Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation in Nepal:
A Pathway towards Climate Friendly Development

This paper mainly focuses on reviewing the progress made in implementing the Nationally Determined Contribution of Nepal with a special focus on three sectors: energy, transport & industry. Other relevant policies and strategies related to these sectors, that have the potential to contribute to climate mitigation, have also been reviewed. Additionally, how these policies and their specific targets and priorities can help achieve Nepal's NDC targets has been also explained.

Figure 1: Kaligandaki 'A' Hydroelectric Project

Background

The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to climate change, while encouraging sustainable development and poverty eradication. Among others, the Agreement's major aim is to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels while pursuing efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5 °C. The Agreement has several provisions and measures to plan, implement and achieve this target. Every country party to the Paris Agreement must periodically prepare, communicate and maintain successive climate action plans—known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)—that it intends to achieve.

As of now, of the 197 parties to the Convention, 185 parties have ratified the Paris Agreement and 182 Parties have submitted their first NDCs, with subsequent plans to implement it. Nepal signed the agreement on 22nd April 2016 and deposited the instrument of ratification on 5th October 2016—the same day that the Paris Agreement fulfilled it's criteria for entry into force.

As the Government of Nepal (GoN) establishes its newly adopted federal structures, there has also been momentum to mainstream climate change across its structures, policies, frameworks and programs. However, to be able to integrate climate change into all aspects of development, decisionmakers need to have awareness and knowledge regarding the cross-cutting impacts of climate change and what needs to be done to address them. Such capacity must be present in decisionmakers from all levels of the government, including provincial and local levels, as the constitution of Nepal has given them the mandate to address such climate impacts.

The overview of the targets set by the GoN in its NDC and the progress made in achieveing the set target are outlined in the table below.

Overview of different targets set and progress made on NDC of Nepal			
Target	**Progress**		
Nepal has initiated the process for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Therefore, Nepal's adaptation needs for future, and in the context of post-2020, will be envisioned through the NAPs.	This process was launched on September 2015. During COP22 (to the UNFCCC) Nepal secured USD 2.9 Million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The process had come to stop at the end of December 2016, but has been resumed very recently. The timeline regarding NAP formulation and implementation, however, remains unclear.		
Nepal places climate change adaptation at the centre of its development plans and policies. It aims to strengthen implementation of Environment-Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) Framework in Village Development Committees and municipalities to complement climate change adaptation, promote renewable energy technologies, water conservation and greenery development.	The national framework for Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) was formulated in 2011, which guided the design and implementation of LAPAs at the local level. As per the national economic survey report of 2019, 342 LAPAs have already been formulated but they have not been implemented, integrated and mainstreamed effectively. The EFLG framework was developed in 2013 by the Ministry of Federal Affairs but the implementation was done on project modality. However, after the adoption of federalism in 2015, this was discontinued. Now local governments can divert funds allocated for the EFLG to other development and infrastructure projects.		
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. It will develop and implement adaptation strategies for climate change affected sectors.	Much remains to be done in terms of conducting physical and social research work to achieve the targets set by the GoN. While the adaptation strategies have been prepared for some sectors and geographies, they have not been conducted consistently throughout the nation.		
Nepal will study and understand further loss and damage associated with climate change impacts with the support from scientific and academic communities.	The economic impacts of climate change has been assessed by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDNK)as per the request of the GoN. However, there is still a lack of robust research work on loss & damage associated with climate change in Nepal.		
Nepal plans to formulate Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy that will envision the country's future plan to promote economic development through low carbon emission with particular focus on: (i) energy (ii) agriculture and livestock; (iii)forests; (iv) industry; (v) human settlements and wastes; (vi) transport; and (vii) commercial sectors.	The GoN, and the then Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE) requested that the AEPC formulate a Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy (LCEDS) for Nepal. The AEPC drafted the LCEDS in 2015 after which MoPE organized various consultations programs to collect input regarding the strategy from diverse stakeholders. It was also submitted to the Cabinet for approval, however, it has not yet been approved as of yet.		
By 2050, Nepal will achieve 80% electrification through renewable energy sources having appropriate energy mix. Nepal will also reduce its dependency on fossil fuel by 50% .	The National Economic Survey Report of 2019 shows that renewable energy accounts for only 3.2 % of the total energy consumption in Nepal. Figure 4 (below) shows that the dependency on fossil fuel has actually been increasing over the past couple of years.		
Nepal aims to achieve the following targets under the National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP), reducing its dependency on biomass and making it more efficient.	Technologies	Targets	Progress
	Mini and Micro Hydro Power	25 MW	30.71 MW
	Solar Home System	600,000 systems	850,643 systems
	Institutional solar power systems (solar PV and solar pumping systems)	1,500 systems	2238 systems
	Improved water mill	4000 number	10,857 number
	Improved Cooking Stoves	475,000 stoves	1423,242 stoves
	Biogas (household system, institutional and community biogas plants)	130,000	416,249
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.	According to the National Economic Survey Report of 2019, the share of renewable energy is only 3.2%percent. Therefore, it seems impossible to meet this 2020 target.		
By 2020, Nepal aims to increase the share of electric vehicle up to 20% from 2010 level.	Although the import of electric vehicle (such as light duty vehicle, electric rickshaw, tempo etc.) is increasing, it is negligible in comparison to other vehicles. There are significant gaps in the targets set and the progress made. The number of vehicle registration has been increasing and is shown in Figure 3 (below).		
By 2050, Nepal will decrease its dependency on fossils in the transport sector by 50% through effective mass public transport means while promoting energy efficient and electrical vehicles.	The dependency on fossils in the transport sector is increasing as demonstrated by Figure 3 & 4 below. While the GoN has made policy changes to incentivize electric vehicles and large sized buses to promote mass public transportation, robust improvements in investment, policy and practice are still necessary.		
Nepal will develop its electrical (hydro-powered) rail network by 2040 to support mass transportation of goods and public commuting.	The GoN is developing the Mechi-Mahakali Electric Railway (945 KM) as a National Pride Project. It has already developed the Detailed Project Report for the Project but it is not clear when the project will come into operation.		

Nepal will maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover and forest productivity and products will be increased through sustainable management of forests. Emphasis will equally be given to enhance carbon sequestration and forest carbon storage and improve forest governance.	Nepal has been able to reach and maintain the set target regarding the total area of the country under forest cover. Emphasis has also been given to enhance carbon sequestration and forest carbon storage and improve forest governance.
Nepal will pilot a sub-national project on REDD+ to reduce about 14 million tons of CO2-eq by addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and strengthening governance mechanisms in all types of forests and protected areas.	The GoN had developed a REDD+ National Strategy in 2018, which is currently being implemented by the REDD Implementation Center under the leadership of Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE). The Emission Reduction Program Document (ERPD) has also been developed and being currently implemented.
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.	A plan has been developed by the federal government which has been incorporated in the annual plan and budget of various local governments. Monitoring stations have also been installed in various locations. However, no significant progress has been made in reducing air pollution and levels are still above the National Ambient Air Quality standards (NAAQS) of the country.

Some scenario of representative sector with key concern on NDC targets & GHG emission reduction

Since 2015, after the promulgation of the new federal constitution, Nepal has elected local and provincial bodies and elected the House of Representatives. Now the country is moving to achieve accelerated development. Industries have been growing at a very fast pace the last five years, as demonstrated by registration data in Figure 2 below. Foreign investment has also been steadily increasing, along with total capital flowing in. As these foreign and domestic interests increase, however, it is important for GoN to strategize about how to incentivize sustainable practices.

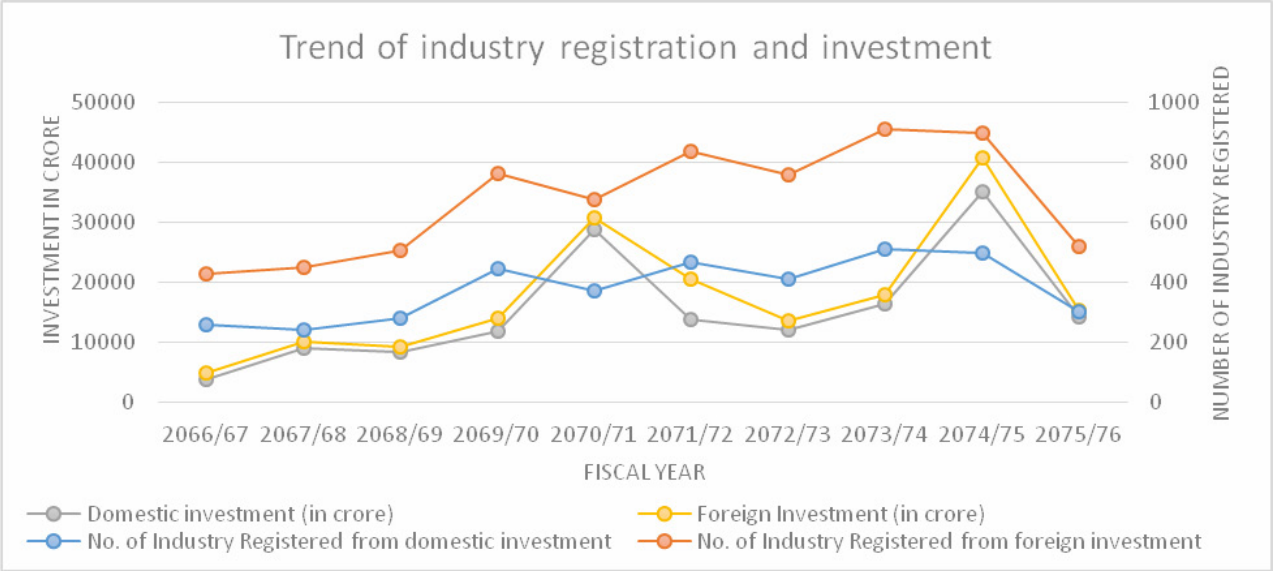

Figure 2: Trends of industry registration and associated investment in the industrial sector (Source: Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supply) (The data for the year 2075/76 is only for 8 months)

Energy is one of the key factors that drives the economic growth and development of the country. Although Nepal has huge potential for hydroelectricity generation, we have failed to make proper investments in the sector. The table below shows the latest status of various hydropower projects. The various projects that are approved and under construction have a total capacity to deliver 7780.563 MW.

Status of license distribution for hydropower development		
Status of Projects	**Number**	**Total Capacity (MW)**
Projects approved and under operation	91	1038.07
Project approved and under construction	203	7780.563
Projects applying for approval	30	1519.24
Projects with approval for survey	301	18193.55
Projects applying for approval of survey	33	1046.36

Table 1: The status of hydropower development in Nepal upto the month of Falgun, 2075(February, 2019) (Source: National Economic Survey, 2019)

Transportation is another important aspect of development that has substantial climate implications. As depicted by the Figure 3 below, more and more vehicles are being registered over the last couple of years in Nepal. A significant portion of these vehicles are petroleum-powered. Importing increasing amounts of fossil fuels into the country has not only increased emissions but also put Nepal in a huge trade deficit.

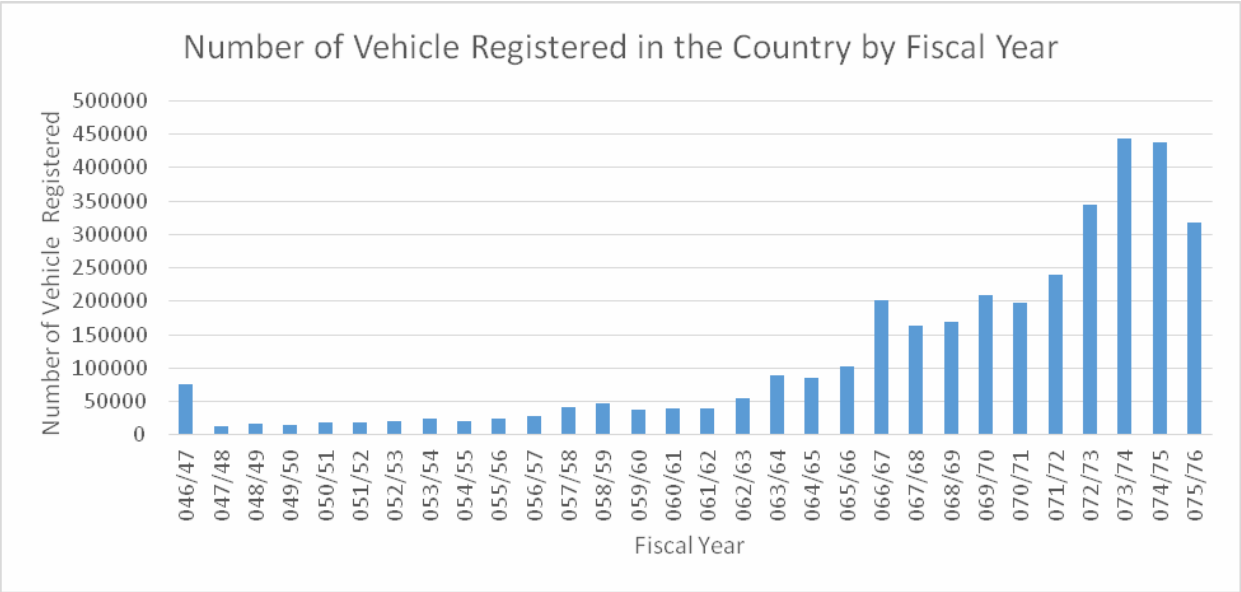

Figure 3: Trend of vehicle registration in Nepal (FY 075/76 upto Falgun 2075 only / FY 2018/19, only for 8 months)

As shown by Figure 4, except for kerosene, Nepal has been importing increasing amounts of petroleum products—including diesel, petrol, aviation turbine fuel and liquid petroleum gas (LPG)—from India. One exception is the year 2015/2016 when the economic blockade imposed by India on Nepal caused these numbers to plummet. This trend of increasing imports lies in direct constrast to the mitigation commitments taken by the country.

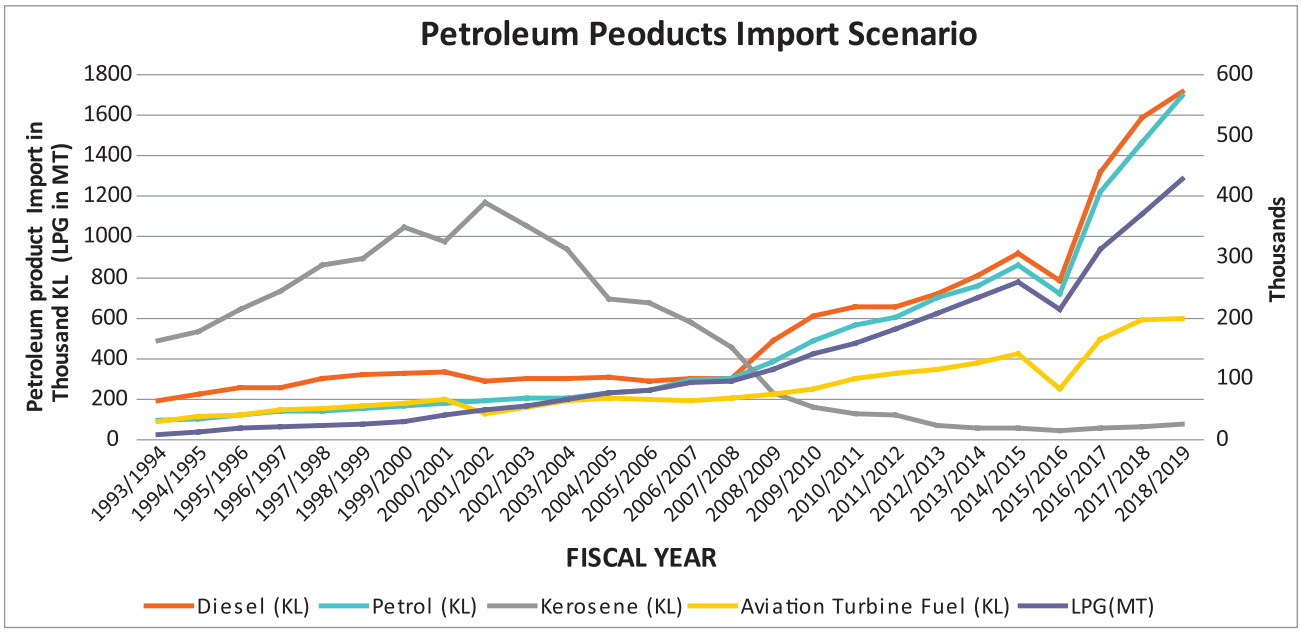

Figure 4:Trend of Petroleum Product import by Nepal for the Last 26 Years

The GoN had formulated various policies and strategies to increase climate response. Since climate change is a cross-cutting issue, these revisions in policies and practices have been across various sectors. These key policies linked to climate change mitigation, and the various provisions under these policies, are explained in the table below.

Key Policies, strategies and programmes	Key Provision related to NDC and Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Policy, 2011	• The primary goal of this policy is strengthen the livelihoods of people by mitigating and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. It does so by adopting a low carbon emission socio-economic pathway in the spirit of the countrys commitment to international agreements in climate change sector • Preparation of a national strategy for carbon trade in order to benefit from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) by 2012 is the third target • Formulation and implementation of a Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy by 2014 is the 4th target • To reduce GHG emission by promoting the use of clean energy such as hydroelectricity, renewables and alternative energies and by increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of green technology is the third objective of the policy. To adopt a low carbon development pathway by persuing climate-resilient socio-economic development is the fifth objective. • Among seven further policies proposed in order to achieve the set objective, the 2nd (low carbon development and climate resilience) and the 6th (technology development, transfer and utilization) focusing on mitigation aspects to climate change prioritizing low carbon, climate resilient development pathway, GHG emission reduction, providing incentives to develop appropriate technology are set in the policy which can significantly contribute in CC mitigation.
Industrial Policy, 2011	• Among various objectives set in this policy, adopting innovative technology and environment friendly production process in the industrial sector is clearly linked with the NDC • The policy envisions providing technical and financial support to industries which are adopting environment friendly and energy saving technology • The policy further focuses on promoting environmentally friendly industry to make the industrial sector less polluted and carbon neutral • The policy also envision maintaining coherence and synergy in formulating and amending policies in other sectors including economic policies, taxation policies and revenue policies
National Energy Strategy of Nepal, 2013	• Out of the six objectives set by the strategy, reduction of foreign dependency on imported fossil fuels; development of hydropower resources as the lead energy source; promotion of renewable and energy efficient technology; and minimization of detrimental environmental effects from energy production and supply can contribute to the targets set in the NDC • Among various goals, increasing renewable energy supply; promoting energy efficiency; reducing dependency on imported fossil fuels; protecting the environment; and providing secure and affordable energy to all consumers are set by the strategy which are relevant to the NDC of Nepal • Different principles set by the strategy including that it is long term oriented and comprehensive; it will increase energy supplies and encourage cleaner and more efficient energy use; and it will integrate energy, environmental and economic factors are relevant to the NDC. • Sectoral strategy has also been set: sectoral energy strategy on hydropower development; energy efficiency and conservation; new sources of renewable and alternative energy; institutional, legal and regional cooperation; and sector specific principles has been defined to achieve the set objective of the strategy. • The strategy mentions that if it is fully implemented and if the set targets are met, than by 2030, the GHG emission can be reduced by 52 percent in the reference year taken by the strategy (2004/05).
Nepals Energy Sector Vision 2050 A.D.	• This strategy focuses on the discovery, exploration, development and sustainable management of all the available potential energy resources in the country, to meet the national demand without relying on imported petroleum products. Ultimately it aims to ensure socio-economic development, environmental sustainability and energy security. • It prioritizes the development of hydropower and renewable energy resources to reduce dependency on imported fossil fuels, fight climate change and encourage sustainable development. • It reasons that the only way to ensure energy security is to develop alternative energy technologies such as biogas, solar, wind and micro hydro and bigger hydroelectric energy resources. • Short- medium- and long-term mission has been set ultimately to uplift national economy through sustainable energy use in all sectors, including agriculture, commercial, transportation, industrial and residential sector. It considers climate change and political change as the major risks jeopardizing such development target.
Environment Friendly Vehicle and Transport Policy, 2014	• It aims to reduce emission from transport sector, increase the share of electric vehicle upto 20% by 2020 of the whole vehicles in Nepal promote the transformation of petroleum-powered vehicles to electric ones, and provide subsidy schemes for the promotion of electric and non-motorized vehicles. • It has a strategic approach to avoid unnecessary travel, reduce trip distances, promote the shift towards more sustainable transportation modes (such as non-motorized transport systems), and further promote public transport systems. • The policy calls for an improvement in transport practices and technologies by diversifying towards electric-, hybrid- and natural gases-powered vehicles; promoting progressive and affordable standards for fuel quality; and regulating vehicle emissions in order to ensure compliance with air quality.
Land Use Policy, 2015	• The Land Use Policy 2015 has identified seven major challenges among which one of the challenge is to conserve, develop and manage forests and green-belts, places of entertainment, open spaces, water, watersheds or wetlands. This is done in a bid to mitigate the risks of climate change and other newly created hazards, and protect biodiversity and the environment.

National Sustainable Transport Strategy for Nepal, 2015 to 2040	• The GoN formulated this strategy with a vision of "developing a transport system that is efficient, accessible, people-centric, affordable, reliable, safe, inclusive, environment friendly, and climate- and disaster- resilient". • The vision is to achieve low energy intensity and better operational performance, which ultimately translates to lower emission and lower cost of operation.. • Under the environmental dimension of the strategy the policy aims to ensure the sustainability of natural resource use, maintain the standard of vehicles and engines, minimize local pollution and noise effects, promote electric vehicles, minimize CO2 emission from transport, increase climate and disaster resilience of transportation infrastructure and green freight transport.
National Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy of Nepal – 2015 (Draft)	• The strategy envisions operationalizing hydroelectricity and renewable energy so as to shift towards a greener economy through low carbon integrated development. • Twenty four strategies have been proposed to achieve the set vision, mission and objectives. Furthermore, sector wise strategies have been set with open as well as time bound targets in the concerned sector. • The main objective of the strategy is to reduce petroleum trade dependency by promoting renewable energy sources by 2022 and achieve green development by 2030. Major sectors that contribute to the country's GHG emissions have been identified in the strategy. It has created a institutional arrangement and coordination mechanism that dictates that emissions reduction from these sectors are the responsibility of the concerned ministries and stakeholders. The strategy has also outlined the financial aspects for effective implementation, together with a monitoring and evaluation mechanism that has a clear responsibility division.
REDD+ National Strategy, 2018	• This trategy has set five objectives and one of the objective is to reduce carbon emissions, enhance carbon stocks and ecosystem resilience by minimizing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and promoting sustainable forest management across all ecological regions. • To achieve the set objectives, 12 strategies and 70 actions have been developed. These strategies and actions will be prioritized using criteria developed through a consultative process among the relevant stakeholders. • Federal restructuring, capacity, capability and technology, financing, governance and over expectation are some of the accepted risks mentioned while implementing the strategy and achieveing the targets set.
White Paper of Government of Nepal, 2018	• 10 different objectives have been set by the white paper, among which the 4th objective is relevant to GHG emission reduction. This objective aims to provide access for all to electricity and renewable and alternative energy and fulfill the energy demand of the country to make it sustainable, reliable, universal, qualitative and ensure energy security ultimakely making the country self-dependent. • The paper sets the target of producing 3000 MW, 5000 MW and 10,000 MW of electricity by 3years, 5 years and 10 years respectively. • Furthermore, the white paper envisions establishing one mega hydroelectricity or solar project in each province. • In Province 1, the aim is to generate 4550 MW electricity from different rivers including Tamor, Dudhkoshi, Upper Arun, Kimathanka Arun, Arun-4 and Lower Arun. • In Province 2, a 200 MW capacity solar power plant has been proposed. • In Province 3, hydroelectric projects called Sunkoshi 2nd and 3rd, Tamakoshi 5th, Khimti Shivalaya and Kokhajor, with a joint capacity of 2358 MW has been proposed. • In Province 4, hydroelectric projects with a total capacity of 2348 MW from Budhigandaki, Upper Seti, Uttarganga and Andhikhola have been proposed. • In Province 5, Naumure, Kaligandaki 2nd, Madi and upper Ghimruk hydroelectric projects have been proposed with the installation capacity of 1468 MW. • In Province 6, Nalgad, Furkot Karnali and Chainpur Seti hydroelectric projects have been proposed with a total capacity of 936 MW. • In Province 7, Western Seti, and Chainpur Seti hydroelectric projects have been proposed with a total capacity of 1236 MW.
Major Initiatives linked with NDC in the 14th Periodic plan of Nepal	• The 14th periodic plan has considered hydroelectricity as an important and reliable source of energy that can lead development in a sustainable and accelerated manner. • The plan intends to produce clean and renewable energy resources intensively and replace the use of traditional and petroleum energy sources and reduce trade dependability. • The periodic plan has set different targets, goals, objectives, strategies and actions while considering the various challenges and opportunities in developing renewable and alternative sources of energy resources. In particular, programs are set on solar energy, pico and micro hydro, biomass energy, and wind energy. Various programs on study, research and capacity enhancement has been proposed. • Specifically the plan expects to develop 11 MW electricity from micro and pico hydro projects, 16 MW from small and household level solar power plants and 1 MW from wind energy, 200,000 household level biogas plants and 1,065,000 improved cooking stoves. Furthermore, the plan expects to generate 2500 new enterprises, 18,000 additional jobs and provide 15,500 households with different livelihood activities associated with renewable energy technologies. • In transportation sector, the plan intends to prepare a detailed project report to establish the east-west electric railway and to initiate construction of electric railway from Bardibas to Simara. Furthermore the 14th periodic plan considers the reduction of greenhouse gases from industries, transportation, and other anthropogenic activities. • Although the plan does not mention any tangible actions on greenhouse gases emission reduction, it does clearly explains how to achieve development while mitigating and adapting to climate change at the local level. It also formulates a framework for green economy that will help integrate and mainstream sustainability in development. • Awareness on green cities and promotion of cycle rides; provision of green certificates to environment friendly industries; capacity building on clean development mechanisms; and implementation of provisions and mandates of the UN Framework Conventions on Climate Change has also been proposed.

Universalizing Clean Energy in Nepal (A Plan for Sustainablly Distributed Generation and Grid Access to All by 2022)	• This is a recent study conducted jointly by the National Planning Commission and the Nepal Electricity Authority's Engineering Company. This study has identified major challenges in the realm of different renewable sources of energy including hydropower, solar, biomass and wind and proposed a way forward to distribute clean energy to all the local bodies by 2022. • It has designed and analyzed various projects and programs including their environmental and economic aspects as well. This study also guides the way to ensure national access to the grid by 2022.
Policy, programs and budget for the fiscal year 2017/18	• The policy and programs of the current government has considered agriculture, energy, industry, transport, physical infrastructure, information technology, tourism and urban development as the tools of economic development. The government has also mentioned in its policy and programs that climate change mitigation and adaptation programs will be operationalized. • The target set out in the policy and programs of the Government is to produce 5000 MW electricity within five years and 15000 MW of electricity in 10 years period. Further, the government has proposed to emphasize solar, wind and other renewable energy in the potential sites. The government has aimed to take legal actions on hospitals, industries, hotels and other major corporate organizations who do not manage their waste properly as per the guideline.
National Communication Reports	• GoN has updated the fuel standards from April 2010 but the vehicle standards have not been developed and implemented. The newly developed Nepal Vehicle Mass Emission Standard (2069) recommended by the Ministry of Education Science & Technology (MoSTE) limits carbon emission to 0.64 gram per litre of diesel. • The Euro 3 standard enforced by the government aims to ban import of substandard vehicles which emits carbon dioxide beyond a given limit.

Way forward for NDC Implementation

The policy initiatives taken so far by the GoN in the climate change sector is a welcome move. The GoN ratified the Paris Agreement, submitted the NDC and has initiated the implementation of NDC, however, this still requires further work. Concerned ministries have made attempts to incorporate climate change in their strategic planning together with annual planning and budgeting, which needs a more coordinated approach. Various institutional arrangements and coordination mechanism has been established to manage climate change activities at various levels. Government agencies and civil society have been executing various projects and programs throughout the country to help achieve the NDC targets. Considering this progress and analyzing the current context of the NDC, following recommendations are presented here for effective implementation of the NDC of Nepal.

Enhanced NDC:

- The Government has already started the process to update the NDC to enhance the targets, so as to submit the enhanced NDC by March 2020, which is appreciable initiative. The targets set in the enhanced NDC must be backed-up by technical analysis and have ownership from concerned agencies.
- The NDC of Nepal has only set targets on certain sectors related to climate change adaptation, energy, transportation and forestry. This needs to be extended to other areas as well.
- There is no conditional or unconditional green house gas targets that has been defined in the NDC of Nepal. However, these targets can be set in the future. While doing this, it will be important to declare the base year and peak year and the midterm and longterm target, with an aim to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

***Strengthened institutions and coordination* mechanism:**

- The recently approved Climate Change Policy, 2019 has strengthened the mitigation component and envisioned other policies and strategies but effective implementation of these should be initiated immediately. The coordination between different tiers of the government, in addition to other stakeholders, should be strengthened.
- The existing institutions and coordination mechanisms such as Climate Change Management Division (CCMD) under Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE), REDD Implementation Centre, Climate Change Council (CCC) & Multistakeholders Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC) at the federal level shall be strengthened further to deliver actions at the ground level. Provincial representation could also be included in federal coordination mechanisms.
- Although the Ministry of Forest and Environment is the focal ministry on climate change, there is crucial roles to be played for other concerned ministries and stakeholders as well. The private sector, civil society organizations, development partners, medias and youths can help achieve the targets of the NDCs. So their representation in the coordination mechanism is of utmost importance.

Enhanced policies and synergy among sectoral policies:

- The coherence and synergy between the policies and programmes is a recognized gap that plans to be addressed.
- The different frameworks developed earlier such as the Environment Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) Framework, Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP), Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP) and various other programs must be developed at the local level and extended throughout the country.
- The Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy (LCEDS) was drafted in 2015 as envisioned by the climate change policy 2011, but has not been finalized and approved so far. The Government must finalize, approve and effectively implement this strategy without any delay.
- Furthermore, the Government must integrate and mainstream climate change into its annual and periodic planning and start to track if new projects are carbon neutral and if they help reduce emissions.

Resource Mobilization:

- The GoN and all the stakeholders working on climate change shall further work to generate and mobilize domestic financial resources for climate change mitigation and also work on securing the climate finance from international financing mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund. These funds may be secured from bilateral and multilateral donor agencies.
- New and additional financial resources shall be generated and allocated while designing and developing new projects and the additional resources shall be utilized in reducing emission from projects as well as for building climate resilient projects..

***Focused implementation*, monitoring, evaluation and learning documentation:**

- The GoN shall develop the NDC implementation plan with clear responsibility divisions for the government ministries and departments and other stakeholders, while also defining the framework and timeline for monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, the learnings from such mechanisms shall be documented and considered in future policy decisions.

Role of provincial and local government in implementing NDC

- Provincial and local governments have the mandate and authority as given by the Constitution to address climate change, hence they shall establish needed institutions and formulate and implement the required policies and programs.
- They shall integrate and mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation in their annual and periodic planning and budgeting system. These initiatives shall be guided by proper research and technical analysis while also ensuring that such initiatives are sustainable and in line with the provincial and local priorities.
- The federal government should not delay in building capacity of provincial and local governments in every aspects as the provincial and local governments will have significant roles to play in achieving the targets set in the national climate related policies and NDC.

In conclusion, the GoN should take regular stock of all the formulated policies and programs and emphasize their implementation to protect climate vulnerable people, ecosystem and the country as a whole to achieve climate friendly development in Nepal.

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