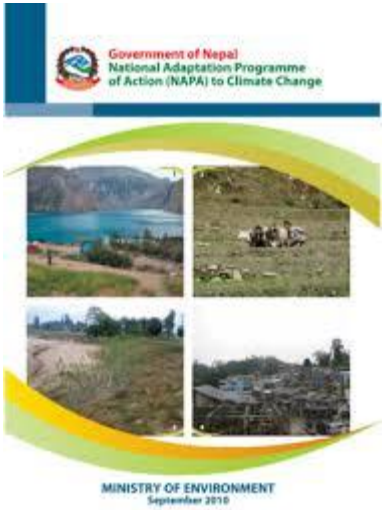
CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY OF NEPAL



Presented by

Prof. Dr. Jiba Raj Pokharel

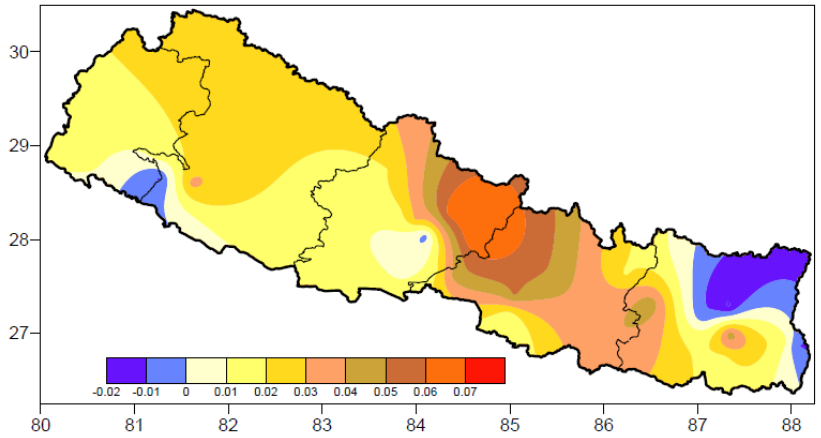
Nepal Academy of Science and Technology

NEPAL'S VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- *Nepal has 0.4 per cent of the world population*
- *It just emits 0.025% of global emission*
- *But it is the sixth and the fourth most vulnerable country according to GERMAN WATCH 2006 and Maplecroft*

NEPAL'S VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- *Data trends from 1975 to 2005 showed 0.06 degree centigrade increase per year*
- *The temperature appears to have risen in areas where there are ice capped mountains*



Nepal annual mean temperature trend (°c/year), Source: Khan, 2005

VULNERABILITY OF NEPAL TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- *It is partly because of the snow capped mountains*
- *It is also because of the the glaciers, more than 2000 of them*
- *Ice reserve between 1977 and 2010 decreased by 29 per cent(129 cu.km)*
- *Number of glacier lakes increased by 11%*
- *It costs about 1.5 to 2 % of GDP*

VULNERABILITY OF NEPAL TO CLIMATE CHANGE

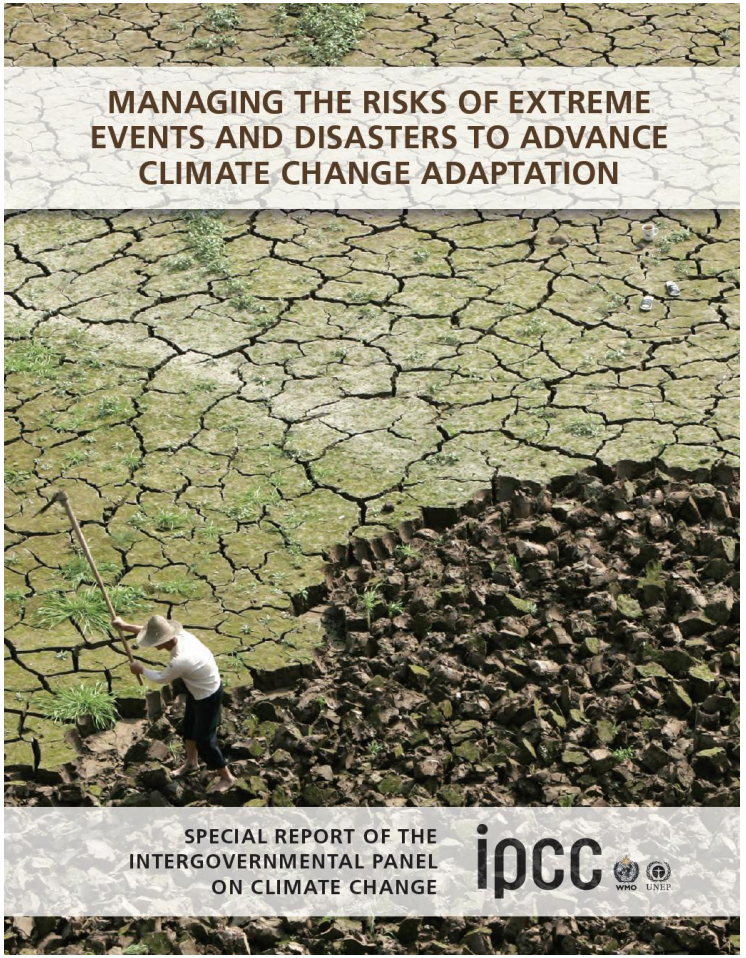
- *Out of 75 districts, 29 districts are prone to landslides*
- *22 are prone to drought*
- *12 to GLOFs and*
- *9 to flooding*
- *Recently in last April it was hit by a high magnitude earthquake which took the life of 9000 people*

EARTHQUAKE

EARTHQUAKE

NEPAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- *IPCC had been attracting the attention of the world since its inception in 1988 about global warming*
- *General assembly of UN adopted a resolution for a general framework*
- *UNFCCC was adopted*
- *Nepal signed it on 12 June 1992*



INITIAL ACTIVITIES

- *Preparation of the first initial national communication in 1994*
- *Awareness activities*
- *Preparation of the Action Plan*
- *Initiation of CDM Project*
- *Preparation of NAPA*

Consultation with people in Karnali Zone(Source: NAPA Report)

INITIAL ACTIVITIES

- *Preparation of the second national communication in 1994*
- *Implementation of the capacity strengthening Project*
- *Cabinet meeting in Kalapathar*
- *Regional Seminar on Kathmandu to Copenhagen*
- *Status paper for COP 15*
- *Formation of Climate Change Council*
- *Inscription in the constitutions*

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

- *We act every moment in this world*
- *It is also known as Karma in eastern world*
- *Policy provides framework for action*
- *Policy is generally understood as a guiding gazette document which is prepared with objectives and prescriptions, instructions and targets to meet the objectives*
- *GHG emissions reductions are achievable at low cost if the right Policies are in place*
- *It was prepared following the COP meeting held in Marrakesh in 2010*

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY
Consists of Fourteen Sections

- *First : Background*
- *Second : Past Efforts*
- *Third : Present Situation*
- *Fourth : Challenges.*
- *Fifth: Vision and Mission*
- *Sixth: Goal*
- *Seventh :Objectives*
- *Eighth : Policies*
- *Ninth : Strategy and the Working Policy*
- *Tenth : Institutional Structure*
- *Eleventh : Financial Aspects*
- *Twelfth: Monitoring*
- *Thirteenth*
- *Fourteenth: Risk*

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY
Objectives

- *To establish a Climate Change Center as an effective technical institution to address issues of climate change and also strengthen existing institutions*
- *To implement climate adaptation related programs and maximize the benefits by enhancing positive impacts and mitigating the adverse impacts*
- *To reduce GHG emissions by promoting the use of clean energy, such as hydro- electricity, renewable and alternative energies, and by increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of green technology*
- *To enhance the climate adaptation and resilience capacity of local communities for optimum utilization of natural resources and their efficient management*

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY
Objectives

- *To adopt a low carbon development path by pursuing resilient socio economic development*
- *To develop capacity for identifying and quantifying present and future impacts of climate change, adapting to climate risks and adverse impacts of climate change and*
- *To improve the living standard of people by maximum utilization of the opportunities created from the climate change related conventions, protocols and agreements*

POLICIES

- *Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction*
- *Low carbon development and Climate resilience*
- *Access to financial resources and utilization*
- *Study and Research*
- *Technology Development, Transfer and Utilization*
- *Climate friendly Natural Resources Management*

Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

- *Implementing NAPA*
- *Linking climate adaptation with socio economic development*
- *Monitoring the status of glaciers*
- *Forecasting water induced disasters*
- *Identifying people impacted by climate change*
- *Formulating and implementing integrated programs*
- *Developing a necessary mechanism for forecasting and preventing vector borne diseases*
- *Developing and expanding bilateral and multi lateral co-operation for risk reduction*

Low carbon development and Climate Resilience

- *Adopting low carbon emissions and climate resilient development*
- *Formulating and implementing necessary strategies*
- *Expanding scope of carbon sequestration*
- *Reducing GHG emissions*
- *Encouraging low carbon emissions*
- *Providing incentives to develop appropriate technologies*
- *Auditing the energy intensity of industries*
- *Developing and promoting transport industries that use electricity*
- *Formulating and implementing design standards for climate resilient construction*

Access to Financial Resources and Utilization

- *Establishing a climate change fund*
- *Generating financial resources by promoting carbon trade*
- *Generating financial resources through polluter pays principle*
- *Managing from current and future multilateral support*
- *Utilizing resources available from national and international sources*
- *By formulating and implementing necessary strategies*
- *Allocating at least 80% of available funds for field level activities*
- *Managing fund and making it accessible for climate adaptation and resilience*

Capacity Building

- *Updating information and building capacity from local to policy level*
- *Ensuring the participation of poor and marginal people*
- *Implementing through local institutions by enhancing their capacity*
- *Collecting traditional knowledge*
- *Establishing annual climate change award*
- *Publishing and distributing targeted knowledge*
- *Building the capacity of media*
- *Increasing participation of local institutions*
- *Developing and mobilizing skilled manpower*
- *Improving teacher training materials*

Technology Development, Transfer and Utilization

- *Identifying and developing appropriate technologies*
- *Identifying and documenting traditional skills*
- *Developing modern water harvesting technologies*
- *Developing utilization of clean and green technologies*
- *Developing and expanding low methane emitting agricultural technologies*
- *Emphasizing the acquisition of climate friendly technologies*
- *Identifying drought resistant agricultural varieties*
- *Developing technologies for constructing climate resilient infrastructure*

Study and Research

- *Conducting research for adapting to adverse impacts*
- *Establishing a state of the art data base sector and theme based research*
- *Preparing and utilizing regional climate models*
- *Expanding the network of climate observation centers*
- *Utilizing research results in the formulation of policies, strategies and programs*
- *Encouraging bio fuel research*
- *Identifying vulnerable geographical areas and identifying mitigation measures*

Climate Friendly Resource Management

- *Developing and implementing a scientific land use system*
- *Proper utilization of alternative livelihoods*
- *Prioritizing programs on the sustainable management of forests*
- *Encouraging investments in clean energy*
- *Conserving soil and water*
- *Encouraging carbon sequestration*
- *Developing mechanism for optimal utilization of funding national and international*
- *Adopting a basin approach for water management*

CHALLENGES

- *the lack of knowledge, scientific data, and information related to the science of climate change and its impact on different geographical and socio economic development sectors and use of climate modeling to assess likely impacts*
- *to assess the effects and likely impacts of climate change to identify the vulnerable sectors and enhance their adaptive capacity, and to develop a mechanism for reducing GHG emissions*

CHALLENGES

- *To create an enabling environment for technical and financial opportunities at the national and international level in the process of addressing climate change impacts*
- *To make the country's socio economic development climate friendly, and to integrate climate change aspects into policies, laws, plans and development programs and implement them*

CHALLENGES

- *To establish the current and likely adverse impacts of climate change between upstream and downstream areas so as to promote regional cooperation*
- *To effectively enhance the capacity of public institutions, planners and technicians, private sectors, NGOs, and civil society involved in the development work*

CHALLENGES

- *To give attention to develop a capable organizational structure with necessary financial and human resources for addressing climate change issues*
- *To take full advantage of the international climate change regime in order to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals and avoid or minimize the impacts of climate change on mountainous environments, people and their livelihood and ecosystems*

CONCLUSIONS

- *The Success of the implementation depends on what is known as public knowledge*
- *Public knowledge is shaped among other things chiefly by the threat posed by climate change, the national level of education and the national media.*
- *For Nepali people, the climate change is not the main worry.*
- *30% of Nepalis worry for not having enough food to eat, 29% for not being able to send the children to School, 13% for not having enough clean water to drink, another 13% for not being healthy, 8% for not having electricity, 5% for not having a suitable house, 3% for not having money to buy suitable items and 1% for not being able to buy a latest model of mobile phone (Colon Anna et al, 2013). .*

CONCLUSIONS

- *Directly, the Climate Change thus does not appear as the primary threat even though people have perceived extreme change in weather.*
- *The literacy in Nepal is about 65.9%(2011 National Census), it being more among the males(75.1%) and less among the females(57.4%). It may be one stumbling block for the successful implementation of the Climate Change Policy.*
- *70% of the people having high exposure to media are concerned about the climate change while 51 per cent of them having no exposure do not worry about it(Colon Anna et al 2013).*
- *It thus remains to be seen whether the objectives of the Policy can be fully accomplished. It may be yet like several policies which were prepared but remain unfulfilled.*
- *But looking at about 2.3 per cent of GDP by a poor country, it is not very deppressive either.*

THANKS

FOR

LISTENING