative impacts of ER programme in general and specific to LEAF ER provinces were discussed at the information sharing and ToT events (Annex 3 and 4). One major negative impact that came from the participants of the events was the Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC). Measures such as action-research on HWC, introduction of non-palatable crops to mitigate HWC, and to contain such conflicts were also discussed.
- Undertaking all necessary logistical arrangements together with the relevant agencies, such as meeting packages, travel and accommodation arrangements for participants, venue preparation including audio-visual equipment, catering, etc.
- Facilitation of the specified Phase II consultations to obtain further feedback, concerns, and inputs, and to discuss consent with stakeholders and rights-holders following the method already discussed and agreed with stakeholders (under Output 1); this phase of the consultations also included final provincial outcome sharing workshops.
- In addition, at this stage, a summary report was prepared, including an overview of the entire outreach and consultation process, a summary of all feedback received, and responses made.

a. Training of Trainers

The ToT event was held from September 1-3, 2024, at Bhaktapur focused on enhancing the capacity of forest officers and IPs and LCs representatives to conduct FPIC consultations. Equipped with the skills and knowledge from ToT, the participants engaged in and facilitated the planned field-level consent consultations.

To ensure the participation of women and Indigenous Peoples in the ToT, it was explicitly mentioned in the invitation letter issued by the REDD IC to FECOFUN, NEFIN and provincial Ministry of Forest and Environment that at least 50% of the nominated participants should be women. This clear directive helped promote inclusive participation in the training event. The ToT workshop was conducted by adopting adult learning principles, using presentations and

group exercises. The key topics that were covered in the ToT included the finalized FPIC guidelines, legal provisions for BSP, and strategies for addressing grievances. The event provided a platform for discussing the roles of different stakeholders in the successful implementation of ER programmes, with a particular focus on ensuring that the Indigenous and the marginalized groups including women, youth and the poor are adequately represented. This workshop was necessary to address the evolving needs in forest management and carbon trading, particularly as they relate to IPs and LCs. Effective facilitation and understanding of the REDD+ and Nepal LEAF ER programme were crucial for ensuring that stakeholders are well prepared to contribute to and benefit from these initiatives.

A total of 24 individuals (50% women) participated in the event. There was 42% representation from the local community, 21% representation from the government, 33% representation from the Indigenous Peoples and 4% others. In terms of ethnicity, largest represented were Brahman and Chhetris at 50%, Madhesi at 8% and Indigenous Peoples at 42%. See Annex 4 for Training of Trainers for Stakeholders Report.

c. Consent Consultations

A total of 36 district level consultations and 9 FGDs were conducted to seek initial consent for the LEAF ER programme. The FPIC process is considered to be an ongoing process, and the consent provided should be discussed again in future consultations, particularly in relation to the finalization of the BSP. The 36 consultations included IPs and LCs representation at district level whereas the FGDs were conducted with the forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples' customary institutions/systems. The consent consultations, including the consent documentation process, was conducted in accordance with the FPIC guidance. The facilitation team, consisting of representatives from the DFO and Forest Directorate on behalf of the REDD IC, along with representatives of RECOFTC, FECOFUN, and NEFIN, jointly facilitated each consent consultation. Altogether, 1,246 individuals representing IPs and LCs participated in these events. Consent was documented through 45 signed consent documents one for each of the 36 district consultations and 9 FGDs. Each document explicitly stated that the participants have agreed to provide initial consent while it also mentioned that they had authorized their respective umbrella organizations to provide consent for the implementation of the LEAF ER programme. The detailed approach and outcomes of these consultations at each level are outlined below.

i. District level consent consultation events

Following the completion of ToT for stakeholders, a second phase of consultations was initiated, focusing on seeking further feedback and discussing consent with stakeholders and rights-holders through district level consultations. The main objective of the consent consultation events was to facilitate informed decision-making by seeking consent from representatives to participate in the Nepal LEAF ER programme. As planned, a total of 36 such consent consultations (one consultation in each proposed programme district) were accomplished - thirteen in Bagmati province, eleven in Gandaki province and twelve in Lumbini province. A total of 1069 individuals participated in these events of which 46% were women. During each event, a discussion was also facilitated to inform participants about the sample format referenced in FPIC guidance for documenting consent, followed by an agreement on whether to use the same format for their consent or not. In all cases, there was consensus to adopt the same format for consent documentation. A total of 36 consent documents were signed, one at each of the 36 district-level consent consultation events providing initial consent to the

LEAF ER programme by 1069 participants where 46% were female and 33% were Indigenous People. All consent documents also mentioned they have authorized their representative organizations for consent relating to implementation of LEAF ER programme. The consent document was drafted at each of the events and were first read aloud. Following, the participants were asked if they had any confusions, queries, or clarifications regarding each of the points therein. The suggested amendments from the participants were incorporated into the document, after which it was read aloud and circulated amongst the participants. They were asked to carefully read the document and sign it if they agreed to the conclusions reached. What was made very clear was that at any time and during programme implementation, were they to observe any discrepancy (even after signing the consent document), there would be many opportunities to lodge complaints and to demand justice (referring to the complaint handling mechanism discussed).

Table 4: Participants in district consent consultations based on gender and ethnicity.

Province	Total	Male	Female	IPs	Dalit	Others
Bagmati	390	214	176	165	17	208
Gandaki	334	169	165	108	33	193
Lumbini	345	197	148	85	37	223
Total	1069	580	489	358	87	624

Table 5: Participants in district consent consultations representing IPs and LCs institutions.

Province	CFUG	LHFUG	Co- LFUG	FECOFUN	NEFIN	Dalit Network	BZCFUG	CAMC	Private forest network	Others
Bagmati	314	1	0	28	21	9	3	0	6	8
Gandaki	229	0	2	17	15	6	2	19	13	31
Lumbini	277	1	6	21	14	7	0	0	12	7
Total	820	2	8	66	50	22	5	19	31	46

The invitation for the day event(s) was sent out from the DFO inviting representatives from community forest and other forest user groups, owners of private forests, District Federation of FECOFUN, District Coordination Committee of NEFIN, Dalit users' groups, Division Forest Office, and persons knowledgeable about forests. At least 50% women participation and priority to Indigenous Peoples was specified in the letter sent out to the DFO from REDD IC. Each event followed a session plan which included the objective of the day's programme; information on climate change, REDD+ and LEAF; the Nepal LEAF ER programme's potential positive and negative aspects, and how to address these; proposed REDD safeguards and standards, proposed complaint hearing and how they would be addressed; legal provision for distribution of benefits (Forest Regulation 2022); and, decision making process in FPIC. With regards to BSP, the information shared was based on the existing legal framework, and the initial draft BSP for Nepal LEAF ER programme.

Progression to the following session was made only after ensuring that the participants were noticeably clear on the subjects presented and discussed. Each session concluded with a question-and-answer session. All these sessions were designed to help the participants understand what consent to participate and benefit from carbon trading under the Nepal LEAF ER programme would mean to their community, and whether they should give their consent to participation in the LEAF programme or not, or if they had any issues that needed to be addressed by REDD IC relating to it. The discussions and decisions of the

consultations were documented, which were drafted and finalized during the event itself, considering the concerns expressed by the participants. All the points in it were discussed with the participants, and then the consent document was circulated amongst them for signing the consent document.

During the district level consent consultations, participants raised several questions and concerns regarding the approach and interventions of the REDD+ and LEAF ER programme. Some sought clarity on issues such as why REDD+ is focused only on developing countries, and why specific interventions like soil erosion control and wetland management were not explicitly included. Facilitators responded by explaining that REDD+ is a climate change mitigation mechanism that targets developing countries, where deforestation pressures are highest. Interventions are framed within the broader context of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), which includes activities like restoration and plantation. Facilitators also assured them that these queries and feedback would be shared with the REDD IC for consideration. Participants also inquired about the timeline of the ER programme, particularly regarding what happens after it concludes in 2026. They emphasized the need for continued awareness raising and capacity building efforts to enhance local understanding and participation in the programme. Questions were also raised about the low mention of leasehold forests, and the limited engagement with local governments. Facilitators clarified that although leasehold forests have relatively low emission reduction potential but remain eligible for inclusion. Government representatives from DFO and forest directorate clarified most of the queries, took notes of the suggestions while assuring that the questions regarding BSP will be well communicated to REDD IC.

In many cases, participants were unaware that routine forest management activities such as silvicultural practices or fire line creation already conducted by FUGs contribute to the ER programme. Questions were also raised about the adequacy of FPIC consultations, given that only 30 to 35 individuals were engaged in each session. Participants strongly emphasized the importance of protecting customary practices and rights. Facilitators re-emphasized the safeguard mechanisms and assured participants that their concerns would be forwarded to the authorities. Several benefit sharing related recommendations emerged, such as: benefits allocated to CBFM groups should be directly transferred to their respective FUG bank accounts; benefit sharing should be proportionate to the forest area managed by each beneficiary group, especially if based on forest cover; and private forest owners expressed dissatisfaction with receiving only non-monetary benefits. These inputs have been shared with REDD IC to inform them of the ongoing development and refinement of the LEAF ER BSP.

The hard copies of the initial consent documents have been submitted to REDD IC (Annex 12).

See Annex 5 for District Level Consent Consultation Report.

ii. Consent consultation through Focus Group Discussion

A total of nine (three per province) FGDs were planned with the forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples' customary institutions/systems in Phase II. The major objectives of the FGDs were:

- To ensure the Indigenous Peoples' understanding of the REDD+ and Nepal LEAF ER programme.

- To provide them with the necessary information to make an informed decision on the FPIC and seek the consent from the community for implementation of the Nepal LEAF ER programme interventions in their area as well as for their involvement in the programme.

The nine customary institutions/systems took part in the consent discussion included: Bankaria, Chepang and Tamang from Bagmati province; Gharti, Gurung and Thakali from Gandaki province; and Tharu, Magar and Kumal from Lumbini province. These 9 institutions were selected based on a stakeholder mapping, as well as consultations with the national and district chapters of NEFIN, which identified the most representative customary practice in each province to be informed and consulted. During each FGD, a discussion was also facilitated to inform participants about the sample format referenced in FPIC guidance for documenting consent, followed by an agreement on whether to use the same format for their consent or not. In all cases, there was a consensus to use the same format for consent documentation. A total of 9 consent documents were signed (a sample document is provided in Annex 14), one at each of the 9 FGDs providing initial consent to the LEAF ER programme by 177 participants where 54% were female. All consent documents also mentioned they have authorized their umbrella organization, National Federation for Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) for consent relating to LEAF ER programme.

Table 6: FGDs participants on consent based on gender and ethnicity.

S.N.	Province	Total	Male	Female	IPs
1	Bagmati	68	25	43	68
2	Gandaki	57	36	21	57
3	Lumbini	52	21	31	52
	Total	177	82	95	177

Table 7: No. of institutions represented in FGDs on consent.

Province	Total	CFUG	LHFUG	Co-LFUG	FECOFUN	NEFIN	IP network	CAMC	Private Forests network	Others
Bagmati	29	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Gandaki	20	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
Lumbini	8	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	57	14	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	36

In consultation with REDD IC, RECOFTC Nepal directly communicated with the customary institutions of the Indigenous Peoples. Invitation letters were sent to them. Both NEFIN and the DFOs were informed about the event. The invitation letter was sent out at least two weeks prior to the event, NEFIN's support was sought to follow up with the invites for their participation at the event.

Necessary planning was made prior to the FGDs for their smooth execution considering logistical constraints like electricity and the education level of the participants, flex prints were used for session materials instead of PowerPoint presentations. A criterion of at least 50% women participation was established to ensure meaningful participation and interaction in the FGDs.

NEFIN and FECOFUN's focal persons, along with Indigenous Peoples who participated in the ToT engaged with selected Indigenous Peoples' groups during the FGDs. This strategy fostered acceptance and trust, creating a supportive atmosphere for dialogue.

The participants expressed their questions and concerns on the Nepal LEAF ER programme regarding benefit sharing, grievance redressal mechanism, and their role in implementation and monitoring, which were addressed and noted by the facilitators. With regards to BSP, participants were interested to know why the money from previous ER programme had not been received yet, and whether the BSP proposed for the Nepal LEAF ER programme would be discussed further. Here, the facilitators responded by informing that the GoN anticipated receiving the payment from FCPF/World Bank for 13 Terai districts by November 2024. Similarly, for the Nepal LEAF ER programme, the government anticipated signing an ERPA with the LEAF Coalition/Emergent at the upcoming COP in Baku, Azerbaijan, in November 2024, and as the BSP is still in the development phase, stakeholders have the opportunity to engage in consultations and contribute inputs. The participants were also interested to know about the amount of money that would be received through the proposed programme, and how carbon would be measured. The facilitators clarified that the community-based forest management groups and government managed forest would receive 80% funds out of the total 80% received by the forest development fund. As per the GoN's initial BSP framework being prepared for LEAF ER, 45% of that fund will be allocated to community-based forest management groups, and that carbon measurement methods involved analysing satellite images using LiDAR technology and conducting direct measurements in the forest by establishing permanent plots.

In response to the question regarding why only 0.5% had been allocated to Indigenous Peoples who live in and depend on forests for their livelihoods, the facilitators clarified that this is a proposed allocation intended to support the customary institutions and practices of forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples. The concerns were noted and will be forwarded to the relevant authorities.

The participants were also interested to understand their roles in the proposed programme, to which they were reminded that the programme follows a results-based payment system where the government, communities, and private forest owners all share the responsibility for effective performance in conserving, managing, and utilizing the forest. They also wanted to know why a particular customary practice and Indigenous group was selected. The facilitators responded that the selection was based on a stakeholder mapping exercise, as well as consultations with the national and district chapters of NEFIN, which identified the most representative customary practice in each province to be informed and consulted. Where questions pertaining to infringement of their rights, the facilitators informed that the Nepal LEAF ER programme had safeguards and GRM to protect the rights of IPs and LCs. Additionally, REDD IC has established provisions for Safeguard Information Systems (SIS), Summary of Information (Sol), and Cancun safeguard principles for all REDD+ programme in Nepal. They were informed about the provision that existed to file a complaint or appeal grievances through various levels of institutional mechanisms and in all courts. They were also made aware that the GRM monitored any violations of the rights of IPs and LCs on a regular basis.

The participants were also interested to know if they would still be able to access the forest areas after they had given their consent for the implementation of the Nepal LEAF ER programme. Here, the facilitators stated that the programme does not restrict access to the forest. Instead, it focuses on protecting forests, promoting sustainable forest management, and enhancing carbon conservation as can be seen in the Terai districts (FCPF) where carbon emission reduction programmes are already in operation.

All participants expressed their satisfaction with the engagement process and acknowledged the potential benefits of the LEAF ER programme. They collectively signed the consent

document giving consent for the LEAF ER programme. The hard copies of the signed initial consent documents have been submitted to REDD IC (Annex 12).

See Annex 6 for report on Consent Consultation through FGD.

d. Outcome Sharing of the FPIC consultations at province level.

Following the completion of the FPIC consultations at the district level, including FGDs, three provincial level workshops were held to share the outcomes of the FPIC process.

In Bagmati province, 36 participants from 23 different organizations took part in the outcome sharing and validation workshop held on February 10, 2025, with a gender distribution of 78% male and 22% female. Among the attendees, 31% identified as Indigenous Peoples, while 8% were from Dalit communities and 61% represented other groups.

In Gandaki province, the workshop held on February 12, 2025, brought together 34 individuals from 18 organizations, with 68% male and 32% female representation. Here, 15% of the participants were Indigenous Peoples, 12% were Dalits, and 74% belonged to another category.

Similarly, in Lumbini province, 33 participants from 23 different organizations took part in the outcome sharing and validation workshop held on April 11, 2025, with a gender distribution of 85% male and 15% female. Among the attendees, 18% identified as Indigenous Peoples, while 6% were from Dalit communities and 76% represented other groups. With curiosity from the National Federation of Scientific Forest Management Users at Lumbini province, an information sharing side meeting was held on April 10, 2025, which only included the representatives of the National Federation of Scientific Forest Management Users.

Scientific Forest Management in Nepal

In 2014, the Government of Nepal introduced scientific forest management (SFM) procedure, which were implemented by DFOs in both collaborative and community forests. During that period, the 'National Federation of Scientific Forest Management Users' was registered as an umbrella organization for forest user groups practicing SFM in Lumbini province. However, FECOFUN opposed this procedure, leading to withdrawal of SFM procedure in 2022 and the development of new sustainable forest management standards by the government. Despite this, the SFM User Nepal network still exists and considers itself a key stakeholder in the community forest network in Lumbini province. During the LEAF consent consultations, this network advocated for their right to be informed about the LEAF ER programme, urging REDD IC to engage in dialogue. To avoid potential conflict that might arise from including them in the broader stakeholder meeting, the REDD IC Chief suggested convening a separate meeting with them to provide updates and share relevant information.

This meeting was conducted to inform the members of the federation about the FPIC process and helped generate a sense of ownership among its members. 21 participants from 3 different organizations took part in the outcome sharing workshop, with a gender distribution of 67% male and 33% female. Among the attendees, 48% identified as Indigenous Peoples, while 52% represented other groups.

The major concerns that were raised by the participants at the outcome sharing events related to the limited engagement of the local/ provincial governments in the programme, which

they said did not align with the principle of federalism, and also questioned the programme's ownership by the respective government. There were also concerns on the number of individuals consulted in the FPIC process, meaning how can a group of 30 to 35 individuals in a district level consent consultation event or in FGDs be considered representative of the 1.8 million households from more than 12,000 community-based forest users' group? There were suggestions on conservation and management of wetlands, and on bringing the public land into the benefit sharing plan through afforestation. Likewise, there were suggestions on promoting economic activities relating to forest products. Regarding the calculation of carbon emissions, they noted that basing the reduction solely on land area would be unjustifiable to user groups engaged in sustainable practices and those contributing to forest degradation. To the questions raised about aligning BSP to federal (50%), provincial (25%), and local (25%) governments revenue-sharing model, facilitators clarified that this revenue-sharing model as per National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission (NNRFC) and applies to general natural resource revenues. In contrast, the benefit-sharing mechanism under Forest Regulation Rule 115 (1) is more specific to carbon trading under REDD+, where 80% goes to agency or user groups involved in forest management, and the rest is shared among other relevant stakeholders. So, these are two separate legal frameworks: one is for general resource revenue among government tiers, and the other is for performance-based payments in carbon projects involving forest stakeholders. Likewise, they questioned that if 20% has been earmarked for the Ministry of Finance, then why could 10% be not earmarked for the Provincial Government.

Details of suggestions and queries raised at the three events are presented in Annex 7.

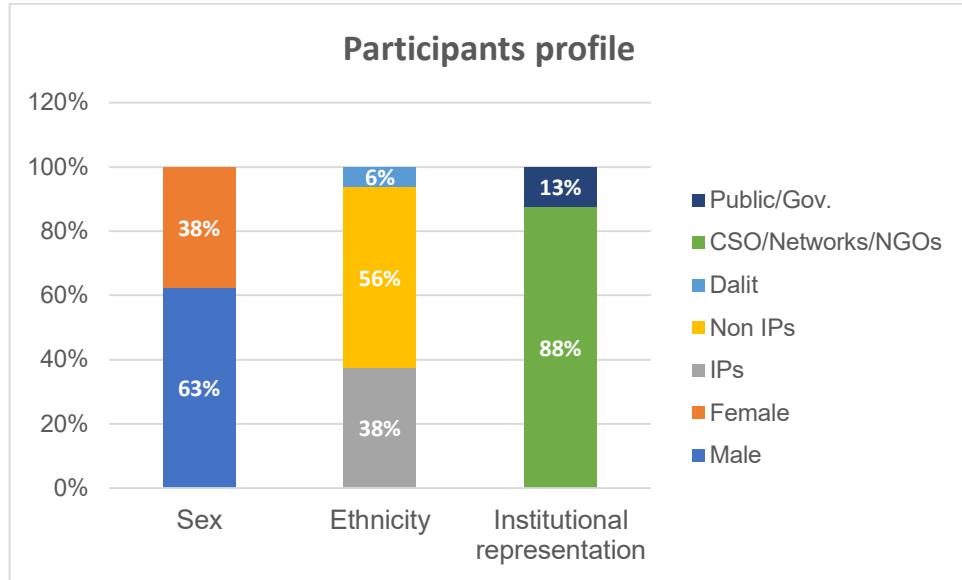
e. Outcome sharing of the FPIC consultation at national level.

A national-level sharing and validation workshop was held on March 3, 2025, in Dhulikhel to conclude the FPIC process for the Nepal LEAF ER programme following the completion of province-level outcome sharing workshops. Representatives from various stakeholder groups participated in this event, engaging in discussions about the implementation of the FPIC process in the field, the overall outcomes, and the challenges encountered during local consultations. The workshop shared the results of the FPIC process, recognizing its complexity and acknowledging potential weaknesses, given that this was the first-ever FPIC process in forest carbon project. Insights gained from this experience are expected to inform improvements in the FPIC process and its methodologies in future initiatives. Overall, the central representative organizations are positive about programme implementation but a need was expressed by the participants of the event for further capacity building of the respective organizations on FPIC – they said that they had yet to develop a sound understanding of jurisdictional REDD+ and that the full document of draft BSP should be made available to them for further discussion at their institutional and community level.

A total number of 16 participants representing different stakeholders including government institutions, Indigenous Peoples, Community Based Forest Management Groups (Community Forest Users groups, Collaborative Forest Users Groups, and others), Dalits, Women and others actively involved in the discussions.

The link to the presentation used in the national level LEAF programme FPIC Process Outcome Sharing Consultation event is presented in Annex 8. The link to the minutes of the event is presented in Annex 9.

Figure 3: National level outcome sharing



3.2.2 Lessons Learnt for Phase II

- The ToT workshop highlighted the need for ongoing training and capacity building for stakeholders involved in the REDD+ and LEAF ER programmes, with future actions focusing on reinforcing learned concepts and applying them in practical scenarios such as consultations to ensure effective programme implementation and management.
- It was important to invite individuals who had participated in prior information sharing events to the district-level consent consultation to ensure they arrived with a clear understanding of the proposed programme and the purpose of their participation.
- Specifying a target for women's and Indigenous Peoples' participation both in planning and in the invitation, letters was found to be effective in increasing their presence and engagement at events, thereby ensuring greater inclusivity. However, the events saw limited participation by disabled people and low participation by Dalits (especially blacksmiths). It was realized that a more targeted approach tailored to these groups should have been applied.
- Engaging a diverse range of networks and rights-holders including NEFIN, FECOFUN, ACOFUN, AFFON, Buffer Zone Management Committees, and Conservation Area Management Committees significantly enhanced outreach and information dissemination for the Nepal LEAF ER programme. Involving these actors in sharing events helped ensure that key messages reached grassroots communities. Validation by facilitators confirmed that participants received information through their respective networks. Additionally, asking participants whether they had heard about the programme through radio jingles provided useful insights into the effectiveness of multi-channel communication strategies.
- There is a need to educate the target group about greenhouse gases and carbon in advance, as well as to address the significant concerns of effectively incorporating suggestions received from the grassroots level. Therefore, efforts were made to explain these concepts using simple language and with relatable examples. Since everyone understood Nepali, the sessions were conducted in Nepali language. It became clear that terms like "carbon," "greenhouse gases," and "climate change" should be explained using relatable examples and pictures from the community's everyday life.

- Since FPICs are progressive steps toward engaging Indigenous Peoples and other affected right holders, it is important to promote them extensively and provide additional training to the Indigenous Peoples responsible for managing the community forests.

4. Feedback and concerns raised during the FPIC consultations.

Summaries of the feedback and suggestions gathered from consultations at various levels are provided in the respective sections above, with detailed records included in the event reports annexed. This section presents a consolidated overview of the questions, feedback, and concerns raised across consent consultations, categorized under key thematic areas, along with the responses provided by the facilitators. To prioritize the feedback, Level of Importance (LoI) approach is applied: Low importance was assigned to comments involving basic clarifications or questions that enhanced participants' understanding of the subject. Medium importance was given to feedback that helps clarify the LEAF ER programme's objectives, scope, and overall design. High importance was assigned to suggestions that require rethinking and must be addressed in the BSP and overall programme implementation. The consolidated overview is presented in the table below.

Theme	Feedback, Suggestions and Questions	Consultation event (by whom)	Province	Response	LoI
REDD+ process	1. Why is the REDD+ approach only for developing countries?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Gan-daki, Lumbini	REDD+ is a climate change mechanism under the UNFCCC. It is designed specifically for developing countries because they hold most of the world's tropical forests and face high rates of deforestation due to poverty, weak governance, and development pressures. This approach provides financial and technical support to help these countries reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while promoting sustainable development. It reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, with developed countries offering results-based payments to support climate action in forest-rich, lower-income nations. However, REDD+ is a voluntary mechanism, and developing countries are not obligated to participate in the REDD+ process	Low
	2. How is the forest carbon measured? What is the process of MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification)?	Consent consultation through FGD (Indigenous Peoples) Province level information sharing consultation. (Representative of MoFE)	Gan-daki, Lumbini, Bagmati	Measuring forest carbon is a complex and technical process that cannot be fully explained in a short time. In Nepal, the Forest Research and Training Center (FRTC) is responsible for this. MRV is a system used to ensure that all key components of an emission reduction programme such as safeguards, grievance mechanisms, benefit-sharing plans, safeguard information systems, and carbon measurement are functioning properly and meeting required standards.	Medium
	3. To effectively implement REDD+, a	Province level outcome sharing consultation	Gandaki	Government representatives from forest directorate clarified most of the queries, took	High

	powerful autonomous and independent body should be established.	(Representative of FECOFUN)		notes of the suggestions while assuring that the questions regarding BSP will be well communicated to REDD IC. When the REDD+ approach was being developed under the UNFCCC, the need for autonomous institutions was indeed a key topic of discussion. However, countries participating in REDD+ retain sovereignty and have the flexibility to implement the mechanism in line with their national laws and forest governance systems.	
	4. Still, most of the Indigenous Peoples' and local communities are not aware of the REDD+ process, FPIC and other aspects of ER programme. The capacity building of IPs and LCs should be prioritized.	District level consent consultation (Representative of Indigenous Peoples and forest users' group)	Lumbini	Agree, awareness and capacity building of all stakeholders is crucial for the success of ER programmes. The issue of capacity building, particularly for community-based forest user groups, will be raised with the REDD IC and development partners, especially UN REDD, UNEP, and FAO, to ensure it is prioritized during the LEAF ER period.	High
LEAF ER programme Intervention	1. Why are the soil erosion control-related interventions not proposed for the ER programme?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Gandaki	Although not explicitly stated, soil erosion control interventions are integrated within sustainable forest management activities such as restoration and plantation.	Medium
	2. Why does the leasehold forestry get a low mention?	District level consent consultation (Representative of LHFUG)	Gandaki	In ER programmes, emission reduction potential is a key criterion. While leasehold forestry covers a smaller area and may contribute less to emissions reductions, it remains important and is eligible for benefits under the	High

				LEAF ER programme as part of the community-based forest management system. The need for special focus in interventions and benefit sharing will be raised with REDD IC.	
3. What will happen to this programme after 2026?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Lumbini, Bagmati	According to the document, the LEAF ER programme is scheduled to conclude after 2026. Following its completion, the government will need to decide how the programme will be continued or integrated into future initiatives.	Medium	
4. Why are wetlands not included in the ER programme?	Province level outcome sharing consultation (Former forest officer)	Bagmati	Wetlands related actions are integrated within sustainable forest management activities. REDD IC noted about this concern.	High	
5. How do private sectors and forest-based industries participate in the programme?	Province level outcome sharing consultation (Representative of FENFIT and AFFON)	Gandaki & Lumbini	Private forest owners are considered as one of the beneficiaries' categories and allocated a window of 5% of the results-based payments in the draft BSP. However, it should be noted that removals from any registered private forests are considered for commercial purpose and will not be accounted towards emissions removals credits.	Medium	
6. Role and responsibility of Provincial governments are extremely limited in the programme design and implementation. This is against the federal system of the country.	Province level outcome sharing consultation (Forest officer of MoFE)	Gandaki	ER programme is implemented through the DFOs and community-based forest management regimes, which are directly under the Provincial governments. Therefore, the roles and responsibilities of provincial government are remarkably high. REDD IC is coordinating and collaborating with provincial forest authorities.	High	
7. More than 45% of the land area of the country is forest. This has	District level consent consultation (Representative of	Bagmati Gandaki	Human-wildlife conflict management is one of the focus interventions of the LEAF ER programme. It includes activities like supporting	High	

	led to increased human-wildlife conflict. How does the LEAF ER programme address this problem?	forest users' group) Province level outcome sharing consent consultation (Representative of NEFIN)		and capacitating of communities to change traditional crops and cropping patterns; support for crop and livestock insurance etc.	
	8. Now, CFUGs are not highly active in conducting regular meetings, implementing forest management activities and monitoring. How will this affect the ER programme?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group) Province level outcome sharing consent consultation (Representative of FECOFUN)	Lumbini Gandaki	Exactly. If action is not taken to improve forest productivity, the expected benefits will not be received, as payments are result-based. This is expected to motivate CFs to become more active and manage their forests more effectively to achieve emission reductions.	High
	9. Roles and responsibility of local governments for the ER programme is not clearly defined. How can they own this programme?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	All Province	Yes, appropriate mechanisms should be developed to actively involve the local governments in the ER programme. The team will forward this point to REDD IC.	High
	10. What will happen if ERPA volume of emission reductions have not met?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	All province	The ER payment may be lower than expected, leading to reduced benefits for distribution. Other implications will be detailed in the ERPA, and REDD IC can share further information once the ERPA is signed.	High
	11. How are the emissions reductions achieved by a particular CFUG measured?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Lumbini	As the measurement process involves complex methodologies, we will forward these queries to FRTC and REDD IC for their consideration and inclusion in future deliberations or materials.	Medium-High

	12. How will the proposed interventions be implemented? Is there any separate budget allocation to implement the interventions?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Lumbini	While there is not a separate budget, it is agreed that funding be allocated through the LMBIS system. Similar activities are already being implemented by DFOs and community forest user groups, and REDD IC and ER programme supports accelerating these efforts.	High
	13. Communities should be able to select programme activities based on their needs.	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Bagmati	Yes. Communities will be implementing their management plan activities, which are developed based on their needs.	High
	14. Will the implementation of the ER programme impose any limitations on the access to forest resources that the local community previously enjoyed?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group) Consent consultation through FGD (Indigenous Peoples)	Lumbini Bagmati	No. There will not be any additional access restrictions.	High
Safe-guards	1. Safeguards measures proposed for the ER programme must be implemented effectively.	District level consent consultation (Indigenous Peoples)	Bagmati	All these are addressed in the Safeguards section of the TRD. Implementation and monitoring of the safeguards measures is also the responsibility of the ER programme implementors (DFOs, Conservation Area Management Authorities; and CBFM regimes).	High
	2. Safeguards should protect customary practices and Indigenous Peoples' rights over natural resources, ensuring that programme	District level consent consultation (Indigenous Peoples)	Bagmati	REDD IC will supervise the implementation of the ER programme, including the safeguards and will also be involved in monitoring.	High

	implementation and forest product use do not negatively impact sustainable forest management.			Existing channels of GRM will be strengthened, made functional and institutionalized for the LEAF ER programme.	
	3. How will the safeguards proposed be implemented in the field?	Consent consultation through FGD (Indigenous Peoples)	Bagmati		High
	4. Who will monitor the implementation of the safeguard measures in the field?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group) Consent consultation through FGD (Indigenous Peoples)	Bagmati		High
	5. How is functional and efficient GRM ensured for the ER programme?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	All provinces		High
FPIC Process	1. Why is the FPIC process focused only on Indigenous Peoples?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Gandaki	FPIC process has been done as per the Nepal FPIC guideline. In Nepal, the FPIC process involves both Indigenous Peoples and local communities who might be affected by carbon project.	Medium
	2. Who will monitor the implementation of the FPIC?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group and Indigenous People)	Bagmati	Monitoring the FPIC process is primarily the responsibility of the REDD IC, but it is also shared by ER programme implementers, including DFOs, Conservation Area	High

	3. How will the active participation of IPs and LCs in implementation and monitoring of the ER programme be ensured?	Province level outcome sharing consultation. (Representative of MoFE, FECOFUN, NEFIN)	Bagmati, Lumbini	<p>Management Authorities, and CBFM regimes. The independent verification and validation body (VVB), during the validation of the LEAF ER programme, can also assess whether the FPIC process is being carried out in accordance with policy provisions.</p> <p>The respective DFO, task team, and local community-based forest user groups are responsible for ensuring participation of IPs and LCs in the implementation of the LEAF ER programme. In addition, networks of Indigenous Peoples and local communities also help monitor and encourage their active involvement on the ground.</p>	High
	4. Only 30-35 people engage in the district level FPIC consultations. How can this be considered as the consent from whole communities?	<p>Consent consultation through FGD (Indigenous People)</p> <p>District level consent consultation (Representative of CAMC)</p> <p>Province level outcome sharing consultation (Representative of FENFIT)</p>	<p>All provinces</p> <p>Gandaki</p>	<p>This is a valid concern, the number of participants at the district level was insufficient to ensure full awareness and consent for the LEAF ER programme. However, given the resource limitations and the fact that FPIC is an ongoing, iterative process, this will be brought to the attention of REDD IC for future consideration.</p>	High
Benefit Sharing	1. Are there any conditions for communities to get benefits?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Gandaki, Bagmati	BSP for an ER programme will be formulated and finalized based on the provisions outlined in the Forest Act 2019 and Forest Regulations 2022. BSP for LEAF ER programme is currently being developed and consulted with different stakeholders.	High
	2. Why cannot benefits be transferred directly	District level consent consultation	Gandaki		Medium - High

	to the communities without any intermediary institution?	(Representative of CAMC and forest user group)		As discussed, benefit sharing and distribution under the draft BSP will follow the Forest Regulation (2022) and Forest Development Fund (FDF) procedures and criteria which will strictly be forest area-based. A key precondition for CFUGs to receive benefits is submitting an investment plan to the FDF through the relevant authority, in addition to meeting other conditions such as implementing REDD+ actions, reducing emissions, and enhancing carbon stocks in line with the approved management plan and the “Do no harm” principle. As the BSP is still in draft form, these provisions remain under discussion and will be finalized with stakeholder consensus.	
	3. How can the benefit distribution be ensured to all CBFM groups?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest user group)	Bagmati		High
	4. Is there any institution to monitor and assess whether the target groups have received the benefits as per the BSP or not?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest user group and FECOFUN)	Bagmati		High
	5. What does the results-based payment mean? Will the benefit sharing be really based on the actual results (emission reductions)?	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Bagmati, Lumbini	Your queries, feedback and concerns will be included in the main report and shared with REDD IC for future consultations and for considerations during BSP finalization process.	High
	6. Benefit sharing should be proportionate to the forest area managed by different beneficiary groups (if it is based on forest cover area).	Province level outcome sharing consultation. (Representative of FECOFUN and MoFE)	Bagmati		Medium – High
	7. Why should 20% of the benefits received be kept in the Ministry of Finance. It should be only 10%.	District level consent consultation (Representative of FECOFUN)	Bagmati		Medium – High

	8. Benefits allocated to the CBFM groups should be directly transferred to the FUG bank account form the FDF.	District level consent consultation (Representative of forest users' group)	Bagmati		High
	9. Private forest owners are not happy with the only non-monetary benefits allocation for them.	Province-level outcome sharing consultation. (Representative of AFFON)	Lumbini		Medium
	10. What would happen if the benefits received were not spent on time?	District level consent consultation (Private Forest Owner)	Gandaki		Medium

5. Lessons Learned from the implementation of the FPIC process.

The insights gained from Phases have been presented against the respective phases in this report. Below is a summary of the key learnings from the overall FPIC implementation and common issues raised in different events.

- The absence of well-defined criteria for representative samples or participants' number (beyond the available resources) in FPIC consultations raised concerns among stakeholders particularly about whether engaging only 30 to 35 individuals could truly reflect the broader community's views. The current Nepal FPIC guidance does not outline what constitutes a representative sample. This underscores the importance of developing specific criteria or minimum sample requirements to ensure inclusive and meaningful representation. Furthermore, while the forest regulations do not require obtaining FPIC from umbrella organizations such as FECOFUN and NEFIN, the FPIC guidance permits option to seek consent from IPs and LCs or their representative bodies leaving room for differing interpretations. These considerations should be considered during the revision of the FPIC guidance.
- The REDD+ process involves a highly technical part of carbon accounting, or MRV as well as various environmental and social safeguards related issues. Therefore, it is important to build in all the stakeholders and rights-holders a sound understanding of the different aspects of the REDD+ ER programme along with the FPIC process through capacity building exercises which should be prioritized while designing and implementing such programmes.
- Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the ER programme area have expressed worries about potentially losing their rights to access forest resources. This underscores the importance of conducting targeted and multilevel awareness programmes to address these fears, clarify rights, and ensure communities are meaningfully informed and engaged.
- During the facilitation of the FPIC process for the Nepal LEAF programme, one notable challenge was effectively communicating the interventions that had already taken place. Many communities were found unaware with the fact that ongoing or previously completed activities such as silvicultural practices or fire line creation practiced by forest user groups as part of their regular forest management routines had already contributed to the ER results. It is important to raise awareness about how carrying out these activities in a well-informed manner can unlock potential financial benefits under the programme. Framing consultations by cataloguing communities' existing forest management practices could create platforms for discussing how these efforts can be sustained and rewarded through incentive mechanisms.
- Similarly, stakeholders within the ER programme area have raised concerns regarding the coordination among federal, provincial and local governments. The fact that FPIC consultations were being conducted in 2024/2025 for a carbon programme set to conclude by 2026 highlighted gaps in timely and effective coordination across government tiers. Limited engagement of local authorities underscores the importance of involving all levels of government early in the design and implementation of the ER programme, with a well-defined coordination mechanism. Strengthening institutional capacity and ensuring continuity, especially at the subnational level, will be critical to fostering alignment, ownership, and sustainability of the programme.

- The active involvement of trained facilitators, equipped through ToT, significantly enhanced the effectiveness of the FPIC consultations. This demonstrates the value of investing in facilitator training prior to initiating the FPIC process to ensure consistency, clarity, and quality in community engagement.
- Effective collaboration with relevant stakeholders while preparing outreach materials and contents (presentations, printed materials, etc.) will help ensure that everyone is aligned and informed, facilitating effective discussions and engagement throughout the process.
- To ensure smooth facilitation of the FPIC process, it is essential that all relevant documents and information such as details of the ER programme, planned intervention activities, and safeguard mechanisms are made available prior to the initiation of the process. In addition, outreach materials developed in this process should now be uploaded to official websites and shared widely through other social media platforms to ensure broader outreach and accessibility for all stakeholders.
- The involvement of various stakeholders with differing interests complicates the FPIC process, making it essential to adopt a strategic approach. Effective navigation of these diverse perspectives is crucial for achieving successful outcomes.
- Delays in getting results-based payments at the national level and their distribution to the local level beneficiaries (stakeholders referred to the ER payment from the FCPF programme) may lead to their reservation to engage in the REDD+ process.
- The BSP is a critical and sensitive part of any REDD+ ER programme, impacting fairness and legitimacy in benefit distribution. Since the BSP for the LEAF ER programme is still being developed, it is crucial to further engage stakeholders and rights-holder in open, inclusive, and transparent consultations from the outset. During the FPIC process conducted at the district level and in focus group discussions, IPs and LCs authorized their representative umbrella organizations to participate in consent related discussions. As such, the ongoing BSP finalization offers a valuable opportunity to meaningfully engage these umbrella organizations, build consensus and seek their consent.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: Outreach materials

Below are the links for the outreach materials:

1. PSA on Nepal LEAF programme

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xrZDFY6UGxRfhuh0PG_wV5PUT-pvUZL/view?usp=sharing

2. PSA on FPIC

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oP2dU3K99UJ0Gxv5c1DzDk8tQbEEhpBs/view?usp=sharing>

3. PSA on FPIC (in Tharu language)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XPfXFYKsc4iHcCRR0PKKK3NNPKr7cHiz/view?usp=sharing>

4. PSA on FPIC (in Tamang language)

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KqsGWDyil4IY5r_ra78Jc7iKKq1IMaD/view?usp=sharing

5. PSA on FPIC (in Gurung language)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Gq3eQFN5qiFDkJtzQkou5evd585XZpIS/view?usp=sharing>

6. Brochure of Nepal LEAF ER programme

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/19p3xJBs8jLHRJEz1sJ-NpAFma1rGmtbW/view?usp=sharing>

7. Consent discussion materials in flex print and PPT slides

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oF-tLFyNahOdlZP95ynw0gaVogxcaDT6/view?usp=sharing>

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1nnWir7uhYrj-ACoOEgiqdVII19zQhmpa/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=118031827815841866008&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Annex 2: Stakeholder Mapping report

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xk2l-HH8o16jaB8gN94WcFuxdenzGRcT/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Annex 3: Province Level Information Sharing Report

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1km6Keo-AEUObts5873xRsPVfn4bo0kG1L/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Annex 4: Training of Trainers for Stakeholders Report

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FN1CakQZstsMP-pdqkVwlaF_1QpvGMqy/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true

Annex 5: District Level Consent Consultation Report

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Di9Rd8rGGZhHx21F7KI44A8EZCTJuZq/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Annex 6: Consent Consultation through Focus Group Discussion Report

https://docs.google.com/document/d/10tciCXiq-92NBURFUX6BFs_ZnDXY5tqy/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true

Annex 7: Outcome sharing event Report.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1RhPnxB3b1485UVKjM28SJymYGkCSR5Mb/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Annex 8: National level FPIC process outcome sharing consultation event ppt slides.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QMv_3rbA-9JsyOf-1eBqkTxX-f4Bt8RI/view?usp=sharing

Annex 9: National level FPIC process outcome sharing consultation event minutes.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M9tbxa7X_R2g0r5XJ-Kf6xAlVmtdVHXb/view?usp=sharing

Annex 10: Report on Feedback meeting with stakeholders

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1n1LZrF-VingwWx1A6qk5GUDK8IzXxmmL/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Annex 11: Detailed Participation List of all the associated activities

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/10kNUABC_z_ykq2zc5U-I4YVi2oKmS-bNA/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true

Annex 12: Evidence of submission of hardcopy consent documents to REDD IC

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1lbKNhgnqXqkOBZWUmtcO-wQWFsB07fk9/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Annex 13: FPIC Process Outreach and Workplan

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Ly-72ZXON9xmOrcVasAlgDtvt1-xFAPM/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105840731033860148998&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Annex 14: Example of a consent document

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jUzfpEQLA0ntDIK1tKfMDpX6JtTKoWdz/view?usp=sharing>