



Association of International NGOs in Nepal

## AIN CLIMATE CHANGE TASK FORCE



Consultative Workshop

REPORT

22 May 2009

## Table of Contents

Contents	Page number
<b>1. Introduction</b> Prabin Singh, Oxfam	
<b>2. Presentation 1: Current Status of the International UNFCCC Negotiations</b> Raju Chhetri, United Mission to Nepal (AINCCTF)	
<b>3. Presentation 2: Nepal Government Perspective on Nepal's Climate Change Response</b> Battu Krishna Uprety, MoEST	
<b>4. Presentation 3: Current Status of Nepal's Climate Change Response</b> Narayan Chaulagain, AEPC	
<b>5. Group 1: Adaptation</b> Gehendra Gurung, Practical Action Nepal	
<b>6. Group 2: Mitigation</b> Yugan Manandhar, WWF Nepal	
<b>7. Group 3: Technology Transfer</b> Dr. Narayan Chaulagain, AEPC	
<b>8. Group 4: Finance</b> Raju Chhetri, UMN	
<b>9. Presentation of Group Work</b>	
<b>10. Questions &amp; concerns raised</b>	
<b>11. Wrap Up &amp; Next Steps</b> Prabin Singh, Oxfam	
<b>12. Glimpses</b>	
<b>13. Participant's list</b>	
<b>14. Workshop Invitation</b>	
<b>15. Workshop Schedule</b>	

## Welcome & Introduction

Prabin Singh, member of AIN Climate Change Task Force welcomed and made a brief introduction about the workshop.

AINCCTF is continuously involved in creating learning platform among its members. In past, it had organized consultative workshops to enrich its members on climate Change. The current workshop is a part of a sequel.

This workshop is strategically very important as the Government of Nepal is going to initiate National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) making process in few days. Internationally also, UNFCCC is undertaking important intersession meeting in Bonn on June, 2009. This intersession is considered very important to make major breakthrough in Copenhagen, December 2009.

At this important juncture nationally and internationally, the workshop is expected to make feedbacks, suggestions to the government counterpart for effective lobby internationally and implement the national plans.

## Workshop Objectives

- To provide an opportunity for organizations that are members of AIN and the Climate Change Network Nepal to discuss and share the key climate change issues that concern them
- To produce a collective position paper that will be submitted to the Government delegation team that will be representing Nepal in Copenhagen.

## Current Status of the International UNFCCC Negotiations

Mr Raju Chhetri, United Mission to Nepal (AINCCTF)

### Climate Change Negotiation Leading to COP 15

Where is Nepal?

Bali Action Plan

### Five pillars :

- **shared vision** for long-term action including a global goal for mitigation
- enhanced action on **mitigation**
- enhanced action on **adaptation**
- enhanced action on **technology development and transfer**
- enhanced action on the provision of **financial resources** and investment

### **Adaptation**

- 94% of disaster-related deaths occurring in developing countries
- adaptation must be a country-driven process, that there is a role for risk reduction, risk management and insurance

- Near term financing (i.e. before 2012) for adaptation is urgently needed. To build trust in the negotiations Annex 1 countries must fulfil the pledges made 8 years ago – NAPA
- Copenhagen must deliver a coherent framework - scale up action on adaptation, capacity building, transfer of appropriate technology
- Resettlement and restitution – climate exiles (refugees)
- Adaptation Fund Board can be a channel for future adaptation funding under the Copenhagen agreement (no trust on World Bank)

## Mitigation

**Annex 1:** Annex 1 countries of 40 or 45% on 1990 levels by 2020. Many developing countries also support the call from the AOSIS group for a maximum 1.5°C rise in temperature to avoid catastrophic climate change and stabilisation rates of 350 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>. IPCC 25-40% reduction targets by 2020 and 80% by 2050.

**Non-Annex 1:** Mitigation actions developing countries could take with appropriate financial, technological and capacity building support from developed countries.

The idea of a registry of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) that could be matched with appropriate Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) support.

## Finance

- Finance is required for adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer (for developing countries) somewhere in the region of at least \$145 billion a year.
- Adaptation alone needs around USD 50-86 billion per year by 2020 and additional to existing ODA commitments .
- NAPA implementation support of LDCs – USD 2 billion
- Traditional 'aid' is unlikely to generate this amount, particularly given that the voluntary pledge of 0.7% of GDP is not being met.
- Several options on the table eg. aviation tax – USD 10 billion, shipping – USD 15 billion

## Post 2012 on Adaptation

### To ensure a comprehensive, equitable, science-based post-2012 framework in Copenhagen deal

- Equity in adaptation at national and international level must be part of the shared vision
- Funding the immediate needs of the LDCs, NAPAs must be funded (app 2 billion) to build trust
- The Adaptation Fund as a mechanism for adaptation funding for for the post-2012 world Adaptation funding must be new and additional to ODA commitments of 0.7 per cent of GDP ( at least USD 50 billion)
  - Focus on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable
  - Build on and expand Disaster Risk Reduction
  - Integration of adaptation into national development plans
  - Institutional arrangements – national and international (expert technical panel)

## Few Observations

- June session likely to shape way forward - leadership from the EU, the US, China and others needed
- Mitigation target and finance figures desperately needed
- Continuous push for NAPA implementation needed
- G8, MEF, EU meeting in June important as they might deal with climate finance
- In Bonn I – some sign of strain within G77+China on mitigation targets of Annex I countries (OPEC not pushing for Annex I targets while LDC and SIDS did)

## UNFCCC negotiations in 2009

- 31 March – 8 April, Bonn
- 1-12 June, Bonn
- 10-14 August, Bonn
- 28 September – 9 October, Bangkok
- 2-6 November, (Barcelona ????? US ????)
- 7-18 December, Copenhagen

Inaction is inexcusable!

## Opportunities and Challenges for Nepal in UNFCCC Negotiations

**Batu Uprety**

Under-Secretary (Tech.)

Environment Assessment Section, MoEST

Member, LDC Expert Group (LEG) to UNFCCC

### Issues Surfaced

- Concept of necessity and possibility, and to be guided by science and pragmatism
- Principle of responsibilities (Annex I Parties, NAMAs, capacity building)
- Investment and economic return through green technologies/jobs
- Negotiation in 'good faith' and disappointment to slow implementation
- Open, Party-driven, transparent and inclusive process
- Low carbon economy
- Economic stimulus packages to promote clean energy
- Historical responsibilities for GHG emissions
- Bali Action Plan ...

### Shared Vision

- Right to survival and right to development
- Financial architecture and multilateral technology fund
- Setting up quantitative or ambitious or aspirational or inspirational or indicative long-term goal, define base year and clear mid-term target – philosophical rather than concrete
- Financial support and compensation for impacts to LDCs and SIDS
- Number and timeframe for stabilisation, resilience to ecosystem and economy

### Adaptation

- Need for legally binding instrument for adaptation, vulnerability index, community-level capacity building, national early warning system
- Develop a comprehensive framework to sustain vulnerable counties
- Follow ecosystem-based adaptation
- Promote insurance, rehabilitation/ compensation and risk management
- Define elements of adaptation
- Every developing country should prepare and implement NAPAs.
- Funding should be decided according to the degree of vulnerability of the countries, based on a vulnerability index,
- Funding should be provided on grants and not loans and additional funding,
  - Carbon tax
  - Annex I contribution

- Private investments
- Etc.

### Mitigation

- Negative consequences of delayed actions, and nationally appropriate commitments
- Green economy and mitigation as economic opportunity
- Recognition of existing voluntary actions, registry of voluntary actions and MRV, and credits for such actions
- Mitigation commitments based on historical commitment
- Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) – agriculture and REDD
- Developing countries should contribute to reduce emissions because it is a global problem
- Mitigation and adaptation should have equal priority
- Need for recommitment to emission reduction in the spirit of the convention
- LDC must be exempted from any other mitigation actions

### Technology

- Essential technology for mitigation and adaptation should be provided in the spirit of the convention even if it is developed by the private sector
- TT should be country driven but should not be part of ODA
- Copyright should not be a barrier of TT
- Ensure adequate funding from AI countries
- Promote renewable energy
- Establishment of a multilateral climate technology fund
- Encourage Parties to conduct TNA
- Establishment of regional and/or sub-regional technology centers to promote technological cooperation and climate friendly technologies, R&D on new technology, disseminate information, maintain database of available technology, capacity building etc

### Financing

- Need for a new funding mechanism with multiple windows and to be administered by UNFCCC secretariat under the guidance of the COP
- Reasons:
  - Inadequacy of funds in the existing system
  - Fragmented delivery of resources under GEF
  - Ineffectiveness of delivery
  - **Always intermediary body that complicates and delays the process**
  - Difficulties in the delivery due to the rules and regulations
  - Problems in obtaining finances from existing mechanisms
- Fund generation: auctioning emission allowances, levy (USD 2/tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>) and levy on international aviation and maritime transport, etc

### AWG-KP (Kyoto Protocol)

- Peaking emissions by 2015 and stabilisation at below 350 ppm (GHG concentration) and ER > 95% by 2050
- Temperature increase: to limit global temperature increase by 2 or 1.5 degree Celsius over pre-industrial levels)
- At least 45% reduction by 2020 and 95% reduction of 1990 level by 2050
- Focus on Article 2 and 3 of the Convention for the second and subsequent commitment periods
- Implementation of NAMAs such as REDD+ – voluntary

- AWG-KP has no mandate to discuss on actions by developing countries
- Participation of “advanced” developing countries in ER
- Amendment of Annex B (Annex 1 Parties having quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments)
- Sectoral approach – yes/no

### Capacity Building

- Development of project documents in the manner required by the donor
- Implementation of projects
- Preparation NAPA and NAMA and adaptation projects
- Socio Economical assessment scenarios and models
- Data collection and interpretation
- Preparation of CDM projects (PIN and PDD)
- Strengthen Negotiation skills and enforce participation in international meetings
- Strengthen Institutional capacity

### Concerns

- Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012 – misleading communication and intention of closing the KP
- Convention implementation by developing countries depend on financial and technology support by developed countries (Article 4.7)
- BAP 1b(ii) calls for mitigation actions by developing countries “supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building” in a MRV manner
- How to translate science to economics?
- Etc

### Focus on

- Historical actions of the industrialized countries and historical responsibility (AI)
- Victim to be compensated
- Right to development – atmospheric space
- Polluter pays principle
- Right to receive adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, financial and technical support to be non-negotiable fundamentals
- Ethical and moral values
- Min-max burdens (minimum burdens to maximum number of people)
- Etc.

## Current Status of Nepal’s Climate Change Response

Dr. Narayan Chaulagain  
Executive Director – AEPC

### Content

- Climate change in Nepal
- Likely impacts- a brief outline
- Current status of Nepal’s response

### Climate change in Nepal

- Average annual temperature trend about 0.060C per annum during the last 3 decades
- The warming trend higher in the recent years
- High-altitude areas warming faster
- Significant changes in precipitation pattern
- ✓ Decreasing number of total annual rainy days
- ✓ Increasing number of rainy days with higher intensity of precipitation
- Increasing trend of extreme weather events

### Mean Annual Temperature Trends

Station	Altitude, masl	Data period	Trend, °C/yr
Rampur	256	1971-2000	0.04 (0.01*)
Kathmandu	1,336	1971-2000	0.05 (0.06*)
Daman	2,314	1973-2000	0.07 (0.12*)
Langtang	3,920	1988-2000	0.27 (0.27*)
Global (NH)	1976-2000	0.02-0.03	

### Why is it so serious?

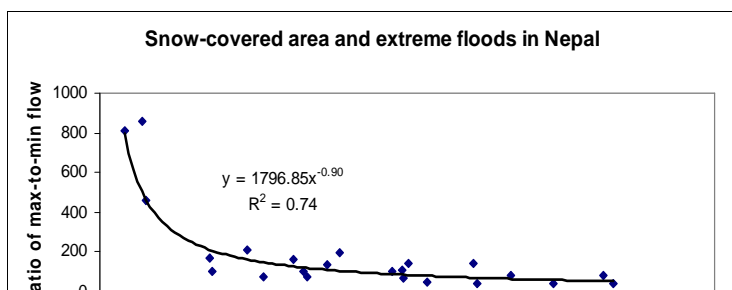
- More than 3200 glaciers
- Major rivers are glacier-fed
- Snow/glacier-melt water major contributor to dry season river flows
- Majority of population are subsistence farmers
- Agriculture -work-place for 93% of labour force
- More than 31% of population below the poverty line
- About 91% electricity from hydropower plants

### Impacts of Climate Change on Water

- Rapid glacier retreat
- Creation and expansion of glacial lakes
- Glacial lake outburst floods
- Increased risks of droughts, floods and landslides
- Increased water stress
- Decreased hydropower potential

### Extreme flows from 45 hydrological stations

[long-term (1962-93) average values from DHMN observations]



### Impacts of Climate Change on Agriculture

- Crop failure, lower yield, food scarcity
- Increased plant diseases
- Increased irrigation demand and cost
- Crops will grow more quickly, but with less nutritional value
- Change in predicted farming practices
- Loss of soil fertility

Sensitivity of Annual Water Balance Situation at Chovar

### Other Impacts of Climate Change

- Increased forest fires
- Increased risk of desertification
- Loss of biodiversity
- Increased soil erosion and sediment transport
- Increased malnutrition
- Increased risks of water-/ vector-borne diseases
- Increased risks of heat-related illnesses

### Current Status of Nepal's Response

- Limited high altitude observation records
- Limited studies on sectoral impacts
- Natural resources based economy
- Majority of population- subsistence farmers
- Low level of awareness among scientific as well as grass-root level people on the issue
- Policies and institutional framework- being developed
- I/NGOs, GOs and civil societies initiating climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts

### Questions & Concerns raised

- On what basis should Nepal do negotiations in International platforms? Nepal lacks proper inventory and scientific information. Proper data is not there, quality of data is not so good, data should be used as information
- Nepal Negotiations should reach international politics/ should be politically relevant: LDC negotiations goes without preparation
- Nepal should know about its interest, make it accountable and it should reach high level and right place. See the interest of the negotiators as well
- Negotiations should be ready through internal homework
- Till date International Negotiations have not been that successful
- LDC block has been the blessing that Nepal can have a high hope
- There is a need to take special case forwards: It should be institutionalize and the Negotiators should be the same and give continuity to the earlier negotiations to make it more effective
- Climate change impacts are rapidly changing: this year it has been Fire

- Should focus on Intra and inter migration, the vulnerable and the challenges faced by them
- Development should be linked with society
- Climate change should not only be addressed as technical science
- There is lack of awareness amongst people
- INGOs should/can play an important role by doing research and generating information, consolidate information
- INGOs should fill in the gaps with consolidated effort

## Group Work

Participants divided into four groups. Each group is assigned with assigned topics viz. Adpatation, Mitigation, Technology and Finance

### Group 1: ADAPTATION

#### Impacts

- Change in crop duration
- Change in planting date
- Short rainy days, long drought
- River bank is rising, water shortage
- Forest fire, deforestation
- New diseases and already eradicated diseases growing

#### Solution:

- Immediate action Research
- Community based Adaptation (Capacity Building)
  - Rain water harvesting, Deep irrigation, check dams, forest fire, agriculture practice between forest

#### Way Ahead:

- Technology test and Technology generation
- Nepal's position plan (Total Adaptation Cost)
- Finding appropriate Community based Adaptation tools / Indigenous knowledge
- Networking

### Group 2: MITIGATION

- Clean Energy Promotion :
  - Easy access to Fund for Promotion of Biogas, Hydropower, Solar
- Transport Sector:
  - Aviation (Polluter's Pay)
  - Clean transportation development
- Forestry Sector:
  - Endorsement for REDD+,
  - Funds for base line studies /capacity building
  - Easy fund flow mechanism

- Lobbying for Leveraging CDM Perspective
  - Hydropower of Nepal
- Regional Level Discussion
  - Benefit Sharing
  - CDM issues. REDD
- Inter Governmental Coordination + Civil society
- Pressurize Large GHG Emitter
  - To reduce emissions.
  - Example sharing
  - Annex 1 and Non Annex 1 to be reviewed.

### **Group 3: TECHNOLOGY**

- **Key technologies**
  - Hydro (e.g. micro)
  - Biogas
  - Solar
  - Bio-fuels
  - Improved Cooking Stoves
  - Early Warning System
  - Improved Agriculture (crops)
  - Water harvesting/ conservation
  - Flood mitigation/measures
- **GAPS and Barriers to Transfer**
  - Increase available Funding/subsidies
  - Simplify mechanisms to access funding/subsidy
  - Utilize existing institutions at various levels
  - Clarify and free-up local water rights
  - Promote community awareness –various levels
  - Promote information flow – technical
  - More research on performance/feasibility/ acceptability of different technologies – global information sharing
  - Establish targets for installation of various technologies- link with capital and link with responsible organizations
  - Access to CDM Funding (information on carbon emission)

### **Group 4: FINANCE**

- Lobby for implementation of Marakkesh Accord on funding NAPA.
- Lobby for Adaptation Fund Board as a major funding mechanism alongwith other bilateral mechanisms.
- Lobby to support Bunker's fuel (aviation and shipping) tax
- Unconditional grant for Adaptation
- Adaptation financing shall be addition to 0.7 percent of Official Development Assistance (ODA)

## Way Forward/closing

Association of International NGOs Climate Change Task Force (AINCCTF) will work closely with the Government of Nepal in future as well to increase our understanding on Climate change and strengthen the capacity of the government on it.

In future, AINCCTF is organizing a series of consultative workshops on various aspects of Climate Change in pre and post UNFCCC intersession.

Mr. Raju Chettri, Coordinator AINCCTF closed the workshop urging members of AINCCTF to work in coordination for collective learning on Climate Change.

GLIMPSES



## WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

s.n	Name	Org
1	Bidya Mahat	ADRA
2	Ugan Manandhar	WWF
3	Pradeep Shah	IRDC
4	Ben Thurlem	UMN
5	Raju P Chhetri	UMN
6	Bimal R. Regmi	DFID/LiBird
7	David Crook	PEEDA
8	Arabinda Dey	PEEDA
9	Kabir Rabhandari	Water Aid
10	Mike Young	UMN
11	Prahlad Thapa	CECI
12	Dipesh Chapagain	NYCA
13	Suresh Bhattarai	UMN
14	Roshan Sherchan	AAN
15	Gehendra Gurung	Practical Action
16	Dr. Narayan Chaulagain	AEPC
17	Deepak Paudel	NDMF/DPNET
18	Rabin Lal Shrestha	Water Aid
19	Manjeet Dhakal	Clean Energy Nepal
20	Maksha R Maharjan	CARE Nepal
21	Govinda Neupane	DCA Nepal
22	Anu Adhikari	IUCN
23	Shyam Jnavaly	AAN
24	Gopal R Joshi	Winrock International
25	Ramesh Adhikari	USC Canada
26	Prabin Man Singh	Oxfam
27	Sarah Subba	TMI
28	Shiva Hari Gyawali	Eco Nepal
29	Jeevan Ghimire	Eco Nepal
30	Anjalee Thakali Shakya	Save the Children
31	Gopal Dahal	LWF
32	Batu Uprety	MOEST
33	Isaac Anup Rana	World Vision
34	Reshma Shrestha	AIN
35	Lucky Gurung	AIN



**Association of International NGOs in Nepal**

**Invitation to Consultative Workshop**

15 May 09

Dear AIN Members,

The Association of International NGOs- AIN Climate Change Task Force (AINCCTF) was established in 2007 with a purpose to maximize the support that AIN members could offer to Nepal in reducing the threats imposed by climate change and in taking advantage of the opportunities that could occur and thus provide input in the ongoing national and international negotiations in regard to Climate Change. In the past, AINCCTF had organized various activities to raise awareness about Climate Change and to engage in constructive dialogue with representatives of the Nepal Government.

In line with these previous activities and to mark the forthcoming mini conference of parties during June 2009 in Copenhagen, AINCCTF is pleased to invite you to a half-day consultative workshop.

**The main objectives of the workshop are:**

- To provide an opportunity for organizations that are members of AIN and the Climate Change Network Nepal to discuss and share the key climate change issues that concern them
- To produce a collective position paper that will be submitted to the Government delegation team that will be representing Nepal in Copenhagen.

**Programme Detail:**

Date and Day: May 22, 2009 Friday

Time: 09:00 a.m – 13:00 pm ( Followed by lunch)

Venue: Hotel Malla, Lainchowr ( 4418385)

This workshop is intended for you or your senior level team leaders who work on Climate or Disaster management areas.

Thanking you.

Regards,  
Raju P Chettri  
Coordinator  
AIN Climate Change Task Force

To confirm participation please kindly email Reshma Shrestha [reshma@ain.org.np](mailto:reshma@ain.org.np) with names of your staff that you would like to attend by 21 May 09.

## AIN CCTF Consultative Workshop Schedule

Date: May 22, 2009

Venue: Hotel Malla, Lainchour, Kathmandu

Time	Activities	Responsible Person
8:45 - 09:00	Registration	
09:05 – 09:15	Introduction	Mr Prabin Singh, Oxfam
09:15 – 9:30	Presentation 1 : Current Status of the International UNFCCC Negotiations	Mr Raju Chhetri, United Mission to Nepal (AINCCTF)
9:30 – 9:45	Presentation 2: Current Status of Nepal's Climate Change Response	Dr Narayan Chaulagain, AEPC
9:45 – 10:00	Presentation 3: Nepal Government Perspective on Nepal's Climate Change Response	Mr Battu Krishna Uprety, MoEST
10:00 – 10:30	Morning Tea	
10:30 – 12: 00	Group Work:	
	Group 1: Adaptation	Gehendra Gurung, Practical Action Nepal
	Group 2: Mitigation	Yugan Manandhar, WWF Nepal
	Group 3: Technology Transfer	Dr. Narayan Chaulagain, AEPC
	Group 4: Finance	Raju Chhetri, UMN
12:00 – 12: 45	Presentation of Group Work (10 minutes each)	Chair of each group
12:45 – 13:00	Wrap Up & Next Steps	Prabin Singh, Oxfam
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	