



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population and Environment
National Adaptation Plan Formulation Process

National Adaptation Plan: Experiences and Progress In Nepal

Hotel Praia, Sao Tome
8 February 2018

Naresh SHARMA
Nepal

*LDC Expert Group Meeting 7-9 February 2018
Sao Tome and Principe*

NAP Process In Nepal

Regional trainings in 2014 and 2015
NAP consultations and Roadmap
from NGOs

NAP Launching
18 September 2015

NAP Technical Team in place
May 2016

All 9 Working Groups, coordinated
by 9 ministries **200 members in 9**
WGs in place by March 2017
MoPE is leading the process

National Adaptation Plan (NAP)




NAP Formulation Approach

Approach



- Establishing working groups to coordinate the thematic areas;
- Utilising existing coordination mechanisms;
- **Building capacity and enhancing understanding on CCA;**
- Building ownership and avoiding duplications;
- Promoting multi-stakeholder participation;
- **'LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND'**
- Ensuring gender-sensitivity and inclusiveness;
- **Generating, utilising and sharing knowledge and good practices;**
- **Supplementing to development efforts with integration of adaptation actions;**
- **Aligning with national policies and linking with recent initiatives (DRR and SDGs); and**
- **Synergising ecosystem-based and community-based adaptations.**



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population and Environment
Climate Change Management Division

October 2016
National Adaptation Plan
Formulation Process
Approach paper

Report Title to Policy/Strategic Action

Background

Climate change adaptation is fundamental to safeguard the climate vulnerable communities and ecosystems. As climate change continued to affect people and resources adversely, Nepal prepared National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in September 2010 to address such impacts. Nepal also prepared National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPAs) to implement adaptation actions at the local level and ensure integration of climate change adaptation into local to national planning process. Furthermore, Nepal's Climate Change Policy (2011) ensures allocation of at least 80 percent of the total budget from climate change fund to programme implementation at the community level. The climate change budget code, introduced in 2013, opens avenues to channel climate finance to the field level activities.

The number of climate vulnerable people is increasing over the years due to climate-induced disasters. Several scientific literatures reveals that with the business-as-usual scenario of greenhouse gas emission, the impacts are very likely to couple up in the coming decades. Thus it is of utmost importance to prepare ourselves to medium and long-term impacts by building adaptive capacity, and enhancing resilience to climate change.

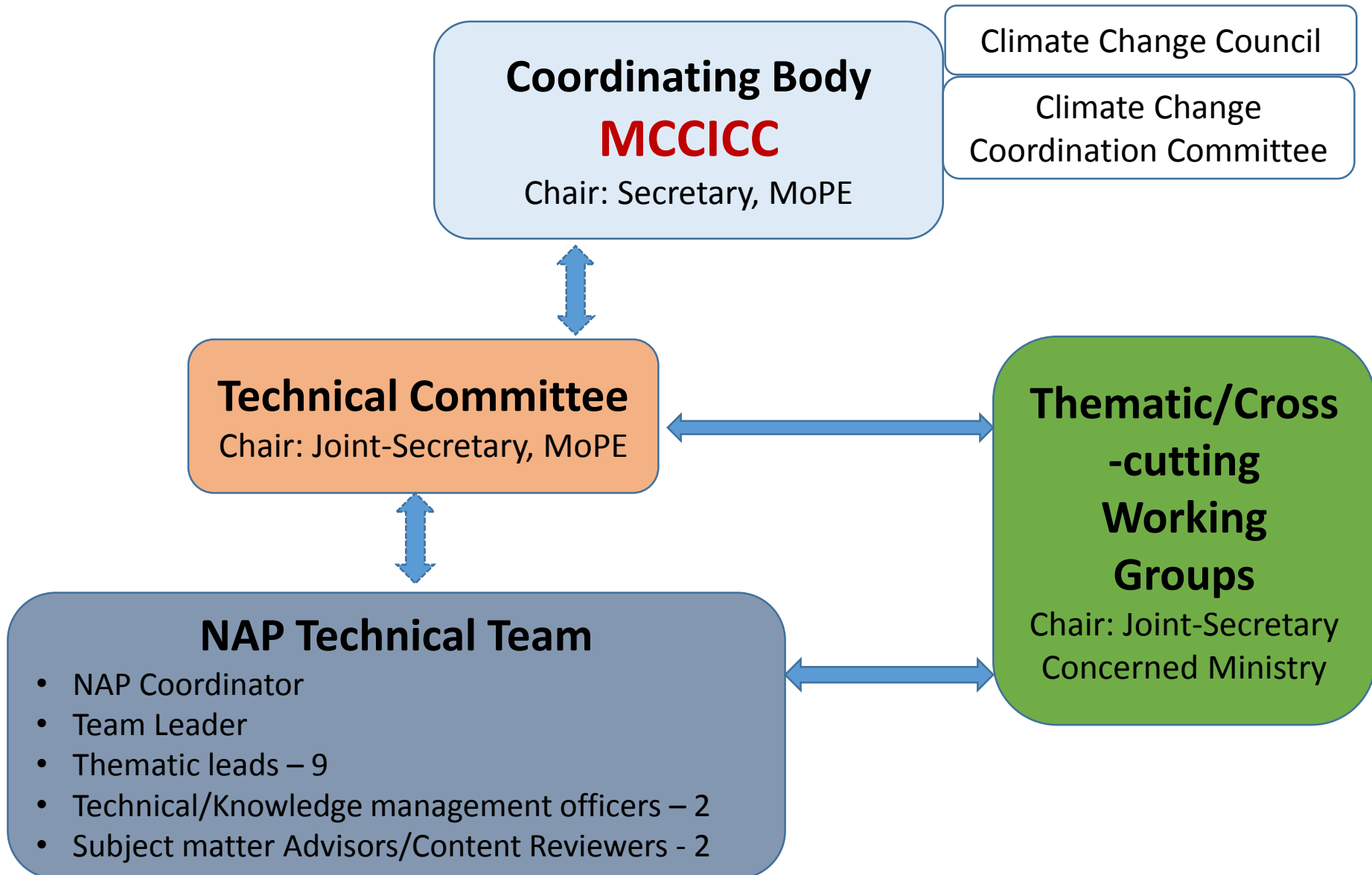
In addition, as NAPA also addresses only the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs, formulation of plans that addresses the medium and long term adaptation needs has become imperative. Accordingly, Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its Sixteenth Session (COP 16) decided to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Adhering to this decision, Nepal started a process to formulate and implement NAP.

From NAPA to NAP

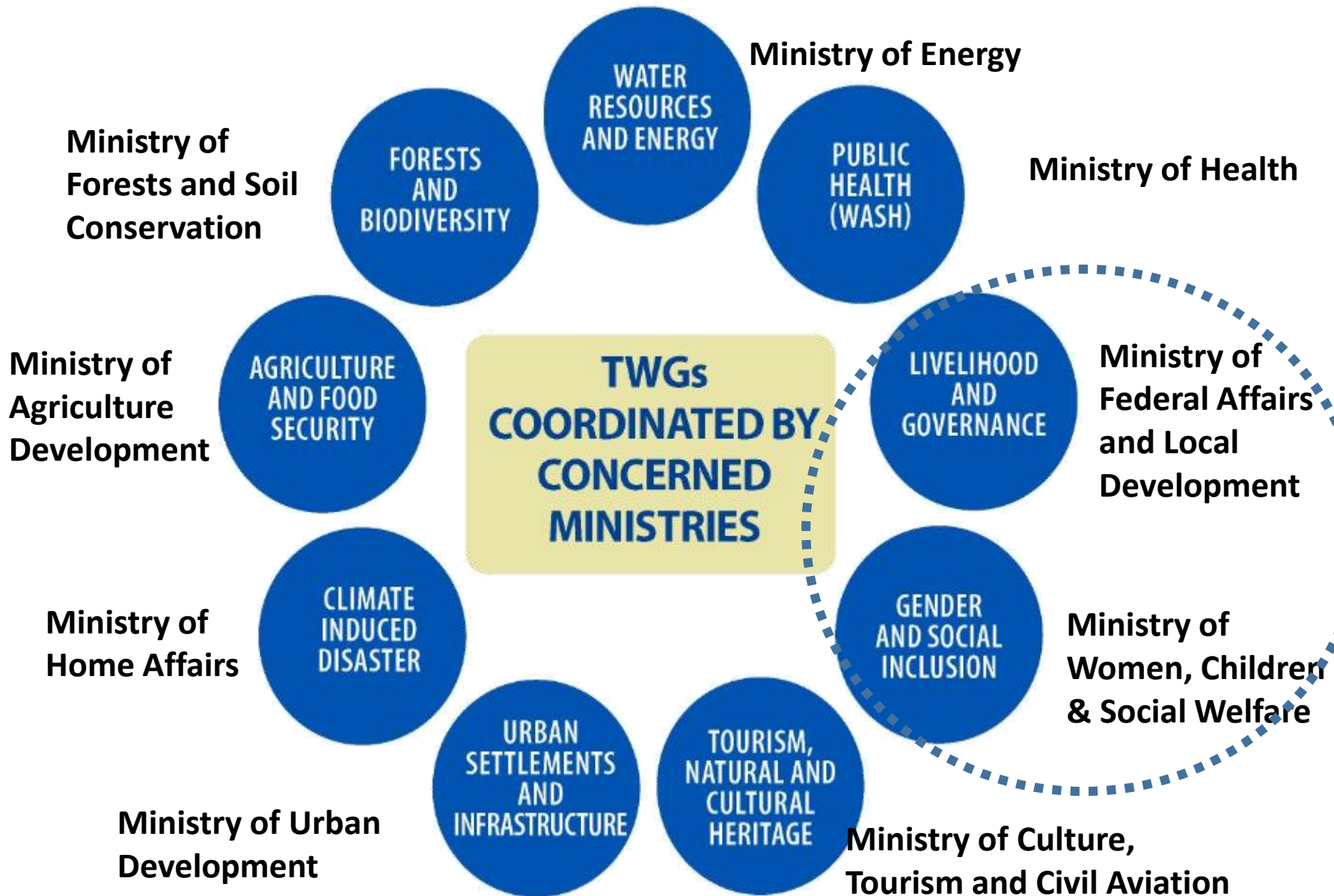
The UNFCCC opens avenues to support the LDCs'. In 2001, the 7th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 7) in Marrakesh, Morocco decided to support the preparation and implementation of NAPA. For about a decade, LDCs were engaged in accessing fund, preparing NAPA, and implementing adaptation actions as prioritized in their NAPAs. In 2005, the Parties launched the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change to promote sharing of information and knowledge for adaptation.

Article 6 of the Convention states that Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situation of the LDCs in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.
COP 7 adopted a package of decisions to support LDCs with a special work programme for LDCs (decision V/COP.7), LDC Fund (decision 5 & V/COP.7), guidelines for NAPA preparation (decision 2B/COP.7) and LDC Expert Group (decision 2E/COP.7).

Implementation Modality



7 Thematic and 2 Cross-cutting Areas





NAP Formulation Process

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN FORMULATION PROCESS IN NEPAL

Approach: 'Development first', country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and Inclusive, concerned ministry-led working groups, synergizing EbA and CbA, and linking with DRR framework and SDGs processes

COORDINATION MECHANISM

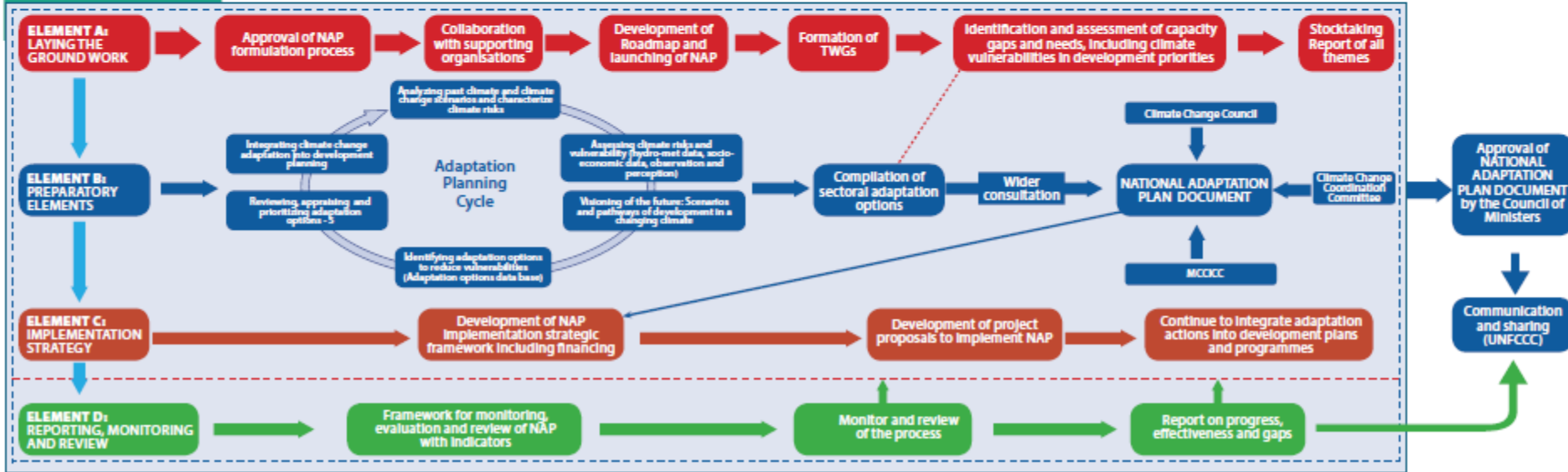
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE COORDINATION COMMITTEE (MCCCC)
CHAIR: SECRETARY MINISTRY OF POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT (MoPE)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CHAIR: JOINT SECRETARY AND CHIEF, CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT DIVISION, MoPE

NAP TECHNICAL TEAM



PROCESS



Approval of NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN DOCUMENT by the Council of Ministers

Communication and sharing (UNFCCC)

Establishing linkages

Sustainable
Development Goals
(all goals linked except goal 14
related to ocean..), 2015

Sendai Framework on
Disaster Risk Reduction,
2015

Linkages

Stakeholder
Input

NAP

Guidance from
policy
stakeholders

Outcome of the
HABITAT III, 2016

National and Local
Development
policies and priorities

Stakeholder of the NAP process

Policy Stakeholder
[Constitutional Bodies]



Service Providers
[Government Institutions, Local bodies]



Beneficiaries
[Private Sectors, NGOs, Women, Youth and Others, Local Bodies]



Enablers
[Development Partners, Media, Academic and Research Organizations]

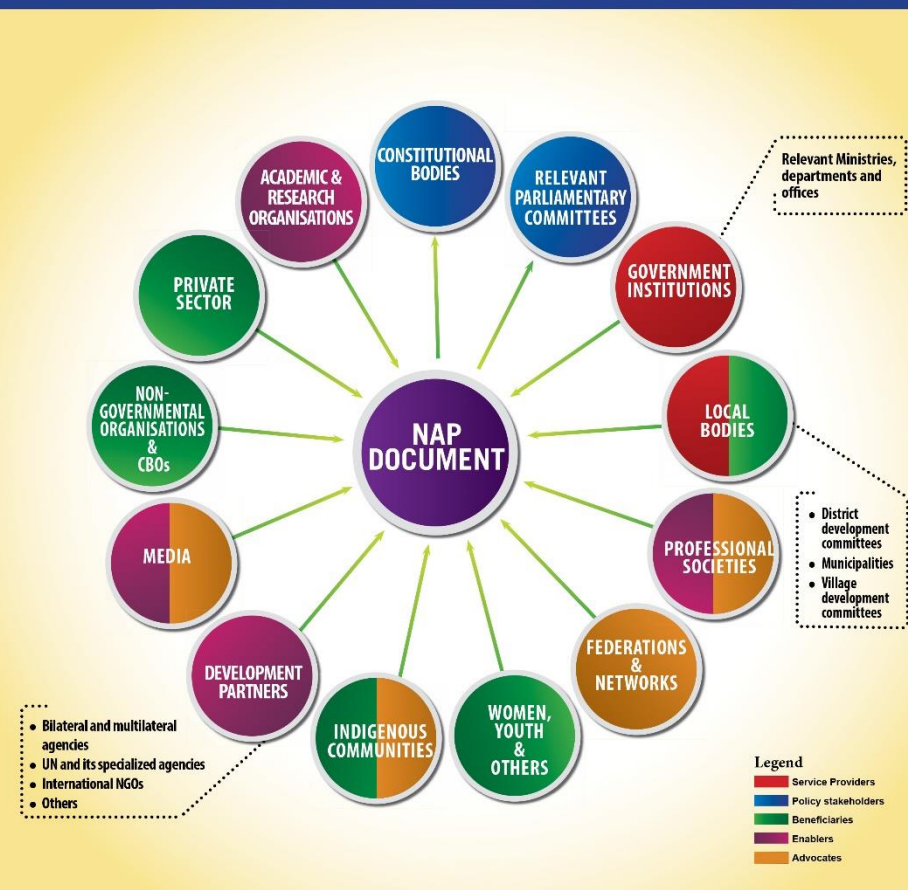


Advocates
[Federations and Networks, Media, Professional Societies]



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population and Environment

STAKEHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN PROCESS



ACT (Action on Climate Today) is a UK Department for International Development (DFID) funded initiative that aims to work in partnership with the governments of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. Over the next five years, the programme will help these countries to integrate climate change into policies, plans and budgets, and to attract further climate change investment from the public and private sector. Managed by Oxford Policy Management, ACT brings together two DFID programmes: the Climate Proofing Growth and Development (CPGD) programme and the Climate Change Innovation Programme (CCIP). In Nepal, it is led by Practical Action.

ACTION ON CLIMATE TODAY

The opinions expressed in this poster do not necessarily represent the views of the Department for International Development.

Progress/Major Achievements

Enhancing common understanding

- Consultations and Workshops at various level
- Interactions and discussions with partners
- Defining approaches and wider dissemination
- Reaching to political level and districts



Sharing experiences at appropriate forums

- Exhibition at NAP Expo
- Side-events and exhibition at COP 22
- Sharing at different international and national conferences
- Sharing about NAP and integration of CCA into development plans through attending planning workshop of different ministries



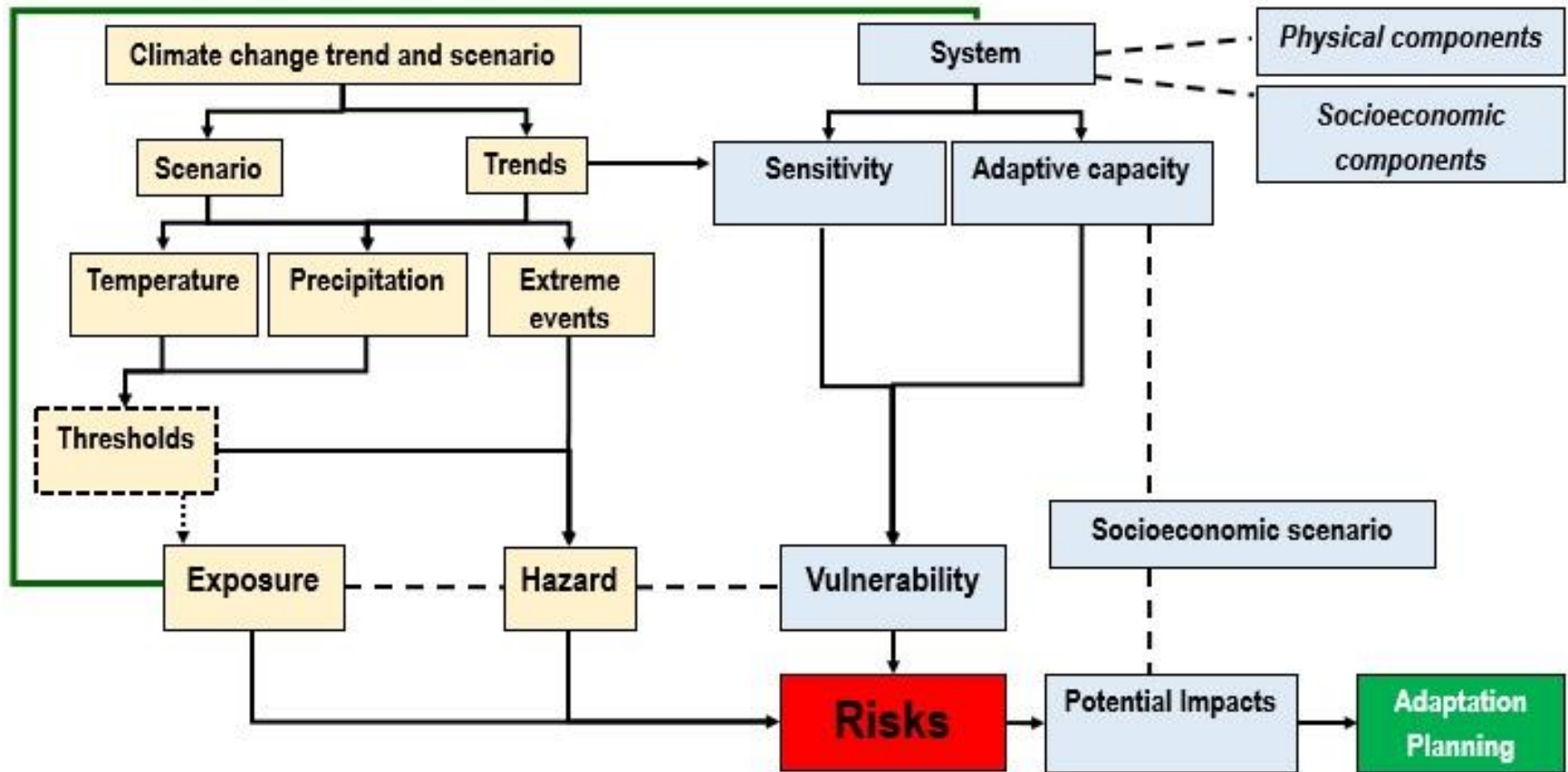
Progress /Major Achievements

Working group formation, defining and building clarity on WGs functions[roles & responsibilities]

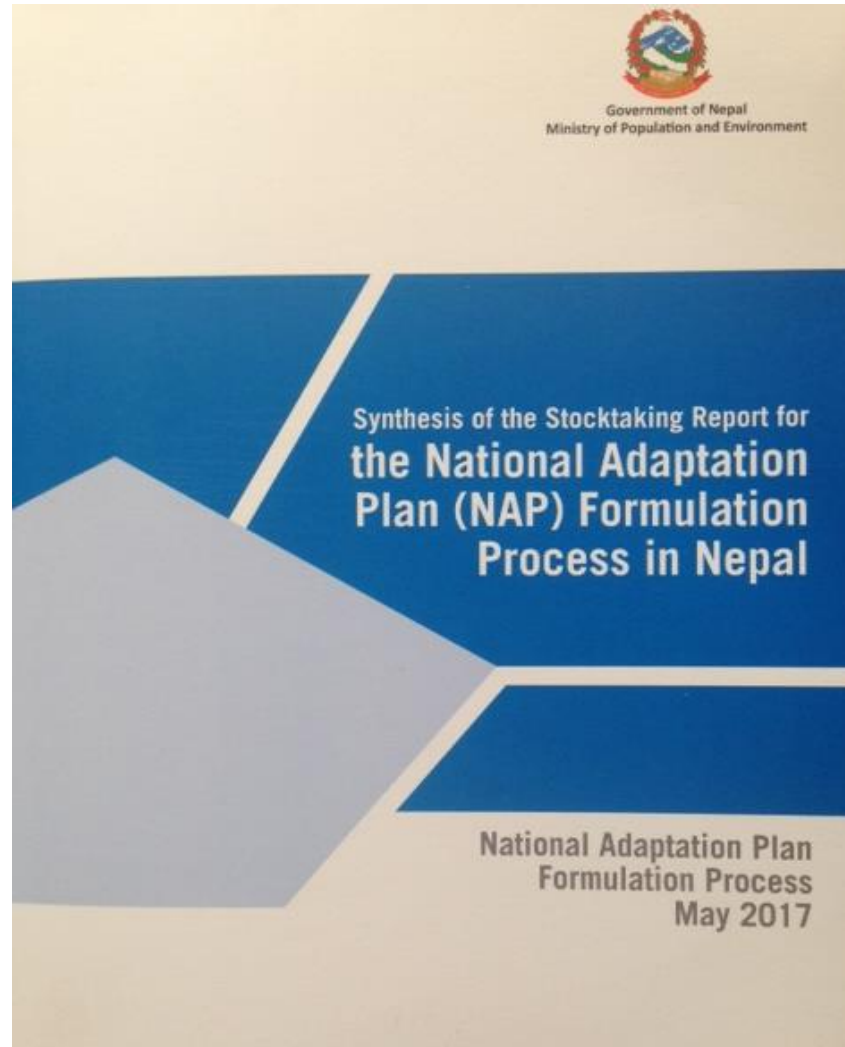
- Formation of all WGs
- Understanding the roles and responsibilities of TWGs/CWGs
- Identifying multi-stakeholders- as service providers, policy stakeholders, beneficiaries, enablers and advocates through stakeholder mapping exercises
- 201 members are engaged in the process
- Regular meeting cum orientation of the workshop to advance the NAP process



Development of Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Framework and indicators for Nepal

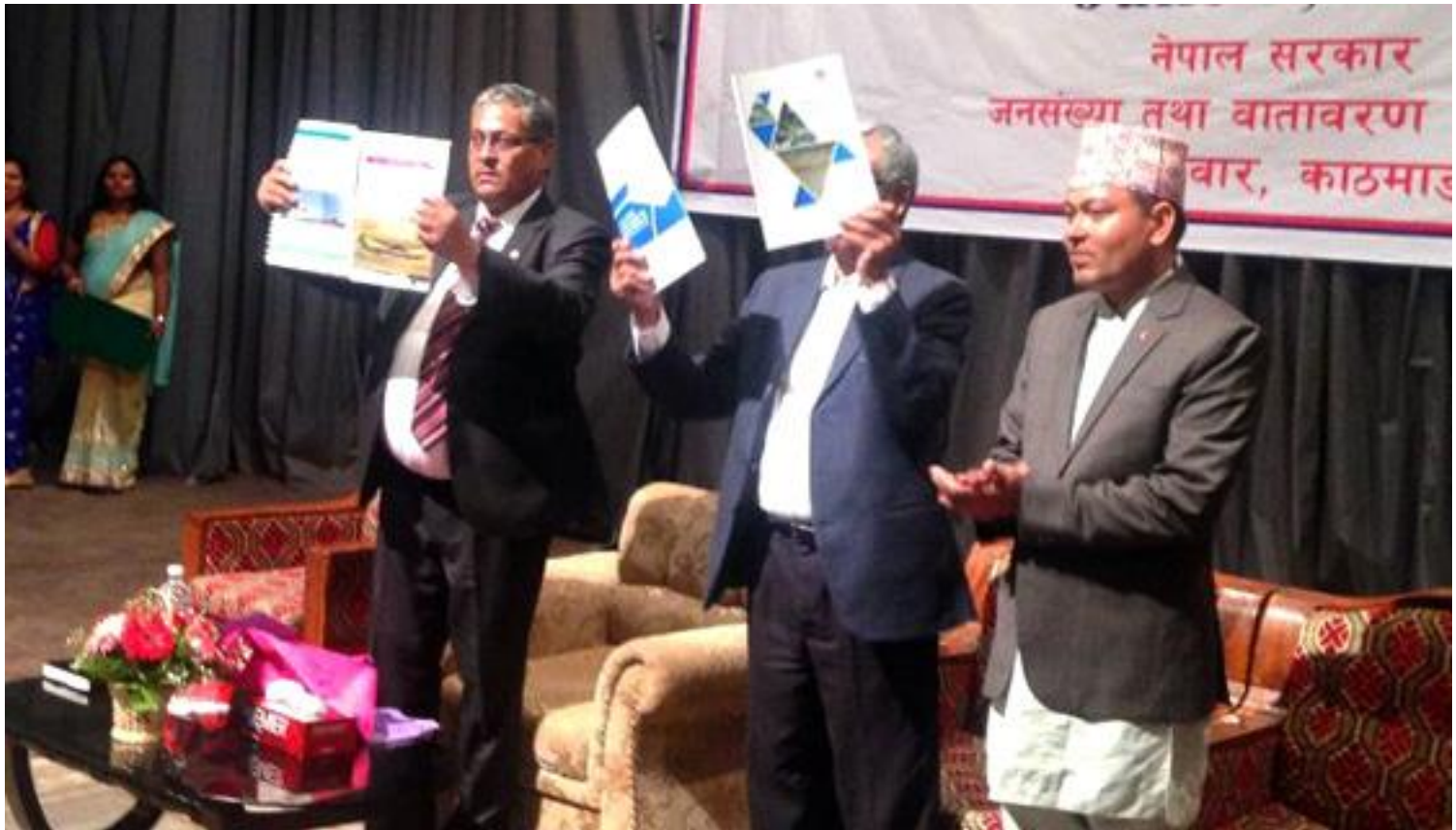


Stocktaking of existing knowledge and evidences on status of climate in sectors



National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

Launching of Key NAP products by the Honorable Minister of Population and Environment during World Environment Day



National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

Analysis of climate trends in Nepal (1971-2014)

- All Nepal annual maximum temperature trend is significantly positive (0.056°C/yr). All Nepal annual minimum temperature trend is also positive (0.002°C/yr) but it is insignificant .
- There is however extreme variability in Precipitation trends across Nepal

Table 6.2: Seasonal and annual maximum temperature trends in the Physiographic Regions

Physiographic Regions	Winter		Pre-monsoon		Monsoon		Post-monsoon		Annual	
	α	Trend (°C/yr)	α	Trend (°C/yr)	α	Trend (°C/yr)	α	Trend (°C/yr)	α	Trend (°C/yr)
Tarai	0	-0.004	0	0.018	***	0.036	**	0.028	***	0.021
Siwaliks	0	0.010	*	0.031	***	0.040	***	0.033	***	0.030
Mid Mountain	***	0.046	***	0.049	***	0.055	***	0.052	***	0.052
High Mountains	***	0.070	***	0.062	***	0.064	***	0.064	***	0.068
High Himalayas	***	0.101	***	0.076	***	0.072	***	0.085	***	0.086

Note: Significant: * 95% CL, ** 99% CL and *** 99.9% CL ; insignificant at 95% CL : + , 0

Climate Scenarios for 2030 and 2050

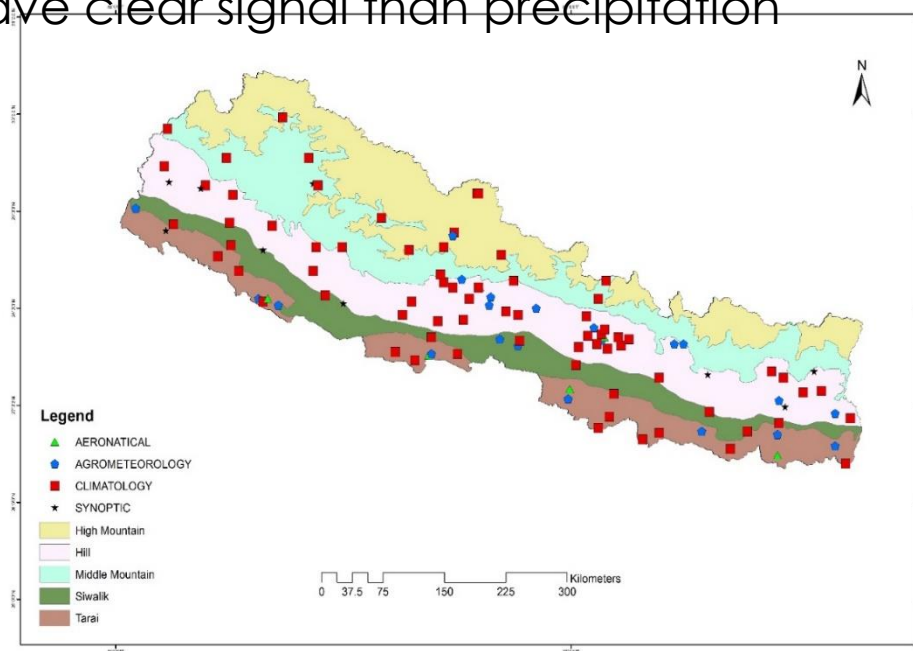
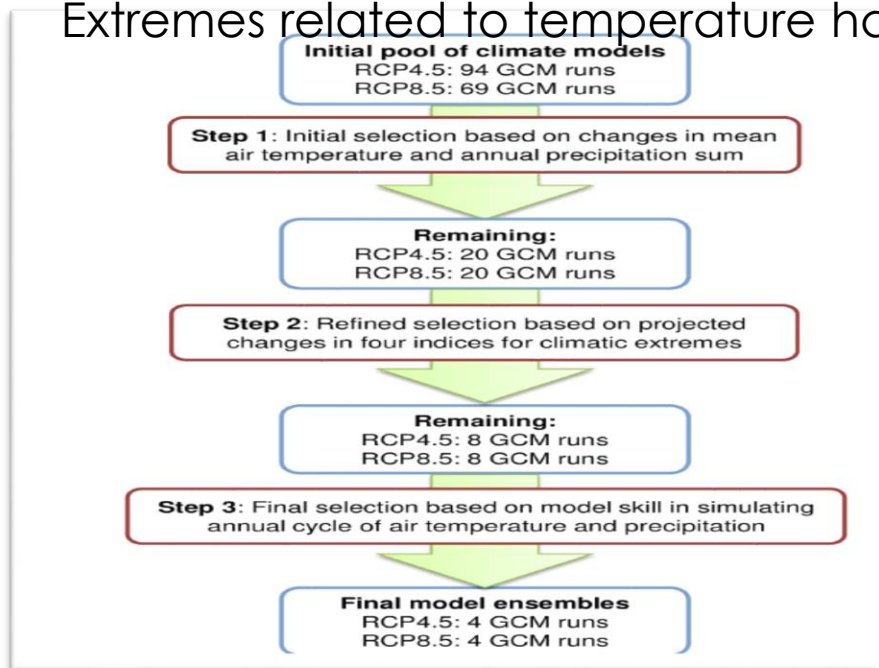
Increase in precipitation and temperature in both short-term and long-term periods

Up to 12% increase in long term period and 23% towards the end century

Up to 1.82°C increase in the long-term period and 3.58°C towards the end of the century

Extreme events are increasing in both short and long term periods

Extremes related to temperature have clear signal than precipitation



Experiences

Process and Approach

- Excellent platform to work with multi-stakeholders and inclusive working groups for sharing of knowledge, information and experiences and learning from multi-stakeholders also on interests and stakes of multiple partners
- Enhanced participation of private sector in climate change adaptation is necessary
- Excellent opportunity to integrate climate change adaptation into existing and new policies, strategies and programmes, including relevant Bills
- Took more time to form working groups due to linkage with NAPA in many institutions and inadequate clarity on benefits of NAP

Technical

- Climate scenarios work is very technical and difficult to find capacity within national institutions
- There is also need to have more advance capacity for vulnerability and risk assessment

[National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\)](#)

Way Forward

- Nepal has received funding from GCF (2.9 Million USD) for completing the NAP process.
- GON will prioritize vulnerability and risk assessment, adaptation options prioritization and adaptation planning in next phase of GCF support
- A wider multi-stakeholder consultation will be carried out across Nepal to get input from local stakeholders and communities in identifying the adaptation strategies for NAP
- Under the new local government structure, NAP will closely work with local government to ensure that adaptation priorities are built on local needs and aspirations.

Acknowledgement

Supporting Institutions: TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL

- UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID)
- Action on Climate Today
- Oxford Policy Management
- Practical Action
- ICIMOD
- WWF Nepal
- CARE Nepal
- All 9 Working Group members and stakeholders

THANK YOU

website: www.napnepal.gov.np