

# Challenges for Nepal with respect to the Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to Paris Agreement

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# Introduction

- Nepal is a small and least developed country (LDC) located in South Asia bordering by China
- Total land area is 147,181 sq. km with an average stretch of 885 km from east to west and width of 193 km from the north to south.
- Nepal has a wide range of climatic conditions varying from tropical from the south to alpine/arctic in the north due to topographic extremes.



# Introduction

- Nepal is 4<sup>th</sup> vulnerable country to climate change but least contributors to the emissions (less than 0.1% of global emissions) of greenhouse gases (GHGs).
- Out of 75 districts, 29 districts are highly vulnerable to natural hazard such as landslides, 22 districts to drought, 12 districts to GLOFs, and 9 districts to flooding.



# Introduction

- Nepal heavily relies on traditional source of energy, which is about 87% whereas the share of electricity and renewable energy is not significant.
- Nepal is a party to the Paris Agreement of December 2015. Nepal signed on 22 April 2016, ratified on 05 October 2016 and entered into force on 04 November 2016.
- Nepal has submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in October 2016 following NDCs in respect to the NDCs:



# NDCs of Nepal

- Nepal has initiated the process for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
- Nepal places climate change adaptation at the centre of its development plans and policies.
- Nepal will undertake scientific (physical and social sciences) approaches to understand and deal with the impacts of climate change in mountains, hills and low-land ecosystems and landscapes.



# NDCs of Nepal

- Nepal will study and understand further loss and damage associated with climate change impacts with the support from scientific and academic communities.
- Nepal plans to formulate the Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy that will envision country's future plan to promote economic development through low carbon emission.
- By 2050, Nepal will achieve 80% electrification through renewable energy sources having appropriate energy mix. Nepal will also reduce its dependency on fossil fuels by 50%.



# NDCs of Nepal

- Nepal aims to achieve the following target under the National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP):

Technologies	Targets
Mini and Micro Hydro Power	25 MW
Solar Home System	600,000 systems
Institutional solar power systems (solar PV and solar pumping systems)	1,500 systems
Improved Water Mill	4000 numbers
Improved Cooking Stoves	475,000 stoves
Biogas	130,000 household systems, 1,000 institutional and 200 community biogas plants.



# NDCs of Nepal

- By 2020, Nepal intends to expand its energy mix focusing on renewables by 20% and diversifying its energy consumption pattern to more industrial and commercial sectors.
- By 2020, Nepal aims to increase the share of electric vehicle up to 20% from 2010 level.
- By 2050, Nepal will decrease its dependency on fossils in the transport sector by 50% through effective mass public transport through promoting energy efficient and electrical vehicles.
- Nepal will develop its electrical (hydro-powered) rail network by 2040 to support mass transportation of goods and public commuting





# NDCs of Nepal

- Nepal will maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover.
- Nepal will pilot a sub-national project on REDD+ to reduce about 14 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq by 2020 by addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- By 2025, Nepal will strive to decrease the rate of air pollution through proper monitoring of sources of air pollutants like wastes, old and unmaintained vehicles, and industries.



# Nepal's Initiatives to Address Climate Change

- Institutional Arrangement for Planning Implementation and Coordination.
- Policies, Strategies and Frameworks. Channeling funding for climate change activities.
- Adaptation Actions.
- Mitigation Activities.
- Financing Nepal's NDC.



# Challenges for Nepal to Perform NDCs

- Ambiguous Targets
  - Insufficient policies and strategies
  - Lack of climate-friendly technologies
  - Lack of CDM Mechanism
  - Inadequate institutional arrangement
  - Lack of climate-friendly technologies
  - Lack of conducive environment
  - Lack of fund
- ➔ UNDP's survey reveals that developing countries including Nepal need support for the implementation of NDCs for planning, as well as capacity development or technical assistance.

