

Nepal
Climate Change Program (CCP)
Program Progress Report
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Ministry Science, Technology & Environment





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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
BCRH	Building Resilience in climate related hazards
BCRWME	Building Climate Resilient watersheds in mountainous ecoregions
CCBC	Climate Change Budget Codes
CCC	Climate Change Council
CCMD	Climate Change Management Division
CCP	Climate Change Program
CCP 1	Building climate resilient watersheds in mountainous ecoregions (BCRWME)
CCP 2	Building resilience in climate related hazards (BCRH)
CCP 3	Mainstreaming climate change risk management in development
CCP 4	Building climate resilient communities through private sector participation
CCP 5	Ecosystem based Adaptation in mountain ecosystems
CCP 6	Community based flood and glacial lake outburst risk reduction project (CFGORRP)
CCP 7	National Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP)
CCPCC	Climate Change Program Coordination Committee
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CIF AU	Climate Investment Fund Admin Unit
CFWG	Climate Finance Working Group
CFGORRP	Community based flood and glacial lake outburst risk reduction project
DECCCC	District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Development
DOF	Department of Forestry
DOI	Department of Irrigation
DOLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Rural Roads
DOR	Department of Roads
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Codes
DWIDP	Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewage
EFLG	Environment Friendly Local Governance
EMD	Environment Management Division
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding
GOV	Government of Nepal
IDA	International Development Assistance
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
INC	Initial National Communication
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plans for Action
LDC	Least Developed Country
MDAC	Ministerial Level Development Action Committee

MCCICC	Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee
MCCRMD	Mainstreaming climate change risk management in development
MfDR	Managing for Development Results
MIS	Management Information System
MOAD	Ministry of Agriculture Development
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MOFSC	Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation
MOSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCKMC	National Climate Change Knowledge Management Centre
NCCSP	National Climate Change Support Programme
NCSA	National Capacity Needs Self-assessment
NDAC	National Development Action Committee
NITC	National Information Technology Centre
NPC	National Planning Commission
PEI	Poverty Environment Initiative
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
RMF	Results Management Framework
SNC	Second National Communication
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
TWG	Technical Working Group
TYP	Third Year Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VDC	Village Development Committee
VECCCC	Village Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
WBG	World Bank Group

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1 OVERVIEW OF THIS REPORT

This report provides an update and analysis of progress for the Nepal Climate Change Program (CCP) between the period June 2011 and August 2014. June 2011 aligns with the global baseline period of the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) whose support to the SPCR in Nepal covers four of the seven projects within the CCP. The guiding document for this report is the Nepal CCP Results Management Framework (RMF) and the CIF indicator tool kit.

A full list and description of CCP projects, government and development partner stakeholders of the CCP is presented in the CCP RMF.

The report is divided into three sections. Chapter 2 provides a short summary narrative of project progress between September 2013 and August 2014. These narratives focus on documenting key milestones and activities completed by the projects, key consultation events held and major changes to the project's implementation arrangements.

Chapter 3 provides an updated scoring on the five core indicators which have been adopted by the CCP as the monitoring framework for tracking programmatic and institutional change arising from implementation of the CCP. This section is supported by three annexes attached as *.xls files and which provide individual project scoring matrices for each of the five indicators. As noted in the report some of the specific indicator scoring results are still being finalized by project stakeholders and will be provided as an update to this report once completed.

Chapter 4 then distills a list of lessons learnt by project teams during implementation in the period September 2013 – August 2014. This window represents a period of intense activity for the program with all seven projects finalizing procurement or starting implementation outright.

2 PROGRESS NARRATIVES

Table 1 below presents a summary of the main progress highlights for each of the seven projects in the CCP.

Table 1: Summary progress narratives for the CCP

<p>Building Climate Resilient Watersheds in Mountainous Ecoregions (BCRWME)</p> <p><i>BCRWME will improve the climate resilience of about 45,000 highly vulnerable households in the Lower West Seti and Budhi Ganga watersheds of Western Nepal, by improving domestic and irrigation water supply through the promotion of integrated watershed and landscape approaches to water resources.</i></p>	<p>CCP1</p> <p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB Board of Directors approved the project on 23 September 2013. • Grant Negotiation held on 7 August 2013 • Government of Nepal (Cabinet) approved the project on 9 Jan 2014 and Agreement Signing Ceremony held on 20 January 2014 • The Project became effective from 7 February 2011 • Project Management Unit established in Dadeldhura¹ on 18 February 2014 • Appointment of the Project staff: PD, DPD, AO and Na. Su. deputed in the Project • Expression of Interest (EOI) invited for detail A/E design of office buildings to be constructed in Dadeldhura and Doti, Evaluated by CSC of DSCWM and draft final results sent to ADB for review • Imprest Account opened in Nepal Rastra Bank and Withdrawal Application for initial advance sent to ADB • Mid-level technicians (MLT) recruitment completed- 10 MLTs appointed • Revised budget of FY 2070/71 approved • International Consulting Firm- Agriconsulting S.p.A Italy, invited for contract negotiation • ADB carrying out selection of Project Management and Implementation Consultants (National) • ADB Consultant preparing Project's Operational Guideline • Draft NCB documents for vehicles and motorcycles sent to ADB for pre-review as per agreement. <p>Events:</p> <p>Informal consultation events were held with Government stakeholders, NGOs or public stakeholders at district level and central level but formal event is planned on 25 June 2014.</p> <p>Implementation:</p> <p>Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group has been formed by the MOFSC as per Project Administration Manual (PAM).</p>
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¹ Dadeldhura is an isolated district in the Far -west of Nepal with the Lower Seti-Buddhi Ganga River Basin

<p>Building Resilience in Climate-related Hazards (BCRH)</p> <p><i>BCRH will improve the resilience of rural communities in Nepal through the modernisation of agro-met data collection as well as the introduction of near real time weather, flood and agro-met forecasting. The services will be piloted in 25 districts within the country.</i></p>	<p>CCP2</p> <p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desired Consultants as envisaged in PAD including Project Technical Coordinator, Procurement Specialist, Financial Management Specialist, M&E Specialist, Social and Communication Specialist and Environmental Safeguard Specialist have been recruited and working in full fledge. Final negotiation with System Integrator has been completed and signing of the contract agreement is in the process, suppose to be on board within a couple of weeks. Consulting firm for new DHM Building design and supervision has been selected. DHM Policy has been drafted and is under review at higher level. Two Pilots basins have been identified and selected for implementation of End to End EWS (West Rapti and Koshi Basins) BRCH project introductory workshops at Regional level have been completed. Procurement process for the Baseline survey of beneficiary Satisfaction level including vulnerable community is in progress. EOI will be published by next week. Procurement Consultant, M&E Consultant, Social and Communication and Agrometeorologist are onboard. Of the total 75, 25 districts are selected based on the developed criteria. Notice for EOI request for several studies i.e. EOI for Designing of Agriculture Management Information System for Nepal, EOI of Survey to Assess User Satisfaction with delivery of Agricultural Management Information system (AMIS) Services, EOI for Agricultural Data Digitizing and Archiving, EOI for Preparing Frequently Asked Questions & Answers for Agriculture Management Information have been published. Several preparatory documents have been drafted such as a concept paper on capacity building through distribution of Rain gauge & Thermometer, and Mobile, Device distribution guideline. MoU between NARC and MoAD has been done on 10th June, 2013, Advance has been handed over to them for the activities to be implemented by the NARC which includes purchasing of development scanner and other equipment. <p>Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular consultation is taking place with MoAD as well as MoSTE while implementing BRCH project. Consulted with MoHA for the implementation of grievances readiness management (GRM) during the implementation phase of BRCH. In this regard MoHA forwarded the letter to all CDOs for effective coordination while implementing GRM at district level. Consulted with MoFALD for the implementation of grievances readiness management (GRM) during the implementation phase of BRCH. LDO will be one of the members of the GRM Committee coordinated with CDO at district level while resolving GRM at district level. A consultation meeting at central level has been completed.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation meeting at eastern development region and mid-western development region has been completed. • Regional level meeting at Biratnagar and Kaski has been completed • District level meeting at Banke, Sunsari, and Dhankuta has been completed. • Four meetings with Technical Working Group (TWG) have been completed so far. <p>Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Unit (PMU) was formed headed by Director General as the National Project Director. • O & M Committee headed by Chief of Planning and Administration Division of MOSTE has been formed for the revision of DHM's O&M • The GIS/IT section has been given responsibility for operating the AMIS. •
<p>Mainstreaming climate change risk management in development (MCCRMD)</p> <p>CCP3</p>	<p>Progress:</p> <p><u>Output 1 – Integrating climate change into development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change threat profiles completed for the 6 remaining case study districts (Myagdi, Mustang, Chitwan, Panchthar, Banke and Accham) • 42 Vulnerability assessment reports completed for each of seven sectors in seven case study districts. • 42 Adaptation planning reports completed for each of seven sectors in seven case study districts. • Draft Nepal vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning (VA & AP) guidebook shared with all sector stakeholders on 20th August, 2014 • Climate change risk management framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Draft of Volume 1 <i>Review of international and Nepal practice for climate change risk management</i> report submitted to NPD, NPM of Output 1 and ADB for comments on 16th April. Comments received from ADB on 20th April 2014 and incorporated into revised version. ○ Draft of Volume 2 <i>Risk Management Framework</i> submitted to MOSTE & ADB on 6/3/2014 ○ Draft of Volume 3 <i>Capacity Building strategy</i> submitted to MOSTE & ADB on 6/3/2014 ○ Penultimate drafts shared with sector departments and stakeholder for comment on 20th August, 2014. <p><u>Output 2 – Knowledge Management tools are developed and applied</u></p> <p>District training on Climate Change and Community-based Adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training manual on CC and community-based adaptation completed and training of trainers of 8 lead trainers and 16 co-facilitators completed - 650 local planners trained in developing community adaptation plan (CAP) in 25 districts. - Coordinated between Service Provider and MoSTE to have the District Training Manual presented to Steering Committee members

	<p>for review at the 23 July Steering Committee meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Training Service Providers for Community-based adaptation training in 63 districts submitted draft Final Completion Report and Early Impact Assessment Report. <p>Climate change integrated into tertiary and secondary education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information about climate change included in revised curriculum and textbook for Grade 9 & 10 Compulsory Science and being submitted for approval through national process - Climate change content updated / added in 5 bachelor programs of three universities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tribhuvan University: Environmental Science and Meteorology; - Kathmandu University: Master of Education in Environmental Education and Sustainable Development; and - Pokhara University: Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources Management. - Revised curriculum integrating Climate Change completed for the following programs and ready for university approval and printing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o PU – B.Sc Environmental Management and M.Sc. Natural Resource Management o TU – B. Sc. Meteorology – fourth year² - Draft submissions of Student self-learning material, and Technical glossary based submitted, reviewed and stakeholder consultations held <p>Small Grants for Climate Change Research Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small grants fund for climate change research established in Nepal Academy of Science and Technology- autonomous research body associated with MoSTE – target is 35 to 40 research projects to be awarded through competitive process. first call for proposals launched on June 7 and first applications received June 27 <p>Study on Indigenous Practices for Climate Change Adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 22 examples of indigenous practices for CC adaptation documented in 18 districts - Research report and case studies to be disseminated by September 2014 <p>Communications and Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various communication promotional tools developed to increase visibility of MCCRMD and PPCR; highlights are: ii) PPCR website developed (ppcr.moste.gov.np; ii) PPCR video iii) Nepali version of PPCR brochure produced; iv) MCCRMD brochure produced; v) PPCR Bulletin produced and vi) Nepal's Climate Change and Development portal www.climatenepal.org updated to promote more knowledge sharing in the sector. - Regular news coverage of MCCRMD i) 7 MCCRMD events/activities had national coverage (newspaper & TV), ii) 2 – 3 newspaper/radio segments in 25 districts (through 2.1 district training) and iii) 1 international news coverage with Thomson Reuters foundation. - Finalized PPCR Nepali version of the video <i>On the Path to Climate</i>
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² B. Sc. Meteorology Years 1 to 3 were completed in previous period

	<p><i>Resilient Development: Nepal's Program for Climate Resilient Development</i> finalized based on MoSTE comments. (Nepali version is titled: <i>Jalabayou Samanukulan Namuna Karyakram</i>, 15 minutes in length)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalized content of MCCRMD Nepali bulletin (2nd issue) based on MoSTE inputs and printed (1000 copies); distribution according to list of first Bulletin is now in process.³ - Compiled stakeholder list (PPCR project members, sector departments, TA consultants, university focal persons, and other climate change related organizations) in a web service (Mail Chimp) in order to send E-newsletters that contains PPCR web updates linked to the web site; the aim of this step is to promote use of the web site by PPCR stakeholders. - Training of NAST's NCCKMC personnel on making updates to revised Nepal Climate Change and Development Web Portal completed on June 27. - Promoted use of Nepal Climate Change and Development Portal (NCCDP): Increased the users of portal by registering all the TA members, sector departments, line agencies, service providers and all other concerned persons on e-newsletter service to send notifications and promote the use of the portal. <p><u>Output 3 – Managing for results across climate change programs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft CCP Results Management Framework (RMF) submitted in June 2014 and consultation held (June 2014), with final version submitted for CCPCC approval 26th August 2014. • Draft MIS User Requirement Framework drafted 25th August 2014 • Provision of information and materials to numerous reviews of M&E in Nepal, conducted by ADB (October 2013), CIF (April 2013), TAMD (July 2012, March 2013, August 2013), and Practical Action Nepal (July 2012, January/February (2013). • Provision and review of materials for a summary fact sheet on adaptation M&E in Nepal for inclusion as an example of international best practice on the GIZ website www.adaptation.community.net (November 2013). • Produced design briefing, review, and application design on Indicator Data Maintenance; • Conducted CIF Indicator data populating into CCP-MIS Database; • Commenced application development for Indicator data maintenance; • Developed detailed design briefing, review, and application design on VA Data Maintenance; • Developed detailed design briefing, review, and application design on TP/VA/AP Data Maintenance; • Monitored application development for VA data maintenance; • Commenced detailed design for knowledge product data
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³ The Nepali bulletin content is based on regular updates to the English-language web site and so no English bulletin is produced as information is already on the web site.

<p><i>The project will integrate climate change into the planning and design of infrastructure, piloting and demonstrating sector-appropriate appropriate risk screening tools and helping government agencies set priorities for adaptation response.</i></p>	<p>maintenance.</p>
	<p>Events:</p>
	<p><u>Output 1 – Integrating climate change into development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change threat profile scientific validation workshop held on 11 April 2014. • Hydrological Modelling training for DHM held on 27-31st July 2014 • Risk Management Framework and Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning workshop. • Completed field investigations of all eight case study districts (final irrigation visit to Mustang 14-20th April, 2014; final WATSAN visit to Panchthar 23-28th April, 2014) • Roundtable meetings on sector VA & AP assessments completed with all seven sector agencies (all completed by 7th May 2014) <p><u>Output 2 – Knowledge Management tools are developed and applied</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 district leaders and media persons have awareness raised on integrating CC into local planning by participating in sessions during district training (2.1) where trainees presentation of sample Community Adaptation Plan; • Reflection / Stakeholder Workshop on district training held to review / improve training manual and method • Stakeholder Workshop on Climate Change Research Grant Program held • Stakeholder workshops on curriculum development held at Tribhuvan University (3 workshops), Kathmandu University (1 workshop) and Pokhara University (2 workshops) • PPCR partner meeting on web site and video development held • Workshop on integrating climate change into PU M.SC Environmental Management on July 28 2014. • Workshop on Review of draft Curriculum on Climate Change for TU Fourth Year B. Sc. Meteorology on July 18 2014. • Delivered presentation on Pilot Program for Climate Resilience at UNESCO National Consultation Workshop on Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development on July 17 2014; drafted presentation on results to date on activities to integrate climate change into secondary level curriculum and coordinated with CDC counterpart to deliver the presentation. • Revision of Self-Learning Material and Technical Glossary Meeting Dates: 6 Aug 2014, 7 Aug 2014, 8 Aug 2014, 11 Aug 2014, 12 Aug 2014, 19 Aug 2014 <p><u>Output 3 – Managing for results across climate change programs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings of the Climate Change Program Coordination Committee (CCPCC) Technical Working Group (TWG) held in August 2013, March 2014, and May 2014.
	<p>Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector focus groups formally established in each of the projects seven sector agencies (DWSS, DOR, DWIDP, DOLIDAR, DUDBC, DHM & DOI) by end of July 2014.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Steering committee meeting held on 23 July; • Roundtable events on first draft of sector synthesis reports for DoR, DoLIDAR, DUDBC & DWSS held on 8 August; • Workshop on "Climate Change Risk Management Framework & Vulnerability Assessment /Adaptation Planning Guide " held on 14 August; • Roundtable events on first draft of sector synthesis reports for DWIDP held on 15 August; • Roundtable events on first draft of sector synthesis reports for Dol held on 22 August.
<p>Building climate resilient communities through private sector participation (BCRCPPP)</p> <p><i>Address key market barriers that prevent the private sector from playing a key role in building climate resilient communities. Includes three sub-components:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1: Public and private sector collaboration to enhance food security through promoting climate resilient agriculture. • Component 2: Climate proofing of vulnerable private hydropower stations • Component 3: Feasibility Study for Low Cost Climate Resilient Housing 	<p>CCP4</p> <p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project jointly launched by MOSTE and IFC in December 2013 • Cooperation Agreements with Probiotech (PBT), Nutri Food (NF) and Eastern Sugar (ESM) were signed during the launch event to build the capacity of 15,000 farmers. • Lead firm supply chain diagnostic conducted and presented to PBT, NF, and ESM, in consultations with local farmers, DADO and NARC. • Climate smart agronomic package of practices and demo plot strategies developed for rice, maize and sugarcane • Provided training of trainers to 15 extension workers on rice, maize and sugarcane • Selected VDCs/wards/clusters for farmer training and demo plots • Identified and developed a list of farmers to be trained. • Developed farmer training materials for rice and sugarcane • Pilot training completed for sugarcane and rice. • Provided training to 1,100 farmers (50% women) on sustainable cultivation of sugarcane • 12 demonstration plots established • Conducted baseline on sugarcane and rice taking a quasi experimental approach • Initiated a study on low cost climate resilient housing <p>Events:</p> <p>Ongoing and regular consultations with farmers, lead firms, banks, development organizations, DADO and NARC.</p> <p>Implementation:</p> <p>The following governance structure is planned and operationalized. IFC has created a project working group (PWG) composed of the operational level representatives from lead firms, IFC project leader, and project manager from execution partner. The PWG would meet regularly to discuss project-level issues and address problems immediately. Any problems that could not be solved by the PWG were taken to a separate Executive Committee (ExCo), which is made up of senior management from lead firms and IFC to get a project status update and resolve project-level issues.</p>

<p>Ecosystem-based Adaptation in mountain ecosystems of Nepal (EbA-N)</p> <p><i>The Ecosystem based Adaptation Nepal (EbA-N) project aims to enhance capacity of local communities, demonstrate EbA measures for continued provision of ecosystem services, and support in strengthening the institutional capacity of key national Nepalese actors to build and better integrate ecosystem resilience options in national, sub-national and local level plans.</i></p>	<p>CCP5</p> <p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field implementation of EbA interventions have been initiated from the year 2013, which included programs such as ecosystem restoration, water conservation, land rehabilitation, conservation farming and capacity enhancement of government agencies. 13 conservation ponds and 13 traditional water sources were renovated. 80 ha of open land has been planted with different species as per demand, 2 dry wall has been constructed to reduce overgrazing and management of two rangelands. Similarly, the land rehabilitation work focused on landslide control, river bank conservation, gully erosion management, irrigation channel improvement, and roadside slope stabilization, was carried out in 28 sites of the three districts. EbA has also carried out capacity building programs such as training, awareness and workshops on Climate change, community forest management, open grazing and soil conservation to enhance the capacity of local stakeholders that included officers of district line agencies, different community user groups, village-level units, women leaders and youth groups on different The project has also partnered with academic institutions of Tribhuvan University (T.U.) namely, Central Department of Environmental Science (CDES) for incorporation of EbA in course content and Institute of Forestry (IOF) to undertake various researches on EbA related field and issues. EbA has also conducted the research studies on Forest, rangeland, Disaster, water and tourism of the Panchase to know the existing situation of the area as well as to plan EbA interventions as per the study recommendations. <p>Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultation meeting was organized by the Panchase Protected Forest Program in support of EbA, with the local stakeholder and Panchase main council to discuss on the selected sites for EbA interventions and programs implementation. Issue specific consultation have been organized on a regular basis. <p>Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to implement the interventions at ecosystem level, Field level project coordination committee (FPCC) is formed under the chair of Regional Forest Director with 25 members. Similarly, EbA supported Panchase Protected Forest Program to form Panchase Main Council and three District Level councils i.e. Kaski District Council, Parbat District Council and Syangja District Council.
<p>Community Based Flood</p>	<p>CCP6</p> <p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central and local level Inception Workshops (in Kathmandu,

<p>and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project (CFGORRP)</p> <p><i>CFGORRP aims to reduce human and material losses from Glacier Lake Outburst Flooding (GLOF) in Solukhumbu district and catastrophic flooding events in the Terai and Churia Range.</i></p>	<p>Namche and Lahan) have been conducted in the presence of the project stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Studies related to GLOF Scientific Data, Vulnerability Assessment and Community Based Early Warning System (CBEWS) local constraints and needs assessment have been conducted under the project's first Component. • Detailed technical studies related to Sediment Control and Flood Proofing Drainage System have been undertaken in the four target project working districts (Mahottari, Udaypur, Saptari and Siraha) under the project's second Component. Based on the findings of these reports, the project implementation will gain momentum. • A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) comprising of Institution's Representative Members (IRMs) and Technical Experts (TEs) has been formed, which will be providing technical and strategic guidance to the Project Management Unit (PMU)/CFGORRP. • The Field Coordination Office (FCO) is stationed at the District Soil Conservation Office, Siraha, Lahan. The FCO is now fully operational. • 35 Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMCs) and 8 Village Disaster Risk Management Committees (VDRMCs) have been formed in the Project Working Districts of Terai. • The project's website of CFGORRP is operational and can be viewed at http://dhm.gov.np/cfgorrrp. <p>Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local level project information dissemination meetings have been conducted in all the 8 working Terai VDCs; • Sharing of study reports related to Sediment Control and Flood proofing under the project's second component have been conducted during first week June 2014. • Consultative meetings for identifying appropriate Early Warning Systems (for both project components) have also been conducted during the first week of June 2014. <p>Implementation:</p> <p>There are no such major changes in the institutional arrangements for the project implementation.</p>
<p>Nepal Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP)</p> <p><i>The goal of the Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) is to contribute in ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Nepal are able to adapt to the negative effects of climate change through: (i) implementing 70 Local Adaptation Plan for Actions (LAPAs) in 69 Village</i></p>	<p>CCP7 Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPAs) have been implemented in 69 VDCs and 1 Municipality of the 14 mid and far western region. As of now, about 30,000 climate vulnerable people have already benefitted from LAPA actions. • Institutional mechanism in the form of Climate Change Coordination Committees and monitoring committees have been established and operationalized in programme districts and VDCs to support LAPA implementation and to promote scalable adaptation activities. Capacity of these institutions to coordinate, facilitate and monitor the LAPA implementation is in progress. • Proper attention has also been given to lead these committees on coordinating/facilitating local line agencies to integrate CClimate Change Adaptation (CCA) into their regular annual work plan as a

<p><i>Development Committees (VDCs) and 1 municipality of 14 districts in the Mid & Far Western regions of Nepal; (ii) establishing local and regional mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation actions; and (iii) establishing institutional and funding mechanisms for climate change adaptation actions.</i></p>	<p>cross cutting issue and mainstreaming CCA into local plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation activities are being integrated and mainstreamed in local planning processes to ensure climate resilient development. • Monitoring/Evaluation system including provisions of social audit, public hearing, score card system are being internalized within the M/E system. • At the central level, the roles and responsibilities of Multi stakeholders Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee (MCCICC) are being reviewed/expanded for a unified and well-coordinated response to climate change issues. • Preparation of Implementation guidelines for the effective implementation of the LAPA as well as ensuring that gender and social inclusion is adequately integrated and mainstreamed such that there is at least 50% women representation in the decision making committees and 55% of the total beneficiaries are women • In order to institutionalize and strengthen CCA financing and institutional mechanisms, MoSTE has envisaged strengthening Multi Stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC) at the central level by expanding its role on CCA and developing proper operational guidelines for MCCICC. A consulting firm has been hired to review works and finalize operational guideline by mid-2014.
	<p>Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme approach is of multi-stakeholder engagement at all levels of implementation and regular consultation for planning, implementation, monitoring are conducted through a multi-stakeholder mechanism where participation of vulnerable communities also ensured. • This is a nationally owned and managed programme, and regular consultation among the partners and stakeholders are held at national, regional and district level. • NGOs are implementing the LAPA in 7 districts. So, close consultations between DDCs and NGOs are envisaged in the programme.
	<p>Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no changes in the institutional arrangements. However, based on lessons learnt during the one year period, some changes in the project implementation modality is possible which will be discussed among all partners.

3 PROGRAM-LEVEL INDICATOR REPORTING

As identified in the Nepal CCP Results Management Framework (RMF), there are twelve sector agencies who are directly involved in the implementation of the seven CCP projects (Table 2). However, at the time of this report detailed indicator scoring for all 12 agencies were not yet finalised. This report focuses reporting on progress scoring for indicator 1 and 2 for the five sector agencies who are leading one or more of the CCP projects, namely: MOSTE, DHM, DSCWM, MOAD, and DOF.

Table 2: Key government partners implementing the CCP at the national level

No.	Sector Agency	CCP Project involvement
1	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE)	All
2	Dept. of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)	CCP2, CCP 3, CCP 6
3	Dept. of Roads (DOR)	CCP 3
4	Dept. of Urban Development and Building Codes (DUDBC)	CCP 3
5	Dept. of Irrigation(DOI)	CCP 3
6	Dept. Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS)	CCP 3
7	Dept. Water Induced Disaster prevention (DWIDP)	CCP 3
8	Dept. of Soil Conservation and watershed management (DSCWM)	CCP 1, CCP 3
9	Dept. of Forestry (DOF)	CCP 5
10	Ministry of Agriculture Development (MOAD)	CCP 2
11	Dept. of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DOLIDAR)	CCP 3
12	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD)	CCP 3, CCP 7

3.1 Program Indicator 1: Degree of climate change integration in planning

Scoring across the 5 main sector agencies leading projects of the CCP (MOSTE, DHM, DSCWM, MOAD, DOF) did not improve significantly with a program average baseline score of 28% increasing to 29% by August 2014. However, this results masks opposing results for DOF, which saw its indicator score drop from a baseline of 48% to an August 2014 score of 8%, while the other four agencies all experienced increases. The reason for the dramatic drop in score for DOF is because of issues with how the baseline score was completed and not an actual drop in the level of climate integration for the department. Based on this finding the baseline score for DOF needs to be revised, especially in relation to the approved climate change plans and strategies which should remain focused on DOF specifically and not Government of Nepal more generally.

For the other core sectors, DHM experienced a marginal increase in indicator 1 score from 28% to 30%. This increase is largely due to advancements by DHM in their production and distribution of climate data which has been improved since the Climate Portal went live in 2011.

MOAD experienced the largest improved increasing from a baseline score of 14% to 36%. This is largely due to some important policy-level advancements within the ministry, notably:

- MOAD endorsement of the National Climate Change Policy which was developed by MOSTE in 2011;

- introduction of the National Landuse Policy (2012) and Industrial Policy (2011) with a clear climate change emphasis;
- clear mandate within the Thirteenth Plan (FY2013/2014 – 2015/2016) to develop and disseminate climate resilient agro-technologies; and
- and two key studies, the ADS options report (2013) which outlined a direction for resilient farming, and an Oxfam review of climate change policy and programmes (2014) which elevated the importance of an agriculture-led strategy for poverty reduction, economic growth and climate adaptation.

In addition, since June 2011, MOAD has also established a dedicated project office for implementation of CCP 2 which has also improved performance.

DSCWM also experienced a significant increase of 28% to 38% between June 2011 and August 2014 for three main reasons:



- Climate change has entered the department's policy space:** Climate change has been included in the revised National Biodiversity Strategy by MOFSCWM, and CC adaptation has been embedded in the Approach paper to the Three Year Plan (2013/14 – 2015/16) both strengthening the mandate of DSCWM for CC response.
- Institutional reforms are underway to develop a designated focal section for climate change:** Responsibility has been assigned to a section of DSCWM and focal person has been designated. Restructuring of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and its departments is in the process.
- Implementation of the CCP 1 (BCRWME) has been approved and implementation has begun:** ADB Board of Directors approved the project in September 2013, with Government of Nepal (Cabinet) approval granted on 9th January, 2014.

MOSTE experienced a similar increase as DSCWM from 24% to 34%, which is based on three key reasons:

- Broader engagement of MOSTE departments in CC adaptation activities:** Since June 2011, MOSTE has expanded the involvement of MOSTE departments in CC mainstreaming. Specifically, in addition to the CCMD, the Environment Management Division (EMD) is now leading on the CIF PPCR.
- Approval and mobilisation of seven additional since June 2011:** based on this all seven projects within the CCP are now under implementation or final stages of mobilisation.
- MOSTEs pioneer CC adaptation projects are starting to show tangible on-the-ground results:** At the planning level NCCSP has continued to strengthen support to local adaptation planning in 14 districts, while MCCRMD has established a precedence and a methodology for climate risk screening by piloting 56 Vulnerability Assessments covering seven sectors and eight districts, and 56 Adaptation Plans in the same sectors and districts. These VA & AP assessments pilot a home grown, sector-specific assessment methodology for screening climate risks and have culminated in the development of two key guidance documents for sectors: (i) a VA & AP guidebook, and (ii) a Risk Management Framework for integrating climate change into sector development.

The following tables provide a summary of the main changes in scoring for indicator 1 within each core sector. The tables are divided into two main columns; on the left (grey) baseline information is presented and on the right (blue) August 2014 reporting. A simple “traffic-light” system is adopted to show where there has been an improvement (“green”), no change (“orange”) or step backwards (“red”).

Table 3: Comparison of MOSTE baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 1

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT (MOSTE)					
	July, 2011 (Baseline)	24%		34%	August, 2012
<i>Is there an approved climate change plan for the sector?</i>	<p>MOSTE as the lead CC focal point for the Government of Nepal has led in the development of two national cross-cutting plans. First the NAPA (2010), which built the scientific case for CC vulnerability and identified 8 priority areas of adaptation. While an important framework for CC response, the NAPA stopped short from providing a detailed planning road for implementation of adaptation response.</p> <p>Second, the Climate Change policy was approved in 2011. The CC policy emphasised on climate-resilient development, forecasting of water-induced disasters and risk, development of early warning system, rain-water harvesting and environmental sanitation, basin approach for water management. The CC policy does not cover well the process of risk-screening and integrating risk into project management cycle. In addition integrated spatial planning approaches which foster cross-sectoral coordination are not sufficiently emphasised.</p> <p>In addition, MOSTE has developed the 3-year Action plan (2010-2013), one of its primary objectives is to: Adapt and minimize the negative impacts posed by climate change in development activities, however the action plan does not sufficiently cover specific guidelines and strategies to reduce</p>	3		4	<p>Since June 2011, MOSTE and MOFALD have jointly developed VDC level LAPAs in 14 districts of Nepal through the NCCSP (CCP7) project. A further 60 districts remain, and in 2012 MOSTE has initiated an on going training program at the local level in 30 of the remaining 60 districts.</p>

	cc risk on infrastructure and communities. Last, MOSTE also developed the LAPA framework in 2010. => while there are a number of policy and planning frameworks which have been endorsed, the operationalisation/implementation of these frameworks needs improvement.				
<i>Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?</i>	No	0		0	no, progress since baseline
<i>Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?</i>	MOSTE has established a Climate Change Management Division (CCMD) with three main sections: (a) CC Section, (b) Sustainable development & adaptation section, (c) CDM section. The CCMD has the overall mandate for overseeing integration of climate risk planning as well as being the focal point for the LDC Group	3		4	Since June 2011, MOSTE has expanded the involvement of MOSTE departments in CC mainstreaming. In addition to the CCMD, the Environment Management Division is leading on the CIF PPCR.
<i>Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?</i>	Between 2007 - 2011, MOSTE has implemented eight projects dedicated to CC response: (i) Kathmandu to Copenhagen Regional Climate Conference, 2009, (ii) NAPA, 2010, (iii) Strengthening national capacity on CC for COP15, 2009-10, (iv) Strengthening Capacity of managing climate change and environment, 2009-10, (v) Community based vulnerability assessment, risk mapping and adaptation planning, (vi) Climate digitisation and downscaling of CC projections, 2010-2011, (vii) 2nd National Communication 2011-13, (viii) NCCSP Phase 1, 2010-2011, (ix) Climate change risk training has been introduced into the curriculum of the Staff College	4		5	Since June 2011, MOSTE has started implementation of seven additional climate change projects and has grouped these seven projects together as a National Climate Change Program (CCP). The substantive contributions of the CCP to the NAPA have been identified. The seven projects include: (1) building climate resilience in watershed mountain eco-regions; (2) Building resilience to climate-related hazards, (3) mainstreaming CC in development, (4) Building CC resilient communities through the private sector, (5) Ecosystem based adaptation, (6) GLOF risk reduction, (7) NCCSP Phase 2
<i>Do all</i>	CC risk screening is not routinely	2		4	Since June 2011, MOSTE has completed






<i>planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?</i>	applied for all planning processes, however, under phase 1 of the NCCSP, MOSTE supported the development of 70 LAPAs at the Village level within 14 districts of Nepal. These LAPAs are effectively spatial development plans for climate change adaptation with a strong emphasis on screening climate risks.				42 Vulnerability assessment and 42 Adaptation Planning assessments for seven sectors in seven case study districts. These VA & AP assessments pilot a home grown, sector-specific assessment methodology for screening climate risks and have culminated in the development of two key guidance documents for sectors: (i) a VA & AP guidebook, and (ii) a Risk Management Framework for integrating climate change into sector development.
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Table 4: Comparison of DSCWM baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 1

DEPT. SOIL CONSERVATION & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (DSCWM)					
	July, 2011 (Baseline)	28%		38%	August, 2012
<i>Is there an approved climate change plan for the sector?</i>	National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change was approved by the Government of Nepal in 2010, which includes a thematic area 'Forests and Biodiversity'. Based on NAPA, DSCWM initiated plan preparation.	1		3	Nepal Biodiversity Strategy has been reviewed and climate change is included in the revised strategy by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
<i>Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?</i>	Some of the climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies have been embedded in last three year plan (2010 - 2012).	5		6	Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies have been embedded in Approach Paper to Three Year Plan (2013/14 - 2015/16).
<i>Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?</i>	Responsibility has been assigned to a proposed section and focal person has been designated. Restructuring of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and its departments is in the process since last decade.	2		3	Responsibility has been assigned to a section of DSCWM and focal person has been designated. Restructuring of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and its departments is in the process.







<i>Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?</i>	Specific measures such as watershed management of water sources, degraded land rehabilitation, natural (water induced disaster prevention/mitigation have been identified and prioritized. Comprehensive plans and programs are in the process of development.	5		6	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project (BCRWME) has been approved by the Government of Nepal and its implementation has been started
<i>Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?</i>	There has been provision of IEE, EIA and consideration of precipitation and temperature in the planning process but routinely screen for climate risk was lacking.	1		1	There has been provision of IEE, EIA and consideration of precipitation and temperature in the planning process but routinely screen for climate risk is still lacking.

Table 5: Comparison of DHM baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 1

DEPT. HYDROLOGY & METEOROLGY (DHM)					
	July, 2011 (Baseline)	28%		30%	August, 2012
<i>Is there an approved climate change plan for the sector?</i>	Not any approved plans are in existence in the department yet.	0		0	Not any approved plans are in existence in the department yet.
<i>Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?</i>	No Climate resilience strategies are currently available ⁴	0		0	No Climate resilience strategies are currently available
<i>Has responsibility</i>	Yes, DHM as an organization is planning PPCR-2 to implement	4		4	Yes, DHM is planning PPCR-2 to implement which has been started. Some other

⁴ The CCP-2 being implemented as part of Nepal's PPCR is one example that is based on the climate resilience strategy of the government, however, DHM does not yet have its own approved strategy. Regarding climate data the DHM is the mandated organization, and in addition to CCP 2, DHM has also begun implementation of the UNDP-Imja Project (CCP 6) in accordance with the NAPA.




<i>been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?</i>	which has just been started. Some other activities that are friendly to climate resilience activities happened in the past through DHM.				activities that are friendly to climate resilience activities have also been initiated by DHM.
<i>Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?</i>	Specific measures have been identified but application has not been consistent throughout departmental activities. For example, the DHM does collect Climate Data in a standardized and a effective way through its modernization (of both meteorological and hydrological stations and networks) and linkages to weather forecasting, flood forecasting and agricultural information system are identified to work further.	5		6	Specific measures have been identified. For example, the DHM collect Climate Data in a standardized and a effective way through its modernization (of both meteorological and hydrological stations and networks) and linkages to weather forecasting, flood forecasting and agricultural information system are identified to work further.
<i>Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?</i>	The Planning of the programs and budget each year are with considerations of climate change to some extent in the department. Screening has started but not systematically/routinely being done.	5		5	The Planning of the programs and budget each year are with considerations of climate change to some extent in the department. Screening has started but not systematically/routinely being done.

Table 6: Comparison of DOF baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 1

DEPT. OF FORESTRY (DOF)








	July, 2011 (Baseline)	48%		8%	August, 2012
<i>Is there an approved climate change plan for the sector?</i>	NAPA 2010, RPP 2010, Climate Change Policy	5		0	No, does not exist
<i>Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?</i>	Climate change adaptation mitigation strategy 2010-2012	5		0	No climate resilience strategies available.
<i>Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?</i>	Institutional Setup, REDD, Climate Change Adaptation Cell	7		0	No climate resilience planning
<i>Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?</i>	Community Forest operational plan (about 13000) - used or referenced climate change sensitive operational plan	3		4	Specific measures have been identified but application has not been consistent throughout departmental activities.
<i>Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?</i>	EIA, IEE	4		0	No

Table 7: Comparison of MOAD baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 1

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (MOAD)				
	14%		36%	

	July, 2011 (Baseline)			August, 2012
<i>Is there an approved climate change plan for the sector?</i>	<p>1. Agriculture Perspective Plan (1995-2014): Directly there is no provision to address climate change impact (Major activities: expansion of irrigation services; application of sufficient fertilizers; adoption of modern technologies and tools; development of marketable road connections)</p> <p>2. National Agriculture Policy 2004: (Reduction in adverse environmental impacts of agrochemical use, promotion in production and use of organic manure, in and ex situ conservation of agro biodiversity and related local knowledge, scientific land management, and conservation based agriculture system development including local participatory watershed management and stream bank protection etc are major policy instruments for environment and natural resources conservation).</p> <p>3. Agro biodiversity Policy 2005: (Agro biodiversity conservation, utilization etc)</p>	3	5	<p>1. Climate Change Policy, 2011 6. National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) The Government of Nepal established the Climate Change Management Division in the Ministry of Environment (MoE). The main goal of this policy is to improve livelihoods by mitigating and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change, adopting a low-carbon emissions socio-economic development path and supporting and collaborating in the spirits of country's commitments to national and International agreements related to climate change.</p> <p>2. Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture it has prioritized 4 areas of intervention i.e. Strengthen institutional and technical capacity for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in agriculture and enhance policy frameworks and coordination mechanisms at all levels, Assess and monitor climate risks (current and future) and vulnerabilities and enhance early warning systems for proactive climate risk management and adaptation to climate change, Improved knowledge management, database and awareness raising on climate change impacts, adaptation and disaster risk management, Reducing climate related risks and underlying vulnerabilities by implementing technical options by integrating approaches of Community Based Adaptation (CBA) and Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) in agriculture and livestock sectors</p> <p>3. ADS options report, February 2013 Improving Resilience of Farmers.</p> <p>4. The Thirteenth Plan (fy 2013/14 – 2015/16) To develop and disseminate environment-friendly agro-technologies to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change.</p> <p>5. National Climate Change Policy and Programmes reviewed by Oxfam 2014 Emphasized agriculture-led growth strategy for poverty reduction and overall economic development without adverse effect to environment.</p> <p>6. National Landuse Policy 2012</p>

					7. Industrial Policy 2011
<i>Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?</i>	As per the policies, framework and vision, MoAD has been embedded some programs of climate resilience at central and district level for climate change adaptation measures . For example: Agricultural survey surveillance system for disaster appraisal and relief. Special provisions for resource poor farmers regarding access to food, land services, credit, irrigation facilities and other inputs. Commercialized agriculture system etc.	1		5	MoAD has endorsed the National Climate Change Policy 2011 developed by the MoSTE
<i>Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?</i>	Separate division has been established to look after agriculture environment policies, programs and gender equity (Gender Equity & Environment Division)	3		3	A Separate project in relation to climate resilience has been launched under MoAD.
<i>Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?</i>	Not before 2011	0		3	Agriculture Management Information System as part of the BRCH components has been initiated and under process of operationalization.
<i>Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?</i>	Not before 2011	0		2	Yes

3.2 Program Indicator 2: strengthened capacity to mainstream climate resilience



In terms of indicator 2 – strengthened capacity to mainstream climate resilience, the core sector agencies displayed a similar trend to Indicator 1, with DOF decreasing in scoring and MOSTTE and DHM increasing. Scores for the remaining two core sectors (DSCWM and MOAD) are still being collected, together with the scores for the other seven sector agencies.

For MOSTE, the two major advances were:

- i. **The completion of a large set of new studies and research providing the latest information on climate change threat and vulnerability:** CCP 3 - mainstreaming CC in development was the first of the CCP projects mobilised and has produced: 12 institutional analysis reports assessing entry points and capacities for mainstreaming CC in 9 sector agencies, 8 district CC threat profiles summarising the findings of detailed modelling analysis of climate change impacts on the hydro-met regimes of eight districts, 157 baseline, vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning reports covering 7 sectors and 8 districts.
- ii. **Improvements in cross-sectoral coordination:** Since June 2011, MOSTE has designed and initiated a number of important inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms which have been operating informally in 2012 and formally approved by MOSTE in June 2013. These bodies include a Climate Change Program Coordination Committee (CCPCC) and CCPCC Technical Working Group (TWG). Areas of improvement for these bodies have already been identified, especially in terms of meeting frequency, but their existence has been a contributing vehicle for improved CC coordination led by MOSTE.

The minor improvement in DHM scoring is also largely due to the identification and preliminary steps made between DHM and MOAD to coordinate in the provision of agro-met services in the lead up to implementation of CCP2.

Table 8: Comparison of MOSTE baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 2

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT (MOSTE)					
	July, 2011 (Baseline)	45%		53%	August, 2012
Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?	A significant number of CC studies have been undertaken in Nepal, MOSTE itself has led on eight important CC projects since 2007 (see Indicator 1 , Q5). These projects have also generated digitised climate projections data which has been made publicly available on the ADPC website. In addition MOSTE together with the NCKMC has established the CC adaptation portal which is a facility that allows dissemination of all CC	5		7	Since June 2011, MOSTE together with other departmental agencies has initiated a number of new climate change projects under the CCP program.CCP 3 - mainstreaming CC in development was thew first of the projects mobilised and has produced: (i) 12 institutional analysis reports assessing entry points and capacities for mainstreaming CC in 9 sector agencies, (ii) 8 district CC threat profiles summarising the findings of detailed modelling analysis of climate change impacts on the hydro-met regimes of eight districts, (iii) 157 baseline, vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning reports covering 9 sectors and 8




	adaptation project reports and products.				districts.
<i>Is the necessary climate change expertise available?</i>	Yes, some dept officials have experience implementing CC resilience projects and have attended climate change training courses or actively participated in CC workshops.	5		5	Since June 2011, MOSTE staff have continued to participate in CC training courses and workshops, however a high turnover rate of staff has affected continuity and the institutionalisation of these expertise.
<i>Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?</i>	Yes, the Climate Change policy was approved in 2011. The CC policy emphasised on climate-resilient development, forecasting of water-induced disasters and risk, development of early warning system, rain-water harvesting and environmental sanitation, basin approach for water management. The CC policy does not cover well the process of risk-screening and integrating risk into project management cycle, In addition integrated spatial planning approaches which foster cross-sectoral coordination are not sufficiently emphasised.	4		4	no progress since baseline scoring
<i>Does the government/sector participate in a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities?</i>	Yes, MOSTE participates in the following coordination mechanisms: (i) Climate Change Council chaired by the Right Hon. Prime Minister, (ii) Climate Change Coordination Committee chaired by the Hon. Minister of MOSTE, (iii) MCCICC chaired by the Secretary of MOSTE. These coordination mechanisms are effective for high-level coordination but modalities targeted at operational, managerial and data sharing coordination are needed.	4		5	Since June 2011, MOSTE has developed a number of institutional coordination mechanisms designed to coordinate activities of the seven projects and 12 sector agencies implementing the CCP. These include a CCPCC and CCPCC TWG. The CCPCC has met once in June 2013, and the CCPCC TWG has met 5 times since June 2011.

Table 9: Comparison of DHM baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 2






DEPT. HYDROLOGY & METEOROLGY (DHM)				
	July, 2011 (Baseline)	35%		40%
				August, 2012
<i>Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?</i>	Many studies exist, they are scientifically robust, but they do not cover all the issues of the dept and are not well understood by most dept. officials	5		5.5
<i>Is the necessary climate change expertise available?</i>	Yes, some dept officials have experience implementing CC resilience projects and have attended climate change training courses or actively participated in CC workshops	4		4.5
<i>Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?</i>	National/sector incentives and legislative policies (addressing climate change and resilience) are being implemented but there are improvements needed which have not been clearly identified.	5		5
<i>Does the government/sector participate in a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities?</i>	No cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change.	0		1

Table 10: Comparison of DOF baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 2

DEPT. OF FORESTRY






		July, 2011 (Baseline)	45%		35%	August, 2012
<i>Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?</i>	NAPA 2010, KPP 2010, 3 Yr Plan		3		4	A few studies exist, they are scientifically robust, but they do not cover all the issues of the dept. (EbA has carried out vulnerability impact assessment of the project area, Panchase to know the major climate induced vulnerability of the area. In addition to the VIA, the project also carried out different Research studies to understand prevalent situation of the area and necessary adaptive measures that can be implemented)
<i>Is the necessary climate change expertise available?</i>	but lacks negotiation skill		5		4	Yes, some dept officials have experience implementing CC resilience projects and have attended climate change training courses or actively participated in CC workshops.
<i>Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?</i>	NAPA, LAPA, Environment Protection Act 1997, Forest Act		5		0	No national/sector incentives and legislative policies exist.
<i>Does the government/sector participate in a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities?</i>	Well established coordination mechanism among different sectors.		5		6	Yes, there are cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms in place and the sector fully participates.. (EbA has formed the Field Level Planning Co-ordination Committee which is chaired by the Regional Director of Western regional Forest Directorate. Field interventions are implemented only after the approval from the committee).

Table 11: Comparison of DSCWM baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 2

DEPT. SOIL CONSERVATION & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (DSCWM)







	July, 2011 (Baseline)	33%		%	August, 2012
Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?	Information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience are available to some extent based on which NAPA 2010, RPP 2010 and three year plan have been prepared and approved by the Government in 2010.	3			
Is the necessary climate change expertise available?	Necessary climate change expertise is available in the forestry sector but need exposure and sharing of international experience.	3			
Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?	Environment Policy and Action Plan 1993 and Environment Protection Act 1997 address climate change and resilience to some extent.	3			
Does the government/sector participate in a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities?	Government/sector participate in a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities.	3			

Table 12: Comparison of MOAD baseline and August 2014 scores for indicator 2

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (MOAD)				
	20%		%	

	July, 2011 (Baseline)			August, 2012
<i>Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?</i>	Climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture in April 2011 has been formulated.	3		
<i>Is the necessary climate change expertise available?</i>	Before 2011, MoAD has limited expertise in the field of climate change. Now it is quite strengthened in research & extension part from both NARC and DoA/DoLS.	2		
<i>Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?</i>	1. Nepal Agriculture & Food Security Country Investment Plan (2010) (Climate change adaptation is mentioned briefly in the document stating that the institutional and technical capacity of MoAD at the national and district levels needs to be increased to address climate risk management and disaster prevention and preparedness related issues from an agricultural perspectives.) 2. Base Paper on the Three Year plan 2010/11-2012/13 (Strategy 4: Promotion, Conservation & utilization of agro biodiversity and its development and dissemination through climate change adaptation measures. Strategy 4.1: Increasing the use of agro biodiversity to adapt climate change impact. And Attention will be paid towards to minimizing the impacts of climate change by protecting environment and availing opportunities.) 3. Strategic vision for Agriculture Research (2011-2030): This vision developed by NARC. The objective of vision is to	2		

	<p>contribute to national campaign of increasing productivity, reducing poverty and promoting commercialization and competitiveness of the agriculture and natural resource sectors through the generation and promotion of technology, knowledge and information that respond to client demands and climate change. In this vision NARC allocated on meso area regarding climate change named as Natural Resource Management and Climate Change 4. National Adaptation Program to Action (NAPA) 2010: Strategic tool to assess climate vulnerability, and systematically respond by developing appropriate adaptation measures.</p> <p>5. Local Adaptation Program to Action (LAPA) 2011: To identify local adaptation needs that match priorities under the NAPA through the integration of bottom up approaches to mainstreaming adaptation into planning.</p>				
Does the government/sector participate in a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities?	Member in Climate Change Coordination Council	1			

3.3 Program Indicator 3: Climate responsive instruments & investment models

Program indicators 3 and 4 relate to the development and utility of climate responsive instruments, tools, models, services and platforms. A definition is provided by CIF (Figure 1) and can be summarised for the Nepal context as: Hardware (i.e. physical infrastructure and technological equipment);

knowledge (data products, studies and technical assessments); awareness, information and training platforms; financial instruments and sector service delivery.

Figure 1: Definition of climate responsive instruments as provided by CIF

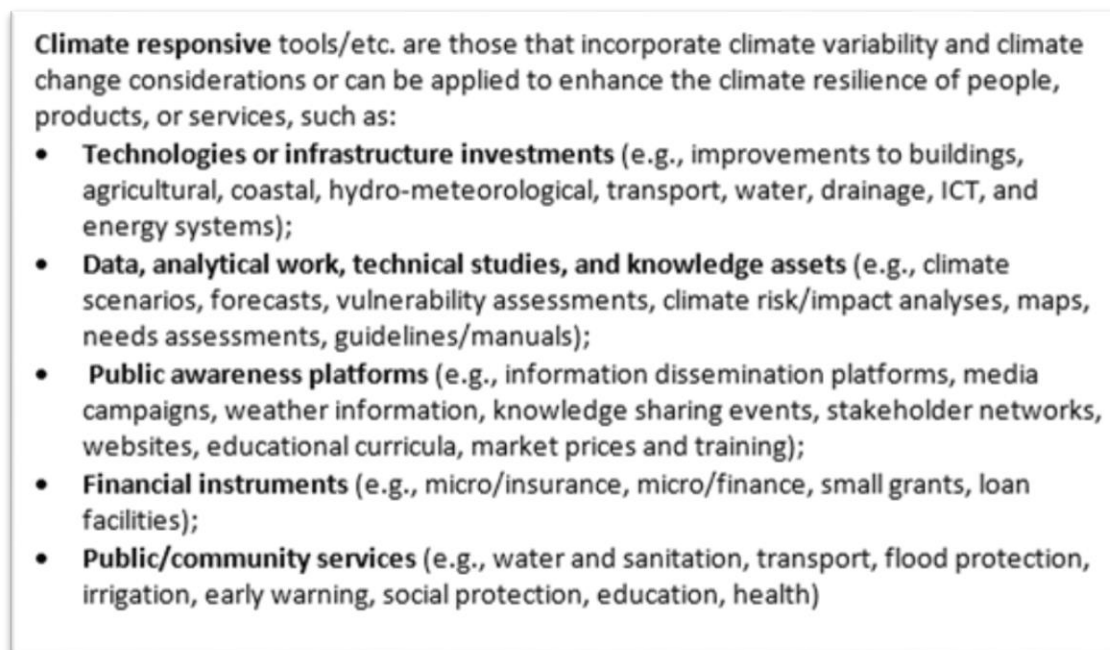


Table 13 lists the climate responsive instruments as identified for five of the seven climate change adaptation projects of the CCP; with data for CCP 5 (EBA-N) and CCP 7 (NCCSP) still under completion. So far, 37 specific instruments have been identified with a broad distribution of hardware, knowledge, platform and services but only two financial instruments across the CCP (Table 13 and Annex). Of these 37, the greatest progress has been made by CCP 3 (MCCRMD), which was also one of the first programs to start, and is estimated that delivery of 9 of its 12 instruments are over halfway. Information on the scope and implementation success of the CCP climate responsive instruments will be updated with outstanding data from other projects.

Table 13: Climate responsive tools, instruments and services under development by the Nepal CCP.

Instrument	Description	Type of instrument	CCP Project	Approx. % implemented
100 community-based subprojects	Communities will manage catchment areas for development and protection of their water sources (springs and streams). This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) protection of the area surrounding the water source, and preparation and implementation of water source catchment management plans; (ii) treatment of gully erosion, and slope and landslide stabilization that threatens the water sources, water infrastructure, and beneficiary communities; (iii) construction of water collection chambers, spring boxes or infiltration galleries; (iv) construction of water conservation ponds and storage for irrigation and livestock; and (v) (v) construction of drinking water storage tanks and tap stands. 	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 1 - BCRWME	Low, % TBD
Education programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) water conservation practices (including micro-irrigation), (ii) methods for maintaining soil moisture in agriculture, grazing and fodder management, and (iii) (iii) ways to regenerate vegetative cover. 	Public awareness platforms	CCP 1 - BCRWME	Low, % TBD
Subwatershed management plans	Sub-watershed management plans will be prepared that describe the watersheds' biophysical and socioeconomic conditions and challenges, and build a geographic information system database of existing water infrastructure and water-related development interventions. Community-driven interventions for water source catchment management and enhancement will be included.	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 1 - BCRWME	Low, % TBD
GIS data base for Lower West Seti and Buddhi Ganga basins	Environmental and social GIS database for catchments in the target area	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 1 - BCRWME	Low, % TBD
Resilient watershed planning & management knowledge products	12 new knowledge products are produced, four of which focus on gender & social inclusion	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 1 - BCRWME	Low, % TBD

New DHM regulations, business practices & National Climate Centre		Public/community services	CCP 2 - BCRH	Low, % TBD
New DHM headquarters		Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 2 - BCRH	10%
Technical rehabilitation and modernisation of DHM hydro-met observation networks (B.1)	Includes bank improvement of station environment, new monitoring equipment, radar, lightning detection works, calibration facilities and vehicles.	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 2 - BCRH	10%
Modernised, reliable and effective communications & ICT systems	Comms equip., database, satellite receiving system, GIS laboratory) (B.2) {Provision of real-time or near real-time data to users.	Public/community services	CCP 2 - BCRH	10%
Reliable and timely weather forecasting system and public weather service		Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 2 - BCRH	10%
AMIS infrastructure	AMIS infrastructure and development of content (agroadvisory packages)	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 2 - BCRH	5%
Agricultural Management Information System (AMIS)	Reliable and timely AMIS streaming & archiving hydromet and agro-met data & information	Public/community services	CCP 2 - BCRH	
Pilot Climate Change Vulnerability & Adaptation Planning (VA&AP) assessments (56 VA and 56 AP)	VA & AP assessments for each of seven sector agencies in eight case study districts of Nepal that pilot a home-grown approach to VA & AP which addresses the specific issues and CC concerns of: DWIDP, DWSS, DOI, DUDBC, DOR, DOLIDAR, and MOFALD .	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRM	95%
Vulnerability Assessment Framework: VA & AP guide	Sector guidelines that consolidate the experience of implementing 112 pilot VA & AP assessments into a clear guide for how CC threat can be characterised and adaptation options prioritised.	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRM	75%

Eight working & calibrated distributed hydrological models for climate change risk assessments	Development of eight custom-built hydrological models with the capability to simulate changes in catchment processes (rainfall, drought, flooding, land slide risk etc) and expand the department's capacity to provide climate services with information directly relevant to sector development agencies.	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	100%
DHM training in hydrological model development and maintenance	Training in the development and application of the above models	Public awareness platforms	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	75%
Climate Change Threat Profiles	Standard format for CC risk quantification report in Nepal watersheds developed using parameters identified as being relevant for the seven target sectors: DWIDP, DWSS, DOI, DUDBC, DOR, DOLIDAR, and MOFALD.	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	100%
Risk identification and screening tools: 3 volume risk management framework	The Risk Management Framework will be used as a guiding document by the seven target sector agencies to assess CC risks and mainstream responses into their sector development activities, specifically with a focus on ensuring resilient infrastructure development	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	95%
Policy and planning reforms	Recommended changes in policy, sector guidelines, manuals and standards developed as part of sector-specific VA&AP sector synthesis reports and also the development of 20 concept notes and 5 project documents which characterise the highest priority investments needed for resilient sector infrastructure.	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	25%
Results Management Framework	A home-grown RMF designed to consolidate project level reporting and allow the Government of Nepal to track program level achievements and progress and report on implementation of the NAPA.	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	10%
District level CC training program in community-based adaptation:	implemented in 62 districts for the purpose of supporting the development of at least 100 adaptation plans	Public awareness platforms	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	50%
Updated educational Curriculum on Climate Science and Resilience: tertiary and secondary education		Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	50%

Small research grant fund	Small research grant fund to encourage and resource academic research on climate and environmental management issues in Nepal.	Financial instruments	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	75%
Indigenous adaptation knowledge	documentation of indigenous adaptation for inclusion in adaptation development planning	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	25%
ICT product developed	ICT product to disseminate weather data and agronomic practices	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	TBD
Sediment friendly hydropower turbines		Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	TBD
Finance and investment models/products		Financial instruments	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	TBD
Resilient farming training modules	Development of training modules for rice, maize and sugarcane	Data, studies, knowledge asset	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	TBD
Farmer training programs	Implementation of training programs using modules	Public awareness platforms	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	TBD
Market assessments	Market assessments for low cost climate resilient housing	Data, studies, knowledge asset	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	TBD
GLOF Lake drainage system	Imja Lake lowering through artificial controlled drainage channel	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	TBD
GLOF monitoring & maintenance system		Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	TBD
GLOF early warning system	A Community Based Early Warning System for GLOF risk monitoring and management would be installed and operationalized by the end of 2017	Public/Community services	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	TBD
River bank protection works	Sediment control and stabilization of hazard-prone slopes & river banks through structural and non-structural mechanisms would be achieved by the end of 2017.	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	TBD
Village WATSAN flood proofing	Flood proofing of Water and Sanitation systems in selected VDCs in target river basins will be accomplished by the end of 2017 with installation of at least 24 elevated tubewells.	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	TBD

Flood risk management knowledge	Institutional capacity for managing flood risks in the Terai and Churia range will be strengthened, key district line agency personnel will be trained in flood risk management and options for integrating such risk reduction measures in their sector plans and district development plans.	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	TBD
Flood preparedness training for VDC, NGOs, CBOs	Flood preparedness training for district and VDC representatives, NGOs, CBOs and local communities in 4 flood-prone districts will be accomplished by 2017.	Public awareness platforms	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	TBD

3.4 Program Indicator 4: Use of climate responsive instruments by stakeholders

Program 4 indicator summaries and progress assessments are provided in the Annexed matrices. The CCP climate responsive instruments offer a broad coverage of the stakeholder types (households, communities, businesses and public sector), with hardware and infrastructure primarily focussed on government agencies and services and platforms on agriculture-based communities living under high climate-induced disaster risk.

Information is still forthcoming for CCP 7 and CCP 5 with further clarification required on CCP 4 and CCP6.

3.5 Program Indicator 5: Number of people supported

Completion of reporting on Indicator 5 – number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change has been a challenge for the Nepal CCP. The main reason for this is in avoiding double-counting and in the need to refine coverage to focus on those specifically helped by the program. At present the seven projects of the Nepal have, or a planning to, implement field/local level activities in every district of Nepal. Distinguishing this nation-wide coverage into a refined number of people supported, whilst avoiding double-counting across projects is still underway.

In addition for some projects, the specific level of support from project activities is largely dependent on decisions made as part of implementation. Specifically, for CCP 3 (MCCRMD) a significant output of the project will be the definition of 5 project design documents for high priority adaptation investments in infrastructure design. The siting and scope of the design documents will influence the final number of people, poor and women supported.

Last for some projects baseline survey work is still being completed (for example, CCP 6 and CCP 2) which is the main determinant to set numbers of people supported.

At a project level the support at present is summarised in Table 14.

Table 14: Description on the support to communities, households and people

Project	Description on the support to communities, households and people
CCP1	By 2020, 45,000 households in the far west have access to improved domestic and irrigation water sources (baseline: 0) i. At least 0.3 l/s (baseline: 0) ii. Increased by 50% (baseline: 8 l/p.d) iii. Time reduced by 75% (baseline: 3-8hrs/d) Conversion of this to number of people, poor and females supported needs further confirmation from project.
CCP2	Baseline work is currently being undertaken, during which the exact number of beneficiaries will be determined. In total there are 11,419,949 people living in the 25 pilot districts of the BCRH project, based on the 2011 Census. The people of the pilot districts are expected to be the direct beneficiaries of the BCRH project, though a strengthened DHM would be of indirect benefit to the whole country.
CCP 3	The total number of people, poor and females supported by the MCCRMD project is

	difficult to ascertain. Indirectly the entire population of 62 districts are expected to benefit from the project's training in community based adaptation methodologies, with some 100 village develop committees expected to be the direct beneficiaries of this training which is expected to result in the development of an adaptation action plan for these 100 VDCs. In addition, MCCRMD has also developed a wealth of climate modelling, risk and vulnerability information (reports and maps) for eight districts (Kathmandu, Dolakha, Panthar, Chitwan, Banke, Myagdi, Mustang, Accham) which will be of important indirect benefit to the population of these districts. Some of these districts also overlap with the 62 undergoing community-based adaptation training. Census data analysis is being used to determine total number of population disaggregated by poverty and gender for each of these case-study and training districts, avoiding the issue of double-counting. Last the MCCRMD will also develop 5 project documents of high priority adaptation initiatives for sector infrastructure, each with a dedicated number of direct beneficiaries. However, this number cannot be estimated until the projects are selected in 2015.
CCP 4	15,000 farmers will be supported through the agro-resilient farming component of the project.
CCP 5	The project RMF established the following expected result for people supported: At least 5000 households in Panchase area involved and benefiting from EbA (e.g. PES mechanism developed, commercialization and market linkage of NTFPs). Conversion of this to number of people, poor and females supported needs further confirmation from project.
CCP 6	The baseline information is being generated, at this stage we cannot provide the validated number of beneficiaries under each category until completed. It is know in the target area, more than 31,862 people live in the high risk settlements of Imja GLOF Impact Zone and are directly vulnerable to GLOF impacts. They have no EWS. Other forms of disaster preparedness are also limited.)
CCP 7	By 2015 – 341,000 people living in the 80% of VDCs where 70 LAPAs are being implemented are supported.

4 LESSONS LEARNT

Based on implementation over the period June 2011 to August 2014, the following lessons are summarised across the Nepal CCP:

- 1) **CC Adaptation projects can be cumbersome in their procurement requirements** which has resulted in delays in implementation – especially in relation to the procurement of goods and works. These requirements have for some projects results in delays, unforeseen during the design phase.
- 2) **Training schedules at district level must be organized with local officials in order to ensure high participation** – additional time in schedules must be allowed to have flexibility to hold trainings for maximum attendance.
- 3) **CC mainstreaming is subject to a number of schedules in addition to the project's official schedule and coordinating between these can be difficult:** Integrating climate change into curriculum is a process that must be planned within the curriculum development processes of the institution and not as a 'side' activity – this requires careful planning with each institution and means that the schedule depends on their internal processes; the result of this approach is to ensure that climate change content becomes part of officially approved curriculum.
- 4) **Finding and contracting the right people can be a source of project delay:** Climate adaptation projects require a high level of expertise and it is not easy to find the right experts either in a timely way. Currently, experts with climate change, value chain, financing and investment experience are difficult to come by and there is often competition between donors for the same key specialists on different adaptation initiatives.
- 5) Agri-lending in many countries by private financial institutions is low and adding climate adaptation to lending reduces the willingness and the amounts banks can lend.
- 6) Specific to CCP4, farmers prefer unregistered varieties of hybrid maize and rice seed imported through India as the yield is comparatively higher than unregistered varieties. The success of the project partly depends on the government's capacity to release stress tolerant varieties and high yielding varieties or to quickly register appropriate varieties
- 7) Because of the constitution assembly election, the activities in the field have been delayed and thus, some of the targets have been postponed for next year. Thus, while preparing the plans, it is very important to note down such national events to avoid the problems accordingly.
- 8) Initially EbA has planned to contract only with Panchase Protected Forest (PPF) and involve Community User Groups through it. But, due to lack of rules and regulation of PPF, EbA directly involved Community User Groups to implement the programs at field level, which delayed overall implementation of the programs. 20 different grants agreements were prepared only with community user groups (CUGs), which not only delayed the program implementation but also created the problem in fund disbursement as fund has to be dispersed in 20 different accounts.

- 9) **Community expectations can be high unrealistic:** The local communities under the second component of CCP 6 have shown very high expectations regarding the structural and non-structural interventions for flood mitigation measures, which would be very challenging for the project to address. In the NCCSP, communities have also taken ownership of their LAPA and LAPA activities are highly in demand
- 10) **Nepal's remote geography poses a challenge to the timeliness of project delivery:** Implementation of the project activities in the remote most vulnerable areas is challenging in terms of logistics and monitoring.
- 11) **Increasing the visibility of climate change risks for local-level planners:** Climate change impact is not often visible; and therefore planners, policy makers and community people need more orientation and convincing with hard facts and figures so that climate change is integrated into local planning and implementation processes.
- 12) Programme coordination among several stakeholders, and common understanding among the partners on the design and implementation modality remains a challenge.

ANNEX A: INDICATOR 1 AND 2 MATRICES

Please refer to attached excel spreadsheet: [Nepal CCP program indicators 1 2 31082014.xls](#)

ANNEX B: INDICATOR 3 & 4 MATRICES

Please refer to attached excel spreadsheet: [Nepal CCP program indicators 3 4 31082014.xls](#)

ANNEX C: INDICATOR 5 MATRICES

Please refer to attached excel spreadsheet: [Nepal CCP program indicators 5 31082014.xls](#)