



NAPA Project Inception Workshop

Report
25-26 May 2009
Kathmandu



Organised by

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Environment
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) Project to Climate Change

Supported by

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Chapter 1: Project Background

Nepal, a most vulnerable country to climate change, is a Party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol (KP). The Convention specifies that developed countries are committed to helping “particularly vulnerable” developing countries meet the costs of adaptation. The seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP7) held at Marrakech in 2001 established new funds relevant for adaptation, including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) under the Convention to support the 49 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to adapt to climate change. The LDCF has been used initially to support the preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA). The NAPA provides a process for LDCs to identify, communicate and respond to their most “urgent and immediate” adaptation needs, and prioritise those needs. The NAPA preparation is a pre-requisite for accessing funding from the LDC Fund.

The purpose of NAPA is to serve as a simplified and direct channel of communication for information relating to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of the LDCs. Activities proposed through NAPAs would be those whose further delay could increase vulnerability, or lead to increased costs at a later stage. The approach of preparing NAPA is to be country-driven, and complementary with existing plans and programmes related to development and climate change. The NAPA document specifies a list of priority project activities, based on a set of criteria.

For Nepal, since greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are negligible on a global scale, there is no significant comparative advantage in responding to climate change issues through intensified mitigation approaches. Nepal cannot escape from the consequences of climate change and has recognized the need to take concrete steps to adapt to its adverse effects. Therefore, the development of a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to climate change has been recognized as an important priority and a starting point for vulnerability reduction in climate sensitive sectors and sub-regions. The MoEST and UNDP Country Office Nepal entered into an agreement in mid-November 2008 for the preparation of NAPA. In this project, UNDP serves as the Implementing Agency to the Global Environment Facility – the financial entity to the LDC Fund. In Nepal the preparation of the NAPA document is being set within a broader programme of support and knowledge infrastructure, to ensure both the relevance and sustainability of the NAPA document and resulting project proposals. This wider programme of action is supported with co-financing from DfID and DANIDA. The NAPA project in Nepal therefore has three components:

Component 1: Preparation and dissemination of a NAPA document

Component 2: Development and maintenance of a Climate Change Knowledge Management and Learning Platform for Nepal; and

Component 3: Development of a multi-stakeholder Framework of Action for Climate Change in Nepal.

The NAPA Project has been mandated for the formation of: (i) Advisory Board (AB); (ii) Project Executive Board (PEB); (iii) Technical Advisory Committee (TAC); and (iv) Project Team. The NAPA Project will engage key players from the concerned ministries from the

very beginning, to ensure that a greater understanding of the relationship between national planning processes and NAPAs can be achieved.

The total fund for NAPA project is US\$ 1.325 million. It is funded from the GEF operated LDC Fund (US\$ 200,000) and UNDP (US\$ 50,000) to implement, in particular its Component 1 (NAPA preparation). Implementation of Components 2 and 3 is funded by DfID (US\$ 875,000) and the Embassy of Denmark, Kathmandu (US\$ 200,000).

The Project organised the inception workshop as the first step in developing the NAPA, to share information on the projects' proposed activities and outputs and solicit inputs from stakeholders. The next chapter in this report provides a summary of key points from each session of the workshop. The third chapter provides a detailed description of the workshop proceedings in full. All presentation are provided in the annexes, alongside the workshop agenda and participant list.

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Chapter 2: Inception Workshop Summary and Key Points

This section provides a summary of the key points from each of the workshop sessions.

Overview

The Ministry of Environment had organised a two days Inception Workshop on 25 - 26 May 2009 at Hotel Everest in Kathmandu. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- (i) To provide an opportunity for all stakeholders to re-examine the proposed project goals, activities and outputs laid out in the NAPA project document;
- (ii) To build common understanding about how the NAPA process will work and the roles of various stakeholders;
- (iii) To discuss modalities for NAPA development and implementation, including the identification thematic areas the NAPA should consider, the structures of thematic working groups, and the means of identification of urgent and immediate adaptation needs;
- (iv) To discuss the relationship between NAPA and other climate change activities planned and ongoing in Nepal, and to highlight the role of NAPA in developing a wider climate change strategy for Nepal, with which other climate change processes can be aligned;
- (v) To develop a roadmap and forward plan for NAPA development in Nepal.

The first day focused on the first component of NAPA, *i.e.*, *NAPA preparation*. The second day focused on components 2 and 3 of NAPA, and how NAPA can be used more strategically in Nepalese contexts. Participants became able to know NAPA principles, processes, and experiences from several thematic presentations. Participants were also actively involved in group work on mechanisms and modalities for developing NAPA in Nepal. There were 100 participants in total over the two days. This summary provides an overview of the key points from presentations and discussions in each session.

2.1 Summary of Day 1

Opening ceremony

Dr. Bhoj Raj Ghimire, Chief Secretary of the Government of Nepal officially opened the workshop. He highlighted the impacts of climate change on the Himalayan region as a whole, and stressed the need for developing an adaptation strategy to address the ongoing and emerging adverse impacts of climate change. Dr. Ghimire uttered the consideration for the establishment of a *Himalayan Climate Change Research Centre* to promote high altitude research and studies on climate change, generate information and inform and develop concrete adaptation actions. Dr. Ghimire stated that the Government of Nepal has given utmost priority for the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements including the climate change convention.

Speaking from the chair, Mr. Umesh Prasad Mainali, Secretary of Ministry of Environment expressed the importance of the workshop for Nepal in guiding NAPA preparation that would pave the way for the implementation of adaptation projects and activities to benefit

the vulnerable communities, and explore additional opportunities to work together with various stakeholders and partner institutions.

Mr. Jorn Sorensen, Deputy Country Director of UNDP Nepal highlighted the significance of action on adaptation and mitigation in Nepal especially in the run-up to the next UN Conference on Climate Change in December 2009 in Copenhagen. He stressed on the need for collaborative actions by donors in energy, environment and NAPA project. Ms. Clare Shakya, Senior Regional Environment and Water Adviser, South Asia Policy Team, DfID, Nepal emphasised the need for an integrated and participatory approach to developing NAPA, and that NAPA should be complementary to other climate change activities in Nepal. Ms. Shakya also stated that Nepal is hosting a regional conference on climate change in September, at which Nepal can present its position on adaptation and mitigation, and donors can come together to support a common strategy for building climate change resilience. Mr Peter Olesen, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Denmark, said NAPA is a critical point of departure to identify the urgent and immediate adaptation needs to climate change. He also stated that it is crucial to support the institutionalisation of the NAPA and related activities, through dedicated knowledge management and learning mechanisms.

Welcoming the participants and invitees, Mr Purushottam Ghimire, Joint-Secretary and National Programme Director (NPD) to NAPA project highlighted the requirements of the LDC to prepare the NAPA, the objectives of the Inception Workshop, and urged participants to actively participate. The opening session was followed by the technical presentations.

Session 1: Climate Change initiatives in Nepal

The first session began with the presentation on *climate change initiatives in Nepal* by Purushottam Ghimire, NPD, NAPA (see annex 4.1 for full presentation). Mr. Ghimire highlighted the need for strengthening national capacity on climate change and the environment. He also described many of the ongoing initiatives already underway in Nepal to address climate change concerns.

Key points from discussion:

- There is a need for a climate change policy, framework and vision for Nepal that should be clear, strategic, inclusive and participatory.
- Suggestion of setting up an expert group to assist NAPA development, to utilise the expertise available on climate change and to fill knowledge gaps.
- A huge amount of work on climate change exists especially at the community level, that should be utilised by NAPA.
- Possibility of incorporating District Development Committees and Village Development Committees into NAPA development was suggested

Sessions 2 and 3: NAPA International and National Perspective; and Experiences on NAPA Preparation Processes in other countries of South Asia

Ms. Jessica Ayers, Climate Change Network Facilitator to NAPA Project, presented on the *international and national context of NAPA* (see annex 4.2 for full presentation). She stressed that Nepal is in a unique position of managing many complementary investments

and initiatives on climate change, and a more strategic approach to NAPA that aligns these will help ensure effective follow-up and implementation of NAPA priorities, and longer term climate resilience. Mr Gernot Laganda Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP Regional Office Thailand, discussed lessons from NAPAs across Asia and the Pacific (see annex 4.3 for full presentation). Karma Raptan, UNDP country office Bhutan and Mohammad Reazuddin former LDC chair Bangladesh, presented their experiences of taking part in NAPA preparation in their countries (see annex 4.4 and 4.5 for full presentations). They noted that the extra funding for NAPA in Nepal placed Nepal in a stronger position than other LDCs, and would enable sustainable institutional processes to be created around NAPA that remain active even after the project has ended.

Key points from discussion:

- The NAPA process will increase the ‘draw down’ capacity of a country to attract funds; and the ‘absorptive capacity’ of a country to be able to spend them wisely.
- Information inputs into NAPA were discussed. The scenarios work being developed in Nepal was highlighted, but stressed that this will be used as an additional tool to community-based vulnerability assessments and grass-roots consultations, which will be given priority.

Session 4: Introduction to NAPA project

Mr Batu Krishna Uprety presented on component 1 of the NAPA (see annex 4.6 for full presentation). He described the background and history of the NAPA process and NAPA in Nepal. He outlined key activities, outputs, indicators and deliverables for component 1, and described the project implementation modality. He discussed the NAPA preparation guidelines and how these would be interpreted in Nepal.

Session 5: Group work

There were three group sessions, on consultative mechanisms and NAPA preparation modality; identification of thematic areas and composition of thematic working groups; and climate change knowledge, activities and gaps.

The **key points from the group work** were:

Group 1: Consultative Mechanisms. Facilitator: Bimal Regmi.

- There is a need for consultation at all levels (national, regional, district, local) but local community consultation is most important because this is where vulnerability is experienced and adaptation will have to happen.
- Adequate consultation at the local level is challenging – there were suggestions for up to 30 village-level consultations but discussions suggested this would not be feasible given time and resource constraints of the NAPA, and innovative means of accessing community input would be needed within time and resource constraints.
- It was noted that existing government, NGO and civil society networks are already undertaking work on climate change vulnerability at the local scale and this should be utilised

Group 2: Identification of thematic areas. Facilitator Gehendra Gurung

Suggestions for thematic areas that came out of discussions included:

- Agriculture
- Climate-induced disaster
- Forest and Biodiversity
- Water resources
- Energy sector
- Health
- Cross-cutting issues – capacity building, governance, vulnerability, gender and inclusion, economic empowerment, settlement patterns, institutional mechanisms were all mentioned.

Other points raised included the need to address urban vulnerability; that water and energy should be addressed together as they are so interconnected; that tourism is also important but falls under many themes; that a government agency should be the group lead but secretariat services should be the primary responsibility of one member of the team, to ensure work is taken forward in a timely and effective way.

Group 3: Climate change knowledge, activities, and gaps. Facilitator: Jessica Ayers

- There is a wealth of information being generated in different areas but it is highly fragmented
- Need for information consolidation – information dynamics, how we are going to share information, not just use but dynamics of information sharing and receiving
- Need to sensitise policy makers to reality of climate change and adaptation on the ground
- Need to improve communication with communities and raise awareness at community level of options for supporting adaptive capacity

Session 6: Wrap up of day 1

Purrusotam Ghimire wrapped up the session saying that the first day session was helpful and interactive to share the knowledge and information about the NAPA and related other activities.

2.2 Summary of Day 2

Session 1: Introduction to components 2 and 3.

Mr Batu Uprety, NPM, NAPA, presented on components 2 and 3 of the NAPA: The development and maintenance of a climate change knowledge management and learning platform; and the development and maintenance of a multi-stakeholder framework of action for climate change. He outlined proposed deliverables and indicative activities under each component (see annex 4.7 for full presentation).

Ms. Jessica Ayers, Climate Change Network Facilitator, NAPA, presented on technical and capacity support opportunities offered by NAPA components 2 and 3, contributing to: coordination and synergy between different climate change activities; a common platform for communication on climate change; a shared information inputs and methods to

facilitate common understanding of climate change vulnerability; and sequencing of inputs and activities to maximize synergies (see annex 4.8 for full presentation)

Cindy Malvicini from the Asian Development Bank. Ms. Malvicini presented on the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience in Nepal, and its relationship with NAPA (see annex 4.9 for full presentation).

Key points from discussion:

- Discussion centred around the details of the PPCR and the relationship between NAPA and PPCR.
- Other questions centred around other international funding for adaptation, and the need for NAPA to lead to wider funding opportunities so that NAPA impacts do not stop when the process is complete. It was responded that components 2 and 3 of the NAPA were in place to ensure the longer term impact of NAPA, and to ensure that the NAPA process in Nepal was the basis for a longer term climate change strategy.
- It was suggested that complementarities between some NAPA outputs and PPCR objectives might enable the PPCR to fund some NAPA projects but confirmation of this would depend on NAPA and PPCR processes as they develop; but that the process of doing NAPA itself would build capacity for Nepal to both attract and use other climate change funds.

Session 2: Group work

There were three group sessions, on: Stakeholder mapping for multi-stakeholder framework; policy gaps and capacity needs; and the knowledge management and learning platform.

The key points from the group work were:

Group 1: Stakeholder mapping for multi-stakeholder framework. Facilitator: Bimal Regmi.

Recommendations from the group for NAPA development:

- Representation of marginalized stakeholders in NAPA working mechanism
- Capacity building and awareness raising at national level
- Initiate dialogue and consultations across sectors, organisations and institutions as well as include them in the process (design mutually beneficial projects)
- Empowerment and awareness at the local level
- Devolution and delegation of powers to local authorities and concerned sectoral stakeholders
- The whole process should be iterative (proceed ahead with learning by doing)

Group 2: Policy Gaps and capacity needs. Facilitator: Simon Anderson

- MOEST is very involved – but MOF, NPC and others have to be taken on board
- Gaps at the local level - NAPA without LAPA (local adaptation plans of action) means nothing
- Need to understand how local scale should drive the development of policy – this is not common to NAPA documents which have tended to adopt a sectoral focus, with

consequences for squeezing information into pre-defined categories, cutting linkages to the local scale.

- At some stage the planning and finance mechanism within government has to come in because there are so many budgetary implications of climate change for finance and planning.

Group 3: Knowledge Management and Learning Platform. Facilitator: Jessica Ayers

- Key stakeholders for climate change information management: Government, CSO, Private sector, Media, Donors, Community beneficiaries
- Information access issues were noted as greatest for government and community beneficiaries; knowledge management needs are high for all groups
- Need for regional outreach of information beyond Kathmandu, need to decentralise knowledge channels.

Risks and assumptions

- The platforms could become dominated by one group
- Danger that information generation and provision won't become demand driven
- Risk that the Centre will not be economically sustainable beyond project funds
- Risk that it will not be useful beyond (and within) KTM

Next Steps:

- Reviews of good practice within and beyond Kathmandu for information provision and management
- Detailed consultations with user groups in design and management of centre, platform and strategy

Session 3: Offers to NAPA and expectations from NAPA

Bimal Regmi conducted an exercise in plenary to encourage all participants to declare their interests in engage with NAPA, specifically; what areas they felt they could contribute to NAPA; and secondly, what they would like to get out of NAPA (see annex 3)

Mr. Purushottam Ghimere summarised the group work.

Session 4: Closing session

Mr. Batu Uprety, NPM, NAPA project, presented on the workshop conclusions and recommendations. He stated that the next steps would be the production of a workshop report, that would reflect all inputs; an inception report that would lay out milestones, priorities, and next steps; and the finalisation the thematic areas and team composition.

Gahendra Gurung presented on behalf of the participants. He stressed that all stakeholders should continue to be consulted in the preparation process, and should continue to engage. He also noted that many important stakeholders were not here and efforts should be made to consult with others especially vulnerable groups outside Kathmandu. Vijaya Singh from UNDP presented on behalf of donor agencies. He noted the linkages between all NAPA components, and that the success of NAPA depends on the whole project. He said there was high commitment from donors to align climate change initiatives including NAPA and PPCR.

Secretary Umesh Prasad Mainali thanked participants for their hard work in making the inception workshop productive. He said that the inputs provided will form the basis for taking NAPA and other climate change activities forward, and that the active participation was a positive indication of the level of interest and awareness in Nepal on climate change.

Purushottam Ghimire, NPD, MOEST, closed the workshop by expressing thanks to all participants. He said that to prepare the NAPA, Nepal needs support from all donors, as well as all the stake holders, civil society members and political parties. NAPA document is going to be common document for all.

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Chapter 3: Full workshop proceedings

3.1 Day 1: 25th May 2009, Monday – Focus on NAPA Document, Processes and Deliverables

Opening Ceremony

Chief Secretary Dr. Bhoj Raj Ghimire officially opened the workshop. He highlighted the impacts of climate change on the Himalayan region as a whole, and stressed the need for an adaptation strategy to be developed. Dr. Ghimire uttered the consideration for the establishment of a *Himalayan Climate Change Research Centre* to promote high altitude research and studies on climate change phenomenon with a view to generate information for the largest Himalayan region and develop concrete actions to minimise the adverse impacts of climate change in the mountains and corresponding impacts in the downstream ecosystems. He said that Nepal is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which will exacerbate many of the problems already facing Nepal, including availability of water and energy. He acknowledged that developing NAPA it is a difficult task and it is more difficult to address alone. He held the view that the government is ready to work with all stakeholders to meet this global challenge. Chief Secretary Ghimire noted that Nepal welcomed the support from donor partners and other stake holders to prepare NAPA which is necessary to seek the funding for adaptation programs in Nepal. Dr. Ghimire stated that the Government of Nepal has given utmost priority for the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements including the climate change convention.

Speaking from the chair, Mr. Umesh Prasad Mainali, Secretary of Ministry of Environment expressed the importance of the workshop for Nepal since it would guide us to prepare NAPA in order to address the most urgent needs of the country. Mr. Mainali urged to understand the severity of adverse impacts of climate change and speed-up our activities to address them timely and effectively. He added, “timely action on climate change will reduce multi-fold unimaginable, irreparable, unbelievable impacts to the poor people sooner or later.” Mr. Mainali opined that NAPA would pave the way to implement adaptation projects and activities to benefit the vulnerable communities, and explore additional opportunities to work together with various stakeholders and partner institutions. The initiative would not only contribute to meet our international obligations on climate change regime but also help our people to provide them space to survive with dignity.

Deputy Country Director of UNDP Nepal Jorn Sorensen said that there was a need for collective action, and that for Nepal, both mitigation and adaptation were necessary. Mitigation of greenhouse gasses is relevant for Nepal through promoting cleaner energy and carbon sinks programs. Adaptation is relevant because of the impacts of climate change in Nepal, and community-based adaptation is particularly important. He said that the next UN Conference on Climate Change in December 2009 in Copenhagen is an important event to discuss these issues at the global level. Mr Sorensen listed some of the climate change activities already underway in Nepal, including the preparation of climate change scenarios; disaster risk reduction work being undertaken by MOEST; and studies on agricultural vulnerability studies being undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, among others. He also stressed the need for collaborative actions by donors in energy,

environment and NAPA project. He said that UNDP's role is to support executing NAPA the project, and that he hoped that institutional capacity could also be strengthened through cross-sectoral activities.

Ms. Clare Shakya, Senior Regional Environment and Water Adviser, South Asia Policy Team, DFID, Nepal, said that United Kingdom recognizes Nepal's particular vulnerability to climate change, and that DfID are fully supportive of NAPA in Nepal. She stressed the need for an integrated and participatory approach to developing NAPA, and that NAPA should be complementary to other climate change plans including the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience that is starting in Nepal. She said that PPCR will mainstream climate change in development planning, so PPCR can support some projects that come out of NAPA. The PPCR and NAPA should also draw on common inputs including climate change scenarios. She also discussed other climate change initiatives in Nepal, including REDD – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Land Degradation. Ms. Shakya also stated that Nepal is hosting a regional conference on climate change in September, at which Nepal can present its position on adaptation and mitigation, and donors can come together to support a common strategy for building climate change resilience in Nepal. She stressed the need for coordination on climate change in Nepal.

Mr Peter Olesen, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Denmark said that Denmark is one of the supporters of NAPA. He stated that climate change represents one of the most important medium to long term development challenges for Nepal and for the whole sub region that depends on water from the mountains. Adaptation to the impacts of climate change is a necessity, and NAPA is a critical point of departure to identify the urgent and immediate adaptation needs to climate change. He also stated that it is crucial to support the institutionalisation of the NAPA and related activities, through dedicated knowledge management and learning mechanisms. Mr Olesen noted that Denmark is hosting the 15th UN Climate Conference (COP15) in Copenhagen in December 2009, and he hoped this conference will agree on a new global climate agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol. To support COP15 preparation, Denmark will work with MOEST to enhance negotiation capacity and support the regional conference on climate change in September, as well as the participation in COP15. Denmark will also support the strengthening of national capacity for flood risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. He said Denmark together with Norway is providing technical, financial and institutional support for the promotion of renewable energy technologies with AEPC. He noted the importance of media, and encouraged all participants to actively engage in the workshop and NAPA preparation process.

Mr Purushottam Ghimire, joint secretary and National Programme Director (NPD) NAPA project, concluded by saying that Nepal is finally in the process of preparing NAPA. He hoped all the stake holders will support the government to bring out the NAPA.

Session 1: Climate Change initiatives in Nepal

The first session began with the presentation on Climate Change Initiatives in Nepal by Purushottam Ghimire (see annex 4.1 for full presentation). In his presentation, Ghimire highlighted the need for strengthening national capacity on climate change and environment. He also described many of the ongoing initiatives already underway in Nepal to address climate change, including technical assistance for capacity building initiatives;

assessments of investments and financial flows for climate change; the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC on Nepal's climate change status; and mitigation, with MOEST as Nepal's designated National Authority for CDM projects in Nepal. He highlighted the regional conferences on climate change and discussed the access to PPCR and Japan's Cool Earth Program.

Questions and discussion

Issues raised included the need for a single climate change policy, framework and vision for Nepal, that should be clear, inclusive and strategic. The need for the constitution to reflect climate change needs was raised, and it was suggested that the NAPA draft be reviewed by constituent assembly members. The need for NAPA to be based on a participatory approach and community-level consultation was stressed, and it was suggested that existing networks on climate change should be utilised and strengthened. There was also a suggestion of setting up an expert group to utilise the expertise available on climate change and to fill knowledge gaps. It was noted that the NAPA would generate a lot of information and learning that must be consolidated; but that there also exists a huge amount of work on climate change, especially at the community level, that should be utilised by NAPA. The incorporation of District Development Committees and Village Development Committees into NAPA development was suggested. It was stated that the inception workshop was one way of initiating multi-stakeholder participation, and all participants were encouraged to participate actively in the workshop and beyond.

Session 2: NAPA International and National Perspective

The second presentation was taken by Ms. Jessica Ayers, Climate Change Network Facilitator, NAPA Team, on the international and national context of NAPA (see annex 4.1 for full presentation). She stated that NAPAs are a process under the UNFCCC to be undertaken by all Least Developed Countries to access funding for adaptation, and that Nepal was one of the last countries to undertake its NAPA, putting it in a strong position to learn from others. She described the process and principles of NAPA, including the need for a country-driven, consultative and participatory approach. She described some lessons from other NAPAs, and stated that Nepal is taking steps towards a more strategic approach to NAPA than has been adopted in other LDCs. She stressed that Nepal is in a unique position of managing many complementary investments and initiatives on climate change, and a more strategic approach to NAPA that aligns these will help ensure effective follow-up and implementation of NAPA priorities, and longer term climate resilience.

Session 3: Experiences on NAPA Preparation Processes in other countries of South Asia

The third presentation was by Mr Gernot Laganda Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP Regional Office Thailand, who discussed lessons from NAPAs across Asia and the Pacific (see annex 4.3 for full presentation). He stated that NAPA is relevant for all ministries because climate change will affect all sectors. He highlighted lessons from other NAPAs, including the need for a more systematic and coordinated approach to NAPA. He said that the extra funding for NAPA in Nepal would enable sustainable institutional processes to be created around NAPA that remain active even after the project has ended. He noted that in Nepal, the more strategic approach being taken for NAPA would enable donors to better coordinate their input and efforts more effectively; Sectoral ministries can benefit from

involvement in NAPA follow-up projects to 'climate-proof' their work; NGOs will be able to identify concrete cooperation opportunities in larger programmes more effectively; and the cooperation between Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation will become more systematic.

The next presentations were by Karma Rapten, UNDP country office Bhutan and Mohammad Reazuddin former LDC chair Bangladesh, who presented their experiences of taking part in NAPA preparation in their countries (see annexes 4.4 and 4.5 for full presentation). Mr Rapten focused on the preparation of the NAPA project in Bhutan on GLOF, which was the first project to be submitted by any NAPA. He detailed the challenges of preparing a project once NAPA has been generated, and highlighted the need to think about final project preparation whilst preparing NAPA. Mr Reazuddin discussed NAPA from both the perspective of LDC chair, and also from his involvement in Bangladesh. He discussed the need for NAPA, the process of NAPA, and how this process was undertaken in Bangladesh. He said that despite issue over the LDC Fund, NAPA identified projects are likely to get priority for funding from other funds including Adaptation Fund created under Kyoto Protocol, as well as other Adaption Funds to be created under the Copenhagen agreement. He said that NAPAs should form a part of future National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for each country.

Questions and discussion

There were many questions regarding the details of the GLOF project in Bhutan, and many noted the parallels between the vulnerabilities of Bhutan and Nepal around issues such as GLOF, hydrowper and water security.

Another set of questions focused around accessing international funding for adaptation, especially under the UNFCCC. Mr Reazuddin emphasised the lack of funding available for adaptation under the UNFCCC, but that nevertheless it was growing and that developing a NAPA was the first step to accessing some of this funding. It was noted that the NAPA process will increase the 'draw down' capacity of a country to attract funds; and the 'absorptive capacity' of a country to be able to spend them wisely. Mr Reazuddin also stated that Bangladesh has developed a trust fund for adaptation funding and suggested Nepal to learn from this experience. The additional funding for NAPA in Nepal was highlighted and it was stressed that this would allow NAPA to go further towards implementation than had been the case in other countries, as it would not have to only rely on LDC funds, but that still funding under UNFCCC would be welcome.

A third set of questions related to distinguishing between environment and development in NAPA, and whether NAPA is just an issue for environment. It was again stressed that climate change is both an environment and development issue that will affect all sectors, and should not be considered just as an environmental issue. As such it is necessary that all ministries acknowledge the relevance of climate change for their sector and actively engage in NAPA process.

A fourth set of questions related to the information inputs needed to develop NAPA, whether other countries had used scenarios or focused on existing information on climate trends, and on vulnerability assessment methodologies. It was stated that in Bhutan priority was given to community-level vulnerability assessments, and data relating to

climate trends since there was little data available on climate change modeling. It was noted that in Nepal, there is scenarios work being developed, but it is important that these are used as an addition tool to community-based vulnerability assessments and grass-roots consultations.

There were also questions regarding ownership of NAPA, and it was stressed that it is important that country ownership is central to ensure NAPA is taken forward. It was stated that efforts will be made to 'reach out' to all stakeholders, and ensure wide stakeholder participation in the NAPA process. All participants were urged to actively engage in NAPA process.

Session 4: Introduction to NAPA project

Mr Batu Krishna Uprety presented on component 1 of the NAPA (see annex 4.6 for full presentation). He described the background and history of the NAPA process and NAPA in Nepal. He noted that the NAPA had faced some delays, but that the process had led to the achievement of significant additional financing for an expanded NAPA process that would help ensure the sustainability of NAPA in Nepal. He described the project goal of NAPA, to enable Nepal to respond strategically to the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change; and NAPA objectives, including to assess and prioritize climate change vulnerabilities and identify adaptation measures; develop proposals for priority activities; prepare, review and finalize NAPA document; develop and maintain knowledge management and learning platform; and to develop a multi-stakeholder framework of action on climate change. He said that these objectives made up three components of NAPA in Nepal, and then focused on component 1, development of the NAPA document. He outlined the key activities, outputs, indicators and deliverables for component 1, and described the project implementation modality. He then discussed the NAPA preparation guidelines and how these would be interpreted in Nepal.

Session 5: Group work

There were three group sessions, on consultative mechanisms and NAPA preparation modality; identification of thematic areas and composition of thematic working groups; and climate change knowledge, activities and gaps. Each group discussed for 2 hours, and then reported back to plenary. The key points from the group work report-back session are as follows:

Group 1: Consultative Mechanisms. Facilitator: Bimal Regmi.

Who should be involved and consulted?

- 4 different levels - local (household/village, district) regional, and national
- National: Policy makers, line departments, political parties, donor agencies, federations, academic/research institutions, financial sectors (clean development banks), media, legal bodies, INGOs, NGOs and civil societies, concerned projects, youth groups, indigenous groups and gender, industrial sector (FNCCI)
- Regional: Regional officers of government, regional working groups, monitoring groups

- District level: DDCs, political parties (more important than at national level, voices are really heard), local NGOs, civil society, media, VDCs, wards, cooperatives, district federation
- Local: Vulnerable communities, CBOs, users groups, schools, slums and refugees, micro enterprises

How to involve?

- National: Orientation on NAPA is a first step, use different kinds of media, knowledge information communication, electronic means of communication, focus group consultations (once identify thematic area), mobilising existing initiatives already taken
- Regional level – regional level workshops
- Local level – where key information should be gathered, public hearings, focus groups, interviews, surveys
- Frequency of such consultation meetings – different sessions with political parties, policy makers, and one mixed session
- Regional – three regional workshops but should cover all five regions
- District head quarters but also consider eco-regions
- Local – at least 30 VDCs in total? (need analysis on finalising districts). Realistic given time and resources? Other tools we can build on?
- How to make participatory and inclusive? Customise tools for each level to create spaces for deliberation
- Do a good baseline study
- Relate issues to circumstances
- Use networks – CCNN has to be mobilised and the organisations that are working in the field and ensure organisations at grassroot level
- Expert consortiums should be utilised

Discussion points:

- This will generate a lot of information – how are we going to screen and prioritise it?
- A huge amount of work that would go into that – what other processes are ongoing and how we can use this eg vulnerability assessments can we use this?
- Bimal Regmi responded that detailed consultations would have to be part of the NAPA development, but where available existing information generated at the grass roots level would be drawn upon
- There would need to be consolidatory regional or national workshops

Group 2: Identification of thematic areas. Facilitator Gehendra Gurung

Thematic areas that came out of discussions included:

- Agriculture (livestock fishery, food security, crop, irrigation) headed by MOA
- Climate-induced disaster (GLOF, floods, drought, landslides, cold waves, heat waves) DOW/DOPP/DOH should be in team + NGOs
- Forest and Biodiversity (wetland, pastureland, wildlife, aquatic life) MOFSC
- Water resources – WECS and MOW
- Energy sector – WECS and AEPC
- Health – disease, vectors, drinking water, public health – MOH

- Cross-cutting issues – capacity building, governance, vulnerability, gender and inclusion, economic empowerment, settlement patterns, institutional mechanisms

Other points included that if government institution takes the lead of each theme then the secretariat or follow-up activities could be given to the team; a secretariat may e required to have primary responsibility. Under thematic groups youth communities and indigenous groups should be addressed.

Discussion points: –

- Should themes be guided by livelihoods principles, and what are the things that effect livelihood?
- How can cross-cutting issues be addressed adequately?
- Urban issues need to be brought out more strongly, this could make up another group
- Tourism is also important but goes under many themes
- Ajaya Dixit responded that the group came out with both sectors and themes in discussions, and also recognised urban and health
- Instead of gender group, in each group have a gender nominated person – someone for social inclusion, and other cross cutting issues – perhaps a dedicated expert for each

Group 3: Climate change knowledge, activities, and gaps. Facilitator: Jessica Ayers

Key issues that emerged included:

- There is a wealth of highly fragmented studies going on – high density of knowledge and information
- There is a lot of information around methods, but again highly fragmented. We need better understanding of how adaptation is working, links with downscaling climate change scenarios, and need to synergies the different methods being used
- Another area where information is emerging is around adaptation and development synergies – projects that have a relationship to adaptation but not specifically adaptation at first – so there is a clear need for methods to sort through different approaches and define where they ‘fit in’ with adaptation
- Awareness and public policy is not well known or well mapped
- Adaptation projects – very little that’s been formulated, structured and implemented in terms of adaptation on the ground
- There is a density of knowledge around vulnerability analysis in rural areas, links at a system level was gap, and a gap on urban information
- There is a need to bring knowledge and information together. The evolution of common methods as a strategic point of entry for translating a lot of knowledge that’s coming out for practical use in policy
- Need for tools for sorting through where existing projects contribute to adaptation, and particularly for translating some of that knowledge and information that is being generated into practical adaptation actions

Discussion points:

- If you look at the knowledge available on climate change, a lot of it is in reports, materials, and lot of it is also anecdotal – ‘noise’ still needs to be synthesised and

converted into knowledge – harvesting into products eg books, papers, materials that will be useful

- Important thing is need for information consolidation – information dynamics, how we are going to share information, not just use but dynamics of information sharing and receiving
- Need to sensitise policy makers to reality of climate change and adaptation on the ground
- Need for climate change knowledge centre
- Methods wise, linking vulnerability analysis with economic analysis (costs and benefits for whom) work is weak and an area where methods development is central
- Strength of community-base focus on people centred approaches, but equally question of how to communicate information that suggests that livelihoods need to shift dramatically – huge gaps at present

Session 6: Wrap up of day 1

Purrusotam Ghimire wrapped up the session saying that the first day session was helpful and interactive to share the knowledge and information about the NAPA and related other activities. Hearing about other countries experiences was very helpful for us to learn from. He noted the active participation of all participants in group and plenary discussions, and thanked participants and speakers for their engagement.

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3.2 Day 2: 26th May 2009, Tuesday – Focus on NAPA Components 2 and 3

Opening Session: Highlights of day 1

Participants from Government, Civil Society and Academia were invited to give their highlights of the previous day.

Gautam Rajkarnicar (WECS) said that the first day workshop was intensive and interesting. The discussions enhanced the knowledge and information about the NAPA preparation. There were discussions about funding as well as other process of NAPA.

Dilli Raj Khanal (civil society) reviewed the previous day's presentations, and said that he felt while the day had been productive, there could have been greater participation from political leaders and policy makers. He also asked for greater clarity on capacity building, and more information on the regional conference in September.

Ajaya Dixit (academia) highlighted the significance of NAPA relative to adaptation needs in Nepal. He discussed the vulnerability of the Himalayan region, drawing on the example of snow melt on Everest. He said that climate change problems require a trans-disciplinary approach, that brings together new and traditional knowledge. He also called for a greater need to link mitigation and adaptation and engage in both. Finally, he stressed the vital role of all the stakeholder groups in the room in achieving action on climate change.

Purushottam Ghimire thanked the speakers and concluded the session by acknowledging Nepal's regional position and the need for the region to come together and take action.

Session 1: Introduction to components 2 and 3.

Mr Batu Uprety, NPM, NAPA, presented on components 2 and 3 of the NAPA (see annex 4.7 for full presentation). He described component 2, the development and maintenance of a climate change knowledge management and learning platform, and outlined 5 proposed deliverables and indicative activities. The proposed deliverables included: Institutional arrangements and strategies defined to ensure cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder consultation, knowledge sharing and learning; a climate change knowledge management and learning platform established to function as clearing house; institutionalisation of a community of practice for providers and users of climate change related information and systematisation of communication activities; targeted support to strengthen Nepal's negotiation capacity in climate change matters; a climate change learning and communication strategy along with a public awareness and learning campaign. He then described component three, the development and maintenance of a multi-stakeholder framework of action for climate change. He suggested four deliverables and 19 indicative activities under this component. The deliverables were: A strategic entity identified and strengthened for multi-stakeholder coordination on financing and climate change programmes; policy gaps for effective climate risk and opportunity management identified and corresponding plan of action developed; capacity needs for effective climate risk management identified and action plan for corresponding priority measures formulated; a follow-up funding proposal for climate change adaptation programme developed and presented to donors.

Ms. Jessica Ayers, Climate Change Network Facilitator, NAPA, presented on technical and capacity support opportunities offered by NAPA components 2 and 3 (see annex 4.8 for full presentation). She outlined some of the existing and planned climate change initiatives ongoing in Nepal, including PPCR; the Technical Assistance Programme; the Climate Change Policy; the Second National Communication; the REDD strategy; alternative energy and CDM strategies; and disaster risk reduction. She stated that while these different activities have varying objectives and milestones, they share a common goal of achieving a climate resilient and low-carbon development path for Nepal, and it was necessary to maximise complementarities between them. She also reviewed lessons from other NAPAs, specifically the shortfalls in taking an isolated approach to NAPA preparation. She described how the NAPA in Nepal was harnessing additional financing to support a 'expanded NAPA' process, involving the three components outlined by the previous presentation. She described these components, and how they could contribute to coordination and synergy between different climate change activities; a common platform for communication on climate change; a shared information inputs and methods to facilitate common understanding of climate change vulnerability; and sequencing of inputs and activities to maximize synergies. In this way, the NAPA will form the platform for a more strategic approach to addressing climate change impacts and opportunities in Nepal.

The third presentation of the session was taken by Cindy Malvicini from the Asian Development Bank (see annex 4.9 for full presentation). Ms. Malvicini presented on the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience in Nepal, and its relationship with NAPA. She described the background and objectives of the PPCR, including to pilot and demonstrate approaches for integrating climate resilience into development policies and planning; to strengthen capacities at the national level to integrate climate resilience into development planning; to scale-up and leverage climate resilient investment, building on other ongoing initiatives; a learning-by-doing approach and sharing of lessons at country, regional and global level. She outlined the principles of PPCR, including: A programmatic approach to building on existing work and development strategies, including NAPA; to clearly demonstrate monitorable contributions to enhanced climate resilience; that PPCR funding should be additional to ODA; and that the \$30 - \$60 million available was a combination of grants and loans that allows for blending with national and private financing. She said that the expected outcomes of the PPCR included increased capacity to integrate climate resilience into country strategies; more inclusive strategies for climate resilient development; increased awareness of climate change impacts among governments and non-government stakeholders; increased access to financing for broader programming for integrating climate resilience into national/sectoral development plans and budgeting; and improved coordination among key stakeholders to implement country-specific climate resilient programs.

Questions and discussion

Questions centred around the details of the PPCR including whether it could also fund mitigation; concerns over the country-drivenness of PPCR and extent of consultation in PPCR planning; and the relationship between NAPA and PPCR.

Responses stated that PPCR was only for adaptation and that the Climate Investment Funds (under which PPCR is situated) have other funds for mitigation. Reassurances were given that PPCR is a new initiative that is still evolving, but that the process would be

country driven and there would be a high level of multistakeholder participation. The purpose of PPCR is demonstrative, but it is hoped that it can work in harmony with NAPA and complement and build on the NAPA process. Harmonisation with NAPA and other climate change planning was stated to be a key goal, and joint planning between NAPA and PPCR would be undertaken, and joint working between NAPA and PPCR teams was already underway. This would be further facilitated by components 2 and 3 of the NAPA.

Other questions centred around other international funding for adaptation, and the need for NAPA to lead to wider funding opportunities so that NAPA impacts do not stop when the process is complete. Concerns were raised about long-term prospects of the LDC Fund, and the potential for the LDC Fund to finance NAPA outputs.

It was responded that components 2 and 3 of the NAPA were in place to ensure the longer term impact of NAPA, and to ensure that the NAPA process in Nepal was the basis for a longer term climate change strategy. It was hoped that complementarities between some NAPA outputs and PPCR objectives could enable the PPCR to fund some NAPA projects; but that the process of doing NAPA itself would build capacity for Nepal to both attract and use other climate change funds.

Session 2: Group work

There were three group sessions, on: Stakeholder mapping for multi-stakeholder framework; policy gaps and capacity needs; and the knowledge management and learning platform. Each group discussed for 2 hours, and then reported back to plenary after a break for lunch. The key points from the group work report-back session are as follows:

Group 1: Stakeholder mapping for multi-stakeholder framework. Facilitator: Bimal Regmi.

Group objectives:

- To identify key stakeholders for climate change in Nepal
- To identify the stakeholders status in the climate change context
- To identify stakeholder dynamics (collaboration and conflict)
- To develop strategies to promote synergy, collaboration and multi stakeholder framework on climate change

Tools used: Stakeholder analysis system tool CLIP. The steps were:

- a. List key stakeholders relevant to NAPA
- b. Discuss perception of stakeholders by power (P), interests (I) and legitimacy (L) and conduct participatory social analysis using CLIP
- c. Use the Matrix and map the PIL of each stakeholders
- d. Come up with Stakeholders categories DOMINANT (PIL) FORCEFUL (PI) INFLUENTIAL (PL) DORMANT (P) VULNARABLE (IL) MARGINALISED (I)
- e. Use the pie-chart to map the stakeholders based on their categories
- f. Interpret analysis and map out the stakeholders in a ven diagram and table
- g. Discuss among the group members on the outcome of the analysis, agree/disagree, modify and finalize the table
- h. Identify mechanisms and action points to increase collaboration and synergy in the project

Major stakeholders identified

- a. Ministry of Environment Science and Technology
- b. District Development Committees and Village Development Committees
- c. Other line Ministries (MoW, MoL etc)
- d. Ministry of Home Affairs
- e. Ministry of Physical Planning
- f. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- g. Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
- h. Ministry of Health and Population
- i. Ministry of Local Development
- j. Ministry of Finance
- k. Ministry of Education
- l. Ministry of Water Resources
- m. National Planning Commission
- n. Department of Hydrology and Metrology
- o. Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
- p. International NGOs
- q. National NGOs
- r. Civil Society
- s. Vulnerable and affected communities
- t. Indigenous peoples organization and groups, federations
- u. Media
- v. Women and Youth
- w. Academic and research institutions
- x. Private sector

Stakeholders profile based on power, interest and legitimacy

List of Stakeholders	Power (P)			Interest (I)					Legitimacy (L)		
	H	M	L	H+	M+	L	M-	H-	H	M	L
MoEST	x			x					x		
DDC/VDC			x		x					x	
Other line ministries			x			x					x
Mo Home		x			x					x	
MOPPW		x			x					x	
MOFSC, MOAC, MOWR		x		x					x		
MOHP, MOLD, MOE			x	x						x	
NGOs, INGO, CS		x		x						x	
MOF, NPC	x				x						x
Media			x		x						x
CBOS, UGS, Youth, VGS			x	x						x	
Academic			x		x						x
Private sector			x				x				x
DHM/AEPC			x	x					x		

Stakeholder's category

Categories	High /Medium ratings	Stakeholders
Dominant	PIL	MoEST
Forceful	PI	Donor
Influential	PL	MoF, NPC
Dormant	P	
Respected	L	
Vulnerable	IL	AEPC, MoAC, MoFSC, DHM
Marginalized	I	DDC, VDC, MoH, MoPPW, MoHP, MoLD,

The analysis suggests the following

- MOEST is a dominant stakeholder with high power, gaining from NAPA and recognized as legitimate actor for NAPA
- Ministry of Finance and National Planning Commission are influential actors with high power and legitimacy but interest on NAPA is not as high as MoEST

- AEPC, MoAC, MoFSC, DHM: all these actors are vulnerable with a lot of gains from the project and are actual legitimate actors to be implementing partners but without much say in decision making of the project
- All the remaining actors particularly the civil society, private sector and communities are marginalized who will gain more from the project but not been involved in decision making and are not considered as legitimate actors for implementation.

The dynamics among stakeholders (collaboration and conflict):

<i>Category</i>	<i>++</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>--</i>
<i>PIL (dominant)</i>					
<i>PI (Forceful)</i>	<i>Donors</i>	<i>MoF, NPC</i>			
<i>PL (Influential)</i>					
<i>P (dormant)</i>					
<i>IL (Vulnerable)</i>					
<i>L (Respected)</i>					
<i>I (marginalized)</i>	<i>MoHP, MoLD,</i>	<i>DDC, VDC,</i>		<i>Private</i>	

- The analysis shows that there are three categories of stakeholder i) MoEST, Donors, MoF and NPC with more influence and high gain; ii) Private sector who are marginalized but perceive that they are going to lose from the project; iii) and others who are vulnerable and marginalized
- There is a power imbalance among stakeholders. There are key government ministries like Agriculture and Forestry who feel that they do not have any say in the project and are not involved in the planning and decision making process. There was a similar feeling was among the civil society, NGO and federation groups.
- The private sector feels insecure with the project. They think that the shift from current energy system to clean energy might be against their interests.

Recommendations

- Inclusion of marginalized stakeholders in NAPA working mechanism (e.g. advisory board and others)
- Capacity building and awareness raising at national level
- Initiate dialogue and consultations as well as include them in the process (design mutually beneficial projects)
- Empowerment and awareness at the local level
- Devolution and delegation of powers to local authorities and concerned sectoral stakeholders
- The whole process should be iterative (proceed ahead with learning by doing)

Group discussion

- Questions were raised on the conflict of interest of private sector. It was discussed that due to lack of information and knowledge the private sector might have a different opinion and once information is shared they might feel differently.

- It was also discussed that all the stakeholders must be represented while doing the mapping and analysis, so this shows a partial example.

Group 2: Policy Gaps and capacity needs. Facilitator: Simon Anderson

The session first focused on gaps, raising the following issues:

- There are gaps at the level of national policy making especially with legal instruments as no climate change policy exists yet; within MOEST; and at the sectoral level
- There is an opportunity for Nepal because it is in the process of constitution building – this can guide all other legislation and legal instruments
- Climate change is not sectoral or only environmental, but gaps exist to represent climate change beyond environment; NAPA has to be mainstreamed in different sectoral policies
- Policy associated institutions and also policy making processes have to be looked at
- MOEST is very involved – but MOF, NPC and others have to be taken on board so that they also own, realise and internalise
- Gaps at the local level - NAPA without LAPA (local adaptation plans of action) means nothing
- Institutions responsible for policy making have to be linked to the local level
- NAPA preparation process has to be decentralised and go down to local level so that local level practices are supported by national policies; and there is a need for national policies to be grounded in reality and practice
- Policy processes – in Nepal tends to be top-down therefore there needs to be a link between frameworks from the top and bottom – voice of civil society and communities should be incorporated in policy making processes. Difficult to achieve, need to make policy makers aware of grass-roots realities
- Policy-practise interface – there is a gap between policy legal instruments
- Policy should be simple so that it is implemented so it does not become just a good document but not implementable
- Rights-based issues: there are structural issues around tenure rights, community rights, related to land, water and forest
- Needs flexible policy that will capture diversity of the country

Capacity needs

- Mainstreaming adaptation into different sectors across levels
- Problems in coordination and devolution – how can this be made more effective
- Implementation gap – how translated into practise at the local level and how can local level voices and learning be brought up into policy making processes
- Understanding of capacity needs and capacity building processes
- Capacity needs related to monitoring and evaluation
- Also in terms of analysis, technical innovation and awareness raising both on process, policy and legal awareness so that capacities and needs are identified properly

Discussion points:

- On knowledge management – this needs to be integrated with knowledge generation organisations, knowledge generation groups, research institutions, and universities; and also stakeholders for generation of knowledge on climate

- On policy – caution raised over hurrying through policy, it would be beneficial to wait on outputs coming up out of other related activities to ensure consistency between policy and action
- There is a need to carefully dissect policy layers right the way through to implementation, and understand how local scale should drive the development of policy – this is not common to NAPA documents which generally go by sectors, with consequences for squeezing information into pre-defined categories which cuts linkages to the local scale and so opportunity to have effective adaptation at the local scale is also lost. Nepal needs to take an innovative approach.
- Looking at lessons from NAPAs elsewhere – at some stage the planning and finance mechanism within government has to come in – maybe that at the preparation stage the process is led by other ministries that are responsible for sensitive sectors, but because there are so many budgetary implications of climate change for finance and planning, these have to be central otherwise it will be very difficult for sectoral ministries to relate to the way NAPA establishes priorities
- Delegation and devolution of power was a big issue
- Policy making – need to keep in mind in federalism how can local resources be mobilised – land management policy needs to be clearly spelled out

Group 3: Knowledge Management and Learning Platform. Facilitator: Jessica Ayers

- 3 key outputs for this component are the Climate Change Centre; Knowledge Management Platform; and Communication Strategy. These are all closely linked and any one will be facilitated by the others.

The Climate Change Knowledge Management and Learning Centre:

- Objective of centre: Will serve as a clearing house for climate change information both for NAPA and other climate change work to support a wider climate change strategy
- Existing models for knowledge centres were discussed: Libraries, Government information centres, Civil society centres, Private sector initiatives, Public/private/CSO partnerships, Hub/consortium model, Local and district level centres/offices
- Many models, depends on target users...
- Stakeholders: Government, CSO, Private sector, Media, Donors, Community beneficiaries
- Information access issues were noted as greatest for government and community beneficiaries
 - Issue is one of both knowledge sharing and knowledge management: Sharing needs noted to be greatest for the government and beneficiaries; knowledge management needs for all groups
 - Civil society is important in bridging knowledge gaps between government and community
 - Need to orientate centre to these groups acknowledging needs, roles and inputs of others

Knowledge management platform and communication

- Managed by the Centre as capacity in government might be limited
- Web-based platform and network, to connect existing networks and other stakeholders
- Options for decentralizing knowledge channels include

- Media (inc newspapers, FM radio)
- Information kiosks, public gatherings
- Newsletters/briefings
- Disseminating through local government offices and volunteer networks, VDCs, DDCs, user groups, local NGOs

Risks and assumptions

- The platforms could become dominated by one group
- Danger that information generation and provision won't become demand driven
- Risk that the Centre will not be economically sustainable beyond project funds
- Risk that it will not be useful beyond (and within) KTM

Next Steps:

- Reviews of good practice
- Detailed consultations with user groups in design and management of centre, platform and strategy

Session 3: Offers to NAPA and expectations from NAPA

Bimal Regmi conducted an exercise in plenary to encourage all participants to declare their interests in engage with NAPA, specifically; what areas they felt they could contribute to NAPA; and secondly, what they would like to get out of NAPA. The responses are presented in Annex 3 of this report.

Mr. Purushottam Ghimere closed the session by summarising the group work and thanking participants for their active engagement. He facilitated additional comments and suggestions from the plenary, which included: The need for the Climate Change Centre to be accessible, which would mean not locating it in a Ministry; the role of private sector needs to be brought in more; how to address adaptation at the local level, noting that MOEST does not have outreach at the local level so there is a need to develop a mechanism to ensure LAPAs can be taken forward at sub-district and district levels; that although the focal point for NAPA is MOEST, implementation is broader and crosses all ministries and institutions, especially communities, private sector, planning and finance ministries, and these entities need to be brought to the fore; the need to link NAPA with disaster risk reduction; the challenge of meeting deadlines whilst achieving synergies with other activities and maintaining a country-driven approach; and the next steps of NAPA, which will be the production of a workshop report plus an inception report that lays out milestones, priorities, and next steps.

Session 4: Closing session

Mr Batu Uprety, NPM, NAPA project, presented on the workshop conclusions and recommendations. He said the workshop conclusions included: that climate change is a real threat; that Nepal is extremely vulnerable to climate change; that urgent and immediate adaptation needs must be addressed; multi-source funding for adaptation and/or climate change programmes is available and needs to be harnessed effectively; and that knowledge and information collection and synthesis is a priority. He recommended that the Climate Change Network (CCN) be utilised and supported; that the climate change policy be revisited; that resources be effectively mobilised; that a comprehensive

consultative mechanisms is developed; and that thematic areas cover issues of agriculture, climate induced disasters, forests and biodiversity, water resources, energy system, health and cross-cutting issues (capacity building, governance, vulnerability etc.) Other conclusions were that government institutions should lead thematic groups, but that the team should also have a secretariat and also be composed of private sector, NGOs, and ensure inclusion (gender, youth and media), and milestones for NAPA. He mentioned the importance of LAPAs as basis for NAPA, and the need for capacity building to ensure climate change is effectively mainstreamed into sectoral policies and legislation. Finally, he emphasised the importance of consultation at the local level, especially of the marginalised stakeholders who are the most vulnerable. He stated that the next steps would be the production of a workshop report, that would reflect all inputs; an inception report that would finalise the thematic areas and team composition; the use of the NAPA guidelines for taking forward component 1; and revisiting the activities listed on components 2 and 3 from the working groups. Finally, he suggested using the NEX guidelines for the project implementation modality.

Gahendra Gurung presented on behalf of the participants. He noted that the workshop was very participatory, and that it was good that NAPA is finally beginning after hearing about NAPA for such a long time. He stressed that all stakeholders should continue to be consulted in the preparation process, and should continue to engage. He also noted that many important stakeholders were not here and efforts should be made to consult with others especially vulnerable groups outside Kathmandu. He noted that the resources are there to ensure NAPA is successful, and it is important to take NAPA forward now. He said that NAPA should be cross-sectoral and that thematic working groups should be multidisciplinary, and that implementation of NAPA should be timely.

Vijaya Singh from UNDP presented on behalf of donor agencies. He said that the workshop had been productive and informative. Participants shared what NAPA needs to include and not to include, and about how the local community can be consulted and can benefit. He noted the linkages between all NAPA components, and that the success of NAPA depends on the whole project. He discussed the need to incorporate different scales of stakeholders in the process, from the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Commission, as well as the local community. He also stressed the need to align NAPA with disaster risk reduction. He raised Nepal's role in the Copenhagen Climate Change negotiations, and said that this will give rise to many opportunities for adaptation and mitigation funding that Nepal must be ready for, and NAPA will facilitate this. He said there was high commitment from donors to align climate change initiatives including NAPA and PPCR. He thanked all the donor communities Danida, DFID, the World Bank and Asian development Bank which have been supporting to NAPA process, and MOEST who have been working very proactively.

Secretary Umesh Prasad Mainali thanked participants for their hard work in making the inception workshop productive. He said that the inputs provided will form the basis for taking NAPA and other climate change activities forward, and that the active participation was a positive indication of the level of interest and awareness in Nepal on climate change. He said the experiences of Bhutan and Bangladesh including the common problems faced by other countries in preparing the NAPA will help us in resolving any problems that might occur in Nepal's NAPA preparation. He stated that once the practical and implementable

adaptation projects have been developed through NAPA, the government of Nepal will make efforts to channel funding for their implementation.

Purushottam Ghimire, NPD, MOEST, closed the workshop by expressing thanks to all participants for the very valuable suggestions. He said that he felt encouraged and that the NAPA can be prepared comprehensively and in good time. He said that to prepare the NAPA, Nepal needs support from all donors, as well as all the stake holders, civil society members and political parties. NAPA document is going to be common document for all.

DRAFT NOT FOR CITATION

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

Government of Nepal

Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) Project to Climate Change

INCEPTION WORKSHOP

Hotel Everest, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu

25-26 May 2009

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Objectives

1. To provide an opportunity for all stakeholders to re-examine the originally set goal of the Project - its outputs, targets and activities
2. To build common understanding about how the NAPA process will work and the roles of various partners and how they will feed in
3. To identify thematic areas the NAPA should consider and identify urgent and immediate adaptation needs
4. To develop a roadmap of systematic NAPA stakeholder consultations for 2009
5. To discuss the distinguishing and complementary aspects of the NAPA, and other components of the NAPA Project with other climate change initiatives under implementation and/or planned such as ADB TA on the Environment and the Climate Change, Pilot programme on Climate Resilience, Second National Communication and consider on ways to effectively sequence inputs and ensure they complement each other

DAY 1: 25 May 2009, Monday – Focus on NAPA Document, Processes and Deliverables

Time	Activities
08:30– 08:45 hrs	Registration
OPENING SESSION	
08:45 – 09:45 hrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chair person: Mr. Umesh Mainali, Secretary, MoEST• Welcome speech: Purushottam Ghimire, Joint-Secretary and National Programme Director (NPD), NAPA Project• Remarks Mr. Jorn Sorensen, Deputy Country Director, <i>UNDP Nepal</i> Ms. Clare Shakya, Senior Regional Environment and Water Adviser, South Asia Policy Team, DFID Nepal Mr. Peter Olesen, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Denmark

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Statement: Dr. Bhoj Raj Ghimire, Chief Secretary, Government of Nepal • Chairpersons' Remark: Mr. Umesh Mainali, Secretary, MoEST
09:45 – 10:00 hrs	TEA BREAK
SESSION BEGINS	
10:00 – 10:25 hrs	<p>Climate Change Initiatives in Nepal</p> <p>Mr. Purushottam Ghimire, NPD, NAPA – (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening National Capacity on Climate Change and Environment, Strengthening Capacity Building on Climate Change Regime, Assessment of Investment and Financial Flows, Second National Communication and TNA • Regional Conference on Climate Change • Access to PPCR and Cool Earth Programme <p><i>Questions/inputs and Responses – (10 minutes)</i></p>
10:25 – 10:40 hrs	<p>NAPA: International and National Perspective</p> <p>Ms. Jessica Ayers, Climate Change Network Facilitator NAPA Project (15 minutes)</p>
10:40-12:00 hrs	<p>Experiences on NAPA Preparation Process in other countries of South Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Gernot Laganda, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP Regional Office, Thailand (20 minutes) • Mr. Karma Rapten, UNDP Country Office Bhutan (30 minutes) • Mr. Mohammad Reazuddin, former LDC Chair, Bangladesh (30 minutes)
12.00 – 12:30 hrs	Discussions – Q&A on NAPAs, Facilitated by Mr. Purushottam Ghimire
12:30 – 13:30 hrs	LUNCH
13:30 – 14:15	<p>Introduction to NAPA Project (Component 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief description of components 1, 2 and 3 • Project objectives of component 1 • Key activities and Project Outputs • Deliverables suggested for 2009 • NAPA team, roles and responsibilities • Implementation modality • Methodology and process <p>Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety, NPM, NAPA (30 minutes)</p> <p>Discussions (15 minutes), Facilitated by Purushottam Ghimire</p>

14:15 – 16:15 hrs	<p>Group Work (Based on the presentations above to get a wider perception on three major areas of NAPA process) – Introduction to Session by Purushottam Ghimire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group 1 – Consultative mechanisms and NAPA preparation modality. Facilitated by Bimal Regmi • Group 2 – Identification of thematic areas and composition of the thematic working groups (Taskforce). Facilitated by Clare Shakya • Group 3 – Climate change knowledge, activities and gaps. Facilitated by Jessica Ayers <p>Note: Each group is encouraged to select the coordinator and rapporteur for group presentation.</p>
16.15 – 16.30	TEA BREAK
16:30 – 17:30 hrs	<p>Wrap up of day 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report back to plenary from each of working groups: 15 minutes each ▪ 15 minutes close of day 1 – Mr. Purushottam Ghimire, NPD

SESSION ENDS FOR DAY 1

DAY 2: 26 May, Tuesday – Focus on NAPA Components 2 and 3

Time	Activities
SESSION BEGINS	
9:00 – 9:30 hrs	Highlights of day 1: 1 Government, 1 Civil society, 1 academia. 10 minutes each.
9:30 – 9:45 hrs	<p>Introduction to NAPA Project components 2 and 3</p> <p>Mr. Batu Uprety, NPM, NAPA (15 minutes)</p>
9:45 – 10:05 hrs	<p>Technical and capacity support opportunities by the NAPA Project components 2 and 3 and wider climate change strategy</p> <p>Ms. Jessica Ayers, Climate Change Network Facilitator, NAPA Project (20 minutes)</p>
10.05 – 10.20	<p>PPCR and relationship with NAPA: Donor's Perspective</p> <p>Ms. Cindy Malvicini, Water Resources Management Specialist, Asian Development Bank</p>
10.20 – 11.00 hrs	Discussion, Q&A on presentations, Facilitated by Mr. Purushottam Ghimire
11.00 – 11.15	TEA BREAK
11.15 – 13.00 hrs	Introduction to the group work: Ms. Jessica Ayers
	Parallel Sessions

	Group 1 Stakeholder mapping for multi-stakeholder framework. Facilitated by Bimal Regmi	Group 2: Policy Gaps and capacity needs. Facilitator: Simon Anderson	Group 3: Knowledge Management and Learning Platform Facilitated by Jessica Ayers
	Note: Each group is encouraged to select the coordinator and rapporteur for group presentation.		
13:00 – 14:00 hrs	LUNCH		
14:00 – 15:00 hrs	Group presentation and Q&A (30 minutes for each group) Facilitated by Mr. Purushottam Ghimire		
15.00 – 15.30	Offer to and expectation of the participants from NAPA Project Facilitated by Bimal Regmi		
3.30 – 16:00 hrs	Wrap up on NAPA Project's components : Purushottam Ghimire, NPD, NAPA (30 minutes)		
16:00 – 16:15	TEA BREAK		
16:15 – 17.00 hrs	Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop Conclusions and Recommendations, next steps Mr. Batu K. Uprety, NPM – NAPA Project • Remarks by the participant • Remarks by the representative(s) of the funding agencies • Closing remarks: Mr. Umesh Prasad Mainali, Secretary, MoEST • Vote of Thanks: Mr. Purushottam Ghimire, NPD, NAPA Project 		

End of the Workshop

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Annex 3: Offers and Expectations from NAPA by workshop participants

Organization	Offer	Receive
PEEDA	Human Resource in Renewable energy and food security	Knowledge, training, exposure, technical support and fund to implement Adaptation and mitigation projects
OXFAM	Learning and experiences, Collaboration with concerned stakeholders to make NAPA pro-poor	Keep consultation
NARC	Technical support in Agriculture thematic group	Information and knowledge and some funding to support the research
ISET	Insight from researches e.g. climate projections, methodology/tools, knowledge on doing adaptation	Allow flexibility/encompass organizations other than the govt, NGOs and private sectors Go beyond narrowly focused project approach
SDC	Analytical skill to make an analysis of CC vulnerability (human dimension) Financial and technical support to NAPA and REDD, strategy development and knowledge from grassroots where SDC funded programmes are working	Invitation in stakeholder consultation processes Publication and process documents related to NAPA and REDD processes
CARE Nepal	To prepare effective NAPA we can share our learning and underlying causes of poverty tool to identify vulnerable and poor communities	We want to see the NAPA that is going to prepare with the leadership of MoEST more pro poor
FECOFUN	To provide support for policy formulation and analysis Organize consultation event in and outside of Kathmandu	Sharing of knowledge and information for the capacity building of local communities who are working for adaptation
REDP	Provide technical backstopping support for rural/energy promotion activities Mobilize local level partners, DDC and district energy and environment section in developing local adaptation plan	Awareness raising and capacity building Involvement in NAPA implementation
Ministry of Health and population	Public health and nutrition expertise	Capacity building Community level activities Advocacy and media support including funding
REDD Cell, MoFSC	Information on REDD, Resource person and training on REDD	A plan that is really owned by the Nepalese stakeholders from the apex to grassroots
WWF Nepal	Technical expertise, human resources and field level coordination, Helping institutionalizing CC adaptation center, share information data and outcome of field based experiences, help in drafting cc policy, coordinate civil society	Adaptation strategies feasible in the context of Nepal in all the eco-regions and the various themes, active involvement in NAPA process, clear guidance on implementing adaptation works
Ministry of women, children and social welfare	Consultation on gender issues and social inclusion Gender related information	Knowledge sharing Information regarding NAPA
Practical Action	Our experiences on community based adaption, community vulnerability assessment, analysis of past climate data of Nepal as input s to NAPA process	A useful knowledge centre where climate science information, technologies for adaptation, mitigation, information on UNFCCC

		and international information, funding information is available and easily accessible
DFID	Input and support through PEB Work to develop a harmonized donor response Future wider support	A strategic plan donors can align behind Innovation and learning captured and shared
World bank	PPCR Climate conference and Nepal day Donor liaison/coordination meeting REDD Should all support knowledge base	Hope to see a strong message and clear strategy
Clean Energy Nepal and Nepalese Youth for climate change	Knowledge resources Support in regional and local level collection information Support for youth volunteer for the process	National climate change adaptation strategy Clear figure of overall resource required for National adaptation program Capacity enhancement of local to high level groups Youth participation
LI-BIRD	Technical support in Agriculture working group, provide information on vulnerability assessment and mapping, support in regional and local consultation meeting	Information and knowledge about NAPA process Involvement in NAPA process
NAVIN	Institutional support and policy feedback Take the climate change related issues to local level HR and technical knowledge Facilitation and coordination as required	Incorporation of CC adaptation tools and techniques in VDC level planning Support in awareness and capacity building at local level Local level issues to be address in NAPA process Strengthening of VDCs to understand NAPA and its implementation
Association of DDCs (ADDCN)	Institutional support for staff working on this sector Technical knowledge sharing to its members at local level	Incorporate the issue of climate change in DDC planning process Contribute and conduct a large awareness and empowerment programme at the district level stakeholder Technical and financial support needed to run the activities
WTLCP	Provide support during consultation (in mid and far western region) and assist in developing partnership of NAPA project	Information sharing through email, website or workshop
JICA	Contributing in climate change efforts of the government through HRD, knowledge sharing in future	Sharing of learning and information of NAPA process through internet or other means
SNV	Experience in and assistance with multi stakeholder processes Dissemination of CC related information through current capacity building activities	Climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessments as input for climate proofing current activities Incorporation of climate change in national development strategy for Nepal to help with strategic choices
UNDP, RCB	Sharing of experience from other countries	Submission of a NAPA document that has most of priority activities

	Identification of international support services (as required) Technical input on disaster management/climate change interface	financed and all its activities integrated with national policies and investment programmes
MoFSC	Develop functional relation with central regional and local level to launch the NAPA project effectively	NAPA project must be well received at all level from central government to local level institutions for the success
Nepalese Youth for Climate Action	Human resources (youths) Moral support Information sharing to wider group of youths all over Nepal	NAPA seems not addressing youth activity, so expectation is to include youth in the process Capacity building of Youth
Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	Provide technical support and ideas to planning and implementation related to NAPA programme on climate change issues	Financial support to coordinate the implementation
MoEST (TA)	Provide information and knowledge on governance	Information sharing for NAPA
Practical Action Consulting	Technical expertise, consultancy services, share experiences, provide input to local and community level, scenarios study, vulnerability study assessment, DRR and international experiences	Clear climate change strategy Project that can be implemented at local level Clarity among the policy makers Good coordination and networking among the different stakeholders
Hindu Vidyapeeth Nepal	Provide good social worker	Organize workshop for increasing awareness of people
United Missions to Nepal	Advocacy, awareness raising, implementation of adaptation strategies, technical support to thematic groups	Wide and long term strategy to address climate change impacts Radical and visionary document More focus on implementation
NDMF and DP Net	Climate change risk assessment regarding climate related disasters-technical and human resources Sensitization/consultative programme on CC/NAPA process at national and local level stakeholders DD data assessment and identification of CC vulnerability CC adaptation strategies and proposal in DRR	Involvement in the NAPA process-National and International Documentation of climate change regime information Funding for proposed offers
Population Women and Environmental Devt. Organization (PWEDO)	Technical support	NAPA process to be holistic and comprehensive NAPA linked to community based sustainable development