

# Proceedings of Post-COP Consultation Workshop Thinking Beyond Warsaw

3<sup>rd</sup> January 2014

Hotel Himalaya, Lalitpur



Prepared By: Kritya Shrestha  
**Clean Energy Nepal (CEN)**

Secretariat  
Climate Change Network Nepal  
(CCNN)



**Contents**

Executive Summary ..... 3

1. Preface..... 4

    1.1 Background..... 4

    1.2 Objectives of the program..... 5

    1.3 Program Participants..... 5

2. Workshop Proceedings..... 5

    2.1 Introductory Session ..... 5

    2.2 Opening Session ..... 5

    2.3 Technical Session..... 9

Open Discussion (Question/Answer Session) ..... 13

4. Conclusion ..... 14

Annex I: List of Participants ..... 15

Annex II: Program Agenda..... 20

Annex III: Photos of the Program ..... 21

## Executive Summary

Clean Energy Nepal (CEN) on behalf of Climate Change Network Nepal (CCNN) organized a half day Sharing Workshop on COP 19 to deliberate on The outcomes of the 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP19) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that was held in Warsaw, Poland from 11-22 November, 2013. Around 72 stakeholders from diverse background, representative from government agencies, non-governmental organizations, development workers, youth, academician, climate change expert, researcher, practitioners, media, and academia were present in the workshop and discussed on the way ahead for Nepal both at the national and LDC Level .

The program focused on the latest update in the UNFCCC negotiations its outcomes and Nepal's preparation for the future Climate Change Negotiations from the civil society perspective. The presenters/ speakers shared on the latest updates from the COP and Nepal's participation in the COP. The panelist also talked about the Political landscape that will dominate the future climate negotiations and shared about the potential challenges, opportunities and Way Ahead for Nepal as a country and as the chair of LDC Group.

# 1. Preface

## 1.1 Background

Like every year, the nineteenth Conference of Parties (COP 19) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held from 11th - 22nd November 2013 at Warsaw, Poland. The COP was successful in keeping governments on a track towards a universal climate agreement in 2015 and including significant new decisions that will cut emissions from deforestation and on loss and damage. In the context of 2015, countries decided to initiate or intensify domestic preparation for their intended national contributions towards that agreement, which will come into force from 2020. Parties ready to do this will submit clear and transparent plans well in advance of COP 21, in Paris, and by the first quarter of 2015. Countries also resolved to close the pre-2020 ambition gap by intensifying technical work and more frequent engagement of Ministers.

The conference also decided to establish an international mechanism to provide most vulnerable populations with better protection against loss and damage caused by extreme weather events and slow onset events such as rising sea levels. Detailed work on the so-called “Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage” will begin next year. In addition, governments provided more clarity on mobilizing finance to support developing country actions to curb emissions and adapt to climate change. This includes requesting developed countries to prepare biennial submissions on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up finance between 2014 and 2020. The Warsaw meeting also resulted in concrete announcements of forthcoming contributions of public climate finance to support developing nation action, including from Norway, the UK, EU, US, Republic of Korea, Japan, Sweden, Germany and Finland. Meanwhile, the Green Climate Fund Board is to commence its initial resource mobilization process as soon as possible and developed countries were asked for ambitious, timely contributions by COP 20, in December, next year, to enable an effective operationalization. Also, on the last day, a significant set of decisions on ways to help developing countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and the degradation of forests, which account for around one fifth of all human-generated emissions. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ is backed by pledges of 280 million dollars financing from the US, Norway and the UK.

48 developing countries also developed plans for climate resilience while few of the developed countries have also paid or pledged over 100 million dollars to the Adaptation Fund. Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) was also finalized to aid developing countries with the Technology Transfer. COP 19 has also been considered to be inclusive as it was attended by many business houses, cities, regions and civil societies.

With a view to share the latest updates so far in the negotiation and Nepal's participation and expectation from future climate negotiations, Clean Energy Nepal (CEN) on behalf of Climate Change Network Nepal, with support from Oxfam and European Union organized a Post-COP sharing workshop on January 3, 2014 at Kathmandu.

The program focused on the latest update in the UNFCCC negotiations and Nepal's participation and its preparations for future climate negotiations from the civil society perspective.

## 1.2 Objectives of the program

The workshop was organized to share the outcomes of COP 19, Nepal's participation and its preparations for future climate negotiations.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

1. share the outcomes on the UNFCCC negotiations and Nepal's participation in COP 19
2. bring together all the stakeholders to discuss on Nepal's preparation and agenda for the upcoming UNFCCC negotiation
3. identify the challenges and plan for way ahead

## 1.3 Program Participants

The workshop was attended by 72 participants from diverse background including the representative from the NGOs working on Climate Change, development worker, youth, academician, climate change expert, government officials and media.

## 2. Workshop Proceedings

The workshop was divided into two sessions after the introductory session. The first session included the opening remarks and welcome speech by Mr Gehendra Gurung, CCNN and Mr. Prakash Mathema, Joint Secretary of MoSTE and Chair of the LDC Group gave special remarks on Nepal's participation as the Chair of LDC and shared the various outcomes with the participants. The opening session was moderated by Mr. Gehendra Gurung while the technical session was moderated by Mr. Manjeet Dhakal, CEN.

### 2.1 Introductory Session

Ms. Kriti Shrestha of Clean Energy Nepal welcomed all the participants. This was followed by the introduction session, where the participants introduced themselves.

### 2.2 Opening Session

#### 2.2.1 Welcome and Opening Remarks- Mr. Gehendra Gurung, CCNN/ Practical Action Nepal

Mr. Gehendra Gurung welcomed all participants on behalf of Climate Change Network Nepal (CCNN). He then mentioned the importance of the 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP) in the Climate Change Negotiation and said that COP 19 was a step forward to the legally binding document and a global deal by 2020.

“This COP 19 has been helpful in preparing the countries towards a better deal.” – Mr. Gehendra Gurung, CCNN

He also mentioned that more work has been done in designing the detailed concept of Loss and Damage. Also, this COP facilitated the discussion of the framework for the Climate Finance Mechanism,

to reduce the gap between the committed/ pledged amount by developed countries and the amount receivable by the developing countries. Also, the Finance agenda focused on facilitating the pledged 100 billion per year after 2020 which will require further discussions. Hence, the coming two years are very critical for climate negotiations. Ideas of intermittent discussions prior to next COP has also been proposed to develop a framework for climate finance in this COP. Also, discussions on the national Adaptation Plans (NAPs) also took center stage in Warsaw, where the countries agreed to work further on the details of developing NAPs for both developing and developed countries in the coming 2 years. In this context, Nepal, who's NAPA has been widely recognized and is ready for implementation can contribute significantly.

Further, talking on the challenges, the challenge of integrating Climate Change in the development sector lies ahead. Also, the challenge of proper governance lies ahead for developing country like ours. Proper governance can only be achieved by facilitating proper coordination between the responsible ministries through proper guiding implementation frameworks. He emphasized that Nepal being the chair of LDC at this crucial hour had a lot to contribute to the climate negotiations and for this the civil society of Nepal had a lot to contribute and support. He then invited Mr. Prakash Mathema, Joint Secretary of MOSTE and Chair of the LDC Group to give his special remarks.

### **2.2.2 Special Remarks: Priorities for LDC Group - Mr. Prakash Mathema, Joint Secretary of MOSTE and Chair of the LDC Group**

Mr. Prakash Mathema shared Nepal's participation in the Conference of parties (COP) as the chair of LDC and leader of 49 countries. He started his remarks with the review of year 2013 and then moved further onto the priorities beyond 2014. He mentioned that the year 2013 has been a historical year for Nepal in the sector of Climate Negotiations. At the beginning of year 2013, for the first time, an LDC organized a strategy planning meeting in the country itself with the key negotiators for LDC to strengthen the LDCs vision in negotiations for 2013 and 2014. The vision included "more inclusive, effective and equitable global agreement that better addresses the needs of LDC". The mission was also finalized as to making the LDC Group more visible and stronger in negotiations. The meeting also finalized the "4 pillar strategy" i.e.

- i. Capacity Building and Utilization
- ii. Evidence based research
- iii. Media and outreach
- iv. Working with Alliances

At the same occasion, we also organized a training workshop for Nepali Negotiators. This year Nepal submitted 18 submissions to UNFCCC on behalf of LDC, which is a historical number for LDC Group itself. Also, 8 LDC papers were submitted on Adaptation, Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform (ADP), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), REDD+, Agriculture, Loss and Damage, MRV and Differentiated Commitments. Further, 20 internal briefing papers were published and 3 strategy meetings (in

Kathmandu, Bonn and Warsaw) were held. Nepal also held more than 60 bilateral meetings, out of which 30 bilateral meetings were held in Warsaw itself and released 7 international media statements. Nepal's activity as the chair of LDC was mentioned in 500 different media. Nepal also organized 15 different interventions along with the Opening and Closing in Warsaw. In Warsaw, Nepal organized a side event on behalf of LDC Group in collaboration with Clean Energy Nepal (CEN), with a good turnout. Also, Nepal was invited as the guest of honor in the LEG secretariat organized side event; Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) Roundtable Side event (organized by GEF, UNEP and China), Bangladesh Side Event in Warsaw.

Another milestone for Nepal as the chair of LDC Group was the Briefing session for the ministers of the LDC Group members, for the political level of negotiation, and also published the information packets and a Glossary of Climate Negotiation Terminologies named as "Climate Clavege" (in French and English). Within the negotiations, Nepal initiated different bilateral meetings with different alliances and during the meetings particularly in Loss and Damage, Nepal played a key role in organizing a Huddle with G77 and China.

Warsaw has not fulfilled all the expectations of climate negotiations but still certain achievements should not be missed. The major achievement has been made in the sector of Climate Finance. UK has pledged around 50 million pounds. In Washington DC also, Nepal had spoke on behalf of LDC and 129 million USD has been pledged by many countries to support the LDC Work program. Also, 100 million USD has been pledged into the Adaptation Fund to aid developing countries. Apart from the Climate Finance, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage was finalized after a long struggle and now efforts should be put into place. Another achievement is in the sector of REDD + where 7 decisions have been made in a package, and 280 million US dollars have been pledged. Similarly, in the sector of Technology Mechanism, Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) has been established and will be operationalized by 2014. Also, certain foundations and timeline have been formed for the 2015 agreement in AD. Sadly, there have been no tangible benefits in the in Long Term Finance. Also, 2 meetings were conducted with COP President where challenges such as Loss and Damage and REDD+ were discussed. After COP, Nepal prepared many thematic presentations and got amazing response and feedbacks. So, this COP has been beneficial in increasing goodwill and trust for Nepal and the leadership and credibility of Nepal has been appreciated internationally. Mr. Mathema also thanked all the national governmental, civil society members and stakeholders for their support to the LDC Chair in the COP.

"2013 kept us feeling on fire and kept us giving our best and more work needs to be done in 2014". – Mr. Prakash Mathema, Joint Secretary of MOSTE and Chair of the LDC Group

Taking more on the Priorities beyond 2014, he mentioned that 2014 is the crucial for the entire UNFCCC. IPCC is expected to complete all its working paper by 2014. Further Sudan, who is the Chair of African Group, has pledged for the LDC Chair. In 2014, LDC has increased the visibility and now in 2014, we need to steer the LDC group towards negotiation to achieve our vision. Also, UN General Secretary Ban Ki Moon, has invited all the heads of the states to the High Level "Climate Ambition Summit" in September 2014; which will establish high level political commitment for Global Climate Action. 2014 is the year of "Walking the Talk" and hence we have highlighted certain strategies for 2014. We will have strategy

meeting at the beginning of the year thematic discussions and talking points on different thematic opinions. The major objective of these talking points is to unify the voices of LDC countries and to make LDC voice more focused and stronger. Also, a high level training program will be organized for the selected ministers of LDC Countries and information packets will be made for this purpose. Also, efforts will be given to develop the capacity of LDC negotiators and regarding this, a UNDP/ UNEP project funded by GEF has been approved that will be dedicated to building the capacity of the negotiators of LDC Group. Also, trainings will be developed for the Nepali negotiators.

From the LDC Lens if we look at the challenges, there is a huge amount of uphill task. In 2014, developing positions are not enough but propositions need to be developed. Also, Nepal has a responsibility to groom the upcoming LDC Chair this year. It is important to understand the International Geopolitics and the Political landscape of Climate Change and keep them in mind while negotiating in 2014. In 2013, the gap between Annex I and Annex II countries has grown with these two groups subdividing into numerous other groups with their own vested interests. The convergence between these groups has to be identified. Also, the new agreement demands universal participation and more work needs to be done in identifying the framework for the universal agreement. Nepal as the Chair of LDC believes that all the future agreements should be on the basis of equity and capability principles. The sense of urgency for a better Climate deal should be realized.

Discussion

Min Bdr. Chettri, Nepal Center for Disaster Management

[Comment] COP meetings are more focused on logical issues and frameworks, but Nepal hasn't been benefitting from these negotiations so far. I heard that China walked out of negotiation too. With so many countries walking out of COP Process, could you clarify the future of these negotiations? Also, when will these logical discussions end and when will Nepal benefit from these negotiations? What is the significance of another legally binding document when Kyoto Protocol has failed? Also, "the sense of urgency" how much has it been felt?

[Response] COP 15, which was high level COP represented by heads of the nation, but due to the transparency issues, the resulting document was only noted by COP Process. In Warsaw there was no controversy as such. China has not walked out of negotiations but as a group "G77 and China" had expressed their anxiety in Loss and Damage Negotiation, but hasn't rejected the COP Process.

COP is an ongoing process. Hence, there is a certain process for fund delineation and to access the funds. The funds cannot be accessed directly. Green Climate Fund however will have direct access.

Krishna Thapa

[Comment] What are the achievements Nepal earned from chairing LDC? Also, what is the role of LDC Group in bringing the LDCF? Is the policies meant for CC meant to be formed and end in the sky, without reaching the grass root communities, the ones who are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change?

[Response]

Jagadish Baral

[Comment] We made NAPA (a participatory one) and we are making NAPs and now we are again talking about Loss and Damage, whereas NAPA itself is short of fund? With these new terminologies are we creating more confusion and illusion? Also, the governance is another important topic for Nepal. Shouldn't we focus on strengthening the governance within the country? Shouldn't we be working more on inter-ministerial coordination?

[ Response] For Nepal adaptation has always been the major focus in the CC negotiations. Regarding NAPA, we have prepared one of the bests NAPA so far and a few issues proposed in NAPA are already into implementation along with few LAPAs using LDCF. Yes, governance is a key area where a developing country like Nepal should focus. The Policy should always be informed by Grass root level. It is indisputable that bottom up approach is important. However, Top Down Approach is also important. This COP Adaptation Forum was organized in Warsaw and best practices on Adaptation has been shared and recognized by the COP.

### **2.3 Technical Session**

The opening session was then followed by Technical session. The technical session was facilitated by Mr. Manjeet Dhakal, CEN. The Technical Session included presentation and panel discussion.

#### **2.3.1 Updates from Warsaw Climate Change Conference- COP 19- Mr. Ugan Manandhar, WWF**

This COP 19 that was supposed to be held from 11-22 November, was lengthened by two days. Let me start with the weak points of Copenhagen COP> Copenhagen dropped the trust out from the UNFCCC process which was put back on table by the Cancun and Durban COP. A foundation has been laid in Durban called the "Durban Platform" and had created a gateway. The gateway focused on the formation of a roadmap in the 21<sup>st</sup> COP to be held in Paris. This COP 19 is a pathway to achieve the vision for Paris. This COP focused on creating a roadmap for Paris and this COP identified and mainly discussed the Finance Issue. Hence, this COP is also known as "Finance COP." The COP also discussed on AWG-LCA; along with the foundations created in the Durban Platform. The Durban Platform basically includes the elements from Bali Action Plan, so in a way, the negotiations focused around "reinventing the wheel". Another key issue discussed in this COP, was "Loss and damage", REDD policies which was invented in the Doha Climate Gateway.

Talking about Finance, the 30 billion USD pledged in Copenhagen from 2010-2012, that target has been met by the developed countries, but "how", that is still unclear. And in the coming years 100 billion USD has been pledged but the pathway could be outside of the convention. The GCF, still an empty basket, was also discussed in COP. However, the target of 100 billion USD by 2020 has been committed and the mechanisms are being discussed.

In "REDD+" a new jargon has been developed. "Finance Entity", this implies that the funding for REDD + will be outside of the convention. Talking about adaptation, like it was mentioned earlier, 100 billion

USD has been pledged in Adaptation Fund. The Finance for LDCF is also on the way. Regarding the ADP, very little has been achieved. And this COP, not only the developed countries but certain developing countries like India and China have also been creating hindrances in the COP negotiations.

The ideas of “commitments” have been overcome by the ideas of “contribution”. In terms of legality, “contribution” is softer than “commitments”. Also, in the Subsidiary Body meeting to be held in June, the short term mitigation target will be finalized and another ministerial level meeting will also be organized that will help to achieve the mitigation target. Till now, the decision on ADP has not been closed and in March, new decisions on ADP will be made. Also, the focus is on renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. If we look at the country contribution in this sector, US and EU have played a positive role for this while countries like Japan, Australia and New Zealand has played a negative role in the overall negotiation process.

Further, into “Loss and Damage”, all countries were looking towards an international mechanism in Loss and Damage and the COP helped in forming the mechanism but it is very primitive and has been softened. The hard core terms such as “compensation” and “rehabilitation” has been dropped from the table and the mechanism will report to Cancun Framework.

The COP also gave key achievements in REDD+ where the 7 key elements and finance mechanism has been finalized. The non-market mechanisms have been discussed and will be tested under the World Bank funded “Forest Carbon Partnership Inventory” and UN REDD . Regarding the funding, World Bank has 400 million USD which will be piloted in 8 countries. The payment period is 2015-2020 and each country is expected to receive 20 million USD and Nepal is also recipient country for this facility. Similarly many institutions have been set for the various thematic areas. In case of REDD+, the interested countries should focus on a national agency. NAPs also took center stage this COP. The technical guidelines has not been formed and might be finalized by May. Nairobi Work Program has also been discussed. This COP has left some open questions such as terms like “Equal Contribution” which made the CSOs stage a walk out in this COP. Further, other issues such as organizing a coal summit amidst the climate summit was very unfortunate and giving a negative message.

### **2.3.2 Political Landscape of Climate Negotiations upto 2015: Mr. Raju P Chettri, CEN**

Mr. Raju P. Chettri speaking from the panel mentioned that Climate Change Negotiations have basically two aspects: Climate Change Science and Actions and Decisions. The whole in Climate Change Debate is divided into two parts Annex I and Annex II Countries and overall negotiations are based on two aspects. One is the aspect that believes that climate change is a economic problem while the other believes that climate change is a political problem. Economy overhauls the environmental issue. The negotiation are driven by the political and economic interest and there is a huge powerplay in it.

Further the climate negotiations have the North- South divide. From the very beginning of the climate negotiations, the world has been divided into the rich, developed and polluting versus the poor, developing and vulnerable countries. This North South divide has now complicated with the emergence of BASIC bloc – a block of emerging economies which includes 4 countries: Brazil, South Africa, India and China. These emerging economy countries have been hindering the climate negotiations leading to a

decision less vacuum. BASIC used to negotiate earlier from G77+China. In this COP, BASIC has walked out of G77+China and has started to negotiate on their own. For poor economies like us, we need a UN forum, which seems to be the only viable alternative. The only reason behind this powerplay is the rich polluting countries can buy more time.

Another event that should be of major concern to the Global Climate Negotiations is the upcoming Climate Summit 2014 also known as Ban Ki Moon Climate Summit to be held in September 2014, in New York. The Summit is aimed at catalyzing action by governments, business, finance, industry, and civil society in areas for new commitments and substantial, scalable and replicable contributions to the Summit that will help the world shift toward a low-carbon economy.

Talking specifically about Nepal, Nepal is between China and India and the geopolitics between these two giant and emerging countries limits Nepal in many ways. The 2015 deal will be affected by these political landscape and the dynamics of G77+China and this will pose many challenges for the developing countries and also for Nepal.

### **2.3.3 Forward thinking from Civil society Perspectives- Mr. Sunil Acharya, CEN**

Clean Energy Nepal had organized a Pre COP Consultation to deliberate on Nepal's expectation from the 19th Conference of the Parties (COP19) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with the theme "Warsaw on the Road to Paris" in this same venue two months earlier and had circulated Key Asks on behalf of Civil Society Organizations of Nepal.

Now, after two months, talking about the COP 19 here, what we can say is Warsaw has definitely given certain signals, which have been discussed earlier, and are very crucial for the 2015 deal. Most of the signals are not good, while some have been good especially in case of finance and REDD+. There was a very challenging scenario in Warsaw, lots of confusions everywhere. Everybody felt a huge corporate powerplay within the COP and with the disagreements breaking the COP process, CSOs staged a walk out saying "Polluters' Talk, we Walk".

The CSOs had demanded the COP to be more effective and was asking the countries to be more action oriented and focused on the solutions. As we all know, CSOs have a crucial role in linking policies with grass root level. CSOs have to create more pressure to government, creating united voice and advocating jointly. But the challenge CSOs are facing is that everybody is working but none of the practice is coordinated. Like Sunita Narain mentioned, our actions are "Loud but unclear" and this is a challenge actually that we all need to overcome.

Developing countries need to come across stronger in these negotiations and we, Civil Society Organizations have a key role to play. We should focus not only on developing positions but also on developing propositions. Two things need to be done soon and by CSOs within their countries. First, symbolic actions needs to be carried out in various areas to pressurize the governments. CSOs can also support the governments in registering the National Implementing Entity (NIEs) and have crucial role to ensure and increase the absorptive capacity of the country. Secondly, CSOs can also play a critical role in ensuring Community Based Adaptation at the grass root levels.

As they say, “Radical crisis needs Radical action”, Climate Change is the challenge of this generation and will definitely require the best efforts from this generation.

#### **2.3.4 Potential Opportunities, Challenges and Way Ahead: Through Nepal’s Lens- Mr. Batu K Uprety, Vice Chair- LEG; Expert Member, Climate Change Council**

At the moment, with Nepal leading the Least Developed Countries (LDC), we have a historical responsibility. If we look within the country, 70 LAPA have been implemented so far in 14 districts. We have also been able to access funds beyond UN Funding such as PPCR, SREP and REDD, simply because bilateral funding is more easier to access.

If we look at the opportunities, there has been considerable change in people’s attitude and their perspectives. From the days when climate change was considered to be some myth, people now know and accept climate change as a reality. Climate Change is indeed the biggest challenges, but it can also be an important opportunity. Government has played a key facilitator role in Nepal’s case which should be appreciated and Nepal has a huge knowledge base.

But yes we have our challenges. Our bureaucracy is dynamic and we lack clear national vision. Our bureaucracy also is unable to facilitate a very receptive environment and internalizing the decisions within the system. If we can work on these challenges, then we can definitely move ahead in a more efficient way.

For this, more research also needs to be done. Perception based studies are there but we need more science based studies. Also, the country needs to finalize a finance mechanism. Similarly, a high level government delegation needs to be formed to internalize the negotiations. Further, Nepal’s agenda should be highlighted to prioritize the national agendas. Nairobi Work Program (NWP) also needs to be worked upon within the country which has following major themes: Water Resources, Ecosystem, Health and Human Settlement. Also dialogue needs to be initiated with various bilateral. Communication needs to be reinforced and Climate Friendly sharing needs to be prioritized.

## Open Discussion (Question/Answer Session)

1. Bishnu Pokhrel: We still need to do more. We are “Loud but unclear” We need to internalize this. Now we should try to focus more on the vulnerable voice, into these discussion. Also, we have other preparations to make.
2. Bharat Sharma, CIUD: In 1992, I had asked AL Gore why are developing countries at the receiving end? Contribution is not what we want, we need commitment and commitment should come from a hard bargain and negotiations. Also poverty is a scenario that has been created and we should understand this when we are going into negotiations.
3. Dr. Madhav Karki, ISET Nepal: COP 19 has been one of the most unsuccessful ones and very much procedure oriented. But the fact is Nepal shouldn't expect more from negotiations but should work at home. Also there are issues of Nepal's priority being undermined by the LDC Issue. Also, Nepal should now shift more the bilateral funding as the negotiations are more focus on Annex I and BASIC countries. Due focus needs to be given on utilizing the funds that the country has. Also, as a country Nepal should not deviate from adaptation which is our national priority. Also, it is expected that there will be a regime shift in climate change post 2020 just like MDGs are now slowly shifting to SDGs and we should be able to link SDGs and the climate regime.
4. Dr. Jagdish Baral: In this climate negotiations so far, consultants are winning, bureaucrats are winning , polluters are winning but the country is losing.
5. Deepak Poudel, SOHAM: Is NAPs being drafted by Government of Nepal or Civil Society Organizations? How can it be mainstreamed into national context. Also, we need to integrate climate change, SDG and DRR together at all levels.
6. Aarjan Dixit, CARE: Bilateral Donors have their own agenda and it is not necessarily focused on country's needs. That is one issue we all need to deal with. Also, in Copenhagen we had developed a donor compact. What is its implementation now?
7. Shanti Karanjit, UNDP: Finance is on table but homework needs to be done. We also needs to assess the capacities of our mechanism and also more brainstorming needs to be done on why Nepal cannot easily access more funds. Also, in response to previous question, Donor Compact form in Copenhagen is still functioning in the form of Donor Coordination group.
8. Dr. Alka Sapkota, WE Nepal: What is the reason behind the international delay in climate negotiations?
9. Kamala Thapa, NEFIN: Indigenous communities are dependent on the natural resources sustainably. Regarding the NAPA/ LAPA formation, we have been excluded from them. This is a serious issue of the vulnerable communities being excluded from the NAPA process.
10. Braj Kishore Yadav, Joint Secretary, MoFSC: Collaboration between the government and civil society is a must for better participation of the Negotiating Team in the International Negotiations.
11. Mr. Ganesh Shah, Former Minister of Environment: For future negotiations it is a must that the Climate Change Council needs to be more active and Parliamentary Committee on Climate

Change needs to be actively brought onboard. Also, we reach wider stakeholders with these new innovations in Information and Communication Technology and more work needs to be done on knowledge management and sharing.

12. Dr. Ramita Manandhar, Senior HDO, MoAD, GoN: Agriculture is also a major sector to be affected by climate change. But Ministry of Agriculture Development has not been included in these discussions so far.

#### **Responses:**

1. Sunil Acharya, CEN: More homework needs to be done at national level. Inclusion and participation at national and international level is a must. The bureaucratic problems are there and this needs to be addressed at an institutional level. The idea of integrating SDGs and new climate regime is very important. Nepal should also focus on coordination between civil society stakeholders and government. Regarding the sensitization of Parliamentarian members, we had done so through CANSA.
2. Raju P. Chettri, CEN: Science has clearly said that climate change is a “very likely” term but it is human induced and we are moving towards 4° C World. Nepal is also a key player as the LDC Chair and hence we should be prepared for the foul play. Nepal, which has its own internal political challenges, has however performed better than expected. Nepal has been able to gain huge climate funding but our absorption capacity is low so that is a challenge we need to tackle. Bilateral funding is not the easy solution. Multi lateral funding are also important, hence avenues have to be explored.
3. Batu Uprety, Vice Chair, LEG: One always has to keep in mind how we can offer our services to the climate vulnerable groups , the marginalized communities who are facing climate change and we need to orient our actions towards benefitting them.
4. Ugan Manandhar, WWF: Indigenous communities have been massively involved in the REDD Framework and there are other avenues where the Indigenous communities have a great role.
5. Gehendra Gurung, Practical Action: While representing the LDC in global negotiations, Nepal’s interest should not get lost. Also, due priority needs to be given for capacity building. In Cancun, the role of CSOs was found to be very strong. CSOs can communicate both ways and are more flexible than government and can facilitate the transition of policy to grass root level.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Mr. Manjeet Dhakal then summed up the discussion and said that the coming 2 years are critical and we have huge historical responsibility. Funding is there but we need proper mechanism to channel them and also need to work on our absorptive capacity to trap more funding. We also need more “fact based results” hence research should be focused. Integration of initiatives and coordination between key players is a must. With Nepal prioritizing adaptation, it would be unwise to not work on mitigation at all and hence if we have any good practices in mitigation, it needs to be showcased.

**Annex I: List of Participants**

S.No.	Name	Organization	Designation	Email	Contact No
1.	Raju Pandit Chhetri	CEN			
2.	Dipesh Chapagain	Oxfam	Program Officer	dchapagain@oxfam.org.uk	9851163112
3.	Kamala Thapa Magar	NEFIN CCREDD	Grant Officer	kamalathapa@nefinclimatechange.org	9841332288
4.	Dibit Aryal	WASH-RCNN		dibit123@gmail.com	9851009896
5.	harsa Man	DPNet	Member	harshaman_maharjan@yahoo.com	9851114161
6.	safal khatiwada	DP Net	AFO	safal.kht@gmail.com	985114445762
7.	Praksh Mathema	MoSTE	J S	<a href="mailto:mathema7@yahoo.com">mathema7@yahoo.com</a>	
8.	Smiriti Dahal	SAWTEE	Sr. Program Officer	smriti.dahal@sawtee.org	9840098868
9.	Jagat Kumar Bhusal	SOHAM	Chairperson	bhusaljagat@yahoo.com	9851139757
10.	Pallav Regmi	cEN	Project Coordinator	Pallab@gmail.com	9841668384
11.	Sunil Acharya	CEN	PD	sunil@cen.org.np	4464981
12.	Sugat Bhattarai	PHERC	Program Manager	Bhattarai_sugat@yahoo.com	9843401719
13.	Aarjan Dixit	CARE		adixit@careclimatechange.org	9840016967

14.	Sabina Kharbuya	Ministry of Energy	Hydropower engg	Sabina.mailme@gmail.com	984172525
15.	Ganesh Shah			shahganes@gmail.com	9851079522
16.	Shyam Sundar Gyawali	Plan Nepal	DRM Consultant	shyamgyawali@plan-international.org	9851049221
17.	Abhishek Shrestha			aviish27@gmail.com	9841451667
18.	Dharam Uprety	MSFP		duprety@hotmail.com	9849043149
19.	Yogendra Chitrakar	ECCA	Director	yogendra@ecca.org.np	9851069348
20.	Dr. Sabita Thapa	DFID	Climate Advisor	sabita_thapa@dfid.gov.uk	
21.	Timila Dhakwa	CEAPRED	Researcher	Timila@gmail.com	9840057140
22.	Laxmi Bakhadyo	FIAN Nepal	PDA	laxmi.bakhadyo@fiannepal.org	9841373753
23.	Puna Bhaila	khwopa College		bhailapuna10@gmail.com	9841619687
24.	Binod P. Shah	HIMCCA	Secretary	binod725@gmail.com	9851138338
25.	Ugan Manandhar	WWF	Program Coordinator	Ugan.manandhar@wwfnepal.org	9841380805
26.	Rojina Haiju	WWF Nepal	PA	rojina.haiju@wwfnepal.org	9841397001
27.	Pradip Shrestha	ECO-Nepal	AM	pradipstha@gmail.com	9813287929
28.	Prakash Maharjan	SchEMS	Student	Urgent008@gmail.com	9849102796
29.	Lalmani Wagle	NYCA	Regional Coordinator	wlalmani@gmail.com	9841851824

30.	Gehendra Gurung	Practical Action	Head, DRR/CCA	gehendra.gurung@practicalaction.org.np	9851001309
31.	Sabin Acharya	THT	Chief Reporter	acharyasabin@yahoo.com	9841284900
32.	Anismit Eunal	NYCA	Event Coordinator	anismiteunal@gmail.com	9843626141
33.	Anu Adhikari	IUCN	PO	<a href="mailto:Anu.adhikari@icun.org">Anu.adhikari@icun.org</a>	9841857893
34.	Bhawani Shrestha	EbA	RA	bhawani@eba.org.np	9841518684
35.	Abhishek Siwakoti	YONSED	Team Member	Shiwakoti.abhishek@gmail.com	9841615283
36.	Sanot Adhikari	YAE	Chairman	adhikarisanot@gmail.com	9851150701
37.	Usha Neupane	Save the planet	President	info@savetheplanet.org.np	9841334022
38.	Parshu ram Adhikari	MoAD	SPPO	parashu.adhikari@gmail.com	9841564804
39.	shanta upadhyaya	OXFAM	PO	supadhyaya@oxfam.org.uk	9851163992
40.	Ramesh Adhikari	WWF	PO	ramesh.adhikari@wwfnepal.org	9801010913
41.	Yadav Bhandari	save the Planet	President	info@savetheplanet.org.np	9841334022
42.	Sandeep Chamling Rai	WWF	Senior Advisor	scrai@wwf.sg.org	9813606781
43.	Medina Shakya	NCDC	Program Coordinator	Medina_shakya0@gmail.com	9803023210
44.	Prashanta Khanal	CEN	PC		
45.	Dipendra Bhattarai	WINROCK	Program Associate	emaildipendra@gmail.com	9841386918

46.	Meena Khanal					meenakhanal@hotmail.com	9851096371
47.	Niru Gurung	Forest Action Nepal		program Officer		niru@forestaction.org	9803229392
48.	Deepak Paudel	NDMF Nepal		Chairperson		deepakndmf@yahoo.com	9841642398
49.	Jagadish Chandra Baral	Free Lance				barajc@yahoo.com	9841966172
50.	Basanta Paudel	CEN		-		Abi.basanta@gmail.com	9841121980
51.	Sujita Dhakal	YONSED		Smriti Brichhya Team Member		sujitadhakal@gmail.com	9849305288
52.	Krity Shrestha	CEN		R and P Officer		krity@cen.org.np	9803378582
53.	Dr. Bholu Bhattarai	NAFAN Nepal		Chairperson		nafannepal8@gmail.com	9851074770
54.	Dr. Alka Sapkota	WE Nepal		Research Associate		Alka.sapkota@gmail.com	9841373753
55	Uttam Kunwar	FNCCI		Proj manager		uttam.kunwar@gmail.com	9841454330
56	Batu Uprety					upretybk@gmail.com	
57	Ganesh Tamang	DANAR		Officer		gnsh_lm@yahoo.com	9851163750
58	Bharat Sharma	CIUD				dhabauli@yahoo.com	9841360232
59	Bhuban Karki	MoF		Under Secretary		bkarki@mof.gov.np	9841272524
60	Ramji Bogati	RHF		Researcher		bogati.ramji@gmail.com	9741031557
61	Mohan Akela	MOHA		Section Officer		mohanakela@gmail.com	9841480118
62	Sanu Raja Maharjan	Khwopa College		Lecturer		botanyсанु@hotmail.com	9841365916
63	Utsav Maden	ICIMOD		KMSC Associate		umaden@icimod.org	5003222
64	Dr. Suman Shakya	ENPHO		Executive Director		suman.shakya@enpho.org	4493188
65	Braj Kishore yadav	MFSC		Joint Secretary			
66	Dr. madhav Karki	ISET Nepal		Senior Faculty			
67	Shanti Karanjit	UNDP		Climate Change		shanty.karanjit@undp.org	5523200

				Policy Advisor	
68	Suresh Thapa	Action Aid	DRREPR Co		
69	Ramita manandhar	MOAD	Sr. HDO	suresh.thapa@actionaid.org	9851055404
70	Krishna Thapa	Partnership Nepal	Chair	ramitaman@yahoo.com	9849550550
71	Dr. Meen Chettri	NCDM	Chair	partnership@wlink.com.np	9851013829
72	Padma Sunder Joshi	UN Habitat	HPM	meen.chettri@yahoo.com	9851073456
				ps.joshi@unhabitat.org.np	9851124763



## Annex II: Program Agenda

# Post COP Sharing Workshop: Thinking Beyond Warsaw



3 January, 2014

Hotel Himalaya, Kathmandu

## Program Agenda

Time	Activities
09:30 – 10:00	Registration and Tea
10:00 – 10:25	<p><b>Opening Session</b></p> <p><b>Welcome and Opening Remarks:</b> <i>Mr. Gehendra Gurung, CCNN/ Practical Action Nepal</i></p> <p><b>Special Remarks: Priorities for LDC Group and Nepal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Mr. Prakash Mathema, Joint-Secretary, MoSTE/ Chair of the LDC Group</i></li> </ul>
10:25 – 11:15	<p><b>Technical Session</b></p> <p><b>Panel discussion and presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Moderator: Mr. Manjeet Dhakal, CEN</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Updates from Warsaw Climate Change Conference - COP 19</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Mr. Ugan Manandhar, WWF</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Political landscape of Climate Negotiation up to 2015</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Mr. Raju Pandit Chettri, CEN</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Forward thinking from Civil society Perspectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Mr. Sunil Acharya, CEN</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Potential Opportunities, Challenges and Way Ahead: Through Nepal's Lens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety, Vice Chair- LEG; Expert Member, Climate Change Council</i></li> </ul>
11:15 – 11:55	Q/A and Discussion
11:55 – 12:00	Wrap-up and closing followed by Lunch

Supported by – Strengthening the role of Non State Actors in Climate Change Policy formulation in South Asia and enhancing their capacities to influence global climate negotiations



### Annex III: Photos of the Program



The panelists and participants during the opening session.



Mr. Prakash Mathema, Joint Secretary, MOSTE and Chair of LDC Group delivering the special remarks.



Participants during the special remarks.



Mr. Ugan Manadhar, WWF summarizing the COP 19 in his presentation.



Participants during the discussion.



Participants during the discussion