

A Regional Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change and the Role of Civil Society in the Least Developed Countries

Workshop Report



By

Lalita Thapa and Dinnanath Bhandari

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Summary

Over Thirty individuals from more than twenty organizations based in South Asian Countries met in Kathmandu, Nepal from 19 to 21 April 2008 organized by the CLACC Programme and IIED to discuss **Adaptation to Climate Change** and the role of civil society in the countries of the region.

The participants from various environmental as well as development and humanitarian NGOs, international as well as national NGOs from India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan were participated in the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting was to:

- i. share information on ongoing planned activities on adaptation to climate change and
- ii. jointly strategize and plan potential future activities at national and regional levels.

Attainments of the Workshop

Of importance was the workshop's success in bringing consensus on urgent need among the civil societies, NGOs, INGOs and other relevant stakeholders from the region and beyond on climate change issues.

The following joint activities were agreed at both country level as well as regional levels:

- Strengthening the NGO forum network stronger.
- Mainstreaming the concept of climate change in the projects of the organizations.
- Develop, collect, document and share the real cases of adaptation practices at community, district and national level and feed the information in the key UNFCCC events.
- Design vulnerability assessment and adaptation projects and figure out the stronger advocacy on climate change issues.
- Sensitize the media and relevant stakeholders on climate change related issues. Capacity building and training to the professional members of the organizations.

Introduction

A South Asia Regional workshop on Adaptation to climate change and the role of civil society in the least developed countries was held in Yak & Yeti hotel, Kathmandu, Nepal from 19 to 21 April 2008. The workshop was organized by *International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)* and the *Capacity Strengthening in Least Developed Countries on Adaptation to Climate Change (CLACC)* Programme, co-sponsored by *Practical Action* and hosted by *Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD)*.

The objective of the workshop was to:

- i. Share information on ongoing planned activities on adaptation to climate change and
- ii. Jointly strategize and plan potential future activities at national and regional levels.

Around forty participants representing different national and international organizations, Civil Society Organizations from the region and beyond participated in the workshop. Dr. Saleemul Huq, Group head on Climate change and adaptation unit of IIED facilitated the programme. The participant shared and discussed different climate change issues at local, national and global level.

The workshop was conducted with sharing information combined with group work discussion, field visit and open session with invited guests and speakers. Sufficient interaction and participatory discussion was made to clarify and elaborate the key issues and concerns raised by the participants.

The workshop started with a detailed self-introduction where the participants shared the ongoing activities on climate change. The participants were found to be involved in various key sectors and areas viz community based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, health, awareness raising and networking, local knowledge and climate change policy researches.

1.0 Overview of Climate Change and Adaptation

In the first session of the programme, Dr Saleemul Huq, the coordinator of Climate change and Adaptation unit of IIED started by highlighting on the evolution of climate change issues. He mentioned that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was jointly established by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in 1988 to assess the scientific and technical literature on climate change. Since its inception, the IPCC has produced a series of Assessment Reports which can be widely used by policymakers, scientists and other experts.

1.1 IPCC Timelines

Saleemul Huq gave the brief background of the following IPCC timelines:

1990: the First Assessment Report of IPCC was completed in 1990 and served as the basis of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Some

of the data contained in the IPCC First assessment report were revised and updated and the IPCC supplementary report of 1992 was published to contribute to the debate on UNFCCC at the 1992 Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro.

1995:the Second Assessment Report of IPCC showed that greenhouse gas concentration have continued to increase. An agreement was made under UNFCCC called Kyoto Protocol on 11 December 1997 at the 3rd Conference of the Parties to the treaty when they met in Kyoto, and entered into force on 16th February 2005. As of November 2007, 175 parties have ratified the protocol. The developed countries referred to as Annex I countries have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by a collective average of 5% below their 1990 levels in the first commitment period (i.e., 2008-2012).

2001: the Third Assessment Report of IPCC is an assessment of available scientific and socio-economic information on climate change by IPCC. This report assesses the potential impacts of climate change and offer options for adaptation along with mitigation. It was the first IPCC report to bring adaptation needed to deal with inevitable results.

Saleem highlighted on the adaptation fund set up in COP 7 held in Marrakesh, Morocco; the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) fund oversight by Global Environment Facility (GEF); and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

2007: Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC is a new insight which includes looking at the observations of changes in climate rather than just computer projection. The report is based on many observed changes in the earth's climate including atmospheric composition, global average temperatures, ocean conditions and other climate changes. Almost invariably the climatic impacts viz, melting of ice, heat waves, drought, flood have occurred in 1990's. Saleem added that climate change is not some thing that will happen, it is something that has already happened. The only thing we can do in near term is adaptation. It can significantly reduce the inevitable climate change impacts during the next 20-30 years, mitigation can avoid catastrophic climate change in the long-term.

Saleem focused on the Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC which is the most credible and detailed knowledge based on science of climate change. It is released in four distinct sections:

Working Group I Report (WGI): It is based on Science

Working Group II Report (WGII): Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation. Working Group II assesses the scientific, technical, environmental, economic and social aspects of the vulnerability to climate change.

Working Group III Report (WG III): The report analyses mitigation options for the main sectors in the near-term It also provides information on long-term mitigation strategies.

Synthesis Report: It is based on the assessment carried out by the three working groups of IPCC.

For each section, the IPCC will release the main report and a summary version, known as the Summary for Policymakers. Full reports and summaries of Working Groups I-III have been released, plus a summary of the Synthesis Report.

1.2 Bali Action Plan

The 13th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Meeting of the Parties took place in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, December 3rd- 14th 2007. Saleem shared the outcomes of Bali Action plan:

- Identification of a post-Kyoto agreement to be adopted by COP15 in Copenhagen in 2009.
- Broad structures were both mitigation and adaptation. They requested developed countries to reduce greenhouse gas emission and the least developed countries to lobby for the adaptation fund.
- Envisaged technology transfer and innovative financing.

2.0 Global Policy Level

The post 2012 agreement will be made in Copenhagen in 2009. There is need for the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to lobby and influence governments and the UNFCCC regarding adaptation before 2009. There is Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Country Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund. The Adaptation Fund is generated from a global tax on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) transactions. Saleem further added that if the global tax is added to other mechanism such as if it is applied more to pollution activities rather than mitigation efforts (CDM), billions of funds could be raised. For instance, aviation exempt from levy, if tax is applied to aviation, \$ 10billion could be raised per year.

Saleem also highlighted on the ground reality of policy. At global level, science is more about mitigation; at national level, many climatic policies and actions (both mitigation and adaptation) will be adopted at the national level of decision making. preparation of National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) ; at sectoral level, mitigation and adaptation actions and policies within nation often relate to inherently different sectors, although there is some overlap. For example mitigation action usually focuses on energy, industry whereas adaptation action often focuses on vulnerable sectors like agriculture, water, forestry, coastal zones etc. And in local level, Community Based Adaptation (CBA) were found to be going on.

2.1 Climate Change Projects by NGOs

The participants were asked to share the ongoing activities of their organizations on climate change. The table below summarizes ongoing initiatives, research and projects on climate change that participants are engaged in.

Table1: Ongoing Activities of the Participated Organizations

S.N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	WORK
1	Tamara Plush	Institute of Development Studies- Action Aid ,Nepal	How can the concerns of and children influence climate change policies in Nepal (especially using participatory video as tool)?
2	Dago Tshering	RSPN, Bhutan	Health and Climate Change- an exploratory study on climate change and diseases sensitive to climate change Cities and Climate change Community based conservation initiatives
3	Mozaharul Alam	CLACC	Adaptation in cities –Kathmandu, Nepal. Thimpu Bhutan+Khulna-Bangladesh Vulnerability mapping, Stakeholder workshop as well as Adaptation planning. Timeline: 2008/09 IIED + BCAS: International Workshop on community based adaptation(CBA) in February 2009, in Bangladesh CLACC-Health Studies +Adaptation options in Nepal, Bangladesh + Bhutan Country specific case studies on health impacts of climate change & possible adaptation options. Timeline 2007/08(studies to be published soon) contact: www.clacc.net
4	Benedict Alo D'Rozaris	CARITAS, Bangladesh	Advocacy and Lobbying on Resource Mobilization for Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives in Bangladesh Capacity Building on Community based adaptation.
5	Ajaya Dixit	SETN-Nepal	Research and Piloting of Adaptation Measures
6	Ziaul Hoque Mukta	Oxfam, Bangladesh	Doing Campaign and Policy work at National and Global Level on mitigation and adaptation. Developing a “Vulnerability and DRR” framework to mainstream in Climate Change in its entire programme. “DRR Programme” and “Livelihoods Programme” will do adaptation programme at community level.
7	Simon Anderson	IIED	Participatory baseline, monitoring and evaluation of Climate Adaptation. Methods being developed. Group being convened. Climate and Poverty benefits from low carbon energy access projects (Nepal, India, Cambodia, Srilanka, Tanzania, Eritreg) Report available interest to develop theme in terms of Carbon Finance Excess and Adaptation Issues. Climate Change Impacts on millennium development goals. Report available for Africa Interest to do similar work on LDCs in South Asia.
8	Maksha R Maharjan	CARE Nepal	Planning to initiate awareness raising program on impacts of CC focusing on poor vulnerable and society excluded people. Planning to promote indigenous coping mechanism for CC adaptation. Collaboration with CSOs like Federation of community Forest User Groups Nepal (FECOFUN), WWF, IUCN for CC policy advocacy
9	Bimal Regmi	LI-BIRD, Nepal	CLACC Programme

			<p>Networking(NGO group in climate change) Information sharing(Resource Centre) Action Research(Impact of CC on health, climate change and cities)</p> <p>Mainstreaming Climate Change Documentation of local knowledge innovations. Generating information to fill knowledge gap</p>
10	Basanta Rana Bhatt	Ecoscentre, Nepal	<p>Community based climate change adaptation activities e.g. conservation, awareness raising, capacity building, strengthening community based organizations (CBOs). Initiating NGOs Forum, working in climate change issue at districts level. Climate change awareness programme through school students in Chitwan and Nawalparasi districts. Preparation of teaching materials/resource book for grade 8 & 9 Documentation of local technology & innovation on natural resources management and improvement on that through participatory technology/innovation development approach. Collection of experiences from community members on impacts of climate change and heir own coping strategies. Complain on climate change through rally, workshop and publication etc. Promotion of organic Agriculture to increase resilience of community towards impacts of climate change.</p>
11	Sandeep Rai	WWF	<p>Vulnerability Assessment & Implementing Adaptation Activities in Mountain Ecosystem especially on Sagarmatha & Lantgang National Park & Bugger Zone. Key Areas-Freshwater, Biodiversity, Livelihood Alternative Energy Project to built resilience of forest ecosystem & local livelihood in mountain & Terai Region of Nepal. Policy & Advocacy. Supporting formation of National Climate change policy for Nepal & looking how adaptation can be integrated into other policy.</p>
12	Deepak Srivastava	Intercooperation-India	<p>Vulnerability Assessment And Enhancing Adaptive Capacity To Climate Change In Semi-Arid Areas In India Biofuel production and food security programme. CDM capacity building programme.</p>
13	Tek Bdr Gurung	UNDP, Nepal	<p>Past-capacity assessment under the CDI-consultancy work. Pipeline: DRR linking climate change, adaptation projects based on NAPA. Ongoing NCSA NAPA Community based disaster management(but w/o linking to cc issues)-UNDP</p>
14	Gehendra Gurung	Practical Action Nepal	<p>Livelihood strengthening and diversification for CBA. DRR for developing community resilient. Promoting integrated conservation and development program at</p>

			community level for adaptation. Looking into climate data of Nepal and see the changes. Special and temporal Precipitation and temperature.
15	Pratap Shrestha	LI-BIRD, Nepal	Community based Biodiversity Management (CBM) management of genetic resources for climate change adaptation selecting/improving genetic resources to cope with climate change impacts on agriculture in Nepal and South Asia. Documentation and analysis of local knowledge and innovations by farmers and other people in the community and built on that for promoting CBA, including supporting mechanism-local innovations support fund. Contact PROLINNOVA(smanandhar@libird.org)
16	Suman Manandhar	PROLINNOVA/ LI-BIRD	Innovations related to adaptation to climate change.(PROLINNOVA) Participatory Joint Experimentation on local Innovations related to climate change adaptation.
17	Wahida Bashir Ahmed	Action Aid-Bangladesh	Community based Adaptation taking HFA into consideration involving business community & Civil society. IEC materials for school children for learning and action. ADAPTATION Project: Funded by Embassy of Denmark(2 years outcome & learning of this project will be presented at COP 15) ADVOCACY: DON AF-3 country joint study “We Know what we Need” South Asian Women speak out on climate change adaptation. Human Security, conflict & climate change (video): “Does anybody cares if Bangladesh drowns?” ACTION RESEARCH: followed by field level activities. Adaptation to climate change: Alternative option for drinking water to combat water borne disease in Bangladesh. ADAPTATION: Floating agriculture farming with 50 farmers in saline prone water logging area.
18	Khandaker Mainuddin	BCAS-Bangladesh	Action Research on Adaptation to climate changes.(proposed). Impacts if climate change on Human Health under different ecosystems in Bangladesh. Gender Aspects of water and sanitation due to climate change impacts on different ecosystems in Bangladesh.
19	Narayan Khanal	FORWARD-Nepal	Major activities on climate change: Action Research (Agricultural crops, livestock, NTFP, Soil fertility management, farm forestry. Training local resource person staff of Government and non government offices. Advocacy on agriculture of environment issue. Information consolidation and validation through surveillance survey, support to graduate studies. Community empowerment through institutional learning. Disseminate validated information through publications, workshops excursions. Establishment of Resource centre like Nurseries, bio pesticides recycling units, nucleus breeding units. Institutionalization of local innovators through documentation/variety release.

20	Marcus Moench	ISET	Costs and benefits of DRR and part of Climate Change Adaptation in India, Pakistan and Nepal Asia wide Review and Consultation on Adaptation research needs/gaps for formulation of regional research program
21	Emma Sundman	IUCN Nepal	Integrating climate change concerns into management oriented research including case studies on community coping strategies, capacity building activities and decision support tools for ecosystem management Integrating climate change adaptation into project activities on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands
22	Tara Rao	WWF-UK/India	Regional (national) platforms for climate change-contextualizing climate change to feed into state and national level policy/governance work Working with young
23	Shyam Sundar Jnavaly	Action aid Nepal	Awareness and sensitization on climate change : Adaptation DRR through School project component on climate change Risk reduction Initiative-Rasuwa, Banke, Makwanpur, Lalitpur Climate Change Adaptation Farming System : Territorial Development Initiatives-EastNeapl Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa Climate Change Impact on Disaster Vulnerability in West Nepal: Participatory Video on Climate Change Risk Reduction

2.2 Opportunities for Adaptation to Climate Change

Saleem highlighted on the major funds for adaptation to climate change under UNFCCC and other organizations.

2.2.1 UNFCCC

Adaptation Fund (AF)

The adaptation fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programme in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The fund is to be financed with a share of proceeds from CDM project activities and receive funds from other sources. The share of proceeds amounts to 2% of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued for a CDM project activity. The fund is governed under UNFCCC and comprises 16 board members representing Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account fair and balanced representation among these groups as follows:

- a. Two representatives from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- b. One representative of the small island developing States;
- c. One representative of the least developed country Parties;
- d. Two other representatives from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties).
- e. Two other representatives from the Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties).

The COP serving as the meeting of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol shall elect an alternate for each member of the Adaptation Fund Board on the same principles, and that the nomination of a candidate alternate member from the same group.

Adaptation fund Board met in March 2008 for the first time. Meeting was opened for observers: Tom Sherman – Action Aid; Rachel – Practical Action; Saleemul Huq– IIED.

Least Developed Countries Fund (LCDF)

The LDCF was established to support a work programme to assist the Least Developed Country Parties (LDCs) carry out , inter alias, the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programme of action (NAPA).

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

The SCCF under the Convention was established in 2001 to finance projects relating to adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification.

2.2.2 Other Funds

Saleem mentioned other funds too which are given below:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

As the financial mechanism of the Climate Convention, GEF allocates and disburses about \$250 million dollars per year in projects in energy efficiency, renewable energies, and sustainable transportation. Moreover, it manages two special funds under the UNFCCC- the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund as well as the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol.

DFID:

DFID has now announced a joint venture with the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to investigate climate change in Africa. The partnership is providing £ 32 million over five years (£ 24 million from DFID) to look at how Africans farmers can adapt to climate change.

Rockefeller Foundation (RF)

Rockefeller Foundation is starting programme on adaptation on climate change in cities. Its initial investment is \$ 70 million over five years in 15 cities of various countries.

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

In 2006, IDRC and the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID) jointly launched the Climate Change Adaptation program in Africa.

World Bank (WB)

World Bank has set up \$ 10 billion as “Climate Investment Fund” on mitigation technology. Two other funds are \$1 billion for forestry and \$ 0.5 to 1 billion for Pilot Program for Resilience to Climate Change (PPRC).

UNDP

It has started significant activities such as small grant programme for community-based adaptation.

Bilateral Agencies:

Denmark has included climate change adaptation in its new funding agencies. Similarly, Dutch and Norwegians are more interested on these issues. Norway government is applying tax on carbon emission to generate funds to be linked to forestry issues.

Swedish Commission for Climate and Development

Swedish Commission is working on the issues related to climate change from justice and disaster risk reduction focus. The Commission work to produce report.

Saleem also added that Australian government is also interested in funding to climate change adaptation especially for South East Asia. Similarly JICA has announced fund on adaptation.

The opportunities for funding and sharing of climate change adaptation information discussed on the floor were:

- Saleem further highlighted on the UN's wide effort for climate change strategies. After Bali, mainstreaming climate change into UN agencies is in process.
- Simon stated that there is a cross-linkages between adaptation and disaster reduction. But the mainstreaming was found to be difficult because of resources. On the other hand, linking climate change to the disaster is not prioritized by the leaders of the country. Simon also said that linking disasters to climate change impacts seems apparent in this room with NGOs but not with the governments.
- Saleem claimed that governments still view climate change as an environmental issue. NGOs need to raise awareness, incorporate providing examples in relevant sectors. Not only the ministries of environment but other ministries are also equally affected by the climate change issues. The government should perceive the issue collectively. For instance, Bangladesh government now picking up issues in different areas since the money from donor is plentiful. Now the government is setting up multi-donor trust fund which will develop strategy to disperse fund. DFID is looking at similar idea in Nepal too.
- Saleem responded on Marcus Moench's question how the Ministry of Finance get involved in funding issues. He said that aid agencies see climate change need to be taken into account. In order to create strategies with beneficiaries on the ground, innovative financing mechanisms are essential.
- WWF Nepal was found to be involved in Carbon trading program from where the community get benefited. They have run biogas program at local level and sell carbon credit to European market.

- Saleem said that IIED is looking at if carbon reduction technologies are actually offsetting costs to poor because poor cannot access the high emission-savings (costly). Because of high initial cost, challenges become necessary choice between emission-saving Vs reaching poor. On this connection, IIED wants to make emission-saving technology accessible too.
- Deepak Srivastava from Inter Corporation India expressed that most projects are going to large urban areas rather than to small villages. Thus, there is a need of serious learning on integration for community which whose practices are becoming fail.

The floor was opened for discussion on the ideas viz. South Asia Advocacy on International Level, National/Regional level- how to work with the government and Project level- Community Based Adaptation. The following are the key issues raised on the floor from the participants:

- The UNFCCC focal point is a technical person. The environment minister meets with UNFCCC focal point for the advocacy issues, but often the governments were not found to be proactive in the past.
- Bangladesh government takes NGOs as part of official delegates, they put their voice together which will be a good deal for the country.
- The delegates from Nepal need lots of exercises before heading to COPs. However in Bali, the Nepalese delegates were prepared well in comparison to previous years. They spoke much more this year than before. Although it was quite difficult to break government concealed system till COP8, government has started listening to NGOs. There is a need of including NGOs as government delegates.
- In Bhutan, people look at climate change only as expert's agenda. The simplified education should be given to the government officials so that they can keep their voice at international level.

Sunday, 20th April 2008

3.0 Planning of Key Future, joint Activities

The second day workshop was started with working session where the participants were divided into three different working groups. The three groups worked on different topics.

3.1 Advocacy Work at International level

The group one worked on advocacy work at international level. They were found to come up with the following summary:

- Collection of existing documents on adaptation at country level.
- Preparation of questionnaire and consult group to finalize/ scrutinize adaptation practices at national level. And identify key UNFCCC events where the information to feed.
- Prepare country-level position papers which will take time. Need to establish a process: i) negotiate with own government; ii) involvement with the process through our own channel; iii) set bottom lines (adaptation, human rights, mitigation).
- Develop ways to achieve mutual accountability between national delegations to UNFCCC and NGOs by i) Briefing to all potential members of national delegates, if possible several times a year, ii) Influence or at least consult the relevant ministries involved with the negotiations and iii) Debriefing at national level.
- Use of Media to showcase actual impacts of climate change and the progress of negotiations and the performance of national delegation by i) Arranging capacity building events at national level for the journalists, ii) Invite the journalists to the briefing events to the delegations, iii) Regular media briefing and Co-ordinate all stakeholders during the COP.

3.2 Working with National Stakeholders

The second group working on national stakeholders came out with the following summary:

- Develop skill to collect relevant data. Each country need a team of competent people to collate data and information. Identification of agency to coordinate is also required.
- Invite media as participants to the events related to climate change for awareness raising
- Contact environmental Journalists Association to design programme for media sensitization process.
- Networking and sharing common understanding among the key stakeholders including professional groups (Agriculturists, Foresters, Engineers, Medical association, Lawyers association) who are linked to the government.
- Identify opportunities for awareness raising by providing environmental education to school children, community.
- There is an urgent need to take climate change agenda to the relevant stakeholders such as government bodies, NGOs, Civil society and development partners to sensitize them on the importance of integrating climate change issues in their plan

and program. At the same time, planning and execution of capacity build up activities is also important aspect.

3.3 Practical Action and Adaptation Problem at Local Level.

The third group selected for practical action and adaptation problem at local level came out with the following summary of activities:

- Change in crop, cropping pattern, composition, technologies (e.g. floating garden, river belt cultivation) in flood prone areas.
- Change in Cropping pattern crops, cultivation practices, Participatory Plant Breeding/ variety selection in drought prone areas.
- Intervention of Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT), Organic Farming, vegetative barriers change in cropping pattern (legume integration) on sloppy lands.
- Participatory Forest Management, Community Forestry Protected Area Management, Community Wetland Management, On-farm management of Agro biodiversity was found to be done for biodiversity conservation.
- Preventive measures against water-borne and vector-borne diseases should be introduced at community level.

The afternoon session was allocated for field visit .The participants visited Swayabhunath and Patan Durbar Square, the two world heritage sites of Nepal.

Monday, 21st April 2008

4.0 Review and Prioritize Potential Joint Activities

The floor was opened to share who will be doing what after going back to their respective organizations. The participants committed to engage in actions summarized in the table:

Table 2: Activities planned by the participants

SN	Name	Organization	Work
1	Deepak Srivastava	Intercooperation, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share the outcomes of the workshop back to the office. ▪ Will focus on capacity building, building timelines as well as qualitative and quantitative outcomes from local to national level.
2	Gehendra Gurung	Practical Action, Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share the outcomes of the workshop. ▪ Collect knowledge and information on climate induced disaster.
3	Dr. Benedict Alo D' Rozario	Caritas, Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Give more time to follow what CLACC fellow doing. ▪ Extend network with other organizations. ▪ Figure out stronger advocacy on the climate change issues.
4	Narayan Khanal	FORWARD, Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporate knowledge into the programme. ▪ Document the information coming from development perspective
5	Lam Dorji	RSPN, Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will support CLACC fellow to link to international issues ▪ Work to render support and institutionalize procedures to allow climate change to be brought into other projects. ▪ Conduct information sharing meeting for mainstreaming this into other projects of organization.
6	Bimal Regmi	LI-BIRD, Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address climate change issues at local, national and international level. ▪ Document local knowledge and innovation for adaptation to climate change. ▪ Continue to make network stronger. ▪ Support CLACC team
7	Mozaharul Alum	BCAS, Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design adaptation projects and

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ vulnerability assessment. ▪ Will work to strengthen involvement at regional networks. ▪ Will continue documentation especially with Oxfam.
8.	Basanta Ranabhat	Ecosentre, Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share information within the organization. ▪ Will work with current networks to link together.
9	Simon Anderson	IIED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will be working on participatory and evaluation of vulnerability. ▪ Learn more from agriculture innovations on the ground especially in research areas. ▪ Support on developing adaptation research.
10	Mr. Shyam Sundar Inavaly	Action Aid, Nepal	Develop community based adaptation strategies in poor communities.
11	Sandeep Rai	WWF, Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extend the network through Climate Change Network Nepal (CCNN). ▪ Focus regional level mainstreaming.
12	Tek Gurung	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work in disaster related projects. ▪ Process in NAPA formulation.
13	Dr. Maksha R. Maharjan	CARE, Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share learning outcomes of workshop. ▪ Design proposal on adaptation with WWF. ▪ Conduct workshop on vulnerable assessment.
14	Shaheen Chughtai	Oxfam, Bangladesh	Interested to work on disaster prone areas in Nepal.
15	Wahida Bashar Ahamed	Action Aid, Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work on emergency to save the children from climate related disasters. ▪ Put women's voices and design programs for accessing Adaptation Fund to help the women who took part in the study. ▪ Incorporate children rights to climate change issues.
16	Tara Rao	WWF, India	Work on adaptation to climate change.

Saleem added that our generation is leaving problems for our children, they are becoming one of the most marginalized groups. Thus, building adaptive capacity for the future generation is essential.

Saleem wrapped up the program by giving personal comments. He thanked to LI-BIRD, Practical Action for co-organizing the workshop. He requested all the participants for the next session of the day with invited guests and speakers.

5.0 Open Session with Invited Guests and Speakers

The open session was started with the welcome speech of Dr Pratap Kumar Shrestha, Executive Director of LI-BIRD. Dr. Saleem Huq highlighted on the discussion, group work and upcoming issues related to climate change. He summarized the outcome of workshop on following headings.

- UNFCC and adaptation funds on climate change.
- The role of civil society, NGOs in the least developed countries in addressing the climate change issues.
- Engagement of stakeholders at national level.
- The role of media in dissemination of the information regarding climate change.
- Mobilization of other stakeholder like schools, universities, professional associations.
- Practical actions needed to work in vulnerable areas like agro biodiversity, forestry, water and health.

Batu Krishna Upreti, Under Secretary from Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology shared the activities done and to be done by Nepal government on climate change which are summarized as below:

Major activities of Climate Change Regime in Nepal

1. Nepal conducted an inventory of GHGs for energy sector based on 1990 data under US country Studies Program in October 1994.
2. The then MoPE (Ministry of Population and Environment) prepared two separate studies on implementation strategy on environment related conventions formulated in 1999, and identified potential linkages between UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC in 2000.
3. The then MoPE organized a workshop on UNFCCC and institutional Design of the Cooperative Implementation Mechanism of KP in August 2000 in collaboration with UNEP/ROAP and Asian Development Bank (ADB).
4. With the assistance of the ADB, the then MoPE implemented Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and GHG Abatement (PREGA) project which contributed to establish Designated National Authority (DNA) and prepare PINs and PDDs for some CDM projects.
5. The then MoPE with the assistance of GEF/UNEP prepared the first initial national communication report with the parties to UNFCCC and shared with the parties in 2004. This report has been the building block to initiate climate change activities in Nepal in the spirit if the UNFCCC and KP.
6. From 2006 onwards, MoEST in collaboration with a number of national NGOs organized public awareness activities including workshops on (i) capacity building on clean Development Mechanism (CDM); (ii) capacity building to respond to climate change; (iii) negotiation skills; (iv) Pre-and post-Bali conference on climate change; and (v) CDM/DNA.
7. In early 2007, the Government of Nepal also prepared a funding proposal for National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and submitted to GEF/UNDP for funding. This proposal has recently been approved and will start shortly.
8. CDM project approval system in place: In order to expedite CDM projects, MoEST has constituted the 11-member Steering Committee, 6-member Technical Advisory Committee to seek inputs on CDM projects. It also conducts the stakeholder consultations and evaluates the CDM projects based on approved sustainable development criteria.
9. MoEST is implementing National Capacity Needs Self Assessment (NCSA) Project since 2007 with the assistance of the GEF/UNDP where climate change is one of the major components. The NCSA Project has recently prepared the stocktaking report on capacity building needs on climate change. The thematic assessment on capacity building will shortly be prepared and discussed with the stakeholders.
10. The MoEST has also initiated climate change policy formulation process in collaboration with the WWF Nepal programme, and has completed stakeholder consultants in Dhangadi and Pokhara. The fourth meeting of the Climate Change Policy Coordination Committee has decided to conduct studies on: (a) vulnerability and adaptation, (b) GHG emission inventory, (c) carbon sinks and mitigation, and (D) policy and legal provisions.
11. The Ministry has constituted a 23- member Climate Change Network (CCN) to coordinate activities and share information. The CCN has been constituted to (i) identify working areas on climate change amongst the government, NGOs, private and donor organizations; (ii) conduct policy/field level research and studies and implement activities based on the capacity building programs; (iv) develop position papers for the Parties meeting and enhance negotiation capacity; and (v) also develop Climate Change Clearing House for easy information sharing. The second meeting of the CCN has identified thematic areas for collaborative works on: (a) carbon financing, (b) adaptation and mitigation, (c) carbon sinks, (d) financial mechanism, (e) knowledge management.
12. The MoEST will also shortly start stocktaking exercise and stakeholder consultations to initiate activities for the preparation of the second national communication (NC) report. Attempts will be made to establish linkage between the NAPA and NCs.
13. The Ministry is opened to collaborate with all stakeholders in the field of the environment in general and climate change activities in particular.

The invited guests were found to show their active participation in the constructive discussion expressing their suggestions and opinions. Some of the highlights of the discussion are presented below:

- Batu Krishna Upreti requested the civil societies, NGOs to work together in collaborative manner to deal with the climate change issues. He urged the sharing of knowledge and information on climate change from all the stakeholders. He also invited the civil societies and NGOs to assist the government.
- New government of Nepal should incorporate the climate change issues into its plan and programme. For this, common understanding and joint collaboration needed to be developed among the relevant stakeholders.
- Climate change is often dominated by science rather than justice. One of the issues of climate change is keeping people in poverty, we should find out a way that how it is possible to link climate justice issue for resource governance.
- In the next twenty years the youth will be talking and negotiating the climate change at the international level. So it is better to involve youth in these kinds of workshops and meetings.

Outcome Summary and Conclusion:

The three days workshop was fruitful to the participants. The workshop brought the participants working on different climate change issues together where they gathered lots of information starting from evolution of climate change issues to Bali Action Plan. The participants shared their ongoing activities, discussed on the various climate change issues. The participants learnt to identify opportunities for doing more and raising awareness and their capacity build-up on climate change. At the same time, they got the information on the funding mechanisms of different fund for climate change adaptation. The group exercised a lot on developing ways to achieve mutual accountability between national delegations to UNFCCC and NGOs. They worked on advocacy work at international level, working with national stakeholders and practical action and adaptation problem solving at local level where they came up with concrete ideas.

Annex 1: Outline of Programme for the Workshop

- 18th April: Arrival of participants in Kathmandu
- 19th April: Session 1: Introduction and sharing of ongoing activities.
Session 2: Adaptation Overview
Session 3: Opportunities for Adaptation to Climate Change
Evening: Reception and dinner.
- 20th April: Morning: Breakout groups- Planning of some key future, joint activities.
Afternoon: Field visit
Evening: Free
- 21st April: Session 1: Review and prioritize potential joint activities
Session 2: Open session with the invited guests and speakers

Annex 2: Participants' List

S.N.	Name	Organisation	Country	E-mail
1	Mr. Khandaker Mainuddin	BCAS	Bangladesh	khandaker.mainuddin@bcas.net
2	Dr. Benedict Alo D' Rozario	Caritas	Bangladesh	ed@caritasbd.org
3	Ziaul Hoque Mukta	Oxfam	Bangladesh	ZMukta@Oxfam.org.uk
4	Dago Tshering	RSPN	Bhutan	dtshering@rspnbhutan.org
5	Lam Dorji	RSPN	Bhutan	lamdorji@rspn-bhutan.org
6	Tara Rao	WWF	India	TRao@wwf.org.uk
7	Deepak Srivastava	Intercooperation	India	dsrivastava@intercooperation.org.in
8	Narayan Khanal	FORWARD	Nepal	ctwforward@wlink.com.np
9	Ajaya Dixit	IGP / ISETN	Nepal	adbaluwater@wlink.com.np; nwcfc@wlink.com.np
10	Ms. Anjalee Thakali Shakya	Save the Children	Nepal	ashakya@savechildren.org.np
11	Tek B. Gurung	UNDP	Nepal	tek.gurung@undp.org
12	Mr. Shyam Sundar Jnavaly	Action Aid	Nepal	shyam.jnavaly@actionaid.org
13	Tamara Plush	Action Aid / IDS	Nepal	tamaraplush@gmail.com
14	Dr. Maksha R. Maharjan	CARE	Nepal	maksha@carenepal.org
15	Mr Basanta Ranabhat	Ecoscentre	Nepal	ecoscentre@wlink.com.np
16	Ms. Emma Sundman	IUCN Nepal	Nepal	emma@iucn.org.np
17	Lalita Thapa	LIBIRD	Nepal	lthapa@libird.org
18	Bimal Regmi	LIBIRD	Nepal	bregmi@libird.org
19	Dr Pratap Kumar Shrestha	LIBIRD	Nepal	pshrestha@libird.org
20	Shaheen Chughtai	Oxfam	Nepal	SChughtai@Oxfam.org.uk
21	Dinanath Bhandari	Practical Action	Nepal	dbhandari@practicalaction.org.np
22	Gehendra Gurung	Practical Action	Nepal	gehegur@practicalaction.org.np
23	Suman Manandhar	LIBIRD/PROLI NNOVA	Nepal	smanandhar@libird.org
24	Sandip Chamling Rai	WWF	Nepal	sandeep.rai@wwfnepal.org
25	Shashi Pradhan	LIBIRD	Nepal	spradhan@libird.org
26	Shashish Maharjan	LIBIRD	Nepal	smaharjan@libird.org
27	Saleemul Huq	IIED	UK	saleemul.huq@iied.org
28	Beth Henriette	IIED	UK	beth.henriette@iied.org
29	Simon Anderson	IIED	UK	simon.anderson@iied.org
30	Marcus Moench	ISET		moenchm@i-s-e-t.org
31	Ramesh Tuladhar	DWIDP	Nepal	r.tula1950@gmail.com
32	Anton Joehr	Intercooperation	Bangladesh	anton.joehr@intercooperation.bd.org
33	Wahida Bashar Ahamed	Action Aid/BD	Bangladesh	wahida.ahmed@actionaid.org
34	Asha Ram Gurung	LIBIRD	Nepal	gurungasha@gmail.com
35	Kamal Baskota	ICIMOD	Nepal	kbaskota@icimod.org
36	Tara Lal Lama	LIBIRD	Nepal	tlama@libird.org
37	Mozaharul Alam	BCAS	Bangladesh	mozaharul.alam@bcas.net
38	Simon Carter	IDRC	Canada	scarter@idrc.ca

