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Disaster Management Centre (IU)

Nepal

Climate Risk Management in a Changing Environment



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Progress made in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

State of International (Global) Commitments

Forestry

- Nepal's 2016 NDC sets a target to maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover. Current forest cover is approximately 44.74% of which 4.38% is another wooded land (OWL).

Agriculture

- The current soil organic matter content of agricultural land is 2%.
- The number of the organic fertilizer production plant is 23.
- The number of improved cattle shed is 100,000.

Industry

- Currently, emission standards are not in place for emissions in the brick and cement industries.

Waste

- Currently, 2.1 % of wastewater and less than 1% of the faecal sludge is treated

(Source: Second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), 2021)

Progress made in relevant SDGs

Examples of multi-sectoral action to ensure climate action

Clean Energy

- In the last five years, 90 % of the population has access to electricity, in particular, renewable energy.
- Of the total hydropower production of 1286 MW, private sector developed hydropower projects contributed 651 MW, a little over half of the total hydropower production in 2019.
- The cross-border energy trade has covered almost one-third of the total grid electricity.
- The per capita electricity consumption has increased 260 KWh (NPC, 2020).
- Following the Rural Energy Policy of 2006, the adoption of several policies and strategies have provided strong and important frameworks to promote rural energy. Some important among them are;-
 - Renewable Energy Subsidy Policy, 2016,
 - Renewable Energy Subsidy Delivery Mechanism, 2016,
 - Biomass Energy Strategy, 2017
 - National Renewable Energy Framework, 2017,
 - National Energy Efficiency Strategy, 2018,
 - Climate Change Policy, 2019.

Progress made in relevant SDGs

Examples of multi-sectoral action to ensure climate action

Forestry

- In 2019/20, forest areas make up 44.74 per cent of Nepal's land.
- Forest density has remained the same at 430 since 2015, while the target was to reach 487 in 2019.
- The communities manage 42.7 per cent of the forest area in Nepal (NPC, 2020a; 2020b)
- Nepal National REDD+ strategy was also endorsed in April 2018.
- Aimed towards strengthening resilience of forest ecosystems for emission reduction and increased environmental, social and economic benefits through improved policies, measures and institutions with enhanced stakeholder capacity, capability and inclusiveness.
- We have to work further to enhance the density of the forest as well.

Take Urgent action to combat Climate change and its impacts

Targets and indicators	Baseline 2015*	Target 2019*	Progress 2019*	Target 2030*
Integrate Climate measures into national policies, strategies and planning				
Number of Countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change				
a) Local adaptation plan preparation (number of local levels)	4	36	68	
b) Community level adaptation plan	31	231	342	
c) Implementation of adaptation plan	0	15	68	
d) Climate smart villages	0	45	42	
Source: *SDG Status and Roadmap:2016-2030,*SDG Progress Report (2016-2019)				

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Targets and indicators	Baseline 2015*	Target 2019*	Progress 2019*	Target 2030*
By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources				
Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP				
1) Use of fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	12.5	13.5	15.5	15
2) Land use for agricultural production (cereal as per cent of cultivated land)	80	78.7	76.3	75
3) Soil organic matter(%)	1	1.8	1.92	4
4) Consumption of wood per capita cubic meter	0.11	0.09	0.65	0.05
By 2030, achieve environmentally sound management				
5) Use of plastic (per capita per gram)	2.7	2	2	0
By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse				
6) National recycling rate, tons of material recycled				
7) Re-cycling of plastics in manufacturing industries (% of industries)	24.5	42	25	90
8) Re-use of glass and metal products in manufacturing industries (% of industries)	7.2	29.3	7.2	90
Source: *SDG Status and Roadmap:2016-2030,*SDG Progress Report (2016-2019)				

Progress made in Policy to Support Climate Action

State of National / Provincial Policy / Plan

- The government has revised, updated and developed key policies and laws related to the environment and climate and aligned with the achievement of the SDGs, Paris Agreement, and Sendai Framework. They are;-
 - National Climate Change Policy 2019;
 - Nationally Determined Contributions, 2016;
 - National Environmental Policy 2019;
 - National Forestry Policy, 2018;
 - National REDD+ Strategy, 2018;
 - Forestry Sector Strategy 2016-2025;
 - National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2024;
 - Environment Protection Act 2019 and Environment Protection Rules 2020;
 - National Climate Change Financing Framework 2017;
 - National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018;
 - National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Action Plan 2018-2030;
 - Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2016; Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Rules 2019;
 - National Disaster Response Framework 2018
 - National Framework for Local Adaptation Plan of Action, 2019.
- The Chure-Terai Madhesh Conservation and Management Master Plan 2017 was developed to combat the degradation of natural resources, along with environmental conservation and integrated river system resource management, and improvement of livelihoods. In order to further strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, the International Development Cooperation Policy, 2019, was formulated.



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Progress made in mainstreaming Climate Action in Development

Good practices of climate change adaptation & mitigation

System	Details
Communications	The presence of diversified media and accessibility of information about weather in general and hazards in particular. Weather forecasting through Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM).
Transportation	Nepal has made an attempt to introduce electric vehicles and mass transportation.
Finance	Access to banking, credit and insurance products which spread risk before, during and after extreme events.
Education	Dissemination of climate and weather messages in different language through NDRRMA and other skills necessary to understand risks and shift livelihood strategies as necessary.
Knowledge generation, planning and learning	The social and scientific basis required to learn from experience, proactively identify hazards, analyse risk and develop response strategies that are tailored to local conditions.

Loss and damage

In Nepal, climate-induced disasters cause around 65 per cent of all disaster-related annual deaths.

- The average annual economic loss from climate-induced disasters is about 0.08 per cent of the GDP (2018/19).
- In extreme years, like 2017 when Tarai floods occurred, the economic loss and damage from the single disaster event was around 2.08 per cent of the GDP







Thank you



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