



Bhumi Shwor Pokhrel
Section Officer
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
Nepal

Email:bspokhrel@gmail.com

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UN Campus
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Latitude: 26⁰ 22' N to 30⁰ 27' N

Longitude: $88^0 4$ ' E to $88^0 12$ ' E

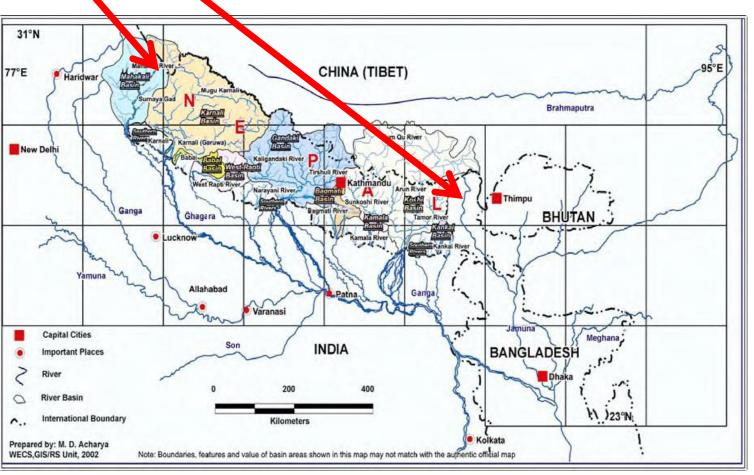
Area: **147,181** Sq. Km.

Length: 885 Km. (East to West)

Width: Non-uniform, mean width of 193 Km. North to

South

Altitude: from 70 meter amsl to 8848 meter amsl





Introduction



- Area- 147,181 sq. km., country of the Mt. Everest
- Population 26.4 million, growth rate: 1.35%, Hindu 81.3%, Buddhist 9.0%, Islam 4.4 %, Others 5.3 %
- 45th biggest in population, 95th in terms of Area
- Borders with India in the South, East and West; with China in the North
- Urban population:20%, Life expectancy 65 yrs, literacy 66%
- Nepal, the birth place of Lord Buddha, is famous for beautiful scenery, especially the spectacular Himalayan mountains, rich biodiversity, and with diverse ethnic and cultural heritage,
- Nepal ranks twenty-fifth globally in biodiversity,
- Forest covers approximately 40% of the total area,
- 23.23% of the country has been delineated as national park and conservation areas,
- Only 27 per cent of the country is potentially arable and only 20 per cent is under cultivation,
- Per capita income is US\$ 721 with a gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate at 3.6 per cent in 2012-13
- 25 per cent of Nepalese living below the poverty line.





Climate Change Position of Nepal

- Nepal emits 0.025% of global emission
- 4th Vulnerable Country
- Temperature raises

 0.06 ℃/year with high
 rate in mountain and winter
 season (1977-1994)



- Irregular precipitation: too much water and too little water(floods and droughts)
- Impacts: agriculture, biodiversity, mountain, public health, water resource, infrastructure and in aggregate livelihood of the people(socio-economic).

Legal Efforts: 1) International Agreements on Environment Protection

- 1. Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
- 2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992
- 3. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994
- 4. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997.
- 5. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2004
- 6. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Producers for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 2004

Legal Efforts: 2) National Laws and Policies Related to Climate Change



- Aquatic Animal Protection Act, 1960 and Rules 1962
- Water Resource Act 1992 and Rules 1993
- Natural Calamity (Relief) Act, 1942
- Construction Business Act 1999 and Rules 2000
- Solid Waste Management Act, 2011 and Rules 2013
- Plant Protection Act, 2007 and Rules 2010
- Seeds Act 1988
- Building Act, 1988
- Soil and Watershed Conservation Act, 1982
- National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 and Rules 1974
- Forest Act, 1993 and Rules 1995



Contd.

- Environment Protection Act, 1997 and Rules 1997
- Electricity Act, 1992 and Rules 1993
- Motor Vehicles and Transport Management Act, 1993 and Rules 1997
- Local Self Governance Act, 1999 and Rules, 1999
- Leased Forest Rules, 1978
- Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996
- The National Forestry Policy (NFP),1976,
- Forestry Policy, 1992
- Hydropower Development Policy, 1992
- National Solid Waste Management Policy, 1996
- Agricultural Policy 2004

Contd.



- National Wetland Policy, 2002
- Agro-biodiversity Policy, 2007
- Climate Change Policy, 2011
- National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), 2010
- National Framework on Local Adaptation Plan of Action(LAPA Framework), 2011
- Environment Friendly Local Governance
- Land Use policy
- Youth Policy



On going efforts

- Low Carbon Development Strategy
- Submission of SNC
- Revision of Existing Laws and formulation of required Law
- Formulation of Renewable Fuel Standard, Indoor air pollution standard
- Formulation of Early Warning Action Plan under National Strategy for Disaster Risk Mgmt. 2009
- Capacity Building of Vulnerable Society under NCCSP Project
- Ecosystem Based Adaptation

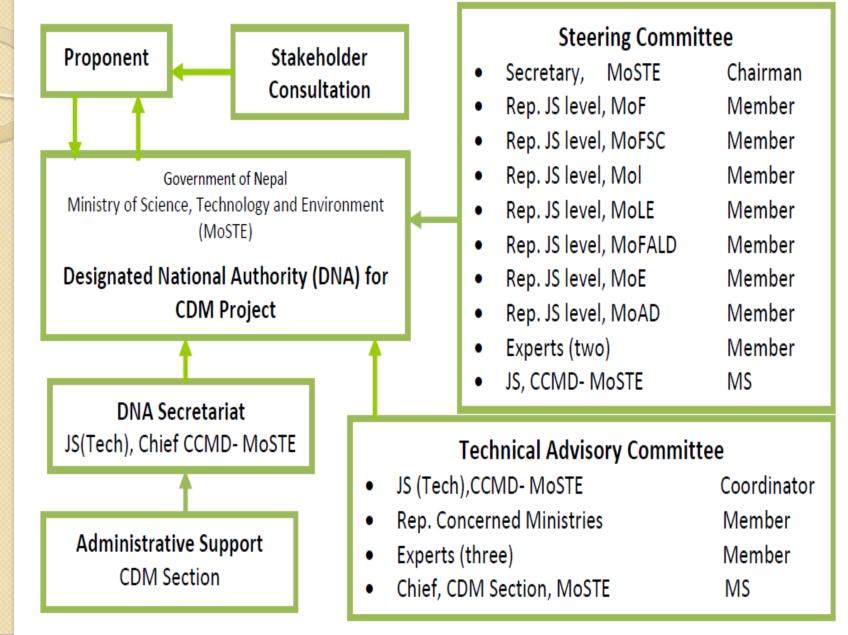
On going efforts.....



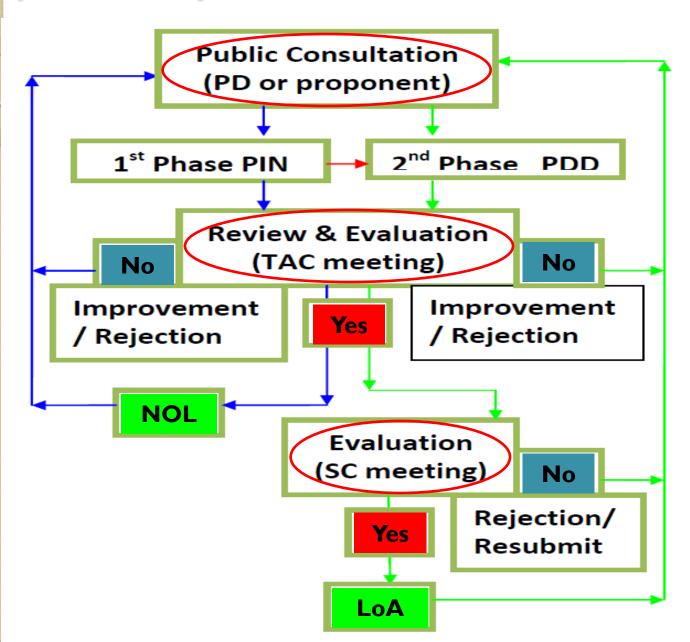
- Emission Standard for Cement Industry
- Emission Standard for Crusher Industry
- Emission Standard for Diesel Generator
- Emission and Chimney Height Standard for Diesel Generator
- National Ambient Sound Quality Standard
- Standards Related to CCs
- Nepal Vehicle Mass Emission Standard, 2012 Euro III Equivalent)
- National Ambient Air Quality Standard, 2012
- Emission and Chimney Height Standard for Brick Kiln
- In-Use Vehicle Emission Standard (Green Sticker)
- Emission Standard for Diesel Generator
- Emission and Chimney Height Standard for Diesel Generator

Participants and Relation CDM/DNA





Approval Cycle



SD Criteria and Compliance

General Criteria: Project should comply with

- National/sectoral plan and policies, Acts/Laws.
- Development and conservation strategies.
- Standards of GoN. (Manuals, Guidelines, Code, Norms etc)

Specific Criteria: Project should comply with

- Environment
- Economic
- Social
- Technology and Capacity Building

Specific Criteria

I. Environment

Environmental Sustainability

- Maintain Sustainability of local ecological functions
- Maintain the threshold of environmental standards (air, water, sound, light and/or soil pollution)
- Maintain genetic species, ecosystem diversity and not increase genetic erosion.
- comply with existing land use practice and planning.
- Reduce exploitation of natural/environmental resources
- Sustainable use of forest and rational use of mineral resources
- Not degrade existing archeological, cultural, historical, and traditional heritage.

Specific Criteria

2. Economic

- Poverty Reduction and local community wellbeing
 - Maintain or increase income
 - Should provide financial return during project period
 - Generate and diversify employment opportunities
 - Should not degrade existing public services
 - Promote use of local resources
 - Diversify income generating activities
 - Potential to develop new projects and attract foreign investments

Specific Criteria

- 3. Social
- Active Community Participation
 - Consult local communities to seek their agreement
 - Incorporate valuable inputs and complaints of local communities
 - Empower marginalized and disadvantaged groups
 - Improve social harmony and strengthen social Integrity
 - Promote Gender Equality and women empowerment

Specific Criteria

- 4. Technology and Capacity Building
- Enhance Technology Transfer and Capacity Building
 - Promote technology transfer and technology self reliance
 - Not employ experimental or obsolete technology
 - Address issues of intellectual properties right.
 - Preserve local technologies by utilizing it
 - Include training for use and maintenance of employed technology

Monitoring of approved SD indicators During project Approval

- Participation/monitoring of stakeholder consultations in PDD/ PoA-DD stage.
- Checking and verification of:
 - ✓ Incorporation of EIA/IEE Reports if applicable.
 - Stakeholder Consultation Report. Proofs of consultation. Comments/complains/grievances and their incorporation in the project with proper addressing mechanism.
 - ✓ Testing/Quality Assurance Reports from approved body
 - Baseline study report, user survey conducted etc.
 - Additional action plans and future programs if any, related to environmental management, health & safety, Technology improvement etc.

Post monitoring of approved SD indicators

Provision for submitting yearly progress and monitoring reports by PPs on achieving SD criteria.

Monitoring of the selected projects to ensure that the project is contributing to SD.

On need basis monitoring as per the complains/request from stakeholders regarding meeting the needs and achieving SD indicators agreed in the PDD.

Method of monitoring

- Documentary evidences checking
 - ✓ Monitoring reports submitted
 - ✓ Progress reports
- Field monitoring
- Consultation with stakeholders

CDM Experience

As Nepal is recently engaged in CDM business and only few CDM projects have been developed, it is too early to indicate or list them as the ideal CDM.

19 PDD approved by GON.

UNFCCC registered project of Nepal- 7

Based on our experience, small scale bundled programmatic CDM like biogas, solar, micro-hydro CDM projects might be "ideal" projects in future.

CDM from the perspective of developing country

For countries like Nepal, a least developed and mountainous land-locked country, small country scale programmatic CDM would be appropriate.

Utilizing CDM

Utilize the finances generated from the CDM project to continue projects that promote sustainable development, benefit poor people, and ensure conservation of natural resources - and ensure conservation of natural resources the life-support system

Problems in the CDM

- CDM registration process and methodology is complex and difficult to understand the CER •
- Changing the methodology frequently complicates CER calculation
- DNA does not know about validation and verification and its registration to the CDM
- DNA does not know about the implementation status of DNA approved CDM projects
- Monitoring responsibility is not clear
- DNA does not know whether the approved projects has contributed to attain the goals of sustainable development gap







- Sensitizing and building awareness among all layer of the people on environmental issues,
- Compliance with Multilateral Env. Agreement (MEAs)
- Protecting natural resources- specially halting deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity conservation, and pollution control (land, rivers and water bodies),
- Controlling Air pollution in the cities,
- Waste management (both hazardous and municipal),
- Environmental Standard formulation and enforcement,
- Adapting and mitigating climate change impacts,
- Enhancing institutional capacity considering the changing global scenario,



Challenges of Nepal (Contd...)

- Mobilizing financial resources and develop technology to deal with adverse impacts of environmental degradation and climate change
- Strengthening environmental governance
- Increasing Public awareness on environment
- Giving priority on research and development







- Building collaborative capacity amongst the community and motivating community action,
- Integrating climate change adaptation strategy in development planning,
- Ensuring commitment from development planners to mainstream climate change in the National and Local plans,
- Simplifying existing adaptation structures,
- Implement all priorities of NAPA,
- Implementing LAPA Framework to other vulnerable communities,
- Enhancing inclusiveness in adaptation activities,
- Boost up research activities to gain baseline information and technology based adaptation,





Way Forward (Contd...)

- Strengthening institution capacity and Securing grant from available opportunities,
- Enhancing collaboration with development partners and non- governmental sector,
- Strengthening environmental governance
- Mobilizing financial resources and develop/transfer technology to deal with adverse impacts of environmental degradation and climate change
- Strengthening environmental governance.
- Increasing Public awareness on environment

Conclusions

- Being a LDC, Sustainable Development by reducing GHG emission is the foremost interest of country so CDM projects are in higher priority.
- Tools/mechanism/formats for monitoring the achievement on SD should be developed in simple/userfriendly manner so that SD criteria can be evaluated and reported accurately and properly.
- For screening/comparing and prioritizing CDM projects/PoAs there should be some numbering mechanism on elements of SD criteria.
- Need to develop capacity in LDCs .



Glimpses of Nepal









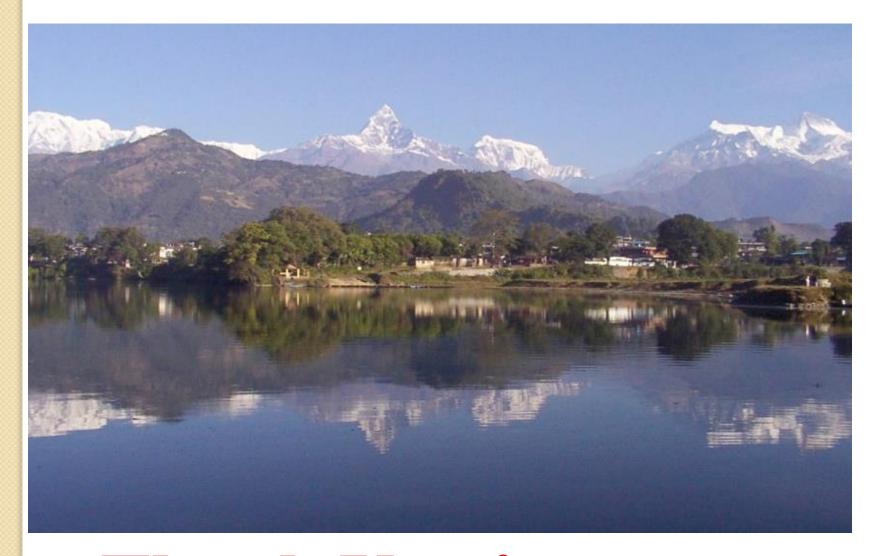
Glimpses of Nepal











Thank You!