30 July – 2 August 2018, Nepal Scoping Mission

NDC Partnership Support Unit

Jahan Chowdhury, Tshering Sherpa
Table of Contents

Context ......................................................................................................................................... 4

Objectives of the mission ........................................................................................................... 4

Summary of meetings .................................................................................................................. 4

Main results and findings ......................................................................................................... 11

Next steps .................................................................................................................................. 11

Annexes:

Annex I: Mission agenda

Enclosed List of participants

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEPC Alternative Energy Promotion Center
CIPRED Center for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development
CSR Corporate Social Responsibility
DFID Department for International Development, UK
EBA Ecosystem Based Adaptation
EDC Energy Development Council
ERPD Emission Reduction Program Document
FAO United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF Forest Carbon Partnership Facilities
FIP Forest Investment Program
FNCCI Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry
GCF Green Climate Fund
GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GLOF Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GoN Government of Nepal
GWP Global Water Partnership
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICIMOD</td>
<td>International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development</td>
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<td>KfW</td>
<td>KfW Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAPA</td>
<td>Local Adaptation Plans of Action</td>
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<td>MoFE</td>
<td>Ministry of Forests and Environment</td>
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<td>MoF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAP</td>
<td>National Adaptation Plan</td>
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<td>NAP GN</td>
<td>NAP Global Network</td>
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<td>NAPA</td>
<td>National Adaptation Programme of Action</td>
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<td>NC</td>
<td>National Communications</td>
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<td>NDA</td>
<td>Nationally Designated Authority to the GCF</td>
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<td>NDCs</td>
<td>Nationally Determined Contributions</td>
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<td>NDCP</td>
<td>NDC Partnership</td>
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<td>QERT</td>
<td>Quantified Emissions Reduction Target</td>
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<td>REDD+</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation</td>
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<td>SE4ALL</td>
<td>Sustainable Energy for All</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNE</td>
<td>United Nations Environment</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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Context

Jahan Chowdhury and Tshering Sherpa, staff members of NDC Partnership Support Unit (SU) took part in a scoping mission to Kathmandu, Nepal from 30 July – 2 August 2018.

Prior to the mission, a scoping call with development partners was organized on 20 July. Representatives of GGGI, GIZ HQ and country office, GWP, NAP GN, UNDP, WB and WWF joined the call. Documents shared by partners prior to and since the mission can be found at:

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/qjc5vghog9b7ho7/AAAmzTSx8BBVRlulNciaQJmE4a?dl=0

Objectives of the mission

- Initiate NDC Partnership’s engagement in Nepal;
- Meet NDC Partnership Focal Points and other relevant Government representatives to understand the status of Nepal’s NDC implementation;
- Meet representatives of international agencies to understand ongoing NDC support programmes;
- Meet Non-State Actors to learn of their climate and development related activities;
- Discuss challenges and identify priority areas of support for the implementation of Nepal’s NDC;
- Familiarize relevant stakeholders about NDC Partnership’s country engagement strategy and services the Partnership offers;
- Agree on next steps for Partnership engagement with the Government.

Summary of meetings

Roundtable meetings were organized with representatives of Government, development partners, and international/national Non-State Actors. (see Annex I for mission agenda).

Below are the main points discussed at the meetings.

**Day 1: Roundtable meeting with Government representatives:**

This meeting was attended by 40 representatives of line Ministries (see Annex II for the list of participants).

- Convened by the Ministry of Forests and Environment and the NDC Partnership Support Unit, this meeting brought together representatives of line ministries that play key role in Nepal’s NDC implementation to discuss the challenges and progress in NDC implementation. SU delivered a presentation on the Partnership, including on its country engagement strategy. Presentations were also given by the representatives of the Ministries. Key messages and brief summaries of the presentations are below:

  - Ministry of Forests and Environment: Dr. Ram Prasad Lamsal delivered a presentation on Nepal’s NDC. Nepal is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It is estimated that climate change driven events could cause losses of up to almost 10% of Nepal’s annual GDP by 2100.

  - The draft bill on Environment and Climate change has been submitted to Ministry of Law and Justice, pending Government endorsement for its full implementation. This draft bill will bring
all climate related efforts of the GoN under one structure. Nepal already has REDD+ strategy in place and it is in the process of formulating its National Adaptation Plan, with support from GCF. UN Environment will be working as the delivery partner.

- The government has developed an NDC implementation roadmap, draft (dated June 2017) of which is currently awaiting government endorsement. The roadmap brings together legal and institutional arrangements (multi-stakeholder climate change initiative coordination committee) needed for Nepal’s NDC implementation. Given the new constitution and recent move to federal system of Government with a three-tier system, the roadmap needs to be revised and endorsed by the Government.

- USD 300 million in total funding for climate related activities is currently being implemented by various ministries. Nepal has made great stride in mainstreaming climate change into its development efforts and the government has a mandate to allocate 80% of climate related budget for activities at the local level.

  **Priority:** revision of NDC, including its costing and finalization of NDC implementation roadmap.

- **REDD+ Implementation Center:** Dr. Sindhu Dhungana gave a presentation on forestry sector’s contribution (quantified) to Nepal’s NDC through participation in REDD+. He spoke about drivers of deforestation and forest degradations and interventions being implemented or planned, including those at sub-national levels to address deforestation and forest degradation. Nepal’s REDD+ strategy is fully aligned to relevant national policies and needs, including NDC. The multi-stakeholder community-based approach to interventions and consideration of gender and social inclusion means that the REDD+ program has in addition to carbon benefits, a number of social and economic co-benefits.

- Nepal is currently working with World Bank and is a beneficiary its Forest Carbon Partnership Facilities (readiness support) and Forest Investment Program and is one of only 11 countries with Emission Reduction Program Document already endorsed by the Bank.

  **Priority:** Updating national forest reference level; implementation of ERPD (REDD emissions reduction project document), implementation of national REDD+ Strategy.

- **Ministry of Finance:** Mr. Shiv Sharma of the Climate Finance Unit delivered a presentation on Nepal’s climate finance governance mechanism and priority investment areas. With regards to resource mobilization, almost 80% of financing for climate related activities is expected to come from the Government with the remaining drawn from various bilateral and multilateral sources. GEF and GCF focal points are located in MoF and two national entities namely the National Trust for Nature Conservation Fund and the Alternative Energy Production Centre are currently going through GCF accreditation process. Two additional entities have been nominated to go through this process - The Town Development Fund and Nepal Investment Bank Limited. Climate change coding system – 30% of government budget is expected to be allocated to climate change related interventions.

  **Priority:** Further reforms as a part of the Climate Change Financing Framework, in all stages of the budget cycle, from planning to reporting and expenditure analysis at the federal level.
Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives: Mr. Parashu Ram Adhikari spoke about impacts of climate change on agriculture sector, which is one of the sectors most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Livelihood of nearly 80% of the population is based on agriculture. CC may contribute to a projected 10-20% decline in crop yields by 2070 and affect food security and the livelihoods of over 60% of the population. The 14th 3-year plan incorporates activities to make the sector more resilient to the impacts of CC. Some of the activities include, crop and livestock insurance programme, establishment of community seed bank and pilot project on climate resilient agriculture management information system.

**Priority:** Replication and scaling up of climate smart villages. Develop feasible project proposals (both mitigation and adaptation) to contribute towards NDC implementation. Improve coordination among Government ministries and with external stakeholders.

Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation: Mr. Sagar Raj Gautam gave a presentation on some of the statistics related to production, transmission and access to energy in Nepal. 70% of the population still depend on fuel wood for energy consumption, while electricity accounts for about 3% of energy consumption and petroleum products account for about 13%. Hydropower contributes to about 88% of the total installed electric power generating capacity. Out of the total installed capacity, more than 1/3 have been established through the participation of private sector.

Government’s Energy Sector Vision 2030/Energy White Paper (2018) aims to reduce firewood consumption from 70% to 22%. It serves as a guiding document on problems and challenges in the energy sector and measures that need to be implemented to address them.

The electricity industry faces various challenges to achieve its aim of generating up to 10,000 MW of electricity in 10 years. The challenge this sector faces spreads across political, legal, technical and environmental spectrum at all governance levels.

**Priority:** setting up of insurance scheme to assist small to medium size hydro power companies to take the risk of extreme weathers and associated hazards, set up of central RE Fund and centre of excellence.

Alternative Energy Promotion Centre: In his brief intervention, Mr. Nawa Raj Dhakal talked about Government’s plan to reach every household with modern energy within next 3 years (more than 70% currently rely on wood fuel). AEPC activities are being implemented under the banner for SE4All. Alternative energy, under the new federal system of government now comes under the purview of local and provincial governments, hence the state government will need to work closely with local and provincial governments. Improving the capacity of local and provincial governments on development and implementation of climate and development projects will be critical. Many of AEPC’s initiatives will be a part of Nepal’s NDC implementation.

Ministry of Water Supply: Mr. Bidur Jha gave a presentation on the Ministry’s role in potentially contributing to NDC implementation through waste water treatment and sewerage management. He also spoke about impacts of climate change on water supply and adaptation interventions being implemented.
Day 2: Roundtable Meeting with Development Partners

In addition to roundtable with Government representatives on the first day, roundtable meeting with representatives of development partners, attended by around 35 people, took place on the second day of the mission. Below are the key points raised by development partners.

- **Department of International Development (DFID):** Climate Smart Development Programme worth 15 million pound under implementation. 20-25% of this mobilized through international climate funds. Few projects in pipeline. Supports AEPC in governance and renewable energy financing, supports Practical Action and works with GIZ on results-based financing for improved cook stoves.

- In terms of challenges, there is lack of data and consolidation of what is done under the banner of NDC. Activities that contribute to NDC implementation are scattered, which makes it difficult to have a full picture. There is capacity gap, and this has been exacerbated by the newly introduce federal system of governance. Donor coordination has to be led by the Government. It is important to have a space for development partners to share NDC related information regularly, at the least provide space for information sharing, if not for coordination.

- **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):** FAO is focused on agriculture and land use sector (forestry and biodiversity conservation). Supports both mitigation and adaptation interventions but more geared towards adaptation. GEF funding has been accessed in the past. Two large GCF proposals in pipeline (rehabilitate and build resilience of Churia region and climate resilient agriculture). For both the projects lack of data and evidence has been a challenge.

- Nepal’s NDC may have to be revisited in the context of restructured federal governance system. FAO country office and HQ can support this process. With regards to coordination – federalism has introduced new structures, there is limited technical capacity at provincial and local levels – to address this concrete action plan is needed. In the past, there were sector specific donor coordination groups (forestry and food security/agriculture development donor groups). The key donor groups which were active in the past need to be revived.

- **German Development Cooperation (GIZ/KfW):** 3 priority areas of energy, health and sustainable economic development. All of Germany’s energy related efforts are linked to NDC; while sustainable economic development interventions are linked to adaptation and forestry related elements of NDC. Concept note related to e-mobility is under development; looking into developing NAMA on e-mobility. A number of renewable energy projects in pipeline (e.g. transmission lines Leknauth-Damauli and Trisuli; Renewable Energy in rural areas II). Nepal Energy Efficiency Programme ongoing. Germany also financed first GCF readiness programme as well as an ICIMOD programme on REDD+.

- Coordination is important not only between ministries and development partners but also among existing processes. Currently a mechanism for effective stakeholder coordination is lacking. There existed a number of working groups (IDPG) and coordination groups. Many of them are not active - Off-grid and On-grid coordination groups exist there is a need to ensure an integrated approach through one group. At the national level, there is national program
performance review coordinated by Ministry of Finance, but it is not climate change specific, though it involves all development partners.

- Also important is integration of NDC related targets into sectoral plans (not necessarily the case always, for e.g. the recent white paper on energy)

- **Global Water Partnership:** Aligning NDC with existing policies will make it easier for GWP to support the government in NDC implementation. Encouraged government to prioritize adaptation in NDC. Implement adaptation with mitigation co-benefits and vice versa. On coordination – encouraged the government to reactivate existing coordination mechanisms (4 different coordinating bodies have been in operation in the past CC council – established before COP in Copenhagen; CC coordination committee - chaired by Ministry of Forests & Environment; Multi stakeholder coordination committee and REDD coordination committee). Need a consolidated robust coordination mechanism moving forward.

- **International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD):** Relevant activities currently being supported include Climate resilient village, REDD+ (support to REDD+ Centre) and landscape conservation programme. Agriculture and forest sectors should be key areas of focus if NDC implementation is to benefit majority of the population affected by impacts of climate change. NDC Partnership scoping mission has been useful in bringing partners together – but also needed is a forum at provincial and local levels. Quantified emissions reduction target in agriculture sector would be useful, have QERT for forest sector but data lacking for agriculture sector.

National Adaptation Program (NAP) Global Network: NAP GN through its Country Support Hub provides expert advice and targeted technical assistance for development and implementation of NAPs and contribute towards enhanced adaptation intervention implementation. It recently released a document that reflects on Nepal’s NAP process, outlining lessons learned and the way forward. This should be used as the basis to develop next generation of NAP.

- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):** UNDP has a large climate related portfolio in Nepal. Many UNDP activities were developed before NDC days. Therefore, though they may not refer to NDC, they will contribute towards NDC implementation directly or indirectly. UNDP provides policy and capacity-building support in general. Some specific support areas include – under adaptation - support to reducing climate risks of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods, implementation of LAPA and NAPA processes (supported by DFID), ecosystem-based adaptation, formulation of NAP agriculture. Currently supporting the development of disaster risk reduction strategy (led by Ministry of Foreign Affairs) which will integrate adaptation and disaster risk reductions in national development agenda. Priority mitigation support areas include access to energy (renewable energy), both on supply and demand side management. Other areas of work include support to REDD+, budget coding and GCF readiness activities.

- Under the new federal system of governance, roles and responsibilities of local governments have become critical and so has the need to build their capacity. UNDP is providing support at local levels through its energy programme, for e.g. supporting AEPC in developing municipal
energy plans. In order to reflect the new federal system, Nepal’s NDC will need to be developed into province/local level plans. In addition, national level NDC monitoring/accounting framework is needed.

- Strong coordination of development partners led by the Government is important. Sector specific coordination groups (energy donor groups, both on grid and off grid; disaster risk reduction group) are no longer active and need to be either reactivated or replaced by a new mechanism. Climate finance coordination committee (led by MoF) – including line ministries – is currently being set up, it will mobilize resources from different sources and lead coordination on climate finance.

- **UNE**: Climate change and security project (funded by EU and in partnership with Practical Action) – Nepal is one of the two countries who are beneficiaries of this project (other country is Sudan). Through the International Environmental Technology Centre based in Osaka, Nepal is taking part in a pilot project to reduce GHG emissions and short-lived pollutants in waste sector (disaster waste).

- **World Wildlife Fund (WWF)**: Main areas of support include renewable energy (biogas programme), ecosystem-based adaptation programme, e-mobility (Kathmandu - Pokhara and Kathmandu-Chitwan, with charging station along the way) etc. Developing baselines for energy sector and other sectors will be important. WWF works directly with government, including local and state governments, given the new federalism. Wide range of climate support activities on going at the moment, therefore the need to coordinate to avoid duplication is critical. Co-financing – if the govt has co-financing strategy – this will ensure government’s ownership.

- **World Bank**: WB’s corporate policy is to consider CC benefit in all its operations, so that CC benefit can be enhanced in all of the Bank’s portfolio. The current WB lending portfolio in Nepal covers the energy (hydropower - Upper Arun; there are other projects in discussion, including a 20MW – 25 million USD project), agriculture (livestock, irrigation) and transport (roads) sectors. WB’s support to forestry sector is supported by Trust Funds such as FCPF and FIP ($24 million for investments and $4.5 for Dedicated Grant Mechanism. Overall project budget estimated at $80-100 million) and support programs and priorities in Nepal’s Forestry Sector Policy (2015), Forest Sector Strategy (2016), National REDD+ Strategy (2018), 14th Plan and Ministry’s vision – “Forests for Prosperity”. Since Nepal is going through federalization process capacity and coordination is going to be issue not only for NDC implementation but for development in general. This should be taken into account by development partners/support federalization. Conceptually everyone agrees on aligning work with NDC but when one talks about actual implementation, it has resource implication, which also needs to be taken into account.

**Day 3: Roundtable meeting with non-State Actors**

In addition to roundtable with Government representatives on the first day, roundtable meeting with representatives of development partners on the second day, a roundtable meeting with non-State actors took place on third day of the mission. Below are the key points raised during that meeting.

- **Energy Development Council (EDC)** – brings together private and public stakeholder in the energy sector and has been able to establish good link with international investors. EDC’s main
objective is to provide universal access to renewable energy in Nepal. Hence, their efforts contribute indirectly to addressing climate change and implementing Nepal’s NDC. EDC offered support to the Government in development of relevant strategies for universal access to renewable energy and requested the NDC Partnership for support in bringing together and coordinating the efforts of civil society, the GoN and international partners, particularly in promoting electric vehicle, another priority area of EDC’s work.

- **CARE Nepal** – lot of their initiatives and strategies contribute to NDC. Of particular relevance is the payment for ecosystem management pilot project, a sustainable financing mechanism being developed. The project aims to reduce river siltation— which would reduce maintenance cost for hydro power plants –funds saved in maintenance would then be put a pot, which in turn would be diverted to adaptation efforts of communities up stream. If successful, it can be replicated in many river basins in Nepal.

- **Practical Action** – Working with Ministry of Tourism in promoting sustainable tourism. Since agriculture sector is one of the sectors hardest hit by the impacts of climate change, supports community farmers’ groups in making the sector more resilient to the impacts (hydro met/early warning services to farmers) and in identifying and developing adaptation and coping strategies. On mitigation – supports improved cook stove project. Other activities support NDC implementation indirectly, but our focus is on supporting government’s policies and strategies.

- **HIMAWANTI Nepal** – The Himalayan Grassroots Women’s Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI) is a grassroots NGO dedicated to strengthening women and marginal groups in sustainable natural resources management across 45 districts. Supports 145 local groups on gender and social inclusion, eco-tourism and other economic activities. They have worked on creating awareness on climate change, climate justice and have provided women with improved cooking stove, biogas and solar installations.

- **Forest Action**: Promotes innovation at the grass roots level and assesses impact of relevant policies at local level. Journal of forests and livelihoods, which it publishes regularly reaches a diverse group of people. Advocate for more decentralized and inclusive forest governance – not only for climate purpose but also for sustainable development. Work with Universities inside and outside the country to bring lessons from different places with replication potential to policy makers.

- **Prakritik Resource Centre**: Works with local civil society organizations that supports marginalized communities in forest conservation, among others. It also works in areas of national and international climate policy processes, climate finance, climate resilient and low carbon development practices, and loss and damage associated with climate change impacts. Conducts research, carries out policy intervention, builds awareness, knowledge and capacity of civil society organizations, government and the private sector, and facilitates dialogue among them. Gender equality, social inclusion and good governance cross-cut all their projects, activities and practices. Currently, translating GCF indigenous peoples’ policy into Nepali.

- **FNCCI**: The Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce, as an umbrella organization of businesses in Nepal aims to reduce the climate impacts the operation of Nepali businesses, among others. It has conducted energy audit and calculated carbon footprint of 65 industries. It
was found that these industries have significant potential to reduce emissions using more efficient technologies. However, implementing findings is challenging, as loan from finance sector is not available for this purpose. Government endorsement is needed for the finance sector to put the loan scheme in place.

- Center for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development (CIPRD) has been working for and with indigenous peoples on the issues of environmental and natural resource management, good governance, protection and promotion of indigenous traditional knowledge, cultural practices for sustainable livelihoods and environment in Nepal. CIPRED aims to implement indigenous peoples sustainable, self-determined development through education, research and development initiatives in Nepal.

**Debrief meeting with the Government**

- A debriefing meeting with Government representatives and UNDP took place in the evening of 1st August. During this brief meeting, following key points were raised:
  - The Government thanked NDC Partnership for the opportunity to bring wide range of stakeholders together to discuss NDC implementation;
  - Nepal’s NDC implementation roadmap anchoring document for NDC Partnership’s engagement in Nepal;
  - The consortium of NDC Partnership members/partners will make coordination easier for Nepal;
  - The Climate Change Management Division (CCMD) of the MoFE will lead in coordination of development partners on climate and NDC matters.
  - The Chief of the CCMD of MoFE and the Section Head of CDM will serve as the National Focal Point for NDC Partnership and alternative National Focal Point for NDC Partnership on behalf of Government of Nepal

**Main results and findings:**

- The mission was successful in achieving its objectives. The Government’s commitment to sustainable development by integrating climate change into its development interventions is commendable.

- Nepal’s historic new constitution adopted in 2015 introduced federal system of governance (3 tier system – state, province and local levels). The successful local elections in 2017 marked the turning point. The challenge now is to build relevant capacity of decentralized government to enable them to engage in evidence-based decision making and in implementing climate and development interventions.

- Nepal’s NDC was formulated in 2016. Government has alluded to revising it, not necessarily to enhance the ambition (it is considered to be already ambitious) but in order to quantify and cost the targets. Baseline calculation, which is important for setting target, was identified by different stakeholders as area where capacity support need to be provided.
• The GoN intends to finalize the draft NDC implementation roadmap soon through a consultative process.

• There is limited awareness about NDCs among all stakeholders. This scoping mission entailed the first-time a wide range of stakeholders were brought together to discuss Nepal’s NDC and its implementation.

• There have been various sector specific coordination groups in the past, many are no longer active. Moving forward Planning, Monitoring and Coordination Division of MoFE is expected to lead in climate related coordination. Its role will be critical in ensuring effective coordination of NDC implementation.

• Nepal has strong grass roots movement and many non-State Actors actively contribute to sustainable development. In the future, they need to be actively involved in coordination of NDC implementation.

**Next Steps:**

• The government is expected to send support request letter outlining specific areas of support sought from Partnership in the near future.

• Partnership Plan expected to ready for implementation in the first half of 2019.
NDC Partnership scoping mission to Nepal

30 July – 2 August, Kathmandu

Background

Nepal’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted in October 2016, is more ambitious than its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted previously. Key components of its NDCs are as follows:

- Diversify energy mix and energy consumption patterns to more renewable and other economically productive sectors; conditional on technical and financial supports from development partners to provide technologies and build capacity;

- By 2050, achieve 80% electrification through renewable energy sources having appropriate energy mix. Also, reduce its dependency on fossil fuels by 50%;

- By 2020, expand energy mix focusing on renewables by 20% and diversifying its energy consumption pattern to more industrial and commercial sectors;

- By 2020, increase the share of electric vehicle up to 20% from 2010 level;

- By 2050, decrease dependency on fossils in the transport sector by 50% through effective mass public transport means while promoting energy efficient and electrical vehicles;

- Maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover and forest productivity through sustainable management of forests.

Nepal became signatory to the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 and ratified the Paris Agreement on 05 October 2016.

Nepal joined the NDC Partnership in June 2018 and has appointed focal points from the Ministry of Forest and Environment and the National Planning Commission.
### Day 1: 30 July. Roundtable meeting with Government representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:30–11:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<td><strong>Meeting/roundtable discussion with key Ministries 11 – 12:30</strong></td>
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<td>11:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>Opening and welcome remarks</td>
<td>Mr. Lamsal, Joint Secretary, Climate Change Management Division, Ministry of Forests and Environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Objectives of meeting and NDC Partnership’s mission</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- General overview of NDC implementation, progress and challenges</td>
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<td>11:30 – 12:30</td>
<td>Presentation by the NDC Partnership – Country Engagement Strategy + Case Studies</td>
<td>Mr. Jahan Chowdhury, Country Engagement Director, NDC Partnership</td>
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<td><strong>12:30 – 13:30 LUNCH BREAK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Presentation on overview of NDC implementation and challenges – 13:30 – 15:00</strong></td>
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<td>Brief overview of NDC: Channelizing finance for climate change activities</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>Brief overview of NDC: Climate Friendly Practices in Agriculture</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives</td>
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<td>Brief overview of NDC: Clean Energy Development Pathways</td>
<td>Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation</td>
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<td>Brief overview of NDC: Environmentally sustainable transport system (Land)</td>
<td>Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport</td>
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<td>Brief overview of NDC: Environment Friendly Local Governance Framework</td>
<td>Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration</td>
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<td>Brief overview of NDC: Environmentally sustainable transport system (Air)</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation</td>
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<td>Brief overview of NDC: Sewerage management</td>
<td>Ministry of Water Supply</td>
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<td>Brief overview of NDC: Afforestation and enhancing carbon sequestration</td>
<td>REDD Implementation Centre</td>
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<td><strong>15:00 – 15:30 TEA BREAK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Discussion on Concrete Support, Action Plan (15:30- 17:00)</strong></td>
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### Day 2: 31 July. Roundtable meeting with International Partners + Bilateral meetings

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tr>
<td>09:30 - 10.15</td>
<td>Bilateral meeting with GIZ</td>
<td>Mr. Frank Boemer and Mr. Kai Windhorst</td>
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<td><strong>Roundtable meeting with International Partners</strong></td>
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<td>12:00 – 13:30</td>
<td>LUNCH WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS</td>
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<td>Presentation by the NDC Partnership – Country Engagement Strategy + Case Studies</td>
<td>Mr. Jahan Chowdhury, Country Engagement Director, NDC Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15 – 11:30</td>
<td>TEA BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:00 – 19:00</td>
<td>Reception hosted by NDCP government &amp; international partners and NGOs</td>
<td>All participants</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DAY 3: 1 August 2018: NDCP meeting with International and national NGOs and Private Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
<th>Presenters</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Opening and welcome remarks</td>
<td>Mr. Lamsal, Joint Secretary, Climate Change Management Division, Ministry of Forests and Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 – 11:15</td>
<td>Presentation by the NDC Partnership – Country Engagement Strategy + Case Studies</td>
<td>Mr. Jahan Chowdhury, Country Engagement Director, NDC Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 – 11:30</td>
<td>TEA BREAK</td>
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<td>13:00 – 14:30</td>
<td>LUNCH WITH PARTICIPANTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 - 17:30 pm</td>
<td>Bilateral meetings</td>
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**DAY 4: 2 August 2018: Bilateral meetings and debrief/wrap-up meeting (tentative)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Agenda</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Bilateral meeting with DFID</td>
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Debrief on Nepal’s Concrete Support Needs and Q&A | Government and donor representatives
---|---
Next steps | NDC Partnership
Closing remarks | Mr. Lamsal, Joint Secretary, Climate Change Management Division, Ministry of Forests and Environment

**Guiding questions for discussions with government**

**Context**
1. What can be the role of your Ministry/Department/Sector in NDC implementation?
2. What are the policies supporting NDC implementation?
3. Various plans and programs related to NDC/ Carbon Emission Reduction (CER)?

**Status of implementation**
1. What has been done for policy (related to NDC) implementation by your Ministry/Department/Sector?
2. Who is providing financial and technical support to your Ministry/Department/Sector for NDC implementation and which areas are being supported?

**Resource mobilization**
1. Any feasible projects for NDC implementation?

**Challenges**
1. What challenges does your Ministry/Department/Sector face and possible way-out in implementing the NDCs?

**Guiding questions for discussions with implementing partners**
1. Which of your organization’s projects/programmes are supporting NDC implementation, which key sectors are supported and what projects are in pipeline?
2. How does your organization/institution usually respond to government requests? What is the process?
3. Where do you see bottlenecks and challenges coming up regarding the country’s NDC implementation (capacity building, climate finance, MRV, mitigation, adaptation, coordination, etc.)?
4. How is the setup of the donor coordination mechanism in Nepal?