



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Environment

ADDRESSING THE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Nepal in UNFCCC Process

Nepal signed the Convention on 12 June 1992 during the Rio Earth Summit and ratified it on 2 May 1994. This Convention came into force in Nepal on 31 July 1994. Some of the highlights in UNFCCC process are:

- Nepal shared its Initial National Communication Report with UNFCCC Parties in 2004.
- Nepal accessed the Kyoto Protocol on 16 September 2005 and it took effect on 14 December 2005.
- In order to benefit from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Nepal designated the then Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (now Ministry of Environment) to function as the Designated National Authority (DNA) for CDM on 22 December 2005.
- Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal (SDAN)-2003 identified climate change as the Future Agenda for Action.
- Nepal's recent policies and programmes focus in integrating climate adaptation, which is also reflected in the Rio+20 submissions.

Major Milestones

Coordination and Institutional Strengthening: The Government of Nepal (GoN) constituted a Climate Change Council (CCC) in 2009. It includes eight expert members for high level coordination and policy formulation. The Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee (MCCIIC) constituted in 2010, which includes local governments, non-governmental organisations and development partners, ensures functional coordination to avoid duplication. The GoN also established the Climate Change Management Division with three Sections (Climate Change, CCC Secretariat, and CDM) at the Ministry of Environment in 2010. Similarly, a REDD Cell was established within the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation in 2010.

Policies and Plans: Climate Change Policy-2011 provides multiple avenues for addressing the adverse impacts of a changing climate. National Planning Commission (NPC) began climate resilience planning in 2010 that is expected to make development efforts climate-resilient and environment-friendly.

Projects: Nepal is presently implementing the Second National Communication, Technology Needs Assessment, and Mainstreaming Climate Change and the Environment projects. Nepal has also secured funding from the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) for Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Scale-up Renewable Energy Fund (SREF) and is developing projects. It has also begun initiatives for seeking bilateral support for activities aimed at tackling climate change.

NAPA and LAPA: In November 2011 GoN endorsed the Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA), which provides opportunities to implement NAPA priorities with the



participation of the people. Nepal's NAPA requires over US\$ 350m for implementation, but as of mid-November 2011 only slightly over US\$ 35m has been secured.

Climate Finance: Securing funding for climate adaptation and other climate-related activities has been a major challenge and will continue to remain as a major obstacle to national efforts for protecting its people, livelihoods and ecosystems from the adverse effects of climate change. Developing projects and benefiting from CDM has also remained a challenge for Nepal. As of mid-November 2011, only two biogas projects had received Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) from CDM Executive Board (EB).

Mountain Initiative (MI): Nepal supports the importance of initiating the MI for implementing Article 4.8 of the Convention to address the effects of climate change on mountain people and the mountains.

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