What we achieved

- Knowledge and skill development on climate change programming
- Global and regional initiatives on climate change
- RC/RC initiatives and priority on climate change
- Scope of climate change programming (adaptation and mitigation)
- Funding opportunities from external and internal sources
- Established linkage and knowledge/resources sharing mechanism
Climate Change Impacts in Nepal

- Early monsoon
- Late monsoon
- More rain
- Less rain
- Erratic rain
- Prolonged season
- Shorter season
Immediate Major Consequences

- Flood and landslide
- Drought
- Heat waves
- Soil erosion
- Water shortage
- Cold waves
- Misquote at high altitude
- Snow covered areas – now seen as black stone
Climate Change Effects in Nepal

- Glacier movement, GLOFs
- Changes in snow pattern, snow avalanches
- Variation in temperature than average
- Floods and rainfall-induced landslides

Flooding in 2014, Surkhet, Nepal
1. About 35 GLOF events in the past
2. About 25 GLOF events impacted Nepal
3. Among them 10 originated in Tibet
4. About 200 dangerous glacial lakes
5. 21 potentially dangerous glacial lakes in Nepal (ICIMOD 2011)
Sixteen GLOF events have been recorded, which were originated in Nepal. However, 24 if we consider the GLOF having source in Tibet (China) and affected in Nepal in downstream areas.
## Statistical Situation: Summary
(As of August 27, 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displaced Families</td>
<td>92,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected Families</td>
<td>352,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses Destroyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>64,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>144,973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dang District, Nepal
२६ जिल्ला बाढीमय

• कम्तीमा ७० को मृत्यु, ५० बेपता • ३४ हजार घर दुःखानामा

मृतकका परिवारलाई
दुई/दुई लाख

कान्तिपुरद्धारा
राहत कोष

अस्पताल अधिकृतै जिप दुखो
प्रसार बैठे नागरिक सशक्तिकरण परिवारका सवा ६ जनको मृत्यु
Mahakali River Flooding, Darchula: Far Western Nepal
Landslide in Nepal

Jure Landslide
Landslide in Nepal

Landslide displaces five families; entire village at risk

POST REPORT
SINDHUPALCHOK, AUG 17

A landslide at Ghumthang Bimbu in Barhabise Municipality of Sindhupalchok district has displaced five families and put the entire village at risk.

Badi Thami, a landslide-displaced villager, on Thursday said his family have been left with nothing and that they are taking shelter in a shed owned by their neighbour.

The houses spared by the landslide are also in danger, because the area where the village is located has started to sink.

Bikram Thami, a local man, said they plan to relocate if they find a safer land nearby.

Landslide risk is also troubling around 50 families of Patali Village in Sindhupalchok.

Continuous landslide in the area has also posed the danger of obstructing the flow of Sunkoshi river.

The river blockade could trigger a massive flood in the areas downstream, including Barhabise Bazaar, said Shambhu Bahadur Timalinsa of Patali.

Sindhupalchok District Administration Office has identified Tatopani, Duguna, Listikot, Phulpingkatti, Jhirpu, Hindi, Marming, Gati Sigarche, Chaku Bazaar, Patali and Ghumthang as landslide-prone areas.
Long term consequences-Impact

• Population movement
• Malnutrition
• Poverty
• Epidemics
• Civil wars (for source capture)
• Political shifting and conflicts
Local Impacts

- Rainfall is decreasing in places
- Water scarcity is rising (where long-term water management plans were made)
- Heavy rains are reported in areas that are not known for it
- Hailstorm (something that people did not know before)
- Shift in rainfall time is well recorded (planting time??)
- Ripening period for paddy has shortened
- Plants are migrating uphill (*Nilo gandhe*)
- Insects are increasing (bugs in *Utis*)
- Fungal diseases (citrus plants)
- Small snails replaced by large ones (valleys in middle hills)
Climate Change Initiatives in Nepal

- Institutional structure
- Nepal participation in CC regime
- Ongoing and completed initiatives
- Guidelines/Standards
Initiation on Environment and Climate Change

- 1980s - The GON started activities related to environmental management in early at the project level
- 1995 - Establishment of the Ministry of Population and Environment
- Establishment of Environmental Protection Council (EPC)
- National development plans, policies, laws and guidelines in favor of biodiversity conservation and environment protection
- 1996 – Environment Protection Act
- Nov 1996 – Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC)
- 1997 – Environment Protection Rules
- 2003 – Sustainable Development Agenda
- 2007 – 25 member Climate Change Council under the Prime Minister
- 2009 - Established a separate Ministry of Environment
- The Government has also established the climate change Management Division
- Nepal is chaired the LDCs for 2013-2014
1. Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007)
   • Article 35(6) proclaims that the state shall make necessary arrangements to keep environment clean
   • Article(16) Rights regarding environment and health
   • 16 (1) Every person has the right to live in a clean environment.

2. Legal Aspect: EPA and EPR, 1997
Nepal Participation in CC Regime

UNFCCC
- Signature: 12 June 1992 during Rio Earth Summit
- Ratification: 2 May 1994
- Entry into force in Nepal: 31 July 1994
- First Initial National Communication Report, July 2004 and shared with Parties
- Second National Communication- in progress

Kyoto Protocol
- Text adopted: 11 December 1997 in Kyoto
- Deposition of instrument of Accession: 16 Sept. 2005
- Entry into force (global) 16 February 2005; and Nepal: 14 Dec. 2005
- CDM/DNA
- MoSTE to function as DNA for CDM activities
- MoSTE to function as NIE for Adaptation Fund
Institutional Structure

- **Climate Change Council (CCC)**
  A high-level coordinating body constituted on 23 July 2009
  Chair-Rt Honorable Prime Minister

- **Climate Change Coordination Committee (CCCC)**
  A coordination committee for implementing climate change projects
  Chair – Hon Minister, **Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE)**

- **Multi-stakeholder Coordination Committee Initiative on Climate Change (MCCICC)**
  Coordinate among different climate change programmes and projects
  Chair-Secretary, MoPE
NRCS Initiatives
• Declaration at 39th Central Assembly:
  – Putting climate change on top agenda

• NRCS 6th Development Plan
  – "Strategic aim 1: Save lives, protect livelihood, strengthen recovery from disaster and crisis"

• Disaster Management Strategic Framework 2010 – 2015
  – under strategic direction 1 action area b. "Sector specific detailed assessments and analysis will be carried out and the assessment findings and recommendation made by other stakeholders will be applied for the planning"

• Climate Change Adaptation Framework
• Developed and piloted Climate Change smart VCA
• Piloting CCA integrated DRR program
• Preparedness for Climate Change Program
  – National level sensitization workshop
  – development of background document on climate change
  – Action Plan (DMSF 2010 - 2015)
  – Development of IEC material
  – District Level Orientation on Climate Change
  – Sensitization Workshop on climate change

• J/YRC

• Advocacy

• Attending various forum
जलवायु परिवर्तन (Climate Change)

जलवायु परिवर्तन भनेको?

एउटा निर्विरल समयको अन्तरालमा हुने वातावरणीय परिवर्तन हो। जुन प्राकृतिक प्रगतिर एवं मानवीय विकासकल्पनालाई निर्देश रहेको रहेको रहेको रहेको रहेको। यसमा मानवीय विकासकल्पनाको गरीहको सम्बन्ध रहेको हुन। विशेषत: वनजलहरू, विकास, अन्वयाधिकृत कृषि प्रणाली, प्राकृतिक इतिहासको प्रभाव आदि जलवायु परिवर्तनका प्रमुख कारणहरू हुन्।

कारणहरू

> प्राकृतिक शैतल साधनको अधिकतम प्रयोग हुनु हुनु हुनु हुनु हुनु
> अपात्रता लागि कृतिबारीमा विकसित प्रारंभिक रासायनिक मल तथा विज्ञानीय प्रयोग हुनु
> प्राकृतिक इन्युश्न (कोलाह, भूस, पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ) को अधिकतम प्रयोग हुनु
> अन्वयाधिकृत शंपा फिकाका पौधपालन र उद्योग कलकर खाना निर्माण एवं संचालन गर्नु

असर कम गर्नका लागि अपनाउनुपर्ने उपायहरू

> वन संरक्षण तथा वृक्षारोपण गर्नु
> वैद्युतिकल्प खाद्य विकासका पूर्वपालनको रोजगार निर्माण तथा कार्यरत गर्नु
> वैद्युतिक उद्देश्य (जसले गोवर्द्धन तथा आधुनिक चुनो) को प्रयोग गर्नु
> वैद्युतिक कृषि प्रणाली प्राप्त गर्नु
> उद्योग वित्तीय अर्जिने निर्मित प्रेरणा कम तथा वित्तीय अर्जिने
> पोहोर व्यवस्थापनमा वैद्युतिक पद्धित अवलोकन गर्नु
> सामान्य उधार गर्नु तथा जनरलिता एवं वाद-प्रावी संचालन गर्नु

जलवायु परिवर्तनका हात, शुरू गरी बढ्दो र पैरी पुरुषत्वार्थका साथ
39th Central Assembly put climate change and Strategy 2020 on top two agenda

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) completed its two-day conference of the 39th Central Assembly in Parsa district on 19 April.

"There are challenges ahead of us but we do have hope our work would benefit to the communities for their capacity building and resilience," said Sanjeev Thapa, NRCS Chairman.

Dev Rama Dhakhwa, Secretary General, presented a progress report of the year 2009 and 2010 and programme for the year 2010 and 2011. Similarly, Bhakta Khawas, Treasurer, presented financial report and budget. Both were approved by the Assembly. The budget of the year 2010 to 2011 totals 580 million rupees (approx. 8.2 million USD).

The Central Assembly completed with four point resolution: i) reducing the impact of climate change, promoting humanitarian diplomacy and promoting image of NRCS; ii) disseminating and adopting Strategy 2020 of the International Federation of the RCRC in designing local strategies; iii) developing the institutional capacity through resource mobilization, coordination, mutual cooperation and planned programmes; iv) and making Central Assembly procedure further effective for better results.

The Central Assembly was attended by 350 delegates from 72 of 75 districts, Central Executive Committee members, country delegate of Belgium RC/FL, Federation Country Representative, the representative of the ICRC in Nepal, distinguished and illustrious members, NRCS staff and volunteers, local political leaders and media persons. The programme was hosted by Parsa district chapter in cooperation with the national headquarters.
Villagers have noticed changes

Wild pigs in the forest now have their young earlier in the year.

The days are hotter and some trees now flower twice a year.

Some types of rice and cucumber will not grow where they used to.
What and how can we do about it?

- Interagency Collaboration
- Mainstreaming (Programmatic, Planning, Implementation)
- Policy reform
- Funding collaboration
- Investment on climate change adaptation for future prospective
Thank You