

*Nepal*  
*Climate Change Program (CCP)*  
*Program Progress Report*  
**1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014**



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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

## 1.1 Purpose of Monitoring & Reporting (M&R)

Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) is an important process for all climate change adaptation projects and nowhere is this more critical than developing countries like Nepal. In the Nepal context the urgency of climate change adaptation across all sectors and communities is matched by the on-the-ground challenges of implementing these projects effectively due to the complex mix of socio-economic, biophysical and institutional conditions. Under these circumstances, there is a need to document the experience of project implementation and to use a combination of both quantitative and qualitative M&R measures to identify what has been effective and what challenges impede implementation effectiveness.

M&R is therefore an important component of project management that allows the Government of Nepal (GON) to establish exactly what has been achieved in terms of reducing community vulnerability and also what approaches and types of projects have been effective. This allows GON to take stock and refine the scope of future adaptation interventions and to draw on the lessons learnt to ensure that project design is most effective, leading to the ultimate goal of reducing the vulnerability of Nepal's people over time.

## 1.2 Focus and purpose of the Program Progress Report

All seven projects in the Nepal Climate Change Program (CCP) are designed to reduce the climate vulnerability of the people and communities of Nepal, either by working directly with vulnerable communities, or by improving the public and private sector institutions that provide services to them. The purpose of the M&R report is to track progress in achieving this objective during project implementation so that the successes and challenges can be identified and used to improve implementation and secure the final desired outcome of increased resilience of Nepali society.

This report provides an update and analysis of progress for the Nepal Climate Change Program (CCP) between the period 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014. The progress report is the second since the CCP baseline period of June 2011. 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. The reporting contained within this document is focused on one element of the reporting – the five core/program indicators used to track the effectiveness of project implementation, institutional coordination and reform as well as the mainstreaming of climate change into the policy and planning environments of the 12 government sector agencies.

A full list and description of CCP projects, government and development partner stakeholders of the CCP is presented in the CCP RMF. This report 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 annexes which provide individual project scoring matrices for each of the five indicators.

## 2 PROGRAM-LEVEL INDICATOR REPORTING

### 2.1 Introduction

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 1).

Table 1: 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, Lead for CCP3 & CCP7
2	Dept. of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)	CCP 3, Lead for CCP 2 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 3, LeadCCP 1
9	Dept. of Forestry (DOF)	Lead CCP 5
10	Ministry of Agriculture Development (MOAD)	Lead 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

There are five program-level indicators (Table 2) which cover two levels of reporting: project-level and sector-agency level.

Table 2: Program indicators of the CCP

No.	Indicator	Level of Reporting
1	Degree of <b>integration of climate change in national, including sector, planning</b>	Sector agencies
2	Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience	Sector agencies
3	Quality and extent to which <b>climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested</b>	Project-level
4	Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services <b>use improved CCP supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change</b>	Project-level
5	<b>Number of people supported</b> by the CCP to cope with the effects of climate change	Project-level

These five indicators represent the main framework with which the CCP tracks progress on three important elements of the Nepal CCP Results Management Framework (RMF), namely: (i) institutional reform, (ii) policy/planning reform, and (iii) effectiveness of project implementation. However, they are

not exhaustive of all indicators to be used in tracking effectiveness of the adaptation interventions implemented by the seven CCP projects. As noted in the RMF, the Nepal approach to assessing the effectiveness of the CCP in reducing climate change vulnerabilities also includes a suite of 66 project-level indicators which are drawn upon to report on the more substantive issues of resilience building that are specific to the Nepali context – for example, Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding (GLOF), landslides, flooding, and drought amongst others.

## 2.2 Defining beneficiaries

One of the key objectives of the five program indicators is to track the contribution of each CCP project and the whole program to different groups of stakeholders. In this regard, central to the effectiveness of indicator reporting is a clear and consistent definition of who the beneficiaries are. As shown in the RMF, this is not an easy definition to provide, in a large part due to the complexity of the climate change vulnerability issues and also the variability in scope and purpose between each of the seven CCP adaptation response projects.

Some projects have a distinctly sectoral feel and focus on reform of government policy environments and planning systems; some focus on policy/planning systems but at the local level where the stakeholders are not national government departments, but Village and District level Development Committees (VDCs, DDCs). Other projects are focussed on actual infrastructure development and building adaptation solutions on the ground so beneficiaries could be individual farmers or communities; other still are focussed on providing information down to the farmer level but through dissemination efforts that cover the entire nation. Last some projects do not work directly with government but seek to enrich the engagement of Nepal's private sector with adaptation response.

The Climate Investment Fund Administration Unit (CIF AU) acknowledges this diversity of stakeholders in the guidance they have provided for all PPCR countries:

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*“The target stakeholders, or users, are climate vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and/or public sector services. Here, social vulnerability due to climate change can be defined by a project/program on a project/program basis, according to the different contexts in which each project/program is operating. – PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit, CIF, March, 2015.*

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This approach proposed by CIF and adopted in the Nepal RMF, turns the challenge of stakeholder definition into a benefit, whereby flexibility is provided to stakeholders to ensure the definition developed is customised for the specific national and sub-national context. According to this approach the two critical requirements for the definition of beneficiaries are:

1. **Vulnerability:** As a dedicated climate change adaptation initiative the beneficiary of project/program activities must include stakeholders who are themselves vulnerable to climate change.



2. **Direct use/benefit:** Beneficiaries included in the M&R report must be limited to those who **directly** benefit from the project/program activity. Defining “directness” is also difficult and the CCP RMF adopts the definition utilised by the CIF which is based on “use”<sup>1</sup>.

The table below summarises the five kinds of beneficiaries used and shows their relevance for each of the five core program indicators.

**Table 3: Characterising the beneficiaries of the CCP and identifying their relevance to each of the five program indicators**

Type of Beneficiary <sup>2</sup>	Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector planning	Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.	Indicator 3: Quality & extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested	Indicator 4: Extent to which beneficiaries use improved CCP supported tools, instruments, strategies to respond to climate variability or change	Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the CCP to cope with the effects of climate change
<b>Person/individual</b>	-	-	-	-	☑
<b>Household:</b> defined using the national census definition.	-	-	☑	☑	-
<b>Community:</b> smallest administrative subset targeted by the CCP project.	-	-	☑	☑	-
<b>Businesses:</b> defined as those targeted by the project/program, formal or informal, where the employees extend beyond a household. Otherwise they would be counted as households, i.e. a subsistence farmer would be counted as a household.	-	-	☑	☑	-
<b>Public Sector Services:</b> defined as government-owned or government-funded service entities that provide services to the public, and counted at the lowest organised unit possible	☑	☑	☑	☑	-

From the table it can be seen that the Public sector benefits from activities measured by four of the five indicators – especially indicators 1 and 2 which are explicitly focussed on government agencies. Businesses, communities, and households benefit from activities and instruments/tools measured by Indicators 3 & 4, while individual beneficiaries are separately tracked by Indicator 5.

<sup>1</sup>“A target user has used a tool, instruments, strategies and activities when they directly benefit from the tool, instruments, strategies and activities on one or more occasions during the twelve-month reporting period.” – PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit, CIF, March, 2015.

<sup>2</sup>Based on PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit, CIF, March, 2015

The table below summarises the relative importance of each beneficiary type relative to the activities of each CCP project, with GREEN = highest focus, ORANGE = moderate focus, GREY = lowest focus.

**Table 4: Linking beneficiary type with CCP projects**

Type of Beneficiary <sup>3</sup>	CCP 1:BCRWME	CCP 2:BCRH	CCP 3:MCCR MD	CCP 4:BCRCPP P	CCP 5:EBA	CCP 6: CFGORRP	CCP 7: NCCSP
<b>Person:</b>							
<b>Household:</b> defined using the national census definition.							
<b>Community:</b> smallest administrative subset targeted by the CCP project.							
<b>Businesses:</b> defined as those targeted by the project/program, formal or informal, where the employees extend beyond a household. Otherwise they would be counted as households, i.e. a subsistence farmer would be counted as a household.							
<b>Public Sector Services:</b> defined as government-owned or government-funded service entities that provide services to the public, and counted at the lowest organised unit possible							

## 2.3 Scoring process

Of the 12 sector agencies, five lead, one or more of the seven CCP projects and are therefore required to complete all five core indicator templates. The remaining seven sector agencies are only required to complete the indicator templates for indicators 1 and 2 – i.e. those at the sector level.

Completion of the score cards involved a three step process. First, a workbook containing the relevant templates was prepared and distributed to each CCPCC TWG focal point through a program of one-to-one meetings where the requirements for completion of the work book were explained. Sector agencies then completed their scorecards drawing from the 2014 reporting and updating to extend until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

<sup>3</sup>Based on *PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit*, CIF, March, 2015

Second, MOSTE convened the seventh meeting of the CCPCC TWG on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2015. The meeting brought together representatives from the twelve sector agencies and also representatives from development partners. During the TWG meeting, sector agencies presented their draft scores for each indicator for discussion and comment from the group.

Third, after the workshop, sector agencies were given time to revise their scores based on comments received for resubmission to MOSTE.

MOSTE compiled the submitted scores into a program progress report, including some comparative analysis of the scores submitted.

## 2.4 Challenges in scoring progress

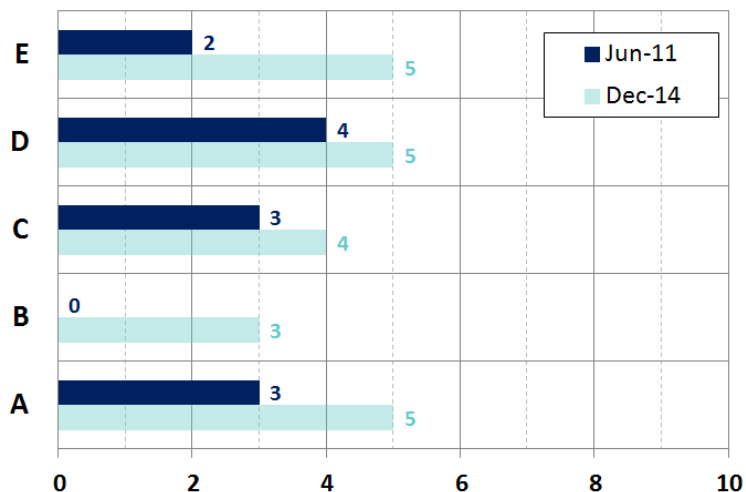
The Nepal CCP is an ambitious program with activities set at many levels and a target to reach all levels and communities of Nepali society at some level. As part of the 2014 M&R reporting process the following challenges were identified as being of primary importance:

1. **Project phasing:** Although all seven projects have started and are now underway, they are at different stages and notably some projects have not yet completed their baseline assessments which hinders their capacity to complete the indicator scoring, this is particularly for indicators which require number of users/beneficiaries
2. **Quantifying beneficiaries:** As noted in section 2.2, the CIF have provided good guidance on how to define beneficiaries based on those stakeholders who “use” or have “reasonable access” to the instruments, tools, and activities of the CCP. However, CCP stakeholders found the interpretation of this definition to be challenging with a lot of variability between projects. This variability is largely due to the large diversity in scope of the seven CCP projects which cover everything from national government reform, to household level resilience building initiatives to improving private sector participation amongst government. An important outcome of the 2015 reporting experience is that focused discussion is needed with stakeholders at both the project and program-level to refine how beneficiaries are defined and aggregated.
3. **Defining instruments, activities and tools:** A linked issue is what counts as an adaptation instrument, tool or activity. The diversity in project scope mentioned above has also led to a wide array of adaptation instruments under implementation. More discussion is needed with stakeholders to refine the definition and scope of instruments included in the CCP, with the outcomes of those discussions feeding into the next revision of the RMF.

### 3 PROGRAM INDICATOR 1: DEGREE OF CLIMATE CHANGE INTEGRATION IN PLANNING

#### 3.1 MOSTE – Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

**MOSTE:** *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*



**A** = climate change plans for the nation/sector?  
**B** = climate resilience strategies in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?  
**C** = responsibility been assigned to institutions/persons to integrate climate resilience planning?  
**D** = specific measures to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?  
**E** = Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?

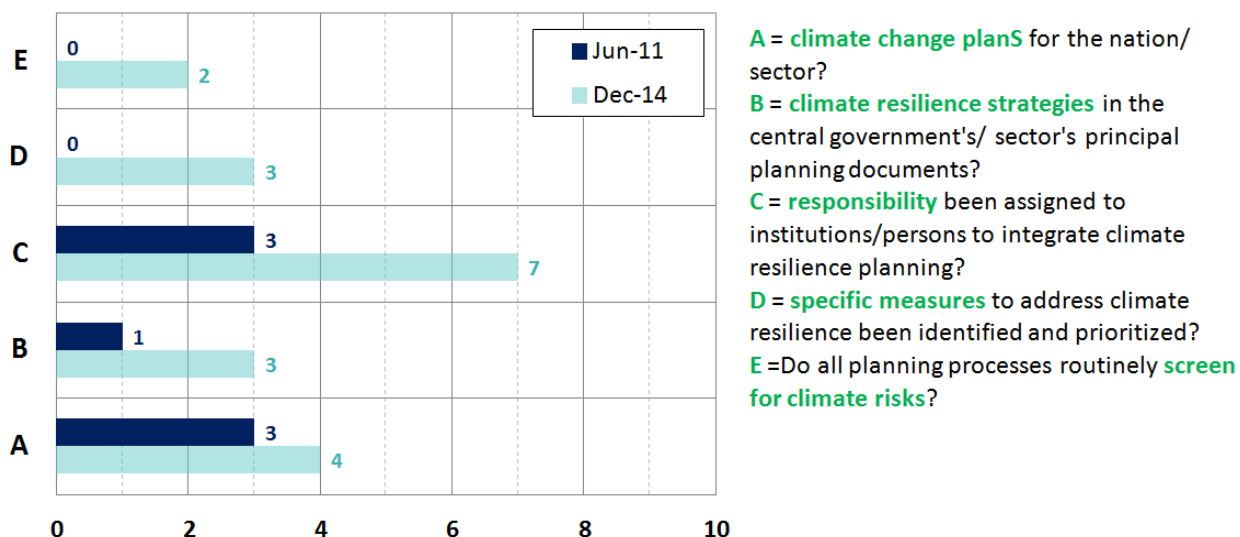
#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ MOSTE is the leading ministry in terms of integrating climate change into planning. Since the baseline period, MOSTE has increased its overall indicator 1 score from 24% to 44%, largely due to:
  - (i) **Broader engagement of MOSTE departments in CC adaptation activities:** MOSTE has involved all MOSTE divisions and its departments in CC mainstreaming. Specifically, in addition to the Climate Change Management Division (CCMD), the Environment Management Division (EMD) is now leading on the CIF PPCR with clear and complementary mandates for implementing climate change adaptation initiatives.
  - (ii) **Approval and mobilisation of six additional CC-adaptation projects since June 2011:** All seven projects within the CCP are now under implementation in accordance with NAPA as a government response in Nepal.
  - (iii) **MOSTE's pioneering CC adaptation projects are starting to show tangible on-the-ground results:** MOSTE has been implementing CC adaptation in accordance with NAPA and LAPA documents developed by the Government of Nepal. In addition, MCCRMD has established a precedence and a methodology for climate risk screening by piloting 56 Vulnerability Assessments drafts covering seven sectors and eight districts, and 56 Adaptation Plans drafts in the same sectors and districts, providing a rich resource of information to inform policy and planning reform in seven sector agencies.

- (iv) **MOSTE has developed risk screening guidance material based on a practical, field-tested vulnerability and adaptation assessment process:** Based on the various climatic conditions ranging from tropical plane region, hilly region, mid high hill region, to higher altitude alpine regions, VA & AP assessments across eight districts and seven government sectors, MOSTE has developed a home grown, sector-specific assessment methodology for screening climate risks culminating in the development of two key guidance documents for sectors: (1) Draft of VA & AP guidebook, and (2) Draft of Risk Management Framework for integrating climate change into sector development. These drafts yet to be evaluated and tuned.
- (v) **Efforts are underway to develop a National Adaptation Plan (NAP):** MOSTE efforts are now being explored to develop a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as a practical planning document to guide implementation of adaptation activities - in line with the NAPA priorities and building on the project-level achievements to date.

### 3.2 MOAD – Ministry of Agriculture Development

**MOAD :** *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*



#### KEY PROGRESS:

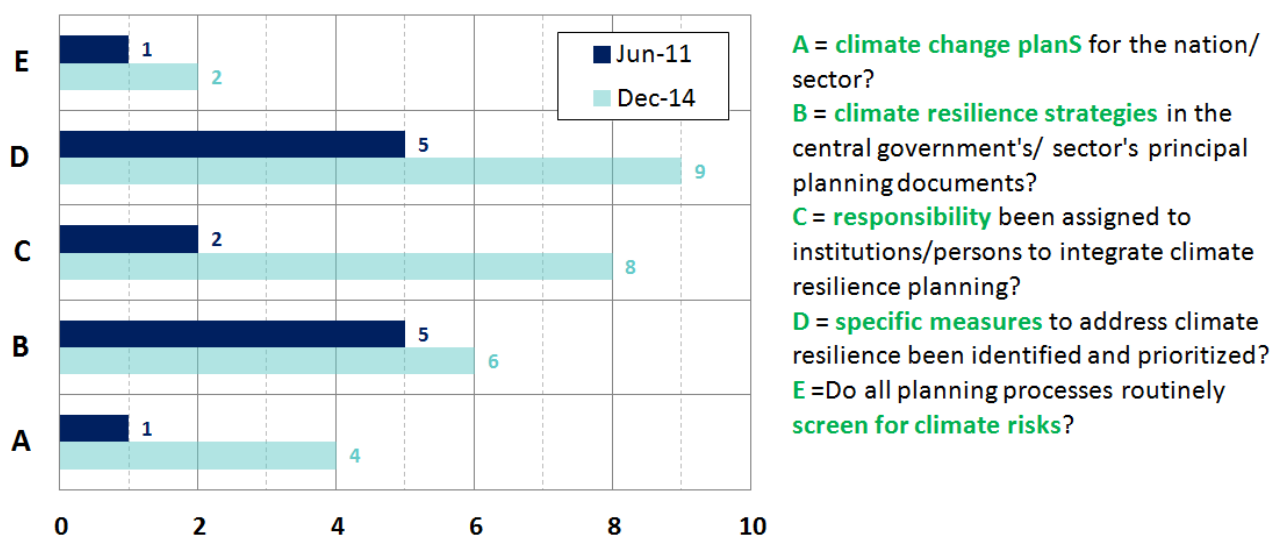
- ✓ MOAD experienced one of the largest improvements since the baseline increasing from a baseline score of 14% to 38%. This is largely due to some important policy-level advancements within the ministry, notably:
  - (i) **MOAD has endorsed the National Climate Change Policy** which was developed by MOSTE in 2011.
  - (ii) MOAD has introduced the National Land use Policy (2012) and Industrial Policy (2011) with a clear climate change emphasis.
  - (iii) **MOAD has also identified six planning goals/objectives for their sector-wide adaptation response**, these include: (1) promotion of drought and flood tolerant crop varieties, (2) promotion of disease and pest resistant crops, (3) exploration of testing of climate resilient

technologies on crops and livelihoods, and (4) promotion of conservation agriculture (minimum tillage, mulching etc). This includes a clear mandate within the Thirteenth Plan (FY2013/2014 – 2015/2016) to develop and disseminate climate resilient agro-technologies.

- ✓ The second key area of progress relates to climate risk screening processes. MOAD has also commenced **piloting a flood & drought vulnerability index and agriculture/livestock insurance** for 25 districts of Nepal.
- ✓ MOAD has **established a dedicated project office** for implementation of CCP 2 which has better institutionalised climate change response into the sector's activities – albeit at this stage limited to project implementation.
- ✓ **MOAD has also undertaken two key studies which set the agenda for adaptation response**; 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.
- ✓ **Implementation of the Agriculture Management Information System (AMIS) has begun**: Last, in terms of specific measures, MOAD has mobilised a consultant to begin development of the country-wide AMIS, which will provide farmers with up to date information on weather risks.

### 3.3 DSCWM – Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management

#### DSCWM: Degree of integration into national/sector planning



#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DSCWM also experienced the largest increase in indicator one since the baseline of 28% to 58% based primarily on institutional and policy reforms which have embedded climate change into the sector. Specifically::
  - (i) **Climate change has entered the department's policy space**: Climate change has been included in the revised National Biodiversity Strategy by MOFSC, 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. In addition Nepal's fifth national report to convention on biological diversity was approved by government of Nepal in March 2014. It has listed climate change as a major threat and gives due consideration to climate change.

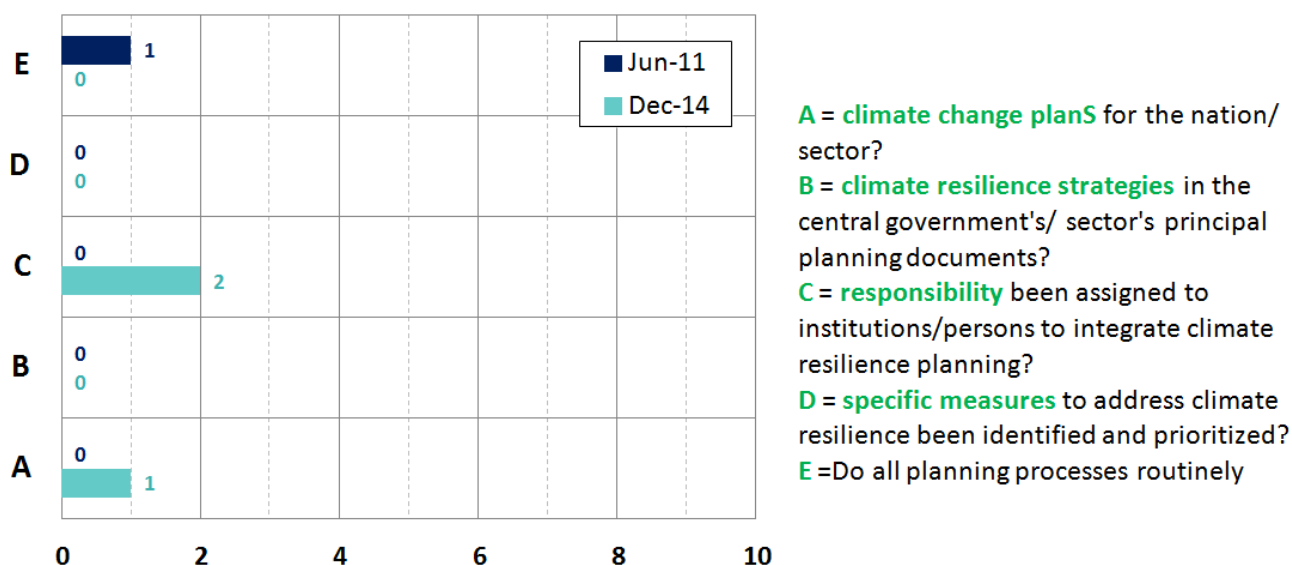
(ii) **Institutional reforms are underway to develop a designated focal section for climate change:** Responsibility has been assigned to a newly formed Climate Change Management Section of DSCWM and focal person has been designated. Restructuring of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and its departments is in the process.

(iii) **Implementation of the CCP 1 (BCRWME) has been approved and begun:** ADB Board of Directors approved the project in September 2013, with Government of Nepal (Cabinet) approval granted on 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2014.

- ✓ Climate risk screening is not yet routinely applied across all DSCWM initiatives, however the **BCRWME project is piloting the use of a due diligence report (DDR)** as a way to screen climate risks for proposed investments in the BCRWME.

### 3.4 DOR – Department of Roads

**DOR:** *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*

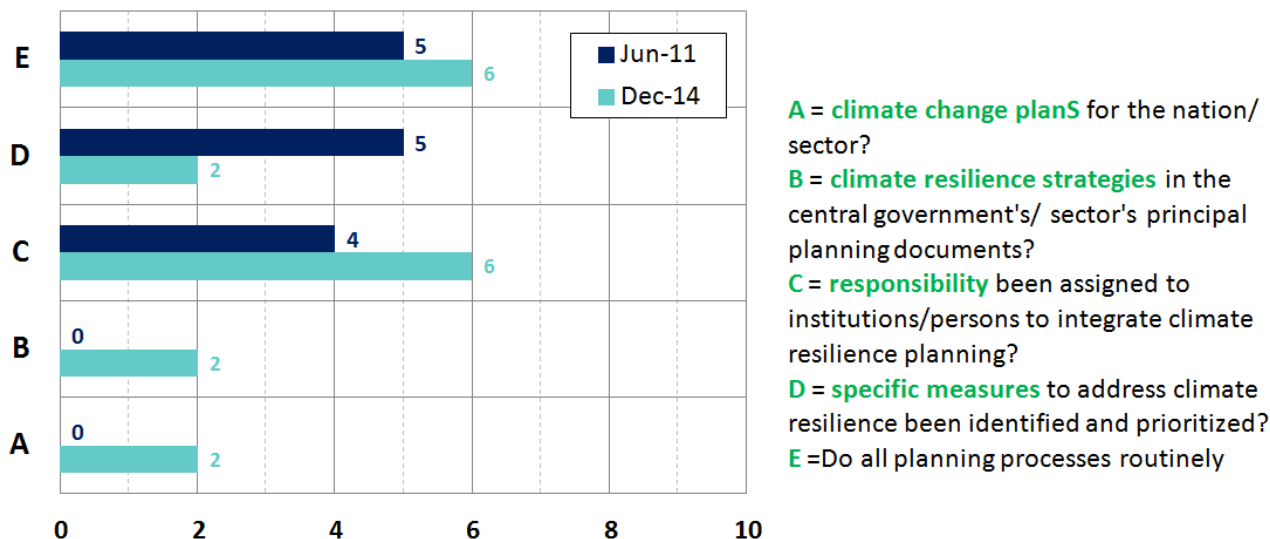


#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DOR has made modest progress in integrating climate change into the sector since the baseline, with the level of integration remaining low at 6%.
- ✓ The areas of modest progress include
  - (i) **Institutional:** DOR has assigned responsibility for CC adaptation to the Geo-environment and social unit.
  - (ii) **Planning:** there is a growing awareness and recognition of the need to integrate climate change into sector planning and a process has been initiated to formulate a plan for resilience building.

### 3.5 DHM – Department of Hydrology and Meteorology

**DHM :** *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*



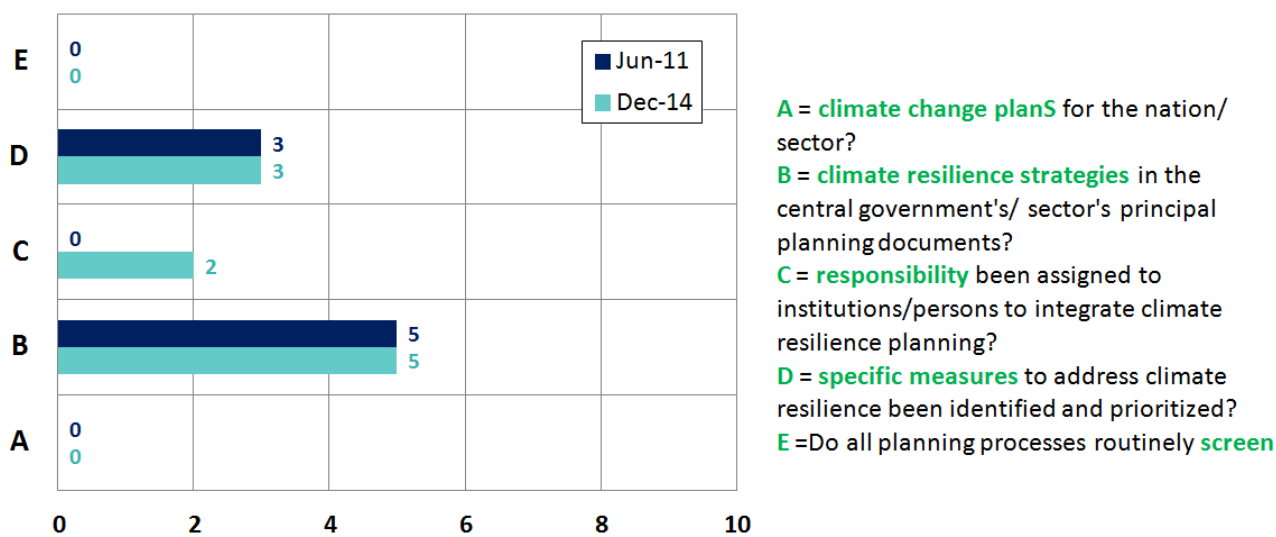
#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DHM demonstrated a moderate level of progress, with indicator 1 scores increasing from 28% to 44%. This increase is in part 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.
- ✓ **DHM has completed some important institutional assessments which lay the foundation for integrating CC-adaptation into the sector**, notably the Phase 1 Final Report from the BCRH System Integrator (SI), which made recommendations on institutional and planning reforms in the following areas:
  - (i) institutional development
  - (ii) strategic planning priorities
  - (iii) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the department and pilot testing of new regulations.
- ✓ Program and budget planning for the department are also beginning to consider climate change issues, though not systematically.
- ✓ Much of the progress up to the end of 2014 focuses on laying the foundation and it is likely that progress will be more marked in future reporting as these initiatives bear fruit.

### 3.6 DOLIDAR – Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads



### DOLIDAR: Degree of integration into national/sector planning

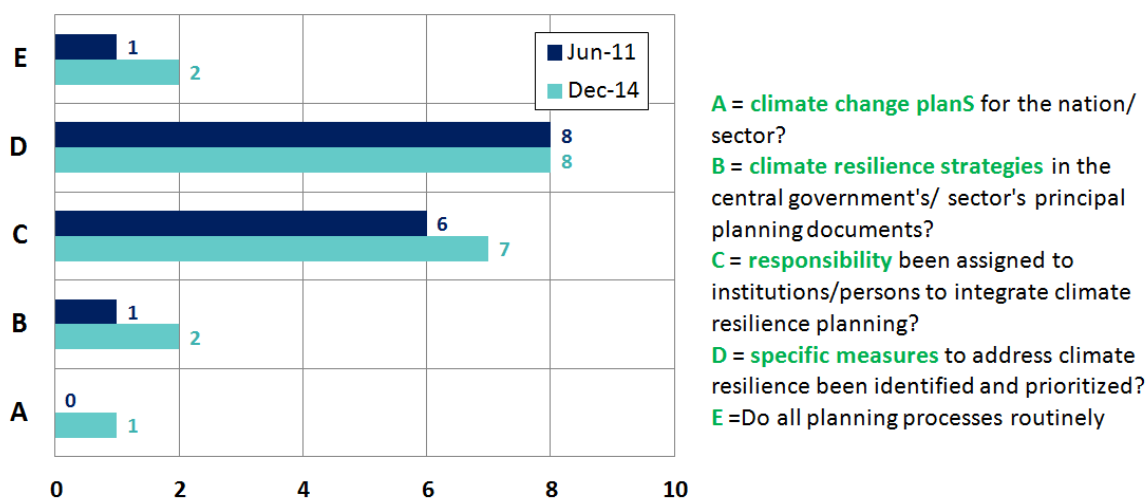


#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DOLIDAR has experienced modest progress since the baseline with indicator 1 scores increasing from 16% to 20%, this is primarily due to institutional reforms which have seen responsibility for climate change adaptation assigned.
- ✓ The other major improvement is inclusion of climate change issues into the first revision of the Nepal Rural Road Standard, which includes an increase in the design free board above the High Flood Level (HFL).

### 3.7 DWSS – Department of Water Supply and Sanitation

#### DWSS: Degree of integration into national/sector planning

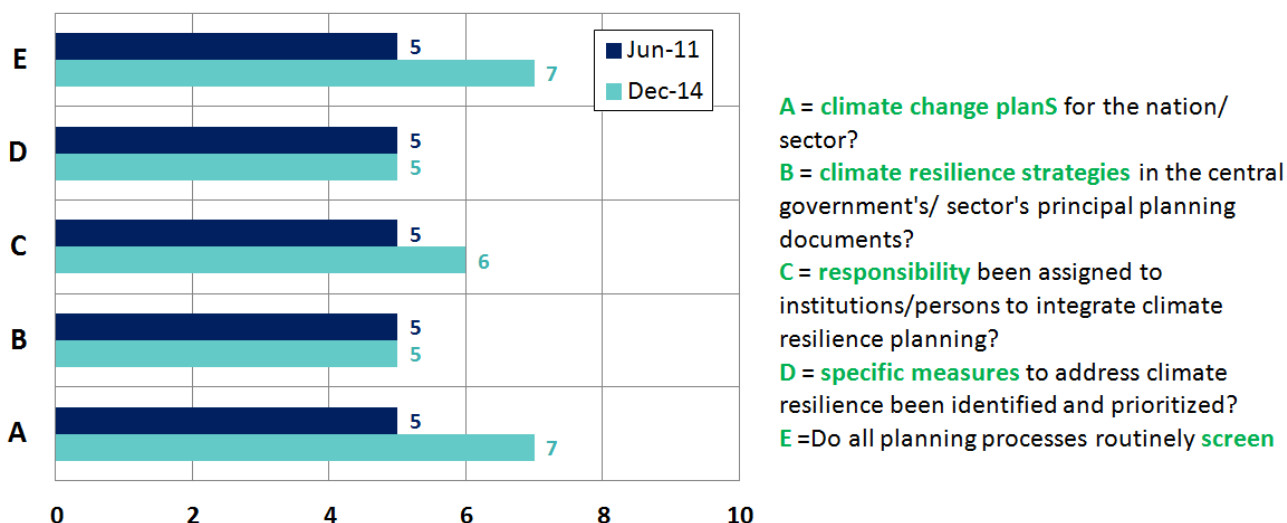


## KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DWSS has demonstrated moderate progress against indicator 1 with a score increasing from 32% to 40%.
- ✓ Important **progress has been made in the policy/planning sphere**, notably:
  - (i) DWSS has completed a policy review for the WASH sector the findings of which are being used to incorporate climate change into an Umbrella Act for the WASH sector.
  - (ii) Climate resilient strategies have been embedded in the Thirteenth Plan of Government of Nepal with a strategy to make the WASH sector more environmentally friendly and resilient.
- ✓ Since the baseline, the mandate of the Rainwater Harvesting section has been expanded with the entity renamed as the **Climate Change Adaptation and Appropriate Technology Development Section**.
- ✓ Last DWSS, through a WHO-support WASH project has also identified four pilot projects for climate resilient WSP which are expected to commence in the next monitoring cycle.

## 3.8 MOFALD – Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

**MOFALD:** *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*



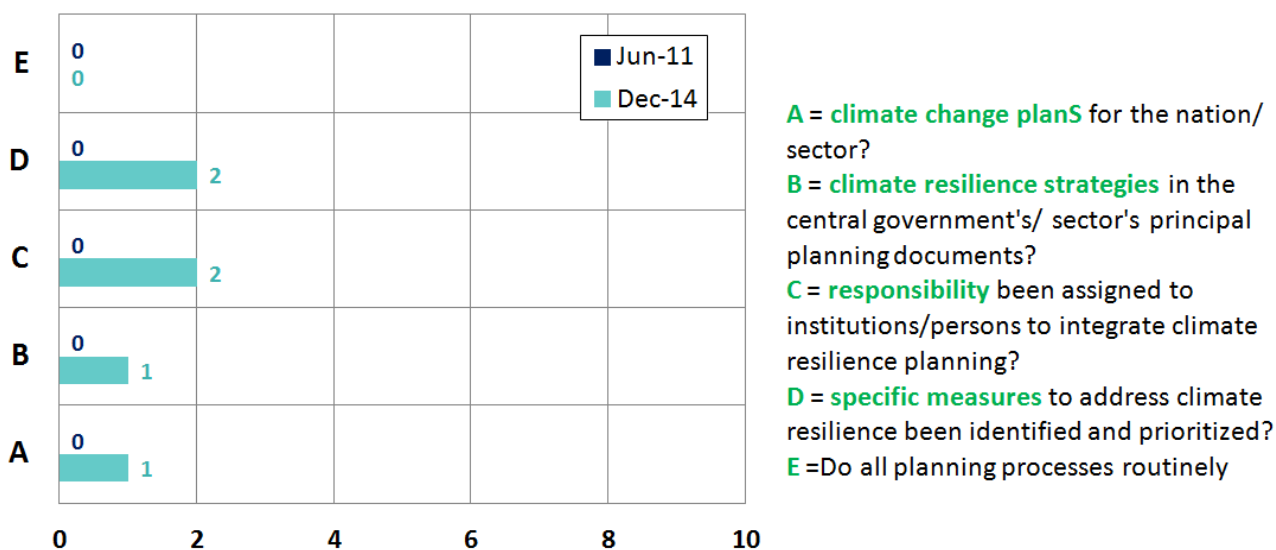
## KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ MOFALD had one of the highest baseline scores (together with MOSTE and DHM) and has demonstrated good progress against indicator 1 with a score increasing from 50% to 60%.
- ✓ The most important improvements have been at the planning level where a number of frameworks and guidelines have been developed, though application is not yet fully realized. Most important amongst these:

- (i) The new EFLG Framework includes 605 indicators to promote effective climate change adaptation in local government planning throughout the country.
- (ii) Local Resource Management and Operational Guidelines have been developed and include requirements for integrating climate change and environment indicators into local development.
- (iii) Climate risk screening is now mandated in annual development plans, though application is yet to be realized.
- ✓ A number of important climate change pilots have been designed or under implementation to support the role out of these planning initiatives, these include:
  - (i) Piloting of the EFLG program in 12 districts, 22 municipalities and 60 Village Development Committees.
  - (ii) CC adaptive living projects have been implemented in two districts (Dhading, and Rupandehi)
- ✓ Last the Environment Management Section (existed during the baseline) has been strengthened through the inclusion of a Section Officer tasked with overseeing pilot adaptation initiatives in Dhading and Dupandehi.

### 3.9 DWIDP – Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention

**DWIDP:** *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*



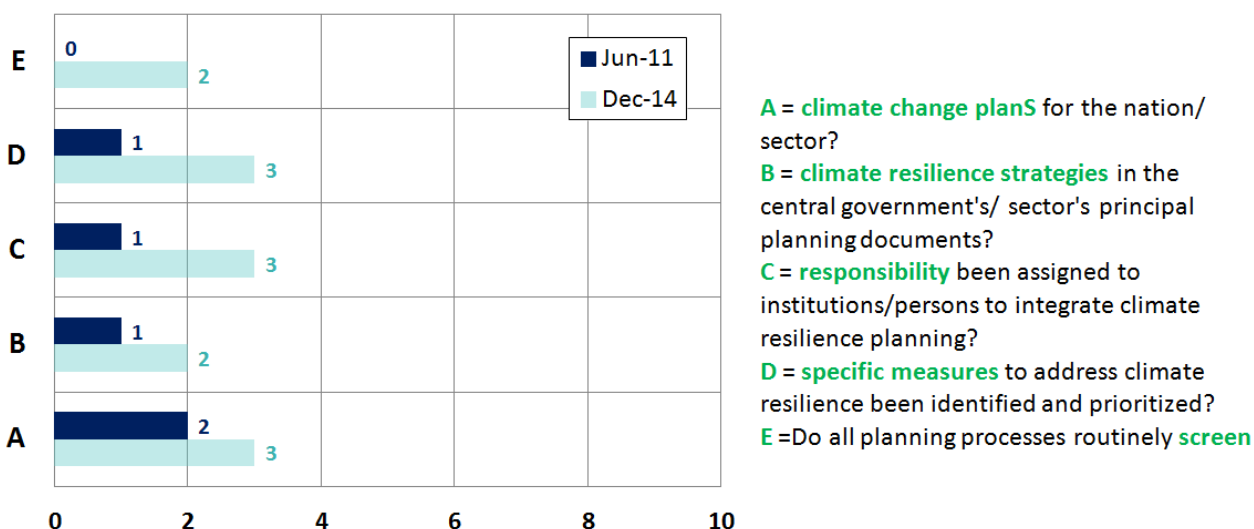
#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DWIDP also demonstrated moderate progress of 12% since the baseline period, made more significant since the baseline score for indicator 1 was 0.

- ✓ Significantly, DWIDP has completed a number of hazard maps for the mid-hills and Himalaya regions which have been used to: (1) inform the development of a sector climate change plan, and (2) revise the design of water-induced disaster protection infrastructure in some districts.
- ✓ Investigations by the department have also identified priorities for adaptation response initiatives, with top priority being reducing vulnerability to increasing river discharge.
- ✓ Since the baseline, DWIDP has formed a new Environment Section which has been given the mandate to identify CC issues and lead efforts to mainstream CC resilience into the sector.

### 3.10 DOI – Department of Irrigation

DOI: *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*

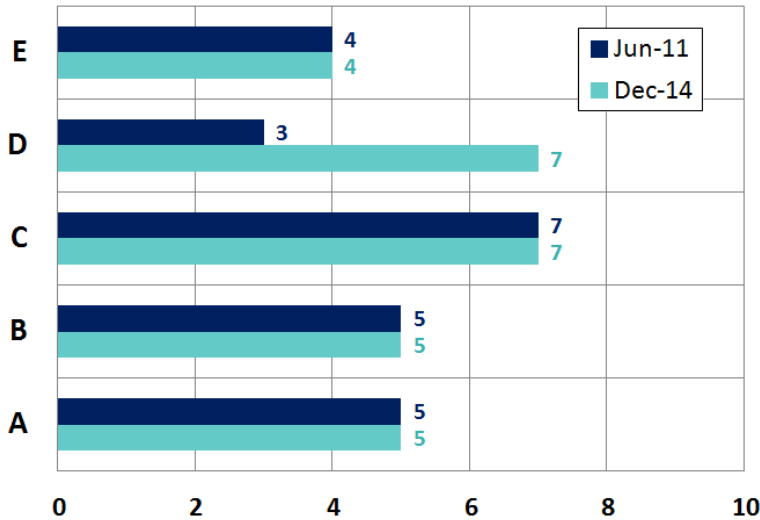


#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DOI has demonstrated good progress increasing its indicator 1 score from 10% to 26%
- ✓ The newly approved Irrigation Policy (2013) includes a clear mandate for developing climate change adaptation projects. DOI has also taken the first steps to implement this mandate by developing a TOR for integrating CC into irrigation project design. DOI is also partnering with the Climate Development and Knowledge Network (CDKN) to develop a Framework for Resilient Irrigation Systems.
- ✓ The Framework under development with CDKN will also be piloted on a number of small and medium scale irrigation projects.
- ✓ On the institutional side, DOI has established a Social, Environment and Climate Change Section headed by a Senior Divisional Engineer.

### 3.11 DOF – Department of Forestry

**DOF:** *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*



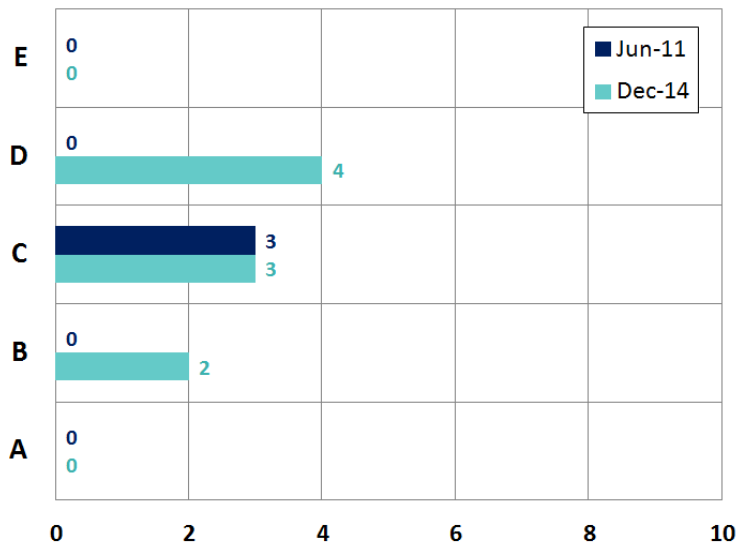
**A** = climate change planS for the nation/ sector?  
**B** = climate resilience strategies in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?  
**C** = responsibility been assigned to institutions/persons to integrate climate resilience planning?  
**D** = specific measures to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?

#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DOF was another ministry with a high baseline score (48%) which has increased up to 56% since the baseline period.
- ✓ The major progress relates to implementation achievements of the CCP5-Ecosystems Based Adaptation project, which has identified specific EBA measures and methodologies for their implementation.

### 3.12 DUDBC – Department of Urban Planning and Building Construction

**DUDBC:** *Degree of integration into national/sector planning*



**A** = climate change planS for the nation/ sector?  
**B** = climate resilience strategies in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?  
**C** = responsibility been assigned to institutions/persons to integrate climate resilience planning?  
**D** = specific measures to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?  
**E** = Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?

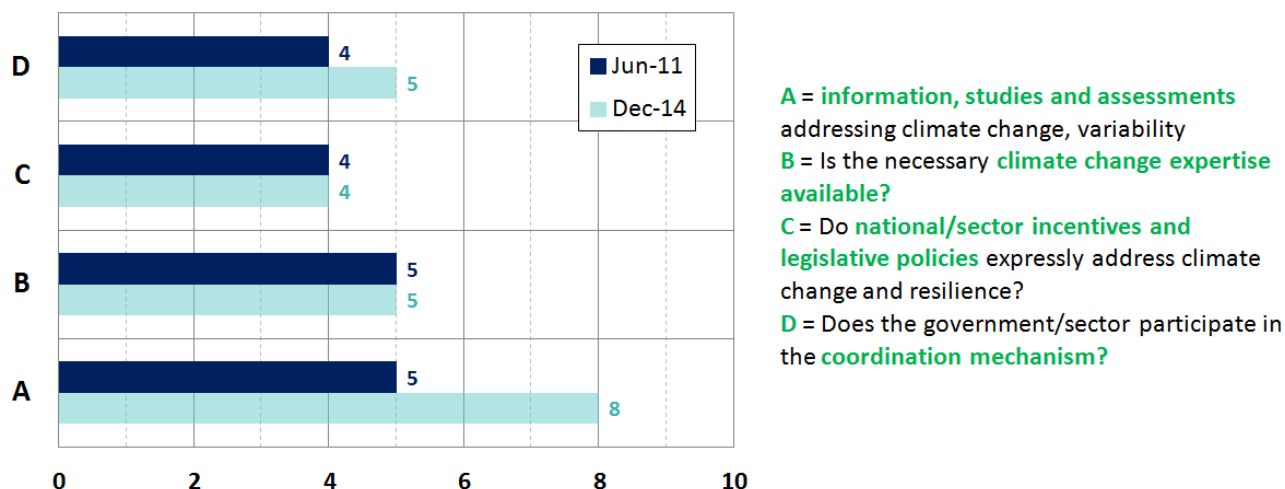
#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DUDBC also demonstrated strong progress of 12% since the baseline period predominately due to reform in the policy, planning and institutional structures, though implementation/realization is considered to be limited in its effectiveness. For example, strategies are present in some of the sector's key planning documents but are not being implemented, and responsibility has been assigned to an individual but their involvement in departmental planning is limited.

## 4 PROGRAM INDICATOR 2: STRENGTHENED CAPACITY TO MAINSTREAM CLIMATE RESILIENCE

### 4.1 MOSTE – Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

#### MOSTE: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination



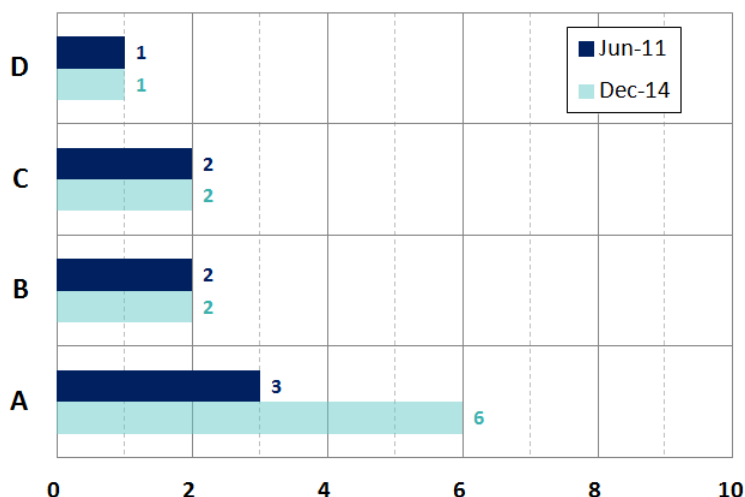
#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ MOSTE scores for indicator 2 increased from a baseline of 45% to 55%, predominately due to the **completion of a large set of new studies and research providing the latest information on climate change threat and vulnerability**: MCCMRD was the second of the CCP projects mobilised and has produced: 12 institutional analysis draft 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 draft reports covering 7 sectors and 8 districts. These studies will be technical resource base available to government officials after its better tuning with final approval.
- ✓ Since the baseline, MOSTE has also **established and maintained a CC resource centre** – an online and physical library which has improved access to information, studies and assessments of climate change.

- ✓ **Improvements in cross-cutting 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.
- ✓ In terms of staff expertise, MOSTE technical officials have participated in a number of training courses and workshops, however, a high turnover rate of staff has affected continuity and the institutionalisation of this expertise.

## 4.2 MOAD – Ministry of Agriculture Development

### MOAD: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination



- A = information, studies and assessments** addressing climate change, variability  
**B = Is the necessary climate change expertise available?**  
**C = Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies** expressly address climate change and resilience?  
**D = Does the government/sector participate in the coordination mechanism?**

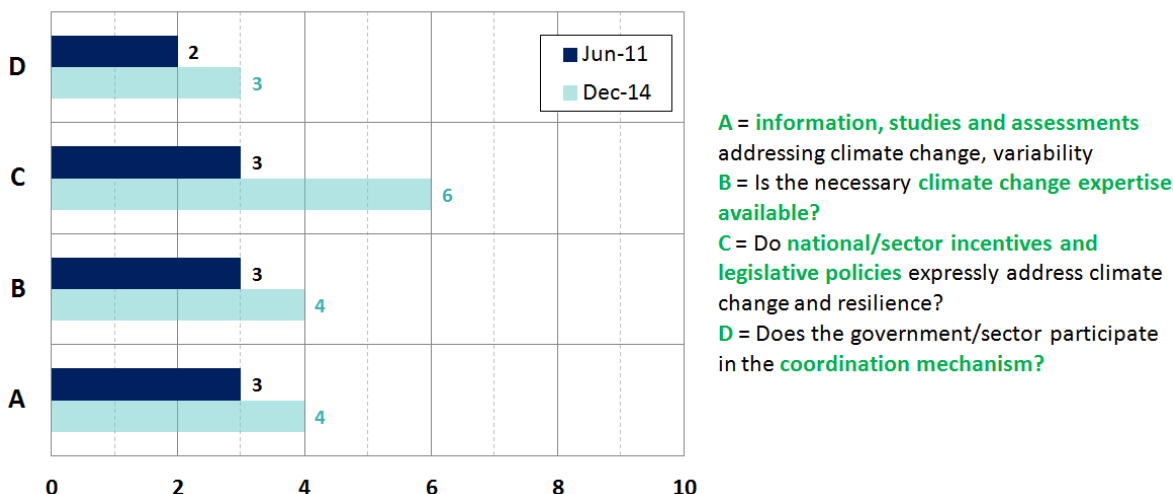
### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ MOAD has made limited progress in improving government capacity and coordination since the baseline, with the indicator score increasing from 20% to 23%.
- ✓ The **most significant advancement was an expansion of the ministry's knowledge base**, which has consolidated a library of 344 agriculture and soil related documents that have been digitised for wider dissemination amongst stakeholders.
- ✓ This resource is also supported by the development of farmer FAQs for the major crops grown in Nepal
- ✓ **Staff capacity of the MOAD Environment and Climate Change section has also improved** since the baseline, with officers participating in a training course on CC impacts on agriculture and training using a crop simulation model.
- ✓ A number of initiatives which are close to being completed are expected to see this score increased in the next monitoring period, for example:

- (i) An android App which promotes and helps farmers implement Climate Smart Agriculture is near completion.
- (ii) A review of climate change resilience in the sector has been completed but is yet to be endorsed by government.

#### 4.3 DSCWM – Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management

##### DSCWM: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination



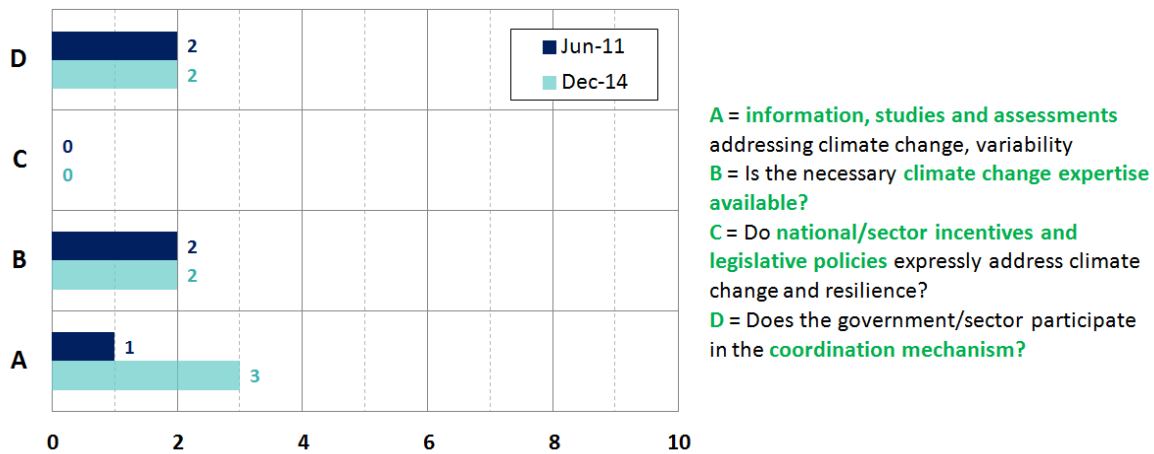
#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DSCWM has demonstrated a significant increase of 15% from baseline scores for capacity building and integration.
- ✓ **The most significant development is a major advancement in incentives for climate response** through the identification of climate change adaptation as a critical factor in Nepal's fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological diversity. This important document will guide the development of Nepal's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, ensuring climate change is central to the department's conservation agenda.
- ✓ As part of the BSCWME (CCP1) a number of studies have been undertaken strengthening the department's knowledge base.



#### 4.4 DOR – Department of Roads

##### DOR: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination

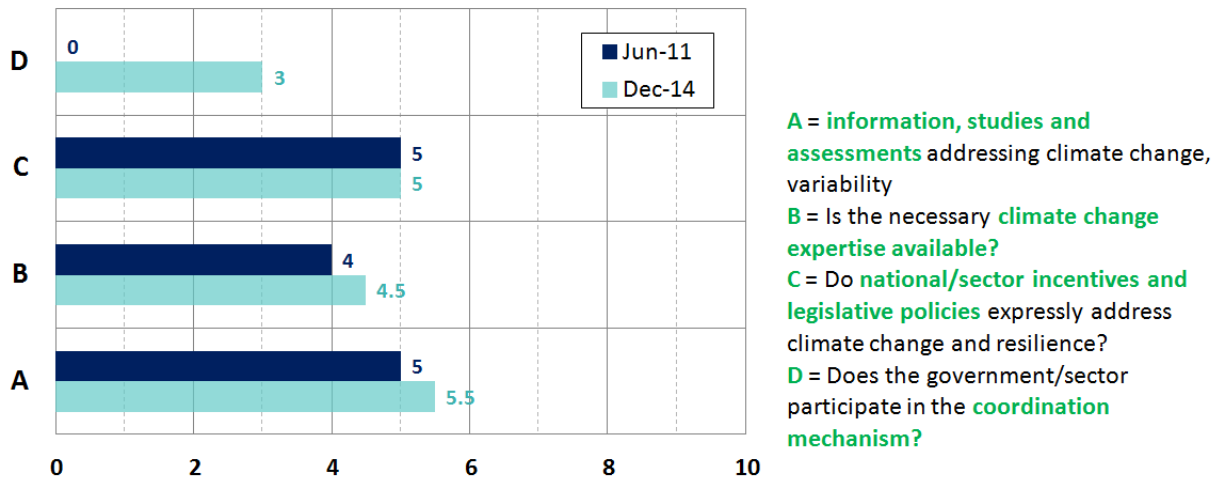


#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DOR has demonstrated a minor increase in indicator scoring from 13% to 18%, predominately through the completion of a number of technical studies that assess climate change vulnerability of the sector.

#### 4.5 DHM – Department of Hydrology and Meteorology

##### DHM: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination

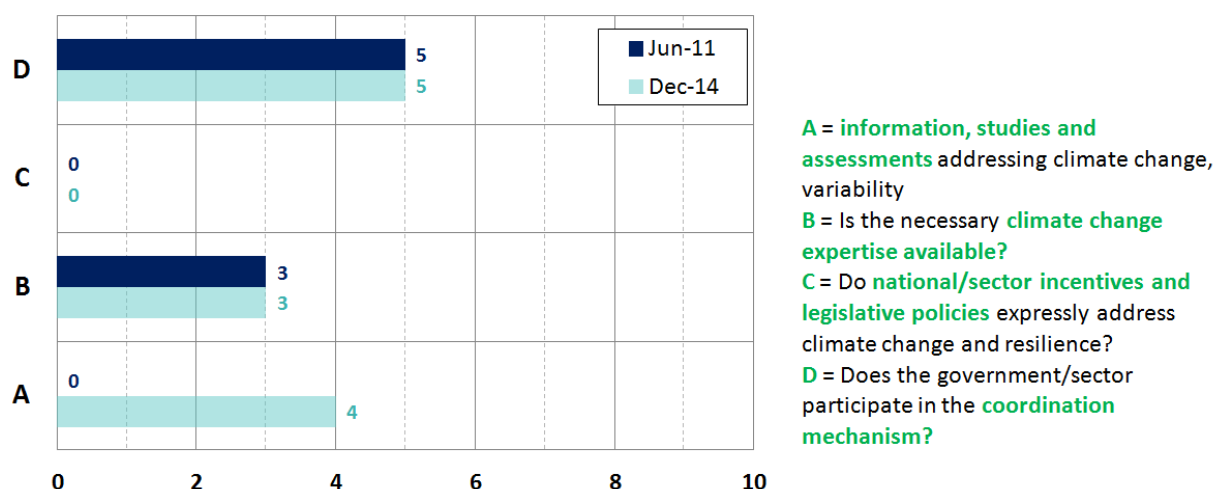


#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DHM has also experienced a minor increase of 5% from 35% to 40% for indicator 2.
- ✓ DHM is in the process of improving its coordination with other sector agencies. Previously coordination has been ad-hoc on an as-needs basis, but the department is moving to institutionalize coordination. The first step has been the establishment of a coordination mechanism with MOAD through the BCRH effort.

#### 4.6 DOLIDAR – Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads

##### DOLIDAR: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination

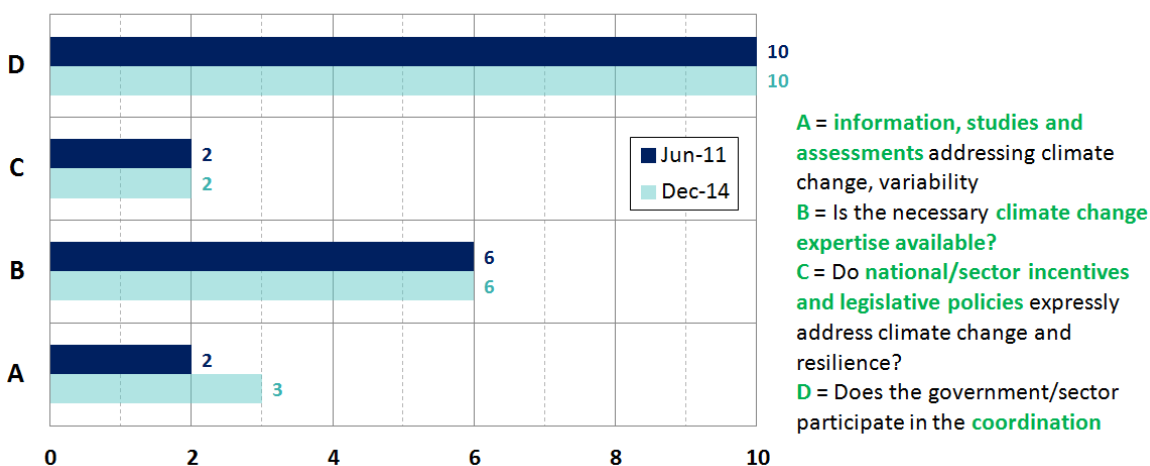


##### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DOLIDAR demonstrated an increase of indicator 2 score of 10% up to 30%, predominately through the expansion of the sector's knowledge base where a significant number of studies have been completed since the baseline.

#### 4.7 DWSS – Department of Water Supply and Sanitation

##### DWSS: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination

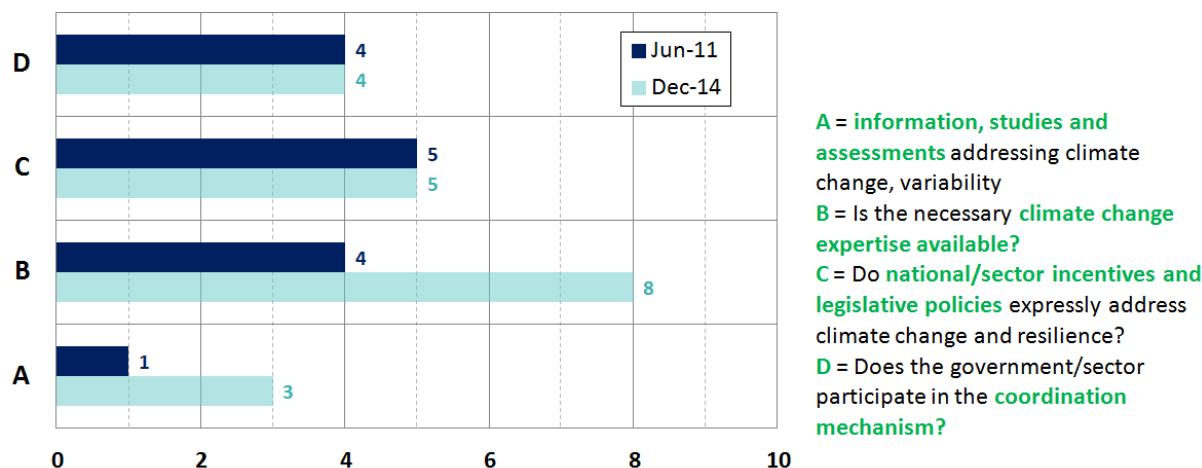


##### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ The major development in DWSS capacity and coordination has been the implementation of eight pilot climate change Vulnerability and Adaptation assessments covering ~25 infrastructure assets of the department as part of MCCMRD.

#### 4.8 MOFALD – Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

##### MOFALD: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination

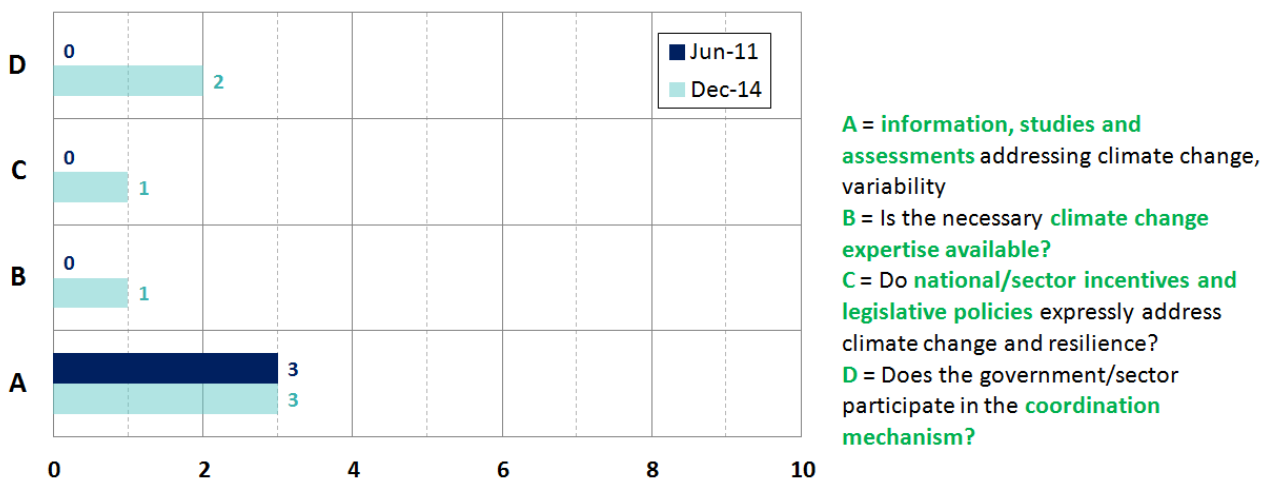


##### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ MOFALD has demonstrated a significant increase in capacity and coordination increasing from 35% to 50%, **predominately through the recruitment of 45 staff with climate change adaptation and mitigation expertise** to ensure CC response is adequately featured in the implementation of the EFLG program.
- ✓ MOFALD has also completed assessments of local development plan budgets assessing proportion and scope of climate change related expenditure at the local level.

#### 4.9 DWIDP – Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention

##### DWIDP: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination



##### KEY PROGRESS:

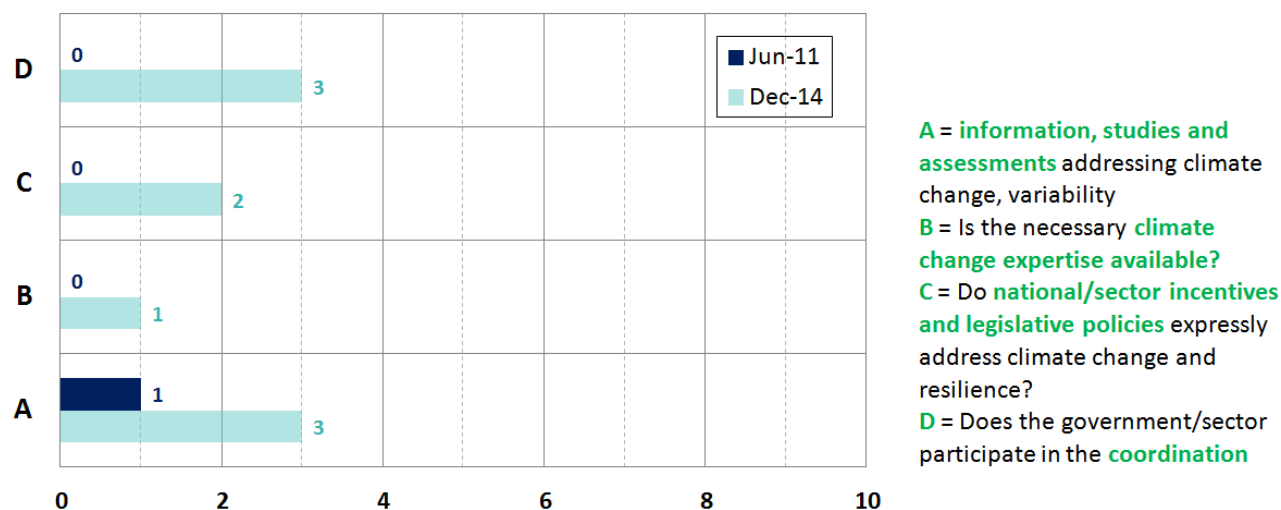
- ✓ DWIDP has demonstrated a strong improvement in capacity and coordination with indicator scores increasing from 8% to 18%.

✓ The major achievements have been:

- (i) **Enhanced departmental knowledge:** Completion of a detailed design manual with revised formulae for river discharge estimation to improve integrity and performance of department infrastructure. The department has also completed a number of hazard mapping initiatives which provide updated knowledge of key climate-related threats such as flooding and river bank erosion.
- (ii) **Enhanced information dissemination:** DWIDP is facilitating a program of roving seminars (3-4 per year) which aim to raise awareness of climate related hazard with vulnerability communities.
- (iii) **Coordination mechanism:** A coordination mechanism has been established, though it is underutilized by the department.

#### 4.10 DOI – Department of Irrigation

**DOI:** *Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination*

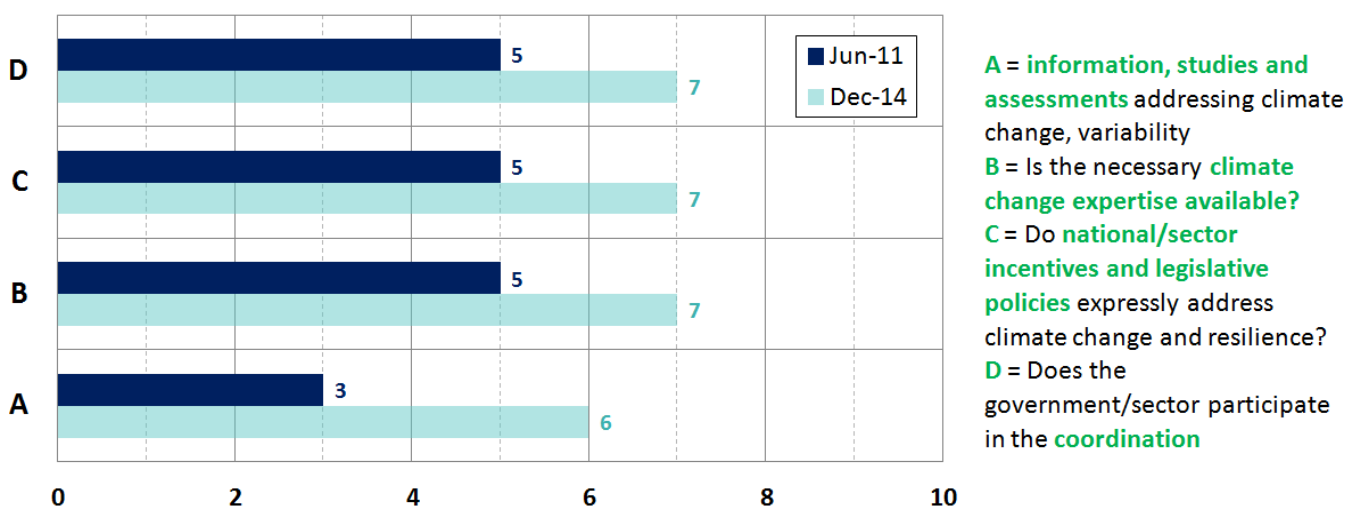


#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DOI has demonstrated some of the most significant performance in improved capacity and coordination, starting from a low baseline of 3% and increasing to 23%.
- ✓ The major advancements have been in the generation of new information and the development of coordination mechanisms.

#### 4.11 DOF – Department of Forestry

**DOF:** *Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination*

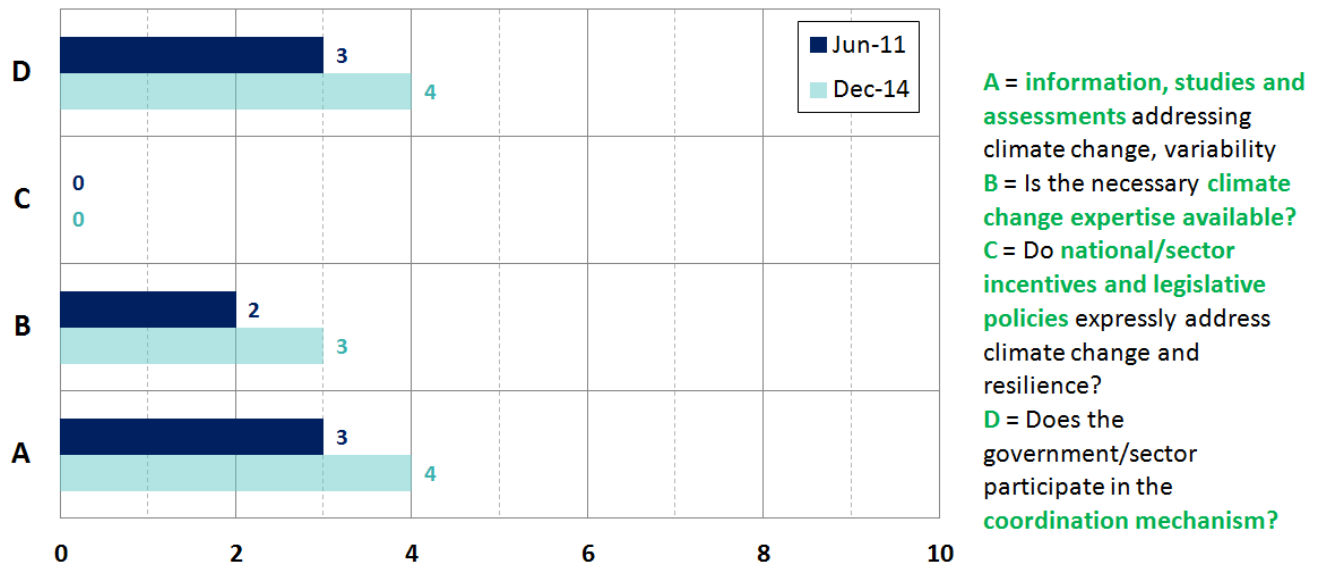


#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DOF has demonstrated the largest increase in indicator 2 scores from 45% to 65%, though improvements in all four areas of coordination and capacity building.
- ✓ The major achievements including:
  - (i) **Knowledge:** implementation of a grant research program for M.Sc students to undertake research on climate change and resilience issues has commenced. In addition, DOF has partnered with Tribuhvan University to develop a VIA methodology to support DOF roll out Ecosystem Based Adaptation projects and programming.
  - (ii) **Staff expertise:** DOF has implemented a program of exposure visits for three district level units to improve knowledge on climate change issues. At the higher levels of office, DOF officials have also been exposed to climate change issues and negotiations.
  - (iii) **Coordination:** The EBA project (CCP5) 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

#### 4.12 DUDBC – Department of Urban Planning and Building Construction

##### DUDBC: Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination



#### KEY PROGRESS:

- ✓ DUDBC demonstrated a moderate increase in capacity and coordination, primarily through completion of new studies and participation of departmental staff in training events.

## 5 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

<b>TECHNICAL DEFINITION</b>	<p>A <b>climate responsive instrument or investment models</b> is one that incorporates climate variability and climate change considerations or can be applied to enhance the climate resilience of people, products, systems or services. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Technologies or infrastructure investments</b> (e.g., improvements to buildings, agricultural, coastal, hydro-meteorological, transport, water, drainage, ICT and energy systems);</li> <li>b) <b>Data, analytical work, technical studies, and knowledge assets</b> (e.g., climate scenarios, forecasts, vulnerability assessments, climate risk/impact analyses, maps, needs assessments and guidelines/manuals);</li> <li>c) <b>Public awareness platforms</b> (e.g., information dissemination platforms, weather information services, media campaigns, knowledge sharing events, stakeholder networks, websites and e-learning platforms);</li> <li>d) <b>Financial instruments</b> (e.g., micro/insurance, micro/finance, small grants and loan facilities);</li> <li>e) <b>Public/community services</b> (e.g., services providing water, sanitation, transport, flood protection, irrigation, early warning, social protection, education and health).</li> </ul> <p>Climate responsive instruments/investment models are considered <b>PPCR supported</b> if they were developed and tested, within the scope of activities carried out under a country or region's Phase 1 or PPCR investment plan , regardless of the funding source.</p>
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Table 5 lists the climate responsive instruments as identified for the seven climate change adaptation projects of the CCP. So far, 45 specific instruments have been identified with a broad distribution of hardware, knowledge, platform and services but only three financial instruments across the CCP (**Error! eference source not found.** and Annex). Of these 45, the greatest progress has been made by CCP 3 (MCCRMD) and CCP7 (NCCSP), which were also the first programs to start.

Table 5: Climate responsive tools, instruments and services under development by the Nepal CCP

Instrument	Description	Type of instrument	CCP Project	Been developed and tested?	Been implemented to the scale proposed?	Appropriately incorporated the needs of both females and males into its design and implementation?	Incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?
100 community-based subprojects	100 community-based subprojects: Communities will manage catchment areas for development and protection of their water sources (springs and streams). This will include: (i) protection of the area surrounding the water source, and preparation and implementation of water source catchment management plans;15;(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) construction of drinking water storage tanks and tap stands.	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 1 - BCRWME	4	4	5	5
Education programs	Education programs on: (i) water conservation practices (including micro-irrigation), (ii) methods for maintaining soil moisture in agriculture, grazing and fodder management, and (iii) ways to regenerate vegetative cover.	Public awareness platforms	CCP 1 - BCRWME	1	2	2	2
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	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 1 - BCRWME	1	1	1	1



	water infrastructure and water-related development interventions. Community-driven interventions for water source catchment management and enhancement will be included.						
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	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0
New DHM regulations, business practices & National Climate Centre		Public/comm unit services	CCP 2 - BCRH	2	0	0	0
New DHM headquarters		Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 2 - BCRH	2	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0
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/comm unit services	CCP 2 - BCRH	0	0	0	0
Reliable and timely weather forecasting system and public weather service	Modernized, reliable and effective communications & ICT systems (comms equip., database, satellite receiving system, GIS laboratory, Agro-Call centre, Rain Gauge and Thermometer. (B.2) {Provision of real-time or near real-time data to users]	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 2 - BCRH	1	0	0	0

AMIS infrastructure	AMIS infrastructure and development of content (agroadvisory packages)	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 2 - BCRH	3	2	2	2
Agricultural Management Information System (AMIS)	Reliable and timely AMIS streaming & archiving hydromet and agro-met data & information	Public/comm unity services	CCP 2 - BCRH	0	0	0	0
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 - MCCRMD	10	10	10	10
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 - MCCRMD	10	5	10	10
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	10	10	10	10
DHM training in hydrological model development and maintenance	Training in the development and application of the above models	Public awareness platforms	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	6	6	10	10
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	10	10	10	10
Risk identification and screening tools: 3 volume	The Risk Management Framework will be used as a guiding document by the seven target sector agencies to assess CC risks and	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	9	3	10	10

risk management framework	mainstream responses into their sector development activities, specifically with a focus on ensuring resilient infrastructure development						
Climate risk management and mainstreaming training	(Risk management system established in MOSTE and used by at least 4 of 7 agencies by end of year 5 )	Public/comm unity services	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	8	2	8	8
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	9	2	10	10
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	8	5	10	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	10	5	10	10
Updated educational Curriculum on Climate Science and Resilience: tertiary and secondary education		Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	7	7	10	10
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	10	3	10	10
Indigenous adaptation knowledge	documentation of indigenous adaptation for inclusion in adaptation development planning	Data, studies, knowledge assets	CCP 3 - MCCRMD	6	2	10	10

ICT product developed	ICT product to disseminate weather data and agronomic practices	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	2	0	0	0
Sediment friendly hydropower turbines		Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Finance and investment models/products		Financial instruments	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Resilient farming training modules	Training manuals for the three commodities—rice, maize and sugar—based on the package of practices for the climate-adaptive agriculture for all three lead companies (Eastern Sugar Mill, Probiotech Industries, Nutri Food Pvt. Ltd.) were developed. These training manuals are for use by the lead firms' field staff to support their delivery of farmers training.	Data, studies, knowledge asset	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	5	6	6	6
Demonstration plots	Three firm-level plots have been established, along with 19 farmer-level demo plots for maize, 16 for rice and 12 for sugarcane.	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	5	5	5	3
EBA Decision making tools	Development of methodologies and tools for EBA decision-making in mountain ecosystems	Data, studies & knowledge assets	CCP 5 - EBA	6	0	0	0
EBA Decision making tools	Application of methodologies and tools at the ecosystem level	Data, studies & knowledge assets	CCP 5 - EBA	6	8	7	7
EBA Pilot projects	Implementation of EBA pilots at ecosystem level (UNDP and IUCN)  3.a. Enhanced resilience of ecosystems, climate change induced changes and extreme events  3.b. Increase in awareness, and knowledge	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 5 - EBA	7	8	8	9

	and experience in relation to community based integrated water management and resilience based farming						
Business case	Development of Business Case for EBA at the national level	Data, studies & knowledge assets	CCP 5 - EBA	8	4	NA	NA
GLOF Lake drainage system	Imja Lake lowering through artificial controlled drainage channel	Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	4	4	0	6
GLOF monitoring & maintenance system		Technologies & infrastructure development	CCP 6 - CFGORRP	4	5	4	5
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	0	0	0	0
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	6	6	5	7
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	8	7	7	7
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	7	7	4	6
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	6	6	6	6
Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPAs)	LAPA development: The Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) is a bottom-up, community led planning initiative that uses a combination of participatory processes and	Data, studies, knowledge assets		10	10	10	10

	science to identify short and medium term adaptation priorities. The purpose of the LAPA is to take the priorities established in the NAPA and "localise" them in the specific context and issues of the village level. The NCCSP is supporting the development of 70 LAPAs						
LAPA Implementation	LAPA implementation: Arising from the LAPA were a short-list of priority adaptation investments. The NCCSP also supported the implementation of these measures.	Public/ community services		10	5	9	10
CCA training	CCA training to vulnerable poor people: 46,000 vulnerable men and 69,000 vulnerable women trained on different aspects of CC adaptation. 92,000 (80% of trained people) able to apply training to improved livelihoods). 80% satisfaction level with training. (Baseline: 7.5% out of 2037 surveyed HH have received training on climate change before NCCSP).	Public awareness platforms		10	4	10	10
Local Adaptation Funds (LAF)	Local adaptation funds (LAF) with appropriate safeguards: As part of the implementation support, NCCSP is to design and test an effective funding mechanism to disburse to the local level funds for implementation of adaptation measures included in the LAPA.	Financial instruments		2	3	NA	NA

## 6 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.

**Table 6: Overview of stakeholder use of CCP climate responsive instruments**

CCP Project	Total no of instruments	No of Households		No. Communities		No of Public service entities	
		Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected
CCP1 - BCRWME	5	4,740	45,000	93	TBD	NA	NA
CCP 2 – BCRH (DHM)	5	TBD	65% of households accessing basic weather forecasts	NA	NA	TBD	13 sector agencies
CCP 2 – BCRH (MOAD)	3	0%	37,500	NA	NA	~32%	60 institutions
CCP3 - MCCMRD	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	> 8 govt agencies > 62 District Development Committees > 4 universities	> 8 govt agencies > 62 District Development Committees > 4 universities
CCP 4 - BCRCPPP	5	5,150	15,000	3 Businesses	3 Businesses	NA	NA
CCP 5 - EBA	4	3,000	5,000	11,700	10,000	NA	NA
CCP 6 - CFGORRP	7	TBD	Primary beneficiaries = 4,360, secondary beneficiaries = 12,690 and floating population = 74,982	TBD	178	TBD	3
CCP 7 - NCCSP	4 covering 2,500 specific adaptation measures (883 already implemented)	110,000	75,000	90 Village Development Committees and 7 Municipalities	69 Village Development Committees and 1 Municipality	40	84

## 7 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 remains 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 which has begun in the second quarter of 2015 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.

The number of people supported by the CCP projects is summarised in Table 7.

**Table 7: Program summary of people supported by CCP**

		Direct beneficiaries	
		Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results
Project Title	a	b	e
<b>CCP 1 - BCRWME</b>	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>27,054</b>	<b>225,000</b>
	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>17,955</b>	-
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	-	-
<b>Building Climate Resilience to</b>	<b>Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>11,419,949</b>










climate related hazards (BCRH) (DHM component)	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	<i>[1] to be estimated after completion of the baseline survey</i>	<i>[1]</i>
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	3,425,985	5,892,528
Building Climate Resilience to climate related hazards (BCRH) (MOAD component)	Number of people supported by the PPCR/AMIS to cope with the effects of climate change	3,030	1,515,105
	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	762	381,200
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	7,660	3,830,143
Mainstreaming climate change risk management in development (MCCRMD)	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change		26,607,868
	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change		
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change		13,000,086
Building climate resilient communities through private sector participation (BCRCPPP)	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	5,150	5,000
	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	TBD	TBD
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	1,532	2,000
Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Nepal (EBA-)	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	11,700	10,000

<b>N)</b>	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	-	-
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>6,528</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction Project (CFGORRP)</b>	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
<b>NCCSP</b>	Number of people supported by the project to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>140,691</b>	<b>426,0000</b>
	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the project to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>126,622</b>	<b>TBD</b>
	Females supported by the project to cope with the effects of climate change	<b>38,345</b>	<b>TBD</b>

## ANNEX 1: INDICATOR 1-5 MATRICES

Seven excel spread sheets are attached which provide the completed indicator score cards for all seven CCP projects completed by 12 government sector agency. The file names are summarised in the table below:

**Table 8: List of annexed excel worksheets and score cards**

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 CCP_indicators_1_2_summary_F.xlsx	27/06/2015 5:40 AM	Microsoft Office Excel Worksheet	113 KB
 CCP1_2015_F.xlsx	27/06/2015 4:14 AM	Microsoft Office Excel Worksheet	562 KB
 CCP2_6_2015_F.xlsx	27/06/2015 4:32 AM	Microsoft Office Excel Worksheet	881 KB
 CCP3_2015_F.xlsx	27/06/2015 4:55 AM	Microsoft Office Excel Worksheet	937 KB
 CCP4_2015_F.xlsx	27/06/2015 4:57 AM	Microsoft Office Excel Worksheet	806 KB
 CCP5_2015_F.xlsx	27/06/2015 4:58 AM	Microsoft Office Excel Worksheet	813 KB
 CCP7_2015_F.xlsx	27/06/2015 5:00 AM	Microsoft Office Excel Worksheet	794 KB