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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2015



NEPAL CLIMATE CHANGE SUPPORT PROGRAMME (NCCSP)






COVER: Ganga Saud, a woman farmer harvesting vegetables from her garden, Dailekh


OUR PARTNERS



PROJECT PROFILE

About the Project	Geographic coverage of the project	
Project Title: Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (UNDP-TA)	National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes	
Award ID: 00066480	Number of Regions covered: Two	
Web link: http://www.nccsp.gov.np	Number of Districts Covered: Fourteen	
	Number of Municipalities Covered: Seven	
	Number of VDCs Covered: Ninety	
Strategic Results		
UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce and manage risk of conflict and natural disasters, including from climate change		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output 5.3: Gender responsive disaster and climate risk management is integrated in the development planning and budgetary frameworks of key sectors (e.g. water, agriculture, health, education)		
UNDAF Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks		
UNDAF/CPAP Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks		
Project Duration (day/month/year)	Implementing Partner(s)	Implementation Modality
Start Date: 01/01/2013 End Date: 31/12/2016	1. Central Level: MoSTE, MoFALD and AEPC 2. District Level: DDCs of 14 Project districts in mid and far-western regions.	National Implementation Modality
Project Budget (US\$)		
UNDP Contribution: \$0.3 m Government Contribution: £2.8 m Other Contributions: Donor Contributions: £ 14.6 m; Donor 1: DFID: £ 7 m Donor 2: EU € 8.6 m Unfunded:		
Total Project TA Budget:	(US\$ 3.7 Million_) Dollar @ 106.7 NPR	
Total Project Expenditure till 2015:	(US\$ 3,242,099)	
Budget 2015:	(US\$ 1,396,454)	
Expenditure 2015 (Indicative only):	(US\$ 1,254,183)	
Budget Utilization % (2015)	89.8	

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ABBREVIATION

AEPC	: Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CC	: Climate Change
CCA	: Climate Change Adaptation
CCCC	: Climate Change Coordination Committee
COP	: Conference of Parties
CPAP	: Country Programme Action Plan
CVP	: Climate Vulnerable People
DDC	: District Development Committee
DDF	: District Development Fund
DEECCCC	: District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
DEECCS	: District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Section
DEES	: District Energy and Environment Section
DFID	: Department of international Development of UK
EECCCC	: Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
EU	: European Union
FY	: Fiscal Year (starts mid-July and ends on mid-July next year)
GESI	: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	: Government of Nepal
HH	: Household
ICS	: Improved Cooking Stove
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAPA	: Local Adaptation Plans for Action
LCCAF	: Local Climate Change Adaptation Fund
LDCs	: Least Developed Countries
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MCCICC	: Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee
MEECCCC	: Municipality Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
MIS	: Management Information System
MoFALD	: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoSTE	: Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
MUS	: Multiple use water services
NCCSP	: Nepal Climate Change Support Programme
NGO	: Non-Government Organisation
NPR	: Nepalese Rupees
NWP	: Nairobi Work Programme
PDDP	: Periodic District Development Plan
PPP	: Public Private Partnership
RWHT	: Rain Water Harvesting Tank

SHs	:	Stakeholders
SRI	:	System of Rice Intensification
TA	:	Technical Assistance
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
ToT	:	Training of Trainers
UNDAF	:	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP TA	:	United Nations Development Programme - Technical Assistance
V1,V2,V3,V4	:	Vulnerability ranking of households, where V1 represent least vulnerable and V4 represent most vulnerable
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VEECCCC	:	Village, Energy, Environment Climate Change Coordination Committee
WCF	:	Ward Citizen Forum

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The programme effectively implemented the most urgent and immediate adaptation actions, as documented in 100 LAPAs in its programme areas (90 villages and 7 municipalities of 14 mid and far-western regions), thereby substantively contributing to increasing the knowledge and capacity of the climate vulnerable people to adapt to negative effects of climate change and mitigate climate risks. District and Village/Municipality level coordinating mechanisms are fully capacitated and functional to coordinate, review and monitor the implementation of adaptation actions. The programme has sought to localize the climate change expertise at local level through substantive ToTs to district based stakeholders, training to village-based LAPA Facilitators and Ward Citizen Forum members. As a result, climate issues have been integrated into local level annual and periodic plans.

The 2015 TA budget for the programme is US\$ 1,396,454 out of which US\$ 1,254,183 (89.8%) has been disbursed.

The key results of the programme are as follows:

1. Within the scope of 100 Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPAs), a total of 1,588 (873 in 2015) **priority adaptation actions have been implemented** in 90 VDCs and 7 Municipalities of 14 mid and far western districts of Nepal. A total of 212,487 participants (144,813 in 2015) have benefitted from LAPA implementation. These interventions have contributed to the enhanced knowledge and capacity of the climate vulnerable people to adapt to effects of climate change. Climate resilient physical infrastructures have decreased vulnerability to hazards and have protected human lives, and their resources/assets. Their livelihood has improved through increased food security, livestock productivity and access to agriculture technologies.
2. **Institutional mechanisms (DEECCCC, VEECCCC, and MEECCCC) have been established, capacitated and fully functional** in all 14 programme districts, 90 VDCs and 7 Municipalities. These mechanisms have brought together all the relevant Government and non-government stakeholders and created a platform to discuss climate change agenda, review, coordinate, facilitate and monitor the adaptation actions. They also play a crucial advocacy role for mainstreaming climate change adaptation actions into local and sectoral planning.
3. The programme has achieved considerable success in ensuring gender and social inclusion dimension in the implementation of the adaptation actions. **Proactive strategy for promoting GESI** have increased the number of women and marginalized groups in decision making coordination bodies at district, village and municipality level. They have increased access to project benefits, reduced workloads and negative effects on health, better access to water, alternative energy etc. So, both the strategic and practical needs of the women have been addressed.
4. **Self-employment and other income generating opportunities** created through participation in LAPA have diversified their livelihood options resulting in their increased adaptive capacity. They have developed confidence to cope with the climate-induced disasters and sense of increased security. A cumulative figure of 131, 518 person days of employment opportunity was created by NCCSP after the implementation of LAPA.
5. **Management Information System (MIS) has been updated** that has captured useful and reliable field level information on the implementation of adaptation actions. Analysis of these data is expected to generate valuable information and learning for future programme design and implementation strategies.

(Note: Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) was recognized as one of the five best cases out of 170 submissions received from various countries under Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in CoP 21 Paris)

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Nepal is ranked as the fourth most vulnerable country in the world to the impacts of climate change (Maplecroft Report 2010). In recent years, the country is increasingly exposed to the negative effects of climate change. This has affected the community people's livelihood. Particularly, the poor, disadvantaged groups, women and marginalized communities have been disproportionately affected by the negative effects of climate change. With a view to address this problem, GoN with the support from UNDP prepared National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2010 and Climate Change Policy in 2011 with a provision to allocate 80 percent of the climate change budget to local communities for adaptation activities. Similarly, GoN approved the National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA) in 2011 based on which LAPAs were prepared for 69 VDCs and 1 municipality. Later in 2013/14, additional 30 LAPAs were prepared for implementation in additional VDCs and municipalities.

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) is the first significant, Government led initiative to implement urgent and immediately needed adaptation actions at the local level. The programme is aimed at enabling the poorest and most vulnerable people in 90 VDCs and 7 municipalities to adapt to climate change effects and enhance the capacity of the GoN institutions at national and local level to implement Nepal's Climate Change Policy (2011). The programme has set its emerging priority as effectively mainstreaming the climate change in local planning process and empowering the Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) in advocacy for climate change issues.

3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme, a leading project in the area of climate change adaptation, is implementing 100 LAPAs in 90 VDCs and 7 municipalities in 14 districts of far and mid-western region. The overall goal of the programme is to help ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable are able to adapt well to the negative effects of climate change. The key objective is to enhance the capacity of government (particularly the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and non-government institutions such as NGOs, CBOs, private sectors and local communities) to implement the Nepal's Climate Change Policy (2011) and execute the most urgent and immediate adaptation actions.

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) is the lead agency to implement the programme in collaboration with MoFALD and AEPC. At the district level, the District Development Committee, which is the local government body, is the primary implementing body.

The programme has three key outputs to contribute to the above goal and objectives.

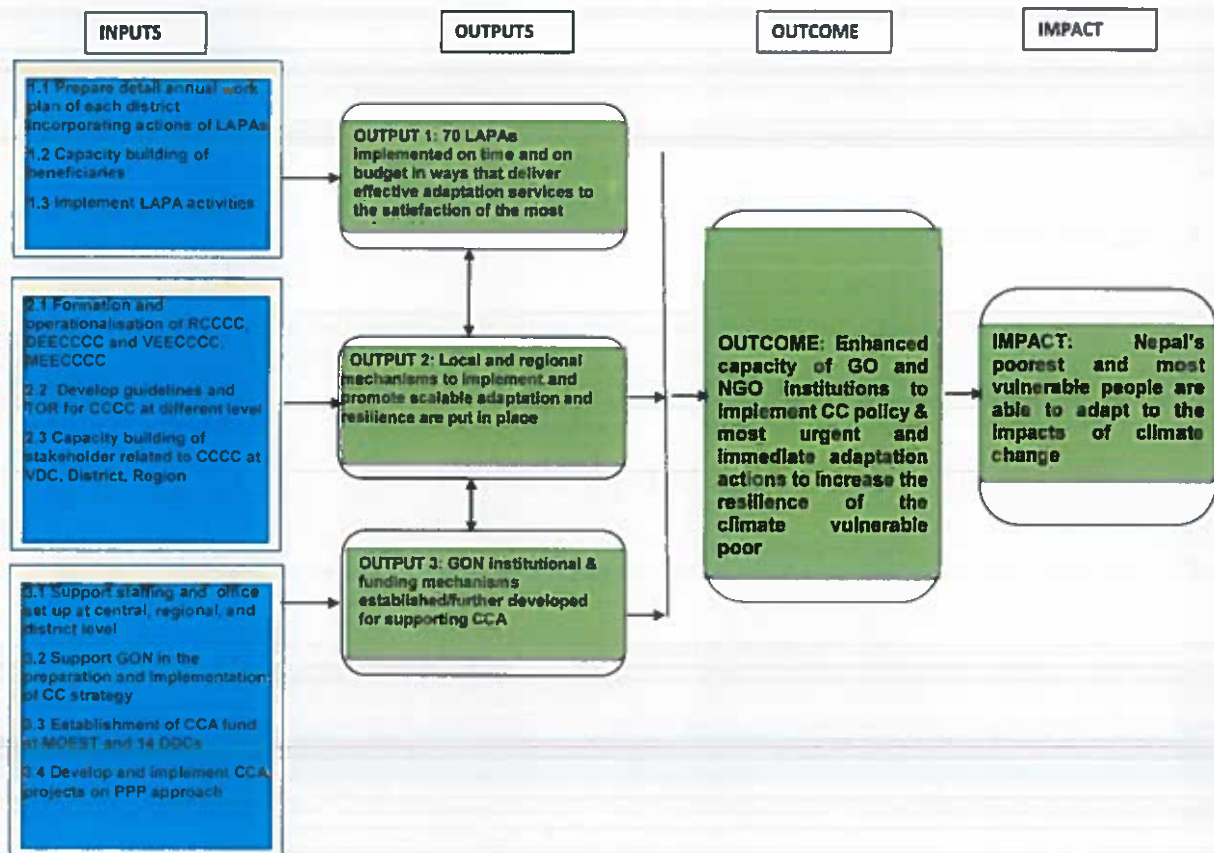
1. Implement 100 LAPAs in 90 VDCs and 7 Municipalities of 14 districts in mid-western and far-western regions.
2. Establish and strengthen institutional mechanisms at the district and municipality/village level to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilient measures.
3. Develop and strengthen GoN's institutional and financing mechanism for supporting CCA, including collaborative model for implementing climate change initiatives.

The programme has a deliberate strategy to target people who are most vulnerable to climate change in the identified districts. Furthermore, it has an ambitious target to ensure at least 50 percent participation

of women and disadvantaged groups in local planning and decision-making committees, and 50 percent representation in the beneficiary group.

The total budget of this national programme is approximately £ 14.6 million with contribution from DFID (£ 7 million) and EU (€ 8.6 million), and UNDP’s contribution of US\$ 0.3 m from its core resources. UNDP is providing technical support to the overall implementation of the programme under cost sharing agreement between MoSTE and UNDP.

Theory of Change



Theory of change (Logic model)

The project outputs have created enabling environment at the local and central level to implement adaptation actions to increase the knowledge and capacity of the climate vulnerable people to adapt to negative effects of climate change and risk management.

Outputs related to establishment and capacitating the institutional mechanisms at districts, VDCs and municipalities have created sustainable institutions at local level to review, coordinate, facilitate and monitor the adaptation actions to ensure that climate vulnerable people increase their knowledge and resilience to climate-induced hazards. Climate vulnerable people have acquired the capacity and expertise to manage and cope with the climate change risks through building climate resilient infrastructures, altering their agriculture practices, diversifying their sources of income to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Women and marginalized groups – who are more vulnerable to climate change

effects- have increased participation in LAPA decision making bodies at district, village and municipality level. They have increased access to project benefits, reduced workloads and negative effects on health, access to water, alternative energy etc.

Outputs related to institutional and financing mechanism have contributed to preparing detailed LAPA implementation manual, enhancing capacity of GoN and other stakeholders to implement climate change policy with more than 80% resources dedicated for adaptation actions, and expanding the scope of Multi-Stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC) for coherent unified response to climate change issues. Establishment of Climate Adaptation Fund and its guidelines at the local level have yielded some experiences to build upon in future as appropriate.

The above clearly demonstrates that project outputs that focus on developing/capacitating institutional mechanism to implement adaptation actions have substantially contributed to making outcome level changes in terms of increasing the resilience of the climate vulnerable people to the negative effects of climate change.

4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

Considering the initial delays in mobilizing the project and starting the activities, the partners (DFID, EU) and GoN have agreed to extend the financing agreement to 2016. Correspondingly, the UNDP TA is extended to Dec 2016 to continue to provide technical support.

5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2015

Following table shows the linkage of outcome and output statements of the project:

Table 1: Outcome and Output Statements

Outcome Statement	Output Statement
Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.	CPAP Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks
	<i>Note; Under CPAP output 7.3, project has developed 3 project outputs to contribute to outcome 7.</i>
	Project Output 1: 100 LAPAs will be implemented in 14 districts of far and mid-western region of Nepal
	Project Output 2: Local and regional mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience measures are put in place
	Project Output 3: Institutional and financing mechanisms of the GoN established/further developed for supporting CCA

5.1 Progress towards the UNDAF/CPAP Outcomes

Table 2: Progress on Outcome Indicators

Outcome / Output Statement	UNDP indicative contribution to UNDAF Output	UNDP country office outputs	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Total target achieved till 2014	Milestone for 2015, if any	Achievement 2015	Year for the latest data	Source of data
<p>UNDAF Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks</p> <p>UNDAF Output 7.3 Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risk</p>	Local Adaptation Plans for Action at VDC level adopted, climate-proof infrastructure built, and mitigation measures taken in selected districts to address glacial lake outburst floods and other climate related risks	100 Local Adaptation Plans for action will be implemented in 14 districts of Far and Mid-Western Regions	0	100	Implementation of 70 LAPAs initiated, additional 30 LAPAs prepared	100 LAPA	Implementation of 100 LAPAs continued at full scale	2015	DDC reports

Progress towards Outcome:

As a result of the programme interventions, more than 250,000 people of the climate vulnerable communities residing in 90 VDCs and 7 municipalities of 14 mid and far western regions have their adaptive capacity increased, greater understanding of the climate change issues and came to integrate/ mainstream climate change into local planning process. An analysis of the data has revealed that about two third beneficiaries are from the most vulnerable and highly vulnerable groups. They have increased their resilience and confidence to deal with climate-induced hazards. Establishment and capacitating the local level institutional mechanism have created base to plan, coordinate, advocate, monitor and deliver the adaptation actions reaching out to the climate vulnerable people.

The following sections provide some specific progress made by the programme that have substantially contributed to project outcome i.e. increased knowledge and capacity of the climate vulnerable people to adapt to climate change effects.

5.2 Progress on Project Outputs

Table 3: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2016	Progress up to 2014	2015 Milestone	2015 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2015	Means of verification
Output 1: 100 LAPAs implemented on time and on budget in ways that deliver effective adaptation services to the satisfaction of the most vulnerable	Indicator 1.1: Number of LAPA priorities implemented and monitored	Nil (LAPA not yet implemented)	2,100 (300 priority actions planned for extended period 2016)	715 LAPA priority actions were implemented	600	873 LAPA priority actions were implemented	1,588	DDC progress reports
	Indicator 1.2: Number of climate vulnerable poor (CVP) people with capacity to identify and articulate adaptation needs increased	7.5% of 2,037 surveyed HHs have received training on climate change before NCCSP implementation	115,580 people will receive training on different aspects of CC adaptation and 15% of them will be able to identify and articulate adaptation needs	67,674	44,680	144,813	212,487	Number of participants (who were involved in at least one NCCSP activity) from MIS database (Dec 2015).

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2016	Progress up to 2014	2015 Milestone	2015 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2015	Means of verification
	Indicator 1.3: Number of climate vulnerable poor people satisfied with performance of LAPA service providers	Nil	In total of 50,000 CVP will receive adaptation services, out of which 50% satisfied with performance of LAPA-service providers	Score card evaluations started	50,000	In total 76,353 CVP received adaptation services. 1,724 score card evaluations administered, in which 65% were highly satisfied and about 30% satisfied.	In total 76,353 CVP received adaptation services. 1,724 score card evaluations administered, in which 65% were highly satisfied and about 30% satisfied.	unique V3+V4 participants and scorecard evaluations of service providers
Output 2: Local and regional mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience measures are put in place	Indicator 2.1: Number of Districts with functional mechanisms to integrate Climate Change Adaptation into planning, delivery and reporting	1 district coordination committee in Rukum, However, it is non-functional.	Operations of CCCCs at regional (2) and district (14) levels fully operationalized	DEECCCC established and functional in 14 districts	Sustainable operations of CCCCs at regional (2) and district (14) levels are established	DEECCCC capacitated and fully functional in 14 districts	DEECCCC established, capacitated and fully functional in 14 districts Regional level CCCC has become inappropriate at present context	DDC progress reports
	Indicator 2.2: Number of villages/municipalities with functional mechanisms to integrate CCA into planning, delivery and monitoring	Nil	Operations of CCCCs at municipality (7) and village (90) levels fully operationalised Learning from LAPA implementation	VEECCCC/MEECCCC have been established and functional in 69 VDCs and 1 Municipality	Sustainable operations of CCCCs at municipality (7) and village (90) levels is established	VEECCCC/MEECCCC have been established and fully functional in additional 21 VDCs and 6 Municipalities	VEECCCC/MEECCCC have been established and fully functional in 90 VDCs and 7	DDC progress reports

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2016	Progress up to 2014	2015 Milestone	2015 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2015	Means of verification
			integrated at national and local level adaptation planning				Municipalities	
	Indicator 2.3: Number of districts with Local climate change adaptation fund (LCCAF) operating with appropriate fiduciary safeguards in place	Nil	LCCAF fund established in 14 districts Incentive mechanism for channelling funds through local government for climate resilient infrastructure development finalized and implemented;	40 LCCAF established in 40 VDCs	LCCAF fund established in 14 districts Mechanism for channelling funds through local government for climate resilient infrastructure development finalized and implemented	36 LCCAF established in 36 VDCs of 12 districts Safeguard mechanism of Fund Operation Guideline is being reviewed	76 LCCAF established in 76 VDCs/ Municipalities of 13 districts (0 in Bajura)	progress reports of TA team at DDC
Output 3: Institutional financing mechanisms of the GoN established/further developed for supporting CCA	Indicator 3.1: Expanded role of MCCICC for effective coordination of CCA actions in Nepal	Role of MCCICC only limited to information sharing	MCCICC's expanded roles and responsibilities approved by a competent authority	MCCICC guideline prepared and under review by MoSTE	Implementation of MCCICC operational guidelines which includes extension in the roles and responsibilities on CCA activities.	Operational guidelines for the MCCICC have been prepared and reviewed by MoSTE.	Operational guidelines for the MCCICC have been prepared and reviewed by MoSTE. The MCCICC meeting held recently	

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2016	Progress up to 2014	2015 Milestone	2015 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2015	Means of verification
	Indicator 3.2: Climate change strategy formulated and implemented by the GoN	Draft Gender and Climate Change Strategy prepared by MoSTE with support from UNDP and IUCN	Climate change strategy formulated and implemented	-	CC strategy implemented	MoSTE has prepared final draft of Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy, and Gender and Climate Change strategy	MoSTE has prepared final draft of Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy, and Gender and Climate Change strategy	
	Indicator 3.3: Climate change fund flow mechanism established at national and local levels with appropriate financial safeguards in place	No specific fund flow mechanism exists relating to climate change adaptation at national and local levels	Climate change fund flow mechanism established at national and local levels with appropriate financial safeguards in place	Conditional grant is being channeled through DDF. Conditions focus on implementing urgent and immediate climate change adaptation actions.	Adaptation projects at national and local levels funded through established fund flow mechanism	Conditional grant is being channeled through DDF. Conditions focus on implementing urgent and immediate climate change adaptation actions.	District level fund is being channeled through DDF, with conditions to implement climate change adaptation related activities.	Progress report
	Indicator 3.4: Number of Public Private Partnership (PPP) delivering effective CCA	Nil	3 CCA project with collaborative approach/model developed	Activities were tested through private sectors' involvement in few districts.	3 CCA project with collaborative approach/model developed	Activities were implemented through private sectors in most of the districts.	Activities were implemented through private sectors in	

Output statement	Output Indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2016	Progress up to 2014	2015 Milestone	2015 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2015	Means of verification
							most of the districts.	

Progress on Output 1: 100 LAPAs will be implemented in 14 districts of far and mid-western region of Nepal

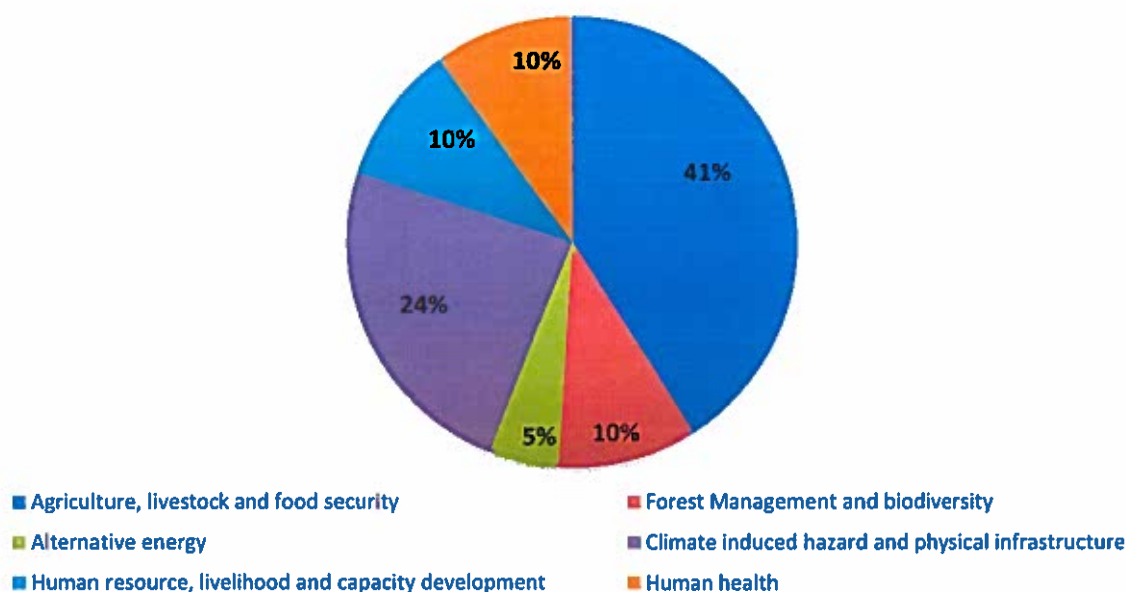
The project has implemented 100 LAPAs, from which a total of 1,588 LAPA priority actions have been completed during the last two Fiscal Years (FY) and the first trimester of this FY, covering six thematic areas, viz., i. Agriculture, livestock and food security, ii. Forest management and biodiversity, iii. Alternative energy, iv. Climate-induced hazard and physical infrastructure, v. Human resources, capacity building and livelihood, and vi. Human health. Out of these 1,588 LAPA priority actions, 873 have been completed in 2015. Theme wise LAPA priority actions by district is summarized in the following table.

Table 4: LAPA priority actions implemented by NCCSP (2013- 2015)

LAPA Thematic Areas	Progress for 2013 - 2015															Progress for 2015
	Achham	Dang	Dailekh	Dolpa	Humla	Jajarkot	Jumla	Kailikot	Mugu	Bardiya	Bajura	Kailali	Rolpa	Rukum	Total	
<i>Agriculture, livestock and food security</i>	34	48	33	72	43	34	54	38	53	48	43	38	29	84	651	339
<i>Forest management and bio-diversity</i>	2	9	11	19	17	14	16	10	14	8	7	7	9	14	157	80
<i>Alternative energy</i>	7	9	6	3	5	7	1	3	4	3	7	3	7	8	73	47
<i>Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure</i>	15	31	33	30	37	18	34	18	23	48	14	23	20	47	391	233
<i>Human resource, livelihood and capacity development</i>	11	8	5	21	10	10	28	13	12	6	11	6	8	14	163	82
<i>Human health</i>	10	7	14	14	9	12	10	10	12	14	10	8	6	17	153	92
Total	79	112	102	159	121	95	143	92	118	127	92	85	79	184	1588	873

Thematic wise progress on LAPA actions shows that out of the total number of LAPA actions implemented, 41% are under Agriculture, livestock and food security theme, 24% are on Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure theme, while only 5% are on Alternative energy theme.

Themewise LAPA Actions



Altogether, 212,487 participants (41.7% female) from 52,630 households have benefitted from the programme implementation. Out of these, 144,813 participants (44.4% female) benefitted during 2015. Beneficiary targeting was more focused during 2015 resulting on increased female participation, which was less than 37% until 2014.

Table 5: Theme wise participants in various LAPA activities

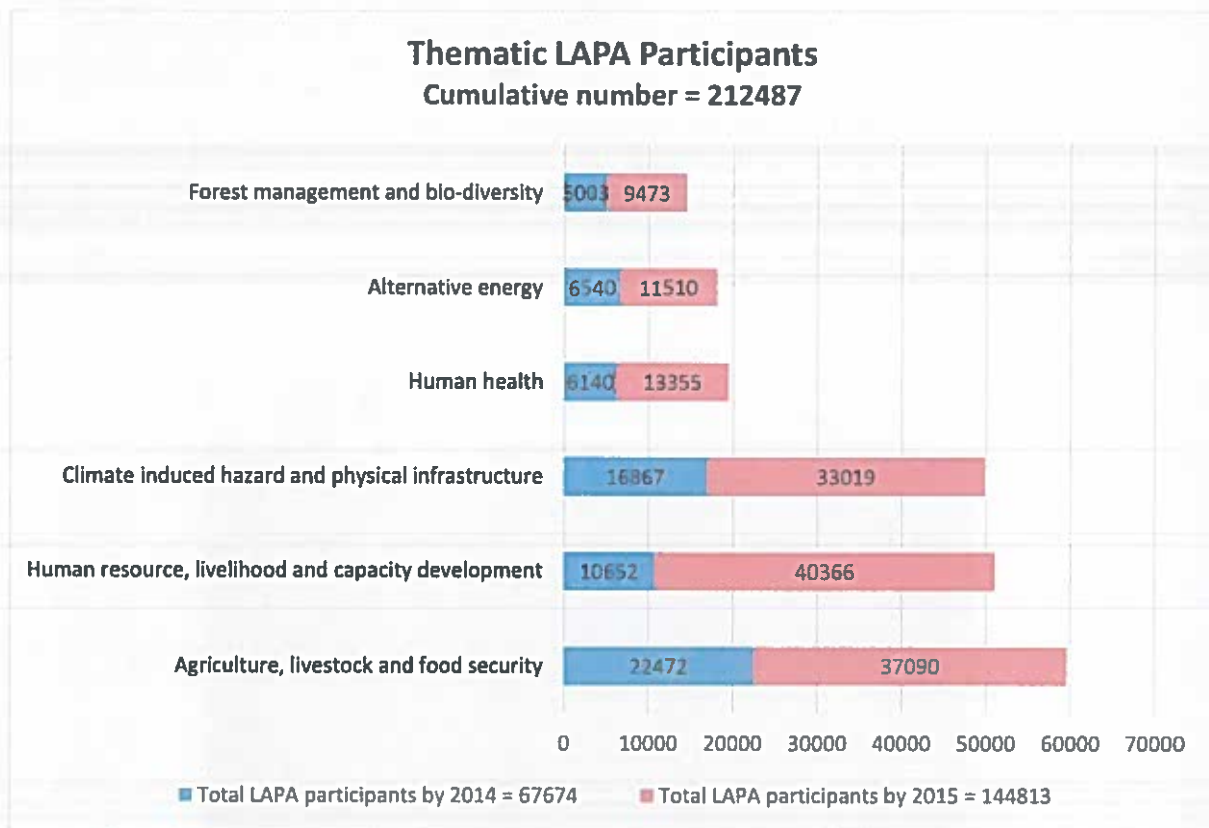
LAPA Thematic areas	No of participants ¹ by thematic group 2013- 2014		No of participants by thematic groups in 2015		Cumulative participants by thematic groups	
	Total	Female%	Total	Female%	Total	Female%
<i>Agriculture, livestock and food security</i>	22,472	35.2	37,090	45.9	59,562	41.8
<i>Forest management and bio-diversity</i>	5,003	35.7	9,473	42.3	14,476	40.0
<i>Alternative energy</i>	6,540	21.8	11,510	42.1	18,050	34.7
<i>Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure</i>	16,867	37.4	33,019	39.3	49,886	38.7
<i>Human resource, livelihood and capacity development</i>	10,652	35.8	40,366	41.3	51,018	40.2
<i>Human health</i>	6,140	40.2	13,355	69.7	19,495	60.4
Total	67,674	36.5	144,813	44.1	212,487	41.7

Note: Total numbers reflect level of participation in all LAPA activities and does not represent unique individuals. A participant is counted each time she/he participates in a LAPA activity.

¹ Number of participants may be counted more than once for each individual

The following diagram provides an overview of the overall progress in terms of the participants by different LAPA themes.

Figure 1: Theme wise participants in various LAPA activities



LAPA priority actions covering different thematic areas have contributed to project outcome by demonstrating positive changes in the lives and livelihoods of community people, which is presented below under different thematic headings.

Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security

- A total of 651 priority LAPA actions (about 41 percent of total 1,588) related to agriculture, livestock and food security have been implemented by the project. A total of 59,562 participants (about 28 percent out of 212,487) participated in different agricultural interventions. Major activities under this theme are irrigation management, crop diversification and technology transfer.

- Irrigation management:** Drip irrigation (1,474) and sprinkler irrigation systems (553) have helped to irrigate 41.5 hectares of land. Apart from that plastic ponds (53), normal ponds (256) and rainwater harvesting tanks (167), with total of more than 2 million litres of capacity, have enhanced water availability situation for farming practices. With these support, communities have been able to store water through rain water harvesting tanks for HHs consumption to some extent reducing people's drudgery associated with water scarcity during dry periods. Construction of irrigation canal has further improved soil moisture in dry agriculture lands and thus resulting in more intensive cropping pattern, increasing agricultural and vegetable production resulting in increased household level income, thus ensuring food security.

Case 1: Increased agricultural production

"Previously, there was no water facility, we were compelled to bring water from far distance. Now with the assistance of NCCSP, both irrigation and drinking water schemes have been prepared. We produce vegetables like cabbage and cauliflower due to the availability of irrigation. I earned NRs. 192,000 selling vegetables."

Conna Sand, a woman farmer Dullu, Dailekh



Picture 2: A rainwater harvesting tank, built in Dullu, Dailekh

- Crop diversification:** Similarly, trainings on bio/organic fertilizer production have been useful in creating awareness among farmers ultimately aiding in soil and crop improvement. As a consequence, people have started using organic fertilizer which has reduced the use of chemicals in the longer term thus minimising risk on human health.

Due to the introduction and promotion of technological advancement such as drought resistant crop varieties and improved seeds, inter cropping, crop diversification and SRI-Rice cultivation practice have further increased agricultural production and ultimately increased HH level food security.

Establishment of food cooperatives and agriculture collection centres have supported the vulnerable communities during food deficiency through marketing of agricultural products to raise household level income.

- **Technology transfer:** Through different agriculture and livestock management trainings and other technology improvement activities, more than 3,157 climate vulnerable households have acquired expertise to generate additional income. In overall, exposure to new trainings and resulting knowledge have changed people's attitude affecting their behaviour perceived to improve adaptive capacity.



Picture 3: Vegetable farming, Dolpa district

Forest Management and Biodiversity

- A total of 157 LAPA priority actions (about 10 percent of total 1,588) have been implemented under this theme targeting more than 14,000 participants. The activities under this theme includes different types of awareness raising activities and trainings on forest management, fire control and commercial farming of herbs and other activities such as plantation, nursery establishment, conservation of wetlands and integrated agroforestry practice.
- As people expressed, these activities have increased knowledge and skill in forest management activities particularly in fire management and silvicultural operations. Thus, they have acquired and applied the skills to conduct forest management including silviculture operations on their own initiation and have expected to improve their forest condition, increase its productivity and fulfil the forest product needs of the community. Similarly, they have conducted land stabilization by plantation which will help to conserve soil and water in the sloppy areas. Likewise, they have constructed fire lines to stop fire spreading in their forests.
- Activities conducted in this theme were based on the established understanding that climate affected forest increases people's vulnerability whose livelihood is associated with those forests while better managed forest can help people's adaptation by increasing resource availability for the rural communities.



Picture 4: Slope stabilization through Plantation, Dailekh

Alternative Energy

- A total of 73 LAPA priority actions have been implemented under this theme targeting more than 18,000 participants. More than 65% percent of the most climatic vulnerable (V3 and V4) people have benefitted from alternative energy related interventions.
- More than 9,000 HHs have benefitted from the improved cooking stoves, metal stoves and bio gas installation schemes. These activities have helped to reduce the drudgery of women and children involved in collecting firewood. Moreover, efficient use of fuel wood has reduced the consumption of fire wood eventually helping to conserve forest resources and environment. It has also helped reduce indoor air pollution positively affecting women's health as the smoke free stoves instantly decrease stimulants for respiratory diseases, headache and eye problem.
- Through this project, 9 micro-hydro units were supported to maintain portion of the schemes, mostly canals, and another 6 units were supported to build part of the schemes benefitting more than 1,000 participants. Similarly, people were getting access to electricity due to installation of 1,195 micro-solar units in the remote VDCs. This has helped people on getting access to communication through recharging of mobile phones and listening to radio. Apart from that, people have started conducting household tasks in the evenings (without worrying about darkness) and utilizing their day time for other income generating activities.

Pabera: Indoor Air pollution free VDC



Picture 5: A common ICS built in Pabera, Kailali

Pabera is the southern VDC of Kailali, adjoining with Uttar Pradesh, India. Majority of people living here are from indigenous "Tharu" community that represent almost 98% of the total population of the VDC. After the installation of Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) at all the 1,101 HHs within the FY 2071/72, as per plan,, the VDC was able to be declared as the first indoor air pollution free VDC in Kailali district.

The NCCSP supported NRS 250,250 for the installation of ICS in Pabera VDC to address community's demand. One of ICS installer Mrs. Ganeshi Choudhary says, "Before installing ICS, we were always worried about fire wood collection but now our lives have become much easier since improved cooking stoves uses less firewood and the time we used for collecting extra fire wood is now being used in agricultural activities". Moreover, it has been estimated that 2,812 tons of fire wood were consumed by 1,101 HHs annually before installing ICS and now it has reduced by 50%.

VDC secretary Mr. Balaram Choudhary says, "LAPA support remained crucial and significant for our mission to declare indoor air pollution free VDC because 1,001 ICS out of 1,101 was solely funded by the project."

It has been realized that the installation of ICS has a tangible impact on reducing the exploitation of forest resources and emission of smoke resulting into less complaint of respiratory health problem in women. It has been reported that the time saved from the collection of firewood was being used in income generating activities and building social networks by vulnerable women. thus improving their livelihoods.

Climate Induced Hazard and Physical Infrastructure

- About 23% percent of the community participants (49,886 out of 212,487) have benefitted from the climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure related activities and have developed the feeling of security against the effects of climatic hazards such as landslides, flood, avalanches and drought problem. A total of 391 LAPA priority actions have been implemented under this theme by 2015.
- Drinking water sources (117) have been conserved/ restored and drinking water supply schemes (121) were built. Similarly, drinking water schemes (92) were maintained and expanded to serve additional households. In total, new taps (607) were installed and old taps (143) were repaired providing safe drinking water to 3,500 vulnerable households. These activities have helped conserve water resources at the community resulting in increased access to the safe drinking water. Likewise, availability of drinking water close to their houses has reduced women's workload.
- Similarly, high raised toilets (9) and high raised taps (96) have been constructed in flood prone areas of Kailali and Bardiya districts, showcasing positive changes within the community. For instance, high raised toilets have helped maintain community sanitation while high raised taps have provided access to safe and clean drinking water even during and after flood.

Picture 6: Gabion wall constructed in Lohare River, Kalika VDC, Dailekh



- Through such interventions, communities have become safer and secured than before from climate induced hazards such as landslides (94) and floods (108). The project has helped construct various disaster risk mitigation structures such as gabion walls, embankments, etc.

LAPA brought happiness in villagers



Picture 7: Water supply scheme at Magma, Rukum

The LAPA implementation of drinking water scheme has brought happiness within the villagers of ward no 4 of Magma VDC, Rukum district. Women used to go to river to fetch water for both drinking and other household consumption. During the rainy season the river used to get spoilt by drainage of dirt and debris. In such condition, the villagers used to collect rain water in bucket and even in small utensils for drinking and cooking purpose.

In order to make sure that the community receive better drinking water, NCCSP supported NRs 50,000 for Syala water source protection and drinking water scheme along with a community tap. In addition to that the villagers contributed labour support equivalent to NRs 30,000

Man Kumari Pun said, "After the support by NCCSP, we are getting regular clean drinking water supply which we also use in kitchen garden to grow vegetables." Similarly Bhadra Bahadur Pun, Chairperson of Syala water source protection users' committee added, "Now people are happy with regular supply of water and grateful to NCCSP ." He further requested NCCSP to provide additional support for distribution of water supply to individual households of the village.

Human Resources, Capacity Building and Livelihood

- A total of 163 priority actions have been carried out under Human Resources, Capacity Building and Livelihood by 2015. About 24% of the participants (51,018 out of 212,487) have been involved in various activities under this theme. Different skill development trainings such as iron forge making, sewing, knitting, bamboo and cane product making, television maintenance were conducted. These activities have created opportunity of self-employment at the local level. In addition to skill development trainings, various interventions listed under other 5 themes have been addressing enhancement of local production systems, which were designed to increase the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable communities. These interventions also helped the local communities to raise their income level. A total of (cumulative) 131,518 person days of employment was created through various activities to 17,289 individuals through LAPA.

Case 2: Livelihood improvement of a women

"i live with my daughter in a joint family of ten members. Impact of climate change in rainfall pattern has pushed my family to the state of vulnerability because of drought. Agricultural production is very tough for us due to lack of irrigation as it is neither supported by the government nor do we have the capacity to overcome it. The training provided by NCCSP on dry resistant crops farming has really been beneficial. I harvested 800KG of Bean and 300KG of Maize on my 3 *kattha* land (the only piece of land I have) and earned NRs 36,500. From the total earning, I have saved NRs 15,000 after making necessary expenses on my daughters' education and health. Previously, I used to earn NRS 4,500 by cultivating rice on that land. This season I have cultivated brinjal, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, and other seasonal vegetables too. I have been selling my vegetables at the nearby *haat-bazar*, and sometimes even at Tikapur."

Aiuba Chaudharv. woman farmer. Naravanpur. Kailali.

- Project MIS showed that more than 7,150 different activities under different themes have been implemented in the field by the end of 2015. Within these activities, 1,724 score card evaluations² were carried out by VDC/Municipality level M&E Sub-committees. The evaluation showed that 36,341 households were involved in implementing livelihood related or income generating interventions, out of which 17,990 households continued to adopt recommended practices. Among them, about 13,773 households could increase their income level.
- Number of households that have increased the level of income through various interventions grouped by thematic areas are presented below.

Table 6: Number of households with increased income according to score card reports

LAPA Thematic areas	Number of households	Remarks
<i>Agriculture, livestock and food security</i>	5,015	
<i>Forest management and bio-diversity</i>	861	
<i>Alternative energy</i>	957	
<i>Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure</i>	6,356	
<i>Human resource, livelihood and capacity development</i>	406	
<i>Human health</i>	178	
<i>Total</i>	13,773	

Human Health

² The score card evaluation is a community based monitoring tool that is a hybrid of the techniques of social audit, community monitoring and citizen report cards. The process focuses on scoring of quality and adequacy of services provided by service providers in the community. For this purpose, M&E Sub-committee of Village/Municipality Environment, Energy and Climate Change Coordination Committee interacts with communities at Ward Citizen Forum meetings.

- A total of 153 LAPA priority actions related to human health were implemented by 2015, in which 19,495 people participated in various activities such as health awareness program/rally, health and sanitation training, first aid training, women health education and awareness training and other health related services. These activities are very necessary to make people safe and prevent from epidemic diseases, as floods not only takes lives and injure people, but it also pollutes drinking water sources creating a favourable situation to spread flu and various epidemic diseases. Different health campaigns on general health check-up and women's reproductive health in remote village have been found to be very effective. Approximately, 6,705 people received quality health services from 44 health camps and are happy about it. These activities have increased access to health related information, knowledge and skills. Similarly, different health related trainings such as first aid has raised the awareness and sensitization at the local level.



Picture 8: Health professionals at work in free health camp, Talium, Jumla

- More than 338 stretchers have been distributed for emergency conditions. It has made easy access to health centres especially for the patients in critical condition. Similarly, birthing centres were supported with basic facilities in 7 remote locations, which has increased the access of local women to safe delivery services.

Progress on Output 2: Local and regional mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience measures are put in place

- The prevailing District Energy and Environment Unit/Section within DDCs have been upgraded to District Environment, Energy, and Climate Change Section that includes their mandate on climate change. The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) has prepared the operation guidelines of District Environment, Energy, and Climate Change Sections (DEECCS) and circulated to the respective district for implementation. As an integral part of DDCs, its sustainability to coordinate and manage climate change related programmes has been assured on a long-term basis.
- District, village and municipality level energy, environment and climate change coordination committees (including the monitoring committees) have been established with fully functional institutional mechanisms. They have been capacitated to implement and promote adaptation and resilience measures in 90 VDCs and 7 municipalities of 14 programme districts. To function these bodies effectively, NCCSP TA teams have been continuously supporting the DDC, DEECCS and VEECCS by organizing and facilitating regular meetings, organizing capacity building activities, monitoring etc. Under capacity development activities, these committees were capacitated through different trainings, orientations and exposure visits. These committees formed have been proven to

be very effective institutional mechanisms at the local level to review LAPA activities, validate, coordinate and facilitate in their implementation. As an evidence, DEECCCs have been working as a governing body of DEECCS within the DDC. It has also been contributing to establish institutional memory in terms of climate change initiative conducted through DDC. Similarly, they have been playing a major role in resolving disputes raised during resource mobilization in the selection of project sites. Likewise, the payment process has started to be transparent since it is processed after the verification of the activity delivery and further recommendation from the committees. Also, monitoring subcommittees have backed the program implementation at field level. During this fiscal year, 244 field level monitoring visits were conducted by DEECCCC/MEECCCC/VEECCCCs and these visits have helped in quality assurance. TA staff have played a vital role in timely accomplishment of activities. They provided support by facilitating the activities and using the materials as per design estimate, and facilitating social audit and giving input in the contents of programme delivery.

- Capacity development packages such as CCA, GESI and M&E training manuals have been prepared for district and village level stakeholders (SHs). A total of 136 sessions have been organised under TA benefitting 3,293 SHs during 2 years' period. Similarly, 951 SHs (48.05% female) have benefitted from 36 training events this year. As a result of these activities, the SHs (DDCs, line agencies, NGOs, women groups, community users etc.) have increased the capacity to understand climate change, its impact on communities, and the need to address climate change issues by integrating them into planning and programming. As an evidence, 12 districts have incorporated climate change actions into their Periodic District Development Plans (PDDP) which indicates that adaptation actions will continue to receive priority in the future. It is expected that LAPAs will be replicated in other VDCs too. Similarly, with a view to establish capacity within the district for conducting climate change training, 56 district stakeholders have obtained ToT in climate change adaptation.
- 95 LAPA Facilitators (55 female) have received training on social mobilisation and climate change. This has helped to capacitate the LAPA facilitators in carrying out their responsibilities with better understanding on mobilising the community people for LAPA implementation.
- To enhance awareness of local people on climate issue and adaptation measures and also to increase the knowledge base of local communities and stakeholders, different posters, flyers, diary, calendar, and case story booklets have been published and distributed; video documentary of LAPA results (both in Nepali and English) have been prepared to increase the visibility of the programme.
- The programme has been supporting government officials to represent the country in international climate change meetings, such as, COP meeting. This support together with other technical inputs from the programme has enabled the MoSTE officials to lead in international Climate Change negotiations.
- The programme has also supported the government for various causes and capacitated to interact as LDC expert group, Adaptation Fund Board Member and Executive Committee on loss and damage. Similarly, support has been provided on organising Climate Change NGO forum meetings to share and update on in the progress towards the response to climate change by various actors in Nepal.
- An exposure visit to Dhaka, Bangladesh was organised for the Government of Nepal Officials from different ministries and organizations, which helped to enhance the climate change adaptation knowledge of government officials.
- Recently, the replicability elements of the NCCSP programme was discussed in a side event organized by Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 30 November 2015. Mr. Naresh Sharma, National Programme Manager of NCCSP,

highlighted how other LDCs can benefit from its experiences as well as the challenges faced in implementing the programme in climate vulnerable communities which are in the remotest part of the country. This NCCSP case was recognized as one of the five best cases out of 170 submissions received from various countries under Nairobi Work Programme.



Picture 9: Presentation of NCCSP case in a side event in UNFCCC COP 21, Paris

Progress on Output 3: Institutional and financing mechanisms of the GoN established/further developed for supporting CCA

- The Multi-Stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC) operational guideline has been prepared and reviewed by MoSTE. This provided expanded scope to MCCICC to act as a forum for coordinating climate change response at the policy level, and act as a technical arm to the higher level bodies at political level.
- MoSTE, in association with AEPC, has prepared Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy (LCEDS) with the objective to identify key approaches and interventions that will allow Nepal to maximize its resilience and low carbon growth potential without compromising overall growth and development. Similarly, a draft report on "Review of Climate Change Policies/documents from GESI perspective" has also been prepared.
- MoSTE has supported to make final draft on Gender and Climate Change Strategy which is in final stage of approval.
- Regarding the funding mechanism, the project has been adopting a conditional grant disbursement mechanism to DDCs to implement LAPAs. The conditions are focussed on implementing urgent and immediate climate change adaptation needs of the people. This mechanism has already been tested for two years of implementation and has been found to be a reliable option.
- The project has prepared a draft operational guidelines to establish Local Climate Change Adaptation Funds (LCCAF) at local level, recognizing the need for immediate availability of economic resources at the local level to respond to the adaptive needs of highly vulnerable communities. Adopting the basic principles of the draft guidelines, VDCs/Municipalities have prepared and finalized fund operational guidelines and established their own LCCAF with limited funds. Many of the VDCs have also allocated resources as matching fund in LCCAF. By the end of 2015, 76 VDCs/Municipalities of 13 districts have established the LCCAF and some of them are yet to finalize their fund operation

guidelines. Many of these VDCs/Municipalities have already started to mobilise these funds during the emergency conditions created by changing climate.

- The project supported the planning section of MoPE to prepare annual programme and budgeting.
- The project has disseminated the draft on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to wider audience to collect feedbacks and supported on preparing the final draft of the document.
- The project also supported MoSTE to launch the National Adaptation Plan Formulation Process on 18th September 2015 in a conference of distinguished professionals, technicians and academicians in Kathmandu. The conference, co-hosted by multiple stakeholders, identified different working areas, lead resource persons and supporting teams for potential funding sources to initiate the task. The same meeting also decided to avoid possible overlapping of tasks among various stakeholders.



Picture 10: Launching of National Adaptation Plan Formulation Process, Kathmandu, Nepal

NCCSP FACT SHEET

- **More than 119,500** individuals have participated in more than **7,150** different activities conducted by NCCSP in 14 districts of Nepal, from which more than of **258,000** people benefitted directly and more than **245,000** people benefitted indirectly
- **231,927** person days of work was contributed by **16,645** participants and another **131,518** person days of employment opportunities created to **17,289** individuals through LAPA
- More than **1,200** small physical infrastructures were constructed including **67** different types of small buildings, **14** temporary (wooden) bridges, **1** suspension bridge, and **8** culverts
- **8,244** improved cooking stoves and **627** metallic stoves were distributed to the poor and vulnerable households
- **1,195** micro solar units were installed and **85** units maintained in climate vulnerable community households
- **336** units of biogas plants were constructed and **97** units were maintained
- **1,474** drip irrigation and **553** sprinkler irrigation systems were installed irrigating **41.5** hectares of land
- **5,768** meters of temporary dams were built, where over **79,000** plants were planted for land stabilization, **563** meters of check dams and **949** meters of walls were built to protect **580** ha. of land out of **1,065** ha. damaged by rivers
- **53** tube-wells were constructed and **52** motors and **33** water pumps were installed for irrigation purpose
- **11** kilometres of irrigation canals were constructed in **42** new sites and **17** kilometres of irrigation canals were maintained in **107** sites
- **53** plastic ponds, **167** rain water harvesting tanks, **256** normal ponds with a total capacity over **2** million litres were built to conserve water for irrigation purposes as well as household use
- **329** drinking water supply tanks with over **876** litres capacity and **750** drinking water taps were built to serve about **3,500** households
- **96** high- rise taps, **9** high rise toilets and **4** high rise safe grounds were built in flood prone areas

6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The following table (Table 7) shows the output wise indicative budget and expenditure for 2015 along with the comparative table (Table 8) on budget and utilization as per the sources of funds.

Table 7: Output wise annual budget and corresponding expenditure

Output	Amount in US\$				
	Annual Budget	Annual Expenditure through project	Annual Expenditure through UNDP	Total Expenditure	Budget Utilization%
Output 1 (First CPAP output): 7.3.1: 70 local adaptation plans for action (LAPA) will be implemented in 14 districts of far and mid-west region.					
Activity Result 1: Local and regional mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience are put in place					
Activity 1.1: Support in the formation and operationalization of EECCCC at regional (2), district (14), municipality (1) and VDCs (69) (Atlas Activity 1)	27,076	21,619	1,223	22,842	84.36%

Output	Annual Budget	Annual Expenditure through project	Annual Expenditure through UNDP	Total Expenditure	Budget Utilization%
Activity 1.2: Develop guidelines and ToRs for EECCCC at different levels (regional, district, municipality and VDC) and applied (Atlas Activity 2)	3,424	97	100	197	5.75%
Activity 1.3: Support capacity development activities/events to CCCC & other stakeholders (Atlas Activity 4)	221,211	173,456	8,753	182,209	82.37%
Activity 1.4: Independent monitoring once a year (Atlas Activity 5)	5,350	-	-	-	-
Activity Result 2: Institutional and funding mechanisms of the GoN established/further developed for supporting CCA (Targets: (a) Roles/responsibilities of the MCCICC expanded to coordinate and harmonise unified response to CCA (b) CC related documents/strategies reviewed from GESI perspective (c) Preliminary works on CC fund, incentive mechanism and collaborative approach to implement CCA)					
Activity 2.1: Support GoN in the preparation of the climate change strategy (support coordination mechanism at the central level, workshops, orientation, training for district people, incorporation of incentives for private sector in CCA, fund flow mechanism developed) (Atlas Activity 7)	17,013	2,781	-	2,781	16.35%
Activity 2.2: Support expanding the role of MCCICC, establishment of CCA fund at MoSTE and 14 DDCs (Atlas Activity 8)	6,099	4,806	336	5,142	84.31%
Activity 2.3: Develop and implement CCA projects with a collaborative approach/model (e.g. PPP) (Atlas Activity 9)	53,603	46,493	2,400	48,893	91.21%
Activity Result 3: Programme Support Cost					
Staffing, office set-up, operation, travel, monitoring, reviews at central and district level (Atlas Activity 3)	975,523	860,606	32,941	893,547	91.60%
Admin & Facility	87,155		86,935	86,935	99.75%
Net unrealized loss (exchange rate)			11,637	11,637	
Total	1,396,454	1,109,858	144,325	1,254,183	89.81%

Table 8: Budget and Utilization under each Source of fund

Amount in US\$

Source of Fund	Funding period (Start - End Date)	Total Project Budget	Expenditure up to 2014	Expenditure in 2015	Total expenditure till 2015	Total Budget utilization %	Budget Balance US\$
UNDP TA budget and expenditure							
UNDP	2013-2016	0.3 M	155,447.37	93,129.87	248,577.24	82.9	51,422.76
GON	2013-2016	3.4 M	1,839,420.48	1,161,053.49	3,000,473.97	88.2	399,526.03
Total		3.7 M	1,994,867.85	1,254,183.36	3,249,051.21	87.8	450,948.79

Note: Above information is based on cash based accounting prepared in NPR. Conversion rate used is US Dollar @106.7 NPR.

Narrative on Progress related to Budget and Expenditure

Table 7 presents annual TA budget and corresponding expenditure under each outputs. In 2015, 89.81% is the indicative total expenditure out of the total budget of US\$ 1,396, 454.

Table 8 presents total funding (source wise budget) of the TA component and its corresponding expenditure until the end of December 2015.

7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

7.1 Targeting and voice/Participation of Target groups

Based on the climate vulnerability analysis and discussion with stakeholders, the project identified initially 69 VDCs and 1 municipality which was later expanded to cover 90 VDCs and 7 municipalities of 14 districts (Achham, Bajura, Kailali in the Far Western region and Bardiya, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Mugu, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dang, Rolpa and Rukum in the Mid-western region). The project supported to prepare Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA) for every VDC/ Municipality with local participation, following National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action. So, a total of 100 such LAPAs have been prepared and implemented by the project.

During LAPA formulation, ward level meetings have been held with wider community participation and climate change orientations were provided to all the people participating in the meetings. With due technical support, these gatherings then analysed vulnerable areas, vulnerable population and possible intervention actions within the ward. Assembling these ward level information, Local Adaptation Plans for focusing on urgent and immediate needs were prepared for implementation.

Based on the LAPA documents, D/V/MEECCCs have been helping DDCs/VDCs/Municipalities to incorporate prioritized actions in the DDC/VDC/Municipality plans through 14 step planning process. The roles of these committees have been crucial in targeting vulnerable communities, areas and selecting appropriate tools to address the climate change effects. In 2015, a total of 70 DEECCCC meetings and 1083 VECCCC/MEECCCC regular meetings have been conducted.

The target beneficiaries have been categorised as most vulnerable (V4), highly vulnerable (V3), vulnerable (V2) and least vulnerable (V1). Similarly, planned actions were grouped into i) high priority action ii) medium priority actions and iii) low priority actions. Proactive programme intervention has ensured that about 2/3 benefits have reached to V4 and V3 groups. The project has been targeting these communities in terms of their capacity development, participation in programme implementation and accessing benefits.

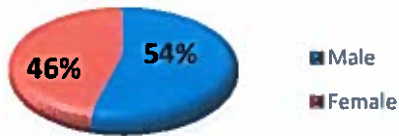
7.2 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

The programme has envisioned improved capacity and empowerment of women, socially marginalized groups against impact of climate change from policy to programme level. Therefore, different interventions have been carried out. The project has supported to review climate change policy and plans from GESI perspective to identify gaps and recommend the policy makers to address issues of most vulnerable-women and socially disadvantaged communities.

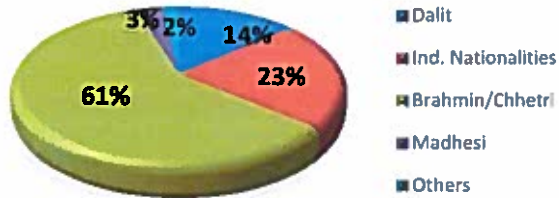
A vulnerability, gender and social inclusive MIS database system has been designed and implemented to track project progress. Similarly, training package on GESI has been designed, piloted and implemented to orient and capacitate the stakeholders. This training further helped to develop the capacity of participants for using GESI-sensitive approaches and tools for understanding and assessing impacts, vulnerability to climate change and adaptation options.

Similarly, the project has reviewed the composition of coordination committees at district, municipality and village level from gender perspective and has developed/initiated a strategy to increase the participation of women, Dalit, Indigenous Nationalities in lower level committees. The committee composition is presented in the pie charts given below.

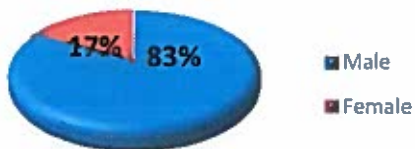
COMPOSITION OF VEECCCC BY GENDER (N=2096)



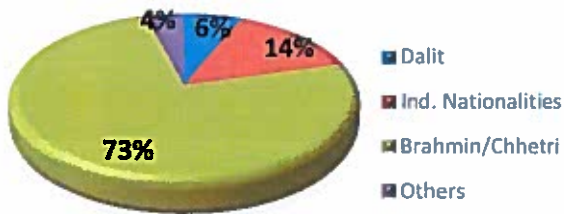
SOCIAL GROUPING OF VEECCCC (N=2096)



COMPOSITION OF DEECCCC MEMBERS BY GENDER (N=382)



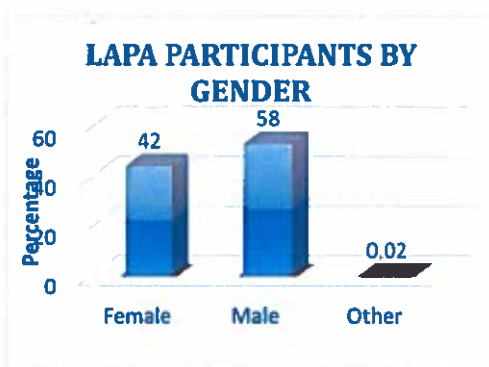
SOCIAL GROUPING OF DEECCCC MEMBER (N=382)



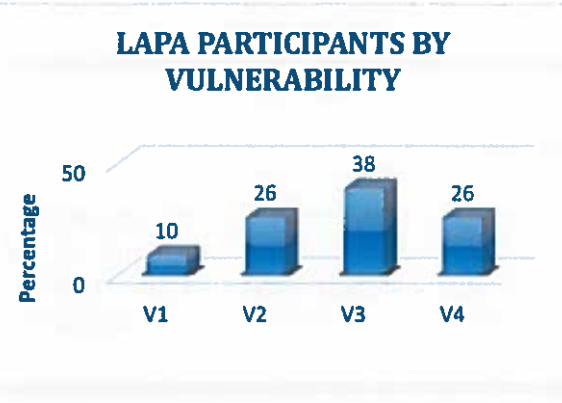
The project has been progressing in its strategy to ensure that maximum number of women participate and benefit from the programme. In 2015, women participation crossed above 44% at activity level, which helped to raise overall female participation from 36% to above 41% (refer to table 5 above for details).

The following diagrams provides an overview of the overall composition of the participants by gender and vulnerability.

Figure 2: LAPA participants by gender and vulnerability

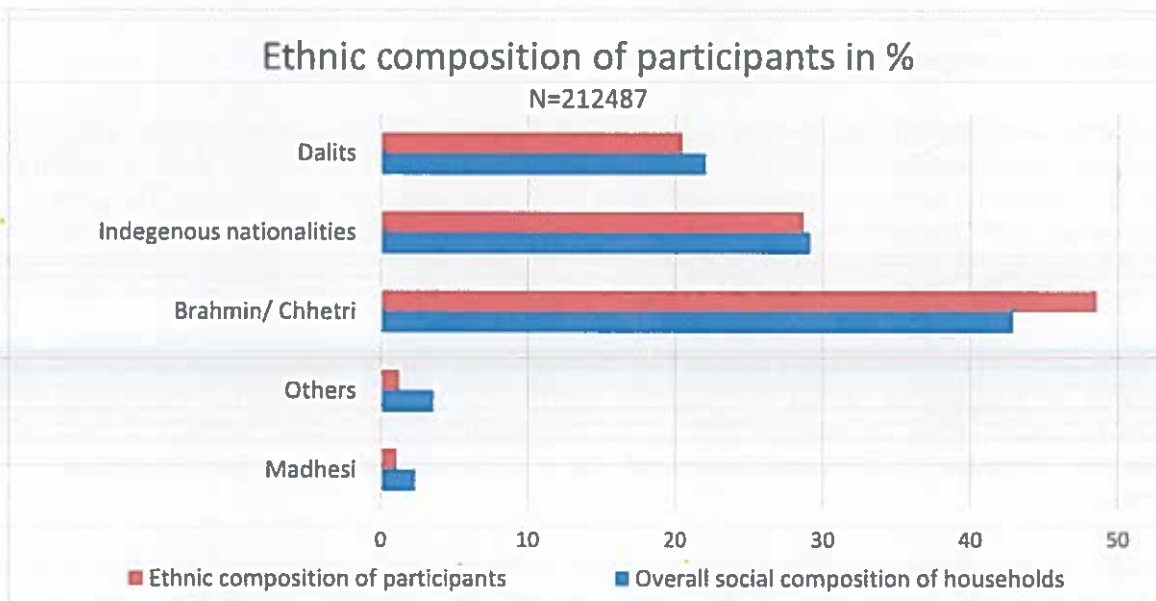


NCCSP, through LAPA, has helped address women's practical and strategic needs. It has been reported that women now represent and participate in key institutional bodies (DEECCCC, VEECCCC, MEECCCC) that discuss, review, coordinate and monitor climate change plan, budget and actions. Similarly, they have better access to clean water and sanitation, energy, shelter, ICS, training in new agriculture technologies and other non-traditional livelihood practices. Women's empowerment has increased due to various trainings under different LAPA thematic areas, including climate change. Likewise use of improved technologies have helped to increase agricultural productivity and their income. Women have now more time to take of their families and earn additional income. These activities have partially reduced their workload and eased their lives.



Similarly, among the participants, Indigenous Nationalities and Dalits comprise 28.66% and 20.46% respectively. Furthermore, 26% from most vulnerable group (V4) and 38% from high vulnerable group (V3) have benefitted from the program. The following diagram provides an overview of the overall composition of the participants by ethnic composition against overall social composition.

Figure 3: LAPA participants by ethnic composition



7.3 Scaling up

- Based on the experiences of the two years of implementation, project has documented information, experiences and shared them both at national and international level. Field visits have been conducted for high level missions, visitors and review missions of partner organisations. GoN and development partners are in discussion to continue to fund for expanding the programme to other areas.
- The project has prepared LAPA implementation guidelines, training manuals, prepared successful case studies and documentary to showcase the programme achievements and advocate for scaling up on a national level. The experience of working with the climate change issues has encouraged local officials to incorporate climate change in their planning process. For example, DDCs of Kailali, Accham, Bajura, Bardiya, Dang, Rolpa, Kalikot, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Mugu, Dolpa and Jumla have formulated climate change adaptation programmes and incorporated them in their periodic plans.
- Since the programme was recently recognised as one of the five best practices out of 170 global submissions under Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in COP 21, Paris, it is expected to help mobilise resources for programme expansion.

7.4 Capacity Development

NCCSP's capacity development intervention is focussed at institutional and individual level. District and VDC/municipality level coordination committees (DEECCCC, VEECCCC/MEECCCC) are the key institutions established to coordinate, facilitate, support implement and monitor the adaption actions. The project has trained and capacitated the members of these committees in areas of climate change adaptation, M&E and GESI related issues. About 3,293 members at district, VDC/municipality level have enhanced their capacity in climate change areas.

Similarly, ToTs have been provided at the district level to localise the climate change expertise for replicating and expanding the programme. About 100 LAPA Facilitators have received detailed training on social mobilisation to enable them to prepare ground for implementing adaptation actions. A total of 57 orientations were organised to LAPA Facilitators and VDC secretaries to capacitate them in climate change mainstreaming.

Likewise, 4,217 orientations for Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) under Redbook budget and 269 under TA budget were conducted this year. A total of 5,530 WCF members have been oriented for advocacy and lobby on climate change issues and mainstreaming them in local planning process. Furthermore, different capacity building activities have been organised through regular orientations and review workshops to project staff.

Similarly, technical sessions on Case Study Writing and Sexual Harassment were organised in Planning and Review Workshop at Pokhara in August 2015, where all NCCSP staff enhanced their knowledge and skills. Similarly, district finance staff were provided with On Site Coaching in June 2015, whereas orientation trainings and MIS operation trainings were provided to all newly recruited staff of the project.

7.5 Sustainability

Institutional mechanism in the form of DEECCCC, VEECCCC and MEECCCC have been established, capacitated and functional to carry on the adaptation work on a long term basis. DDCs have internalized climate change by upgrading its energy and environment units into Environment, Energy and Climate Change Sections.

As, climate change programmes are built within DDC's periodic plans in 12 districts, local planning process now captures the climate change actions as reflected in PDDP through its regular planning process. This has ensured sustainability of the adaptation actions at the local level. Localizing the climate change expertise in terms of ToT, training of local facilitators and orientation to WCF members all ensure that climate change adaptation action will continue to receive priority and attention across all programme.

In the case of two districts, Humla and Rukum, where climate change programmes were not included in their periodic plans, UNDP TA teams have already suggested DDC officials to incorporate them in the next revision.

7.6 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

NA

7.7 Knowledge Management and Products

The programme has documented (1) LAPA implementation guidelines (2) CCA/GESI training materials (3) CCA ToT manuals (4) LAPA impact documentaries (5) documentation of indigenous knowledge on climate adaptation (6) Multiple Use Water Services (MUS) Implementation Guideline. These products are good reference materials for future programme implementation.

CCA/GESI training materials have been very useful guide to orient and increase the capacity to understand CC, its impacts and need to integrate CC into the local plans. CCA ToT manuals have been useful in providing CC training to district SHs to develop capacity within district. MUS guidelines have been prepared which is expected to guide planning, financing and management of integrated water services and meet the multiple water and livelihood need of water users.

7.8 Partnerships

Ministry of Science Technology and Environment (MoSTE) is implementing the programme with financial support from DFID, EU and technical support from UNDP. MoSTE has taken lead in establishing functional coordination and partnership between and among other like-minded agencies and actors at all levels to work together in the sector of climate change adaptation. At the central level, the program is being implemented in close coordination and collaboration with MoFALD and AEPC. At the district level, DDCs are the main implementing partners. Under the guidance of District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committees, DEECCSs under DDCs are implementing this programme through district level line agencies, local NGOs, CBOs, and private sector.

Partnerships has been strengthened further with NGOs, user committees and relevant district line agencies such as District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office, District Livestock Services Office, District Technical Office etc., to implement the LAPA priority actions. Similarly, cooperation is made with WCF members to create awareness and advocacy on climate change

issues and they have played a very crucial role in planning, coordinating, monitoring and integrating climate change concern into continual planning process.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Programme implementation in remote and harsh climate areas such as Karnali during winter period is technically difficult and needs innovative implementation/delivery modality and strategy.
- Continued ownership and leadership of the programme by local bodies (DDCs, VDCs, and municipalities) are important as this has contributed in integrating and implementing adaptation action through regular planning process. Given the remote locations, a much more robust monitoring mechanism should be established ensuring the quality assurance and fiduciary risk management aspect.
- Implementation of adaptation actions/activities through user committees is found to be better and viable as activities conducted through user committees require less time for process, easier to facilitate and completed on time. However, user's committees/groups require more technical support to develop their capacity to deliver larger size project.
- Adaptation actions/activities should be reviewed and analyzed based on agreed criteria prior to implementation to ensure that they are clearly and visibly linked to address climate change issues. Some of the LAPA activities implemented were more focused on development activities/ general livelihood improvement activities rather than being specific to climate impacts.
- In order to make substantial impact on the resilience capacity of the climate vulnerable people, adaptation actions of higher scale and size might be given priority over small actions.

9. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- The project faced some challenges due to April 2015 earthquake which delayed implementation to some extent. Some of the project staff lost family members and assets and were out of office for weeks.
- Agitations, protests, curfews, blockages in mid/far western region also affected programme delivery. Implementation and monitoring of the programme suffered due to restricted movements and fuel shortage.
- Inadequacy and delays in receiving the fund also slowed the programme delivery.

10. SPECIFIC STORIES

Rama's Mushroom Business

Rama Bhandari, a resident of Urthu Chautara of Patmara VDC of Jumla district saw the rays of hope when the NCCSP supported mushroom farming training.

She belongs to a poor family with no sufficient land and source of income. She is a local hotelier with five members in her family. While struggling with life, she got the opportunity of mushroom farming training for vulnerable people through the District Cottage and Small Industry Office of Jumla district. Along with 20 women of Patmara VDC, she received a three days' training on mushroom farming and right after the training, she along with other trainee women took a courageous step in mushroom cultivation.



Rama Bhandari showing mushroom she produced

As a start-up support by the NCCSP, her mushroom cultivation group received all the necessary materials including 15 kg of mushroom seeds. As a result, her mushroom cultivation started to grow. Rama says, "I am able to make NRs 300 in a day by selling mushroom". She felt proud of herself because in one hand, she has been supporting her husband and contributing in their children's education and daily needs through the business and on the other hand, she has been serving fresh mushroom to her kids and family member that enriches the nutrients of meals.

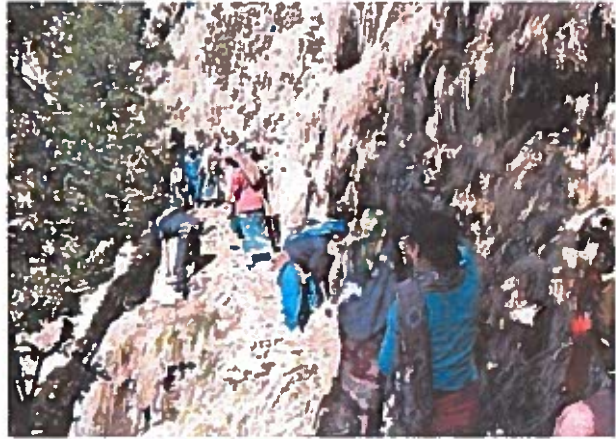
She recalls, "I am grateful to the NCCSP because all the women who received the training are benefited and our communities are growing towards the vision of empowerment."

Rama has also motivated other women of Patmara VDC to initiate the mushroom farming, encouraging them to help others to change through women friendly economic development opportunities. She said with confidence that one day she would be an admirable entrepreneur and help fight against any negative impact of climate change in future.

During the harvesting time, she was more than happy and said, "This is a life time opportunity from which I can see tremendous light of hope."

Women constructed a trail after breaking the rocky hill

Ladi Roka of Chunwang-6 remained busy for two months constructing a trail that linked Jharphung with Dah village. The women worked like men using hammer, shovel, hazel hoe and digging bar in constructing the trail. A neighbourhood of Ladi, Sita Pariyar said, "In the beginning, people from our village did not believe that women alone can construct the trail on the edge of a sloppy rock hill." According to her, women organized a user committee and worked as labourers and constructed six kilometre trail from Jharphung to Dah village.



Women of Chunwang working in the trail construction site

Sita Pariyar, who is also secretary of the user committee, said that it was very difficult for villagers to go to other villages and also to take their cattle to jungle for grazing. To overcome this problem, women decided to construct a trail by themselves. As of saying- "where there is a will there is a way", they got support from NCCSP through DDC, Rukum. This trail was completed under the leadership of women with NCCSP's support of NRs 400,000 and women's labour contribution equivalent to NRs 100,000.

Himali Roka, Treasurer of the User Committee added, "After the construction of this trail, more than 150 HHs of Mahat and Rukumkot VDC can travel with ease." It also provided temporary employment opportunity for 50 vulnerable women. In addition, school children can now easily go to school without fear of falling down.

A local teacher, Lachhiram Budha said, "Remote villages are now connected by a new trail just because of willingness and hard work of women that proved their role as a model". Mr. Krishna Raman Adhikari added that women's willingness and empowerment has aided the development in the village.

Local Development Officer, Mr. Bharat Kumar Sharma said, "In the beginning, we did not believe that only women can construct a trail in such a inclined rocky hill where a monkey can hardly manage its way. But women proved that they can construct a trail like men. It's amazing and this exemplary work will inspire other women as well."

Man Kumari and her Water Tank –a case study



Man Kumari Khanal working in kitchen garden

Lifestyle of Man Kumari Khanal, of Koldanda village of Nepa-2 of Dullu Municipality of Dailekh district, has improved a great deal due to installation of a Rain Water Harvesting Tank (RWHT) in her house.

Man Kumari Khanal, a mother of four children, is heading her family as her husband has gone to India in search of employment opportunity. Her life had become tough due to the responsibility to raise her children in addition to her daily household chores. Fetching water for daily use from a crowded source at a distance of 45 minutes' walk had added drudgery on her.

Koldanda is a water scarce area and there is no other conventional water source available for the community. So, people have to walk 45 minutes to fetch water for daily use. This problem has added work load to already stressed women and girls, as they are responsible to carry water to their home. As a result, school girls were not able to pay due attention in their education.

To address this problem, NCCSP on the basis of local demand has supported NRs 1,342,550 for the installation of 17 RWHTs at 17 households of Koldanda, each with 6,000 litres capacity. Prior to NCCSP support, the villagers used to collect rain water in buckets or whatever big utensils they had. Now, after the installation of these RWHTs, communities can collect rain water during rainy season and utilize it for 2-3 months. The villagers are using the collected water for other household use and they are still carrying drinking water from the existing water source. This intervention, although seems a partial support to the community, has saved about one hour of each household per day.

Regarding this intervention, Man Kumari says, "Rain water harvesting system proved to be a blessing for us. Earlier, we had to spend 2-3 hours standing in a long queue to fetch water. Sometimes, we had to face conflict within the community due to water crisis in the village. Now, there is no squabbling for water anymore".

Women of Koldanda including Man Kumari have started kitchen gardening utilizing waste water for their daily consumption. They have plans to produce more vegetable in future to sell in the local market. The impacts of the intervention resulted into improved access to water and considerable time saving for women. Women are now able to focus on other productive and income generation activities, whereas girls have extra time to focus on their education.

11. PRIORITIES FOR 2016

The program will have following main priorities for 2016.

- The focus for the coming year will be in documentation, sharing of learnings and publications.
- The program will focus much more intensively on quality assurance at the field level, monitor LAPA implementation and produce quality report.
- Capacity development and management of Fiduciary risk will be a priority area.
- A midterm/interim review will be conducted to determine programme approach, strategy and inputs to future programme design.

12. RISK AND ISSUE LOGS

Table 9: Risk Log Matrix

S.N	Description	Category (financial, political, operational, organizational, environmental, regulatory, security, strategic, other)	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely) A	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact) B	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date when risk is identified	Last Updated	Status
1	Reduced contribution of UKE 2 m from donor (DFID)	Financial	5	3	15	Reduce programme activities in new additional VDCs.	Nov 2014	December 2015	<i>DFID has replenished the amount in Dec 2015. So, this risk is addressed.</i>
2	Delays in selecting service providers by DDCs due to local politics, complaints by NGOs, Court Order, CIAA etc.	Others	2	4	8	Transparency in proposal selection criteria, and pre consultation among all stakeholders	Feb 2014	March 2015	Dialogue and interaction between DDC and potential service providers have clarified the situation, and previous issues resolved.
3	Agitation by fringe political parties in protest of the promulgation of constitution	Security	5	4	20	Realign/Postpone some of the activities	15 Aug	16 Sept	Disturbances, riots and curfews continue to disrupt activities

Table 10: Issue Log Matrix

S.N	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	Policy	Aug 2013	Inconsistency between UNDP TA document and MoFALD EECCS guidelines including the authority and responsibility of the DEES staff. The critical issue is who will chair the DEEC unit/section.	The programme has brought it up to the attention of PEB members.	Unresolved.	Currently, this is not a major issue due to cordial working environment. However, this needs to be addressed in future programme design for institutional clarity and sustainability.
2	Operational	Nov 2013 Dec 2015	Retention of staff in the most remote and difficult districts due to competing market for qualified staff.	Salary adjustment as per market rate, and additional incentive in form of remote allowance as per GoN Policy.	NEX salary has been adjusted since April 2014. But this should be regularly revised as per NEX provision. Remote allowance should be considered to attract staff to work in the remotest part of the programme areas.	Salary adjusted in April 2014. Still, it is difficult to retain staff in remote areas due to competing market for competent staff, and also due to final year of the programme.
3	Operational	Nov 2013	Difficulty in staff movement due to no provision of means of transportation in the district	Provision of vehicles and motor-bikes	UNDP has procured 11 motor-bikes for use in the districts.	11 motor-bikes procured in Dec 2014, and located in the district has mitigated the travel difficulties to some extent. Project needs a very good field type vehicle for field implementation and monitoring.

13. PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2015

Duration of this plan (start month/year-end month/year): January 2015- December 2015

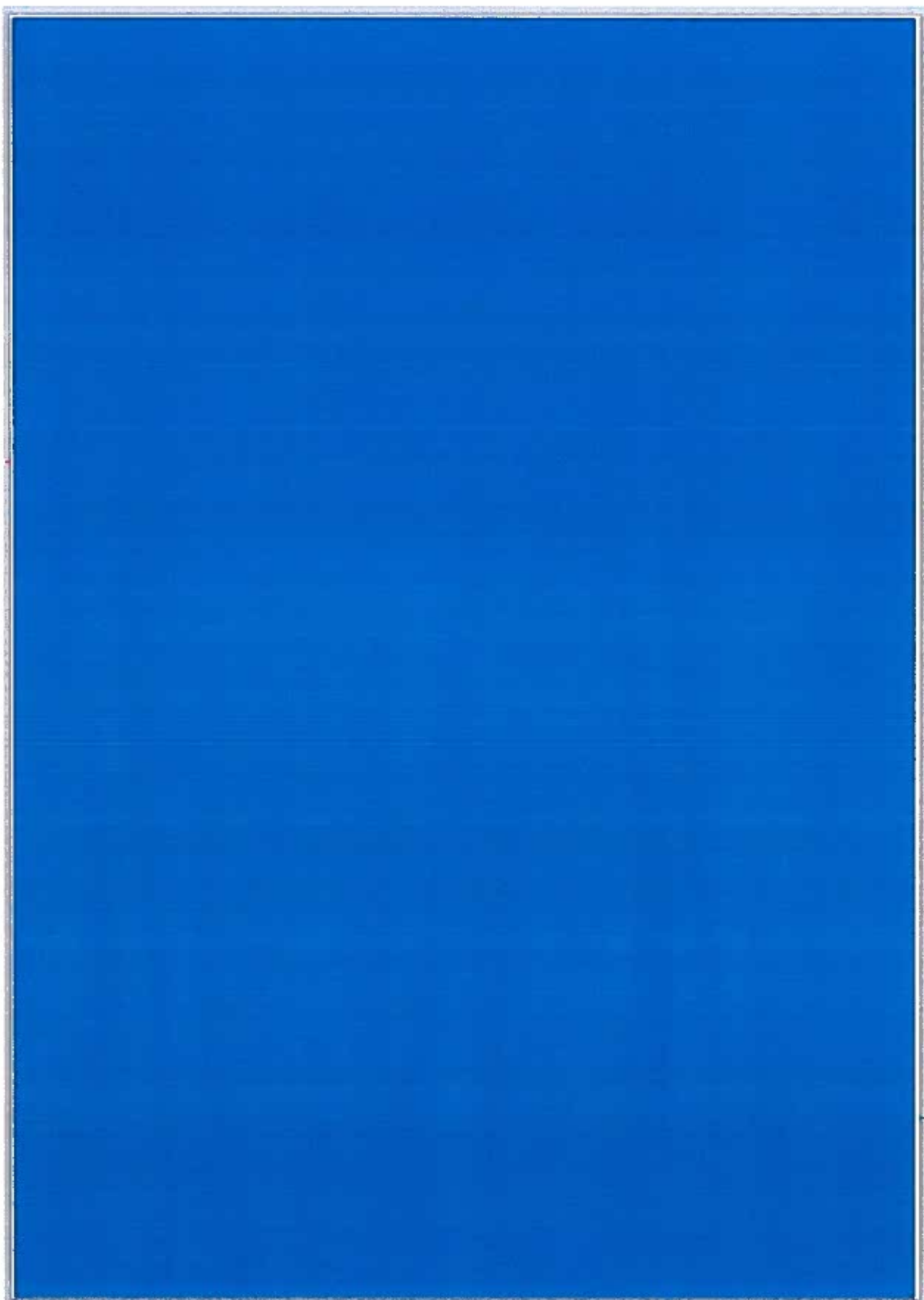
UNDAF/CPAP Outcome: UNDAF Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard related shocks

UNDAF Output: Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change

UNDAF Output: Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (Please include baseline, associated indicators and annual targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES (List key activities to be undertaken during the year which will contribute to the respective outputs)	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual achievement of Targets In %	Donor name	Approved budget (from the AWP)	Amount spent	% of expenditure against the approved budget	Progress in 2015 and remarks
Output 1 (First CPAP output):								
Activity Result 1: Local and regional mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience are put in place	Activity 1.1: Support in the formation and operationalization of EECCCC at regional (2), district (14), municipality (6) and VDCs (91) (Atlas Activity 1)	5516	4817	87.32%	27,076	22,842	84.36	EECCCs have been established, functional and capacitated in all. Monitoring subcommittees have regularly conducted the monitoring visits, WCF are oriented which has helped to increase their knowledge on CCA. (81% progress is from Redbook)
	Activity 1.2: Develop guidelines and ToRs for EECCCC at different levels (regional, district, municipality and VDC) and applied (Atlas Activity 2)	4	4	100%	3,424	197	5.75	MUS guideline has been finalized and piloting will be done in 2016. VEECCCC and DEECCCC ToRs have been updated
	Activity 1.3 Support capacity development activities/events to CCCC and other stakeholders (Atlas Activity 4)	127	67	53%	221,211	182,209	82.37	Capacity development training on climate change adaptation, GESI, fiduciary risk assessment etc were conducted
Activity 1.4 Independent Monitoring/reviews	3			5,350	-	-		
Sub Total Activity Result 1					257,061	205,248	79.84	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (Please include baseline, associated indicators and annual targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES (List key activities to be undertaken during the year which will contribute to the respective outputs)	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual achievement of Targets	Annual achievement of Targets in %	Donor name	Approved budget (from the AWP)	Amount spent	% of expenditure against the approved budget	Progress in 2015 and remarks
Activity Result 2: Institutional and funding mechanisms of the GoN established/further developed for supporting CCA	Activity 2.1 Support GoN in the preparation of the climate change strategy (support coordination mechanism at the central level, workshops, orientation, training for district people, incorporation of incentives for private sector in CCA, fund flow mechanism developed) (Atlas Activity 7)	5	2.5a	50%	GoN	17,013	2,781	16.35	Final draft of CC policies from GESI perspective has been prepared; NAP process launched and concept for CC strategy has been prepared
	Activity 2.2 Support expanding the role of MCCICC, establishment of CCA fund at MoSTE and 14 DDCs (Atlas Activity 8)	2	1.5	75%	GoN	6,099	5,142	84.31	MCCICC drafted and reviewed by MoSTE
	Activity 2.3 Develop and implement CCA projects with a collaborative approach/model (e.g. PPP) (Atlas Activity 9)	15	9	60%	GoN UNDP	46,915 6,688	42,677 6,216	90.97 92.94	Scoping for collaborative model postponed for 2016; GoN officials participated at the UNFCCC, COP 21 which was held in Paris, France. GoN official (NCCSP NPM) also presented NCCSP case which was recognised as one of the best five practices selected out of 170 submissions
Sub Total Activity Result 2						76,715	56,816	74.06	
Output 2 (Second CPAP output)									
Activity Result 3:	Staffing and office set-up at central and district level				GoN	975,523	893,547	91.60	
Programme Support Cost	Direct Project Costs				UNDP	87,155	86,935	99.75	
Sub Total Activity Result 3						1,062,678	980,482	92.27	
Net unrealized loss (exchange rate)							11,637		
Grand TOTAL						1,396,454	1,254,183	89.81	





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