

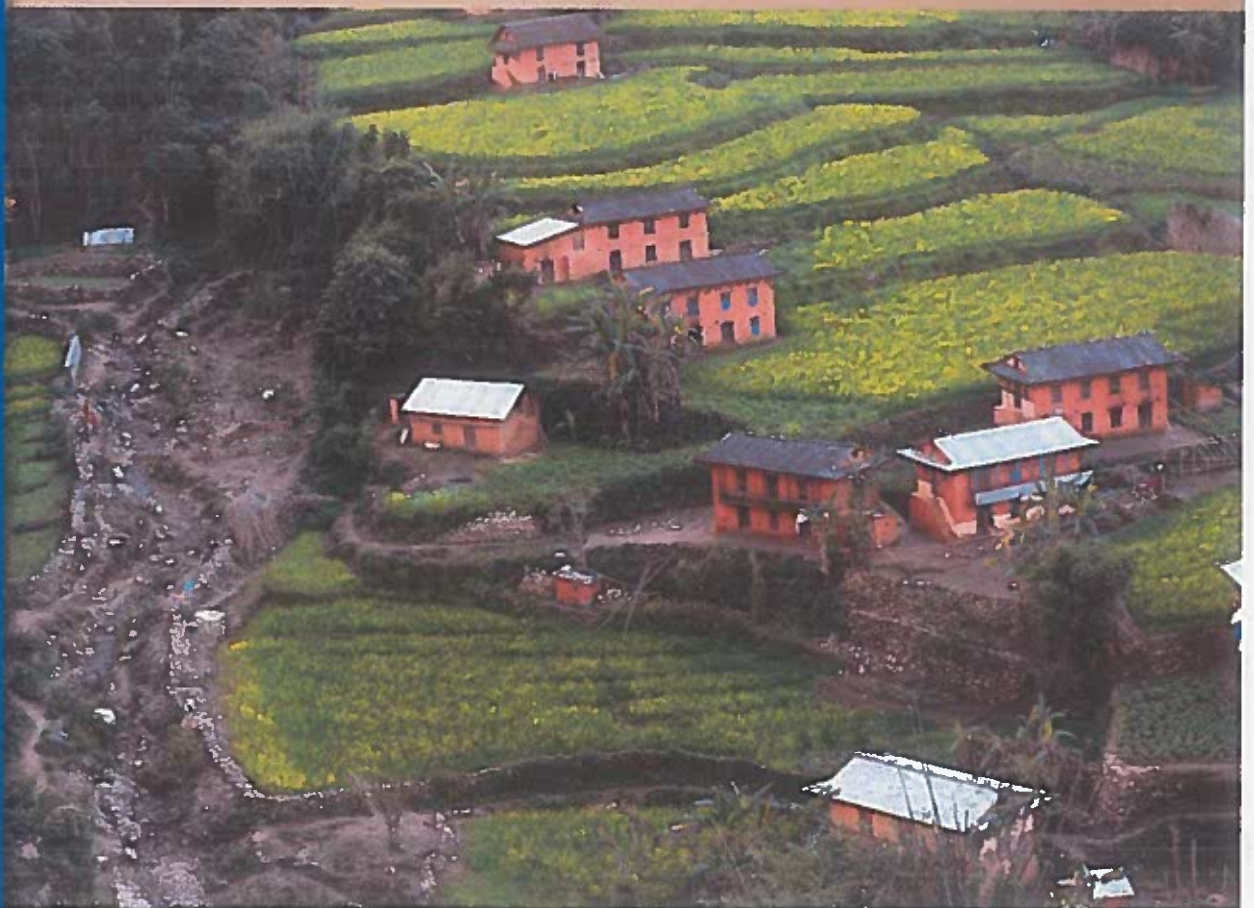


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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2014



## NEPAL CLIMATE CHANGE SUPPORT PROGRAMME (NCCSP)





COVER local community managing their flood risks

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About the Project	Geographic coverage
<b>Project Title:</b> Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (UNDP-TA) <b>Award ID:</b> 00066480 <b>Web link:</b> <a href="http://www.nccsp.gov.np">http://www.nccsp.gov.np</a>	<b>National level coverage (Yes/No):</b> Yes <b>Number of Regions covered:</b> Two <b>Number of Districts Covered:</b> Fourteen <sup>1</sup> <b>Number of Municipalities Covered:</b> six <sup>2</sup> <b>Number of VDCs Covered:</b> Ninety one
Strategic Results	Implementing Partner(s)
<b>UNDAF Outcome 7:</b> People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks  <b>UNDAF/CPAP Output:</b> UNDAF 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 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks	1. Central Level: MoSTE, MoFALD and AEPC 2. DDCs of 14 Project districts in mid and far-western regions.
Source of Funds (US\$)	Project Duration
<b>UNDP Contribution:</b> \$0.3 M	<b>UNDP TA Start Date (day/month/year):</b> 01/01/ 2013
<b>Government Contribution:</b>	<b>End Date (day/month/year):</b> 31/12/2015 (likely to be extended up to December 2016)
<b>Other Contributions:</b>	Implementation Modality
<b>Donor Contributions:</b> <b>Donor 1 DFID:</b> £7 M <b>Donor 2 EU:</b> €8.6 M Approximately £14.6 M	National Implementation Modality
<b>Total:</b> Approximately £2.8 M (20 percent of total £14.6 M, about 80 percent fund is being implemented by GoN) + \$0.3 M UNDP	

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<sup>1</sup> Achham, Bajura, Kailali, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Mugu, Bardiya, Dang, Rolpa, Rukum

<sup>2</sup> Although total no of VDC (91) and Municipality (6) is 97, total no of LAPAs is 100 with 6 municipalities covering 9 LAPAs.



Photo credit Pratick Jha/NCCSP

*Picture 1: A community working to construct a retaining wall in Gaam VDC, Rolpa*

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## Acronyms

AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCC	Climate Change Coordination Committee
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DDC	District Development Committee
DEECCCC	District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
DEES/U	District Energy and Environment Section/ Unit
DFID	Department of International Development of UK
EU	European Union
FY	Fiscal Year
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	Government of Nepal
HDI	Human Development Index
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan for Action
LDO	Local Development Officer
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
M&E, M/E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NRs	Nepali Rupees
MCCICC	Multistakeholder 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
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NEX	National Execution
PEB	Project Executive Board
PSC	Project Steering Committee
REECCCC	Regional Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V <sub>1</sub> V <sub>2</sub> V <sub>3</sub> V <sub>4</sub>	Vulnerability ranking of project beneficiaries
VDC	Village Development Committee
VEECCCC	Village Energy, Environment Climate Change Coordination Committee
V-GSI MIS	Vulnerability based Gender and Social Inclusive MIS
WCF	Ward Citizen Forum

## 1 Executive Summary

The Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) continues to build the capacity of vulnerable communities to adapt to negative effects of climate change. A total of 715 Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) priority actions were implemented in 2014, covering six thematic areas:

- 1) agriculture, livestock and food security
- 2) forest and bio diversity
- 3) alternative energy
- 4) climate-induced hazard and physical infrastructure
- 5) human resource, capacity building and livelihood
- 6) human health

There have been noticeable positive changes in the lives and livelihoods of project beneficiaries. Climate-resilient physical infrastructures, such as gabion walls, spurs and raised water pumps have decreased vulnerability to hazards and provided protection for personal and valuable assets. Increased agricultural productivity and diversification of livelihood have increased income, access to technology, and consumption. There have been visible improvements in nutrition, health and hygiene.

Community members have developed confidence and a sense of security due to their increased knowledge on climate change, vulnerability and risk reduction and acquired skills to adapt to climate change effects. Climate vulnerable people are earning extra income through increased agricultural productivity, diversification of livelihood options, access to technologies, etc., which have enabled them to save more, acquire assets and increase consumption. There has been visible improvement in nutrition, health and hygiene. All of these have contributed to increasing their resilience. These are just some examples of the positive results that the project has been able to achieve – there are more details and stories from the field in the main chapters of this annual project report.

Community engagement in LAPA implementation is equivalent to 60,243 person days of employment. The project's MIS database shows that the most vulnerable people (V3 and V4 categories) have benefitted the most from direct engagement in implementation activities. As participants and beneficiaries, the most vulnerable (V4) and highly vulnerable (V3) comprise about 63 percent of the total participants.

Apart from LAPA implementation, the project also focuses on governance of climate change adaptation – it continues to implement capacity development activities, including institutional strengthening and creating conducive environments, at local and central levels that will enable the government to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience actions. Institutional mechanisms (DEECCCC, VEECCCC, and MEECCCC) are fully functional in original programme areas (69 VDCs and 1 municipality) providing a platform for relevant stakeholders for reviewing, coordinating and facilitating the LAPA implementation.

DDCs have internalized climate change adaptation planning by upgrading its Environment, Energy, and Climate Change Unit into Environment, Energy and Climate Change Section with their mandate expanded to include climate change. Local planning process now captures the climate change

actions as reflected in LAPA in its regular planning process. This has ensured sustainability of the adaptation actions at the local level. At the central level, efforts have been put to re-activate MCCICC, a high-level coordination mechanism, with enhanced roles and responsibilities. Project operational guidelines have been drafted and are under review by MoSTE.

In July 2014, the Programme Steering Committee decided to implement additional 30 LAPAs in the same 14 districts. Thus the programme is now being implemented in 91 VDCs and 6 municipalities.

In 2015, the programme will focus on implementation of 100 LAPAs, further strengthening of institutional mechanisms setup at local levels, establishment of climate change adaptation fund, and activation the MCCICC with enlarged roles and responsibilities.

## 2 Background and Context

According to the Maplecroft Report 2010, Nepal is ranked as the fourth most vulnerable country in the world to the impacts of climate change. The country is rated as being at extreme risk to climate change due to its fragile mountain ecosystem, level of poverty and low adaptive capacity. Some 1.9 million Nepalese are already at the risk of high vulnerability to climate change, and estimates show that the adverse impacts of climate change will be felt by another 10 million people in the future<sup>3</sup>. The negative impact of climate change is more pronounced in rural communities where livelihood options are greatly affected by even the slightest variations in climatic conditions. It is critical to increase the adaptive capacity of these highly vulnerable rural communities to cope with climatic challenges.

With UNDP support, Government of Nepal (GoN) prepared a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2010 to prepare the country against the negative impacts of climate change. In 2011 the government issued a Climate Change Policy with a provision to allocate 80 percent of the climate change budget to local communities for adaptation activities. The same year, similarly, in line with Nepal's Climate Change Policy 2011, and as a means of implementing NAPA and integrating adaptation options into development policy and planning processes, GoN approved the National Framework on LAPA in November 2011. Subsequently, LAPAs were prepared for 69 VDCs and 1 municipality.

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) is the first significant effort by the Government of Nepal towards contributing to the NAPA goals. NCCSP is designed to implement local climate adaptation plans in the poor and isolated (the number has been revised to 100 in July 2014) in 14 districts of mid-western and far-western regions of Nepal. It is expected that the programme will significantly contribute to reducing climate change-induced vulnerability of one million people in programme districts, and provide 0.5 million people access to climate resilient adaptation technologies and services.

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<sup>3</sup> National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010.





Picture 2: Participants of Health Camp in Archhani, Jajarkot district

### 3 Project summary and objectives

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP), a flagship project in the area of climate change adaptation, is implementing 100 LAPAs in 91 VDCs and 6 municipalities in the target 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 - MoSTE and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development -MoFALD) and non-government institutions (NGOs, CBOs, private sector 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 and coordination with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC). At the district level, the District Development Committee (DDC) is the primary implementing body.

To contribute to the above goal and objectives, the programme has identified three key outputs.

1. Implement 70 LAPAs in 14 districts in mid-western and far-western regions. In July 2014, the programme steering committee decided to implement additional 30 more LAPAs in more villages of the same districts. Thus NCCSP will implement 100 LAPAs in 91 VDCs and 6 municipalities of 14 districts.
2. Establish and strengthen institutional mechanisms at regional, district and municipality/village level to implement and promote scalable adaption and resilient measures

3. Develop and strengthen GoN's institutional capacity and climate financing mechanism including review of climate change policies, expand the scope of the Multi Stakeholders Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC).

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). All donor contributions are provided to the GoN and the programme is designed to ensure that at least 80 percent of the program budget is allocated for local activities. UNDP is managing 20 percent of the total budget, approximately £ 2.8 million for capacity building activities under Output 2 and 3 (see key results below). These monies are channeled through the GoN under the National Execution Modality. Expenditures for LAPA implementation under Output 1 are captured through the on-budget and on-treasury system and financed through GoN's treasury system.

#### **Vulnerability index of climate vulnerable people**

Principles from LAPA framework and tools from LAPA manual were followed to calculate vulnerability of climate vulnerable people. Overall vulnerability of districts was studied based on data related to exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. Assessment on exposure was done based on data from the last 20 years on drought, fire, landslide, flood, disease, etc. Also temperature trend and rainfall variability were studied. Sensitivity were calculated from data on losses of human lives, infrastructure, and houses, land, etc. The index of adaptive capacity of each VDC was calculated from the data related to core system (access to electricity in VDC and municipality; access to drinking water facility; irrigated land; level of food sufficiency of the VDC level households); secondary system (distance to the nearest highway from the VDC center, telephone network in the VDC, no of HHs rely on agriculture as main occupation); and tertiary system (literacy rate and no of cooperatives organizations and distance to the nearest market) . Based on detailed information of climate vulnerability VDCs, detailed household surveys were conducted to assess exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity of households. Accordingly, the households were classified into four categories i.e. most vulnerable (V<sub>4</sub>), highly vulnerable (V<sub>3</sub>), medium vulnerable (V<sub>2</sub>) and low vulnerable (V<sub>1</sub>).

## 4 Narrative on Key Results Achieved in 2014

### 4.1 Progress towards the UNDAF/CPAP Outcome

This project aims to increase the resilience of people living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters, through improved risk management and contributes to Outcome 7 of UNDAF 2013 - 2017.

The project has made steady progress in its second year of implementation. A total of 715 LAPA priority actions<sup>4</sup> were implemented in 14 districts. These interventions have shown demonstrable positive changes indicating show and indications that intended beneficiaries have gained direct, indirect and induced benefits.

Table 1: Themewise number of participants in various LAPA activities

LAPA Thematic areas	No of participants			Total
	Female	Male	Other <sup>5</sup>	
Agriculture, livestock and food security	7902	14569	1	22472
Forest management and bio-diversity	1787	3216	0	5003
Alternative energy	1425	5113	2	6540
Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure	6301	10566	0	16867
Human resource, livelihood and capacity development	3810	6804	38	10652
Human health	2471	2668	1	6140
<b>Total</b>	<b>24696</b>	<b>42936</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>67674</b>

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

People have better employment opportunities, increase in worker productivity and increased annual incomes as a result of targeted trainings provided by NCCSP to 13,141 participants. Altogether 394 various skill enhancement trainings were provided under six different thematic areas.

Hygiene, sanitation and nutrition status of communities have improved due to availability of drinking water after construction and maintenance of water taps and sources. The project constructed 8 high-raised toilets, 3 high-raised drinking water wells and 63 drinking water tanks. Students have gained access to pure drinking water in their schools and more than 3600 participants have benefitted from these basic infrastructure improvements.

<sup>4</sup> A LAPA action is a type of activity in a particular district and may consist of multiple climate change adaptation initiatives

<sup>5</sup> Other category include individuals and officials whose name were listed without clear gender records

#### **NCCSP in numbers**

- So far, 40,844 individuals have benefited from NCCSP activities in 14 rural districts in western Nepal
- 60,243 person days of work was contributed by 3,724 participants in LAPA community projects
- 1,069 iron stoves and 4,868 improved stoves were distributed to poor and vulnerable households
- 30 bio-gas units were built
- 440 solar units were installed in poor and vulnerable households
- 8 conservation ponds, 11 plastic ponds and 42 water tanks and 130 kitchen waste tanks were constructed by 1,214 participants that preserved 178, 230 liters of water for community and household use
- 43 physical works related to irrigation (channel, canal, ponds, expansion, etc.) were constructed benefitting 1,298 participants
- Sprinkler system were installed that cover 45 hectares of land
- 17,638 plants were planted in 144 hectares of land

Monitoring reports of VDC-level M&E sub-committees show that poor households have been able to increase their annual income as a result of the resources and trainings provided by NCCSP. Trainings such as animal health and management, livestock farming, village agriculture worker, village livestock worker, beekeeping, garden vegetable farming, entrepreneurship, etc., coupled with direct support such as providing goats to poorest households, have helped generate extra income. NCCSP project facilitators have reported that some families have been able to earn more than NRs. 20,000 (\$ 200) per year of additional income (please refer to story on page 8).

Programme beneficiaries also include poor agricultural farmers who are no longer completely reliant upon rain for cultivation. They have been able to increase agricultural production (more than double in some cases) because of construction or repair of irrigation canals (27), rainwater harvesting tanks (6), and water conservation ponds (19) built by the project; some farmers are now cultivating at least two crops a year compared to one crop before these interventions. Farmers are also cultivating on time and no longer wait for rain. Some are even farming off-season vegetables, which has increased their income and the nutritional value of their daily diet with additional greens.

The project has alleviated physical hardship and workload of women and children of the poorest households. Alternative technology promoted by NCCSP (1 micro-hydro, 11 renewable energy training and 440 solar units and 30 bio-gas units installation, 1 community grind mill establishment, 23 improved water mills, 1069 metal stove installation, 4868 improved cooking stoves, etc.), have reduced exposure of women and children to indoor air pollution, increased fuel efficiency. This has not only helped conserve forest resources, women and children can now productively use the time that was previously spent collecting bio-fuel.

Similarly communities are safer than before from floods and landslides through NCCSP's interventions. The project has constructed several disaster risk mitigation structures: wall and spur

construction to prevent river cutting in 15 places, 25 gabion walls and 11 temporary bio embankments to prevent flooding, and bio-engineering was applied in 5 villages to prevent landslides. These have prevented loss of primary assets such as houses and agricultural lands of poor households and vulnerable communities.



Picture 3: Community people working for gabion wall at Malikabota, Ghattekhola VDC, Jumla district

Altogether, 60,243 person days of work were contributed by 3,724 participants during implementation of LAPA activities. Another 35,073 person days of employment was generated by NCCSP interventions. Employment was also generated by various vocational skill enhancement trainings, cultivation and livestock management trainings and distribution of goats and sheep for entrepreneurial income generation.

While most of the activities are directly focused to increase resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable, the project has also established open and participatory forums - 70 EECCCC and 70 monitoring sub-committees along with ward citizen forums at village and municipal levels and 14 EECCCC and 14 monitoring sub-committees at district level and information centres to discuss various issues related to climate change.

These intermediate results produced through NCCSP implementation show improved resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable against disaster and climate shocks. Communities have gradually increased their knowledge on climate change risk mitigation strategies and developed capacity to collectively prepare and respond to negative effects of climate related disasters.

## 4.2 Progress on CPAP Outputs

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

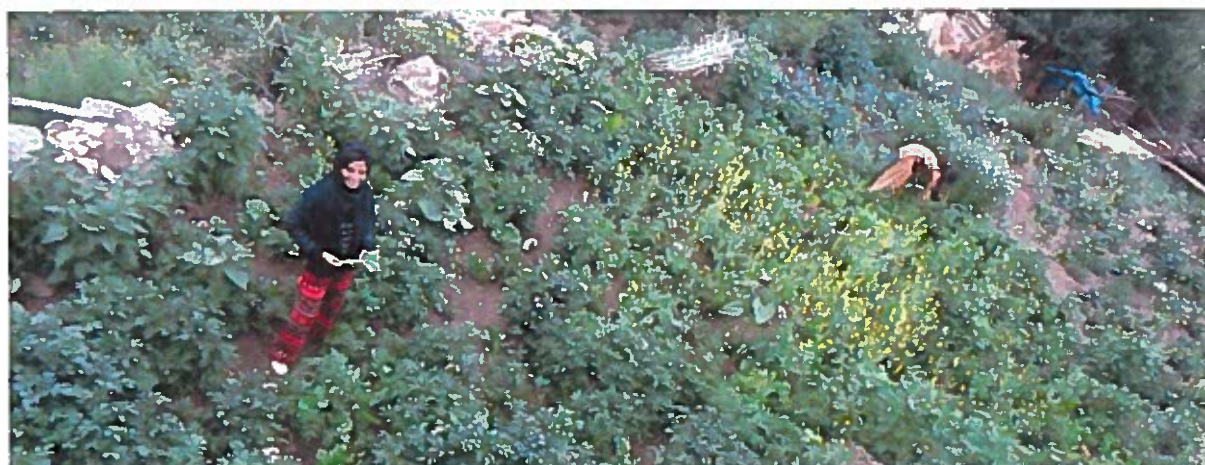
During 2014, 715 LAPA priority actions have been implemented in 69 VDCs and 1 municipality. Groundwork to establish institutional structures in an additional 30 new locations is on going; it is expected that LAPA implementation in these new areas will start in early 2015. Progress on LAPA implementation in 6 major areas of intervention is summarized below:

#### **Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security**

Community members have improved livelihood and increased food security through enhanced agriculture and livestock productivity and access to agriculture technologies. About 39 percent of LAPA priority actions (312) are related to agriculture, livestock and food security. From a total of 67,674 NCCSP participants, nearly 33 percent (about 22,472) have benefitted from agricultural technologies promoted in the programme—these include inter-cropping, drought-resistant farming, crop diversification and drip-irrigation.

Farmers have acquired agriculture and livestock management expertise through 204 training programmes introducing new technologies and practices. New irrigation methods and sources like drip irrigation, irrigation canals and plastic ponds have increased water availability for agricultural production and rainwater harvesting has enabled adequate supply and storage for household consumption. Communities better understand the economic and health benefits of using organic manure and have started using them instead of chemical fertilizers. Distribution of improved paddy, maize and soybean seeds have improved production and contributed to food security at the household level.

24 village animal health workers and 17 village agriculture workers received intensive training which have not only contributed to develop capacity but also made livestock and agriculture expertise readily available at the local level in 24 VDCs. Communities have benefited from quick service delivery and specialized knowledge of trained animal health workers.



Picture 4: Vegetable farming in Dandafaya VDC, Humla district

### ***Benefits of improved farming***



Plastic tunnel farming in Patavar VDC, Bardiya district

*At his age, 55-year old Desh Raj Tharu often struggled to provide food on the table for his family from his farms. He lives in the agricultural village of Baghpur of Patavar VDC of Bardiya district.*

*He has eight family members and his farm land size of 1 bigha and 10 kattha (1 hectare) had not been providing him enough income and food in the past. He barely grew 30 quintals of paddy in each kattha of land and sold for only Rs 1,500 to 1,800 per quintal, which was very low price in the local market. He also grew vegetables on his farm but barely earned Rs 20,000-25,000 in each harvesting season.*

*"There was a huge change in our livelihood and I am so relieved," says Desh Raj, who explains that he was fortunate to be selected for a 'Plastic Tunnel vegetable farming program' run by the DDC office under the LAPA with support by from NCCSP.*

*As a farmer for a long time, Desh Raj explains how the fertility of land had been reducing in the past many years due to the change in the climate, which is different than when he started working as a farmer. His concern is mostly of the erratic rainfall and the prevalence of drought in the past.*

*The cultivation of vegetables under plastic tunnels almost doubles the yields and are of high quality.*

*"I was so surprised to see the results," he explains. His family planted a species of tomatos called Indum 9502 and chilly species named Namdhari 1701. During harvesting period, in less than two weeks, he earned nearly Rs 9,000 alone from these two vegetables. In addition, his vegetable farm production has grown and was able to earn Rs 40,000 in one season.*

*"This amount is double than in the past," says Desh Raj, optimistic that his financial situation will be much better even with his small plot of farm.*

*He has more plans of expanding his plastic tunnel vegetable farming to more areas of his land with support of LAPA.*



Picture 5: Participants receiving agriculture training in Chhipra VDC, Humla district

### **Forest Management and Biodiversity**

About 11 percent of LAPA priority actions (77) are implemented in areas of forest management and biodiversity, with a total of 5000 participants. Through targeted trainings, vulnerable people have benefitted from increased knowledge in forest management, silviculture and forest fires. This has enabled them to take initiative in controlling the growth, composition, health and quality of forests to meet their individual needs. Communities of 6 districts planted Amriso and bamboo in degraded land to control for landslides. Community members understand that better forest management increases resources available from the forest and enables their adaptive capacity.

### **Alternative Energy**

Well-planned strategic support from the programme for alternative energy (26 LAPA actions) has resulted in adoption of energy renewable systems. More than 6500 participants have benefitted from alternative energy related activities and around 65 percent of them are vulnerable (v4) and highly vulnerable (v3) to climate change. Through the programme, 5,058 households have benefitted from improved cooking stoves, including improved metal stoves, which has reduced the burden of collecting firewood, a job usually reserved for women and children. These improved stoves are more fuel efficient by 3 to 4 times and significantly reduce indoor air pollution. This has positive implications for women's health with a decrease in respiratory diseases, headaches and eye irritation. Reduced consumption of firewood also helps to conserve forest and environment.

1,069 improved metal stoves and 4,868 improved stoves were distributed to poor and vulnerable households and 440 solar units were installed. Similarly, the programme repaired one micro-hydro station (Achham district), built 30 bio-gas units, installed 23 improved water mills, and provided trainings for operation and maintenance of the above.



## ***Opportunities make women empowered***



Harkama Pun preparing improved cooking stoves, Pang VDC, Rolpa district

*Harkama Pun is a prime example of how a woman can be empowered if given an opportunity. Such an opportunity came through a vocational training with collaborative support of NCCSP and Rolpa DDC Office. The training was part of the LAPA to enhance local capacity. Harkama was one of the trainees to participate in the nine-day training to build improved stoves.*

*She has proven to be such a role model for local women and is a source of pride even for local men in the remote Pang VDC of Rolpa district. The recognition by the local community has been her greatest reward. Her transformation however was not easy especially in a community that was very conservative in their attitude towards women.*

*"The local people said that women are not capable of doing anything outside their homes," says Harkama, who realises that there was such a gross gender discrimination even in the thoughts of the local community.*

*She is one of the seven children of Aiti and Mankala Pun. Prior to the training, she was so shy to talk to people. She was always afraid to mix with people. She hated using mobile phones and avoided communicating with people in general.*

*"But the training changed everything for me and I am not the same person anymore," she explains. The trainers finally convinced her to take the training. When the training was introduced, the local community were not happy about their female members participating. They were against the idea of young women going out of their homes in the neighborhoods to build improved stoves in others households.*

*There is high illiteracy among the adult population. There is barely 17 percent literacy rate especially among the marginalized communities. Over 59 percent of the 116 households are Janajati, 24 percent are Brahmin and Chhetri and 17 percent are Dalit.*

*The level of awareness about gender equality is so low. The talk of gender discrimination is frowned upon and not tolerated easily. That is however changing, explains Harkama.*

*Harkama became so bold every day during the training and took her the teachings so seriously that she became the most successful trainee in her village. Despite the discouragement from the local community, she went to their households and started building their new improved stoves. In a short time, the community saw the difference in their kitchens and were so impressed with her skills.*

*They started paying her NRs 500 to NRs 1,000 as her fee to build more improved stoves. They constantly praised her work and are now demanding to create more female improved stove specialists like her. She has built over 51 improved cooking stoves so far.*

*"People now say that I am a good example of how women can do so much when they get opportunities to learn and work," says Harkama.*

*She is also a source of pride for her family and also contributes a lot in the household income. She is no longer shy and now cannot live without the mobile phone that she used to despise a lot.*

*Communications is now crucial part of her job and is constantly talking to people and promoting the idea of improved kitchen stoves and how that are so beneficial for them.*

### **Climate Induced Hazard and Physical Infrastructure**

About 25 percent of the LAPA participants (16,867) have benefitted from climate-induced hazard and physical infrastructure related priority actions (158). There are many examples where construction and renovation of physical infrastructures have protected human lives, assets and increased resilience of people. One example is that of Bela VDC, Dang district where gabion wall protected the cropland from floods benefitting 32 households directly, and 42 households indirectly. There is now reduced risk of flood damage, and stabilized gully. Similarly, in Narayanpur, Kailali, high rise community building saved lives of 19 households (mostly old people, women and children), and 100 quintal food. This has given a high level of feeling of security to the vulnerable people.



Picture 6: Chalabang Irrigation Pond in Gaam VDC, Rolpa

Construction and maintenance of drinking water tanks have benefitted about 2,980 people of which 73% percent belong to V<sub>3</sub> and V<sub>4</sub> group. High rise taps have ensured clean drinking water to the community people during period of floods. Women's work load has also reduced as a result of drinking water close to their houses, and their time can be used for more productive activities, such as garden vegetable farming which help to earn additional income. Marginalised farmers are more productive due to construction of irrigation canals (27). Apart from irrigation canals, people have

benefited from construction of 8 water conservation ponds, 11 plastic ponds, 130 kitchen waste water collection tanks, and 63 water tanks were constructed that preserved 141,604 litres of water which have made water available. Drip-water irrigation system (590 units) and 245 sprinklers are irrigating more than 45 hectares land.

Altogether, irrigation system is available in 278 hectares and land improvement activities completed in 20 hectares. The total participants exceed 1,450 whom have benefited from new and improved irrigation systems. Vulnerable people with increased income and are better able to adapt to climate change effects.

### *Rudhakhola Irrigation helps to change the life for farmers*



Rudhakhola Irrigation Canal, Nada VDC, Achham district

*For many years, farmer Lekhendra Shahi had been doing subsistence farming. The food from his farms barely lasted four months a year. This was not only his story but of hundreds of farmers and their families in Nada VDC, where their rain-fed agriculture often suffered from poor irrigation as there was very scant supply of water and often depended on monsoon rains to irrigate their farms. Effects of climate change (drought, irregular rainfall, drying water sources, changing soil conditions, etc.) was also having negative impact in his life.*

*This has changed now for the farmers since the building of Rudhakhola Irrigation project in 2014. This was implemented by NCCSP, which invested Rs 800,000. Additional support was provided by the local communities through their manual labour contribution to build the irrigation canal in Nada.*

*"For the first time, my farm has been producing food enough to last eight months for my 12 family members," explains Lekhendra, finally relieved that he will not have to travel to India or Gulf to work as a labourer to support his family.*

*Prior to the irrigation system, Lekhendra's family produced barely 2.5 quintal of rice over 9 ropanis (about half hectare) of farmland. Lately, he was able to harvest nearly 10 quintals of rice. He is now already planning to invest more in his farms and produce enough vegetables for income out of the surplus food. Lekhendra explains that 44 other farming households in the VDC are also benefitting remarkably from the new irrigation system.*

*Nada is one of the VDCs suffering from acute shortage of water especially with the drying of water sources over the years. Villagers themselves have been witness to this rising calamity and believe that climate change is a key contributing factor.*

### **Human resources, capacity building and livelihood**

A total of 81 LAPA actions related to skills and capacity development were completed under this component. Eleven different types of skill development trainings such as iron forge making, sewing, knitting, bamboo and cane product making, herbal treatment, etc., were provided to about 13,141 participants. These activities have created opportunities for self-employment at the local level and increased annual incomes as a result of targeted trainings provided by NCCSP to about 13,141 participants. Altogether 394 various skill enhancement trainings were provided under six different thematic areas.

Altogether, 60,243 person days of work were contributed by 3,724 participants during implementation of LAPA activities. Another 35,073 person days of local-level employment was generated by NCCSP interventions, i.e., people trained by NCCSP were hired locally for their newly acquired skills.



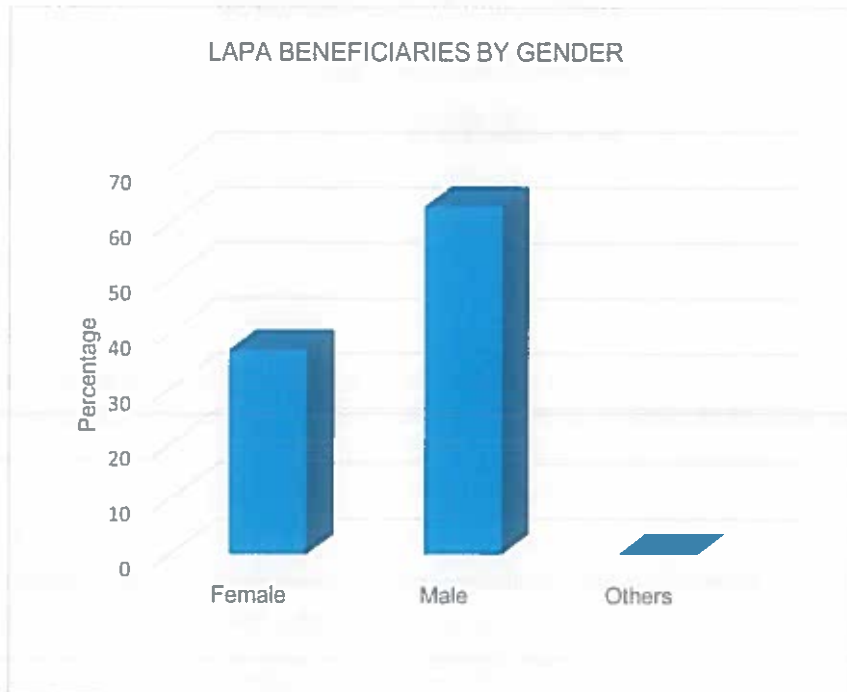
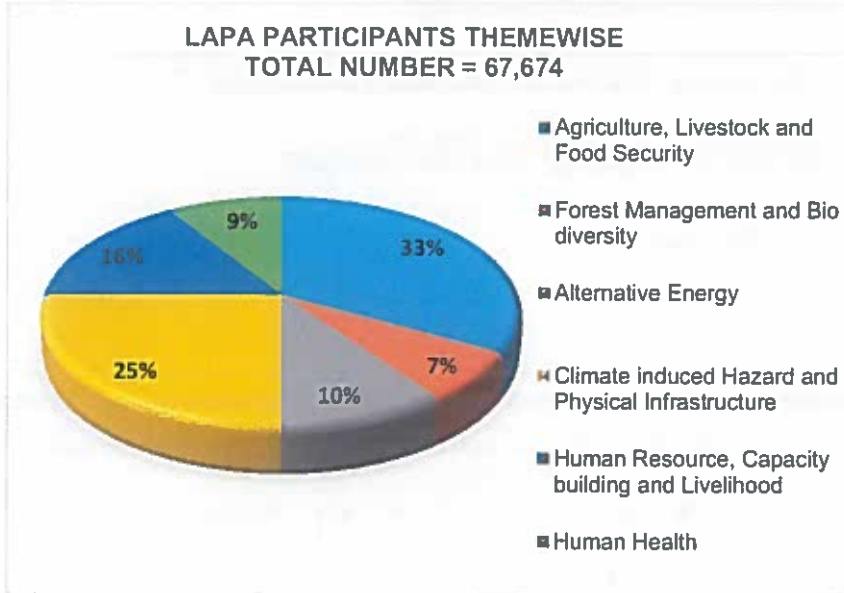
Picture 7: Bamboo furniture making training at Ghodasain VDC, Achham district

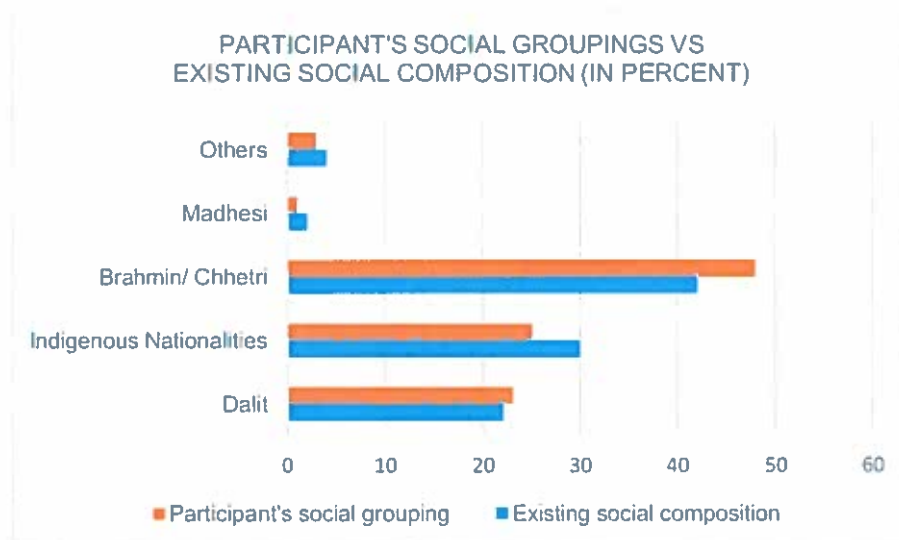
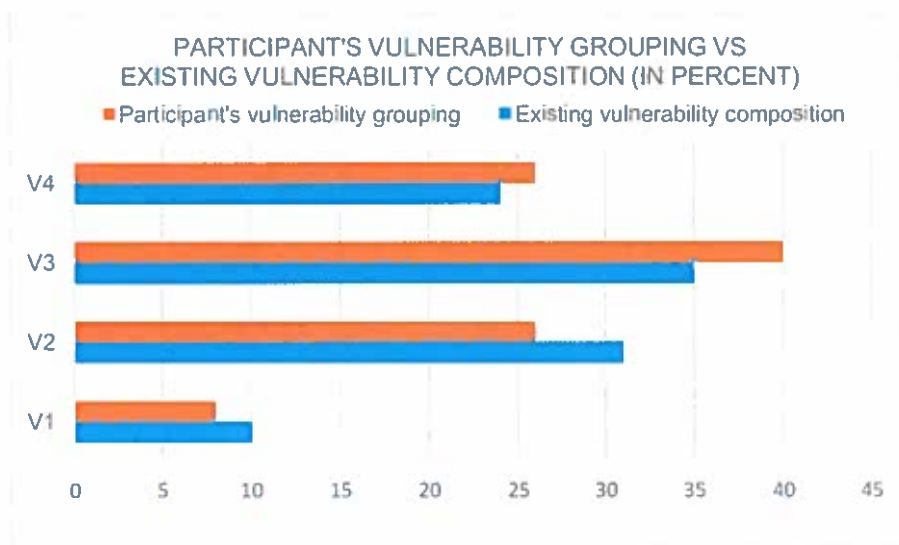
### **Human Health**

A total of 61 health related LAPA actions were completed in 2014, which benefited at least 6,140 participants. People have increased access to health related information, knowledge and skills. Health campaigns (48) in remote village have been effective in raising awareness of health conditions, interventions and benefits at the local level. Approximately 1,137 people received health service from doctors from health camps (7) organized by the programme. Similarly, 43 first aid, health and hygiene and health related trainings were delivered. In nine VDCs, stretchers have been distributed and found to be very useful during emergencies. A community health care centre was also built which has enabled access to receive medical services. In one health post, a birthing center was established and has been providing safe delivery services to women and newborns. This is important especially in the event of a natural disaster when travelling to district hospitals are difficult due to road closures resulting from floods and landslides.

### LAPA Participants

A total of 67,674 community people participated in various LAPA priority actions under the above mentioned themes. An overall picture of LAPA participants by theme, social grouping and by scale of vulnerability is below.





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

District, village and municipality level Institutional mechanisms (DEECCCC, VEECCCC, and MEECCCC) including the monitoring committees have been established and are fully functional to implement and promote adaptation and resilience measures in 69 VDCs and 1 municipality in 14 programme districts. These mechanisms provide an all-inclusive forum to review LAPA activities, validating, coordinating and facilitating their implementation and monitoring. These committees' responsibilities also includes to ensure climate change issues are discussed and mainstreamed into local planning process. Formation of these local and regional mechanisms in an additional 22 VDCs, and 5 municipalities<sup>6</sup> is currently underway for 2015.

<sup>6</sup> With the GoN's decision, some VDCs are converted to Municipalities, reducing the total number of local bodies at local level to 97. However, total number of LAPAs are still 100.

Moreover, the existing District Energy and Environment Unit/Section within DDCs have been upgraded to District Environment, Energy, and Climate Change Section with their mandate expanded to include climate change. As an integral part of the DDCs, its sustainability to coordinate and manage climate change related programmes is assured on a long-term basis.

District level stakeholders (DDCs, line agencies, NGOs, women groups etc.) have increased capacity to understand climate change, its impact on communities, and the need to address them through mainstreaming climate change into regular planning and programming. Consequently, LAPAs are reviewed for their relevance to climate change related interventions prior to their implementation. Institutional and individual capacity of partner institutions and stakeholders have been enhanced with tailor-made training and orientations applying climate change adaptation (CCA) strategies to the local context.

Capacity building in Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), monitoring and evaluation (M&E), management information system (MIS) and policy advocacy are addressed through a variety of trainings and activities. A total of 112 training events on CCA, GESI, M&E, and MIS were organized in 2014 benefiting 2,416 stakeholders. In addition, 108 orientation sessions were organized involving 2,096 Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) members to create awareness and advocacy on climate change issues<sup>7</sup>. As a result, WCFs have played a critical role in planning, coordinating, monitoring and integrating climate change issues into regular local planning process. WCF's need further support and coaching in social mobilization and reinforcement of the main component of the capacity building programme.

District and municipality level monitoring committees have contributed to program implementation and quality assurance. The regular monitoring visits have highlighted the areas for future strengthening and support such as social audit and public hearings for more accountability. In the reporting period, more than a thousand field-level monitoring visits and review events were held<sup>8</sup> and monitoring data was compiled and analyzed through software based MIS. Fiduciary risks were managed by training field staff on public procurement act and NEX guidelines. All district level finance staff have received necessary orientation and trainings in this regard. These interventions have improved the quality of reporting, timeliness of reporting, and compliance with financial rules and regulations.

Outreach activities have raised climate change awareness in the community. Vulnerable people better understand the link between climate change and its effects, on their livelihood and environment and have an enhanced capacity to identify adaptation needs to mitigate climate related risks. Such events have also raised the profile of the NCCSP. Eighteen events (radio programme, poster, pamphlet, calendars, jingles, street theatres, etc.) were organized in 2014. Community members have good access to climate change related information from these outreach initiatives and are able to examine livelihood issues from a climate change perspective.

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<sup>7</sup> The Ward Citizen Forums are the same as envisaged and organized by LGCDP

<sup>8</sup> Village level M&E sub-committee members and LAPA facilitators conducted the visits and reviews

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

At the central level, the project is providing technical advice and policy-level support to Government of Nepal. The project has supported MoSTE in preparing operational guidelines for Multi-Stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee's (MCCICC) to support its role as a forum for coordinating climate change response at the policy level. MCCICC was established in 2010 for promoting dialogue and discussion among all the relevant stakeholders. It is envisaged that the MCCICC, under the chairmanship of MoSTE secretary, will also act as the technical arm of the higher-level governing bodies (Climate Change Council, under the chairmanship of Right Honourable Prime Minister), and support in international negotiating processes. The guideline is under review by MoSTE.

MoSTE, in collaboration with AEPC, has prepared final draft of Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy which will offer a new paradigm for planning, programming and implementing economic development in various sectors.

Recognizing that immediate availability of economic resources at the local level is necessary to respond to adaptive needs of highly vulnerable communities, Local Climate Adaption/Emergency Funds have been established in 40 VDCs. A draft operation guideline was prepared by NCCSP and made available to the local bodies for establishing climate adaptation fund. The programme is continuing to persuade more and more local bodies to adopt such local financing mechanism. By the end of 2014, 40 such funds were approved and established in different VDCs.

In addition, MoSTE has revised and issued the LAPA implementation guidelines to improve field level implementation including increasing women's representation and participation in decision-making bodies such as DEECCCC, VEECCCC and MEECCCC. As water has potential for multiple use, A Multiple Use Water Services (MUS) guidelines has been drafted to enable community people reap maximum benefits from the use of water for both household and economic purposes. This guideline will be rolled out in 2015. The project has supported to finalize both the guidelines.

## **5 Cross Cutting Issues**

### **5.1 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion**

NCCSP integrates GESI concerns into its overall programme implementation to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts. The target is to have at least 50 percent women and disadvantaged groups as participants and beneficiaries in all programme activities.

Vulnerability-based gender and social inclusive MIS database system has been put in place to track the project's progress. Through this system gender disaggregated data and analysis can be



generated. Disaggregating by gender, the proportion of women is 37 per cent and in terms of social grouping, the proportions of participants from Brahmin/Chhetri is 48 per cent, Indigenous Nationalities and Dalit are 25 per cent and 23 per cent respectively, Madhesi is 1 per cent, and the rest of 3 per cent were from 'others' category. In terms of vulnerability perspective, the proportions from households ranked as v<sub>4</sub>, v<sub>3</sub>, v<sub>2</sub>, and v<sub>1</sub>, are 26 percent, 40 percent, 26 percent and 8 percent respectively.

For ensuring the equitable access to adaptation knowledge, NCCSP had trained a total of 13,075 people through different climate change outreach activities. This helped people to understand and increase their knowledge on how climate change issues affect their livelihood. Out of total participation, 49 percent were women, and 20 percent were Dalits, and 28 percent and 44 percent participants were from Indigenous Nationalities and Brahmin/Chhetris respectively.



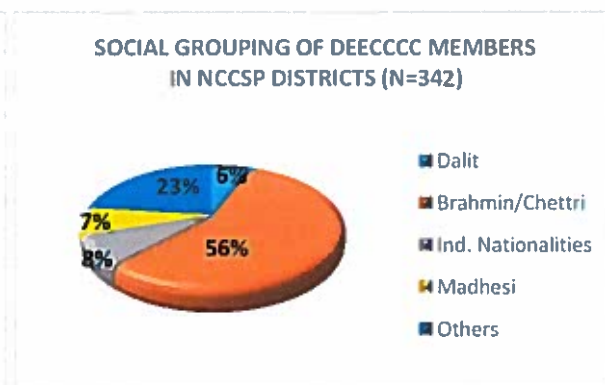
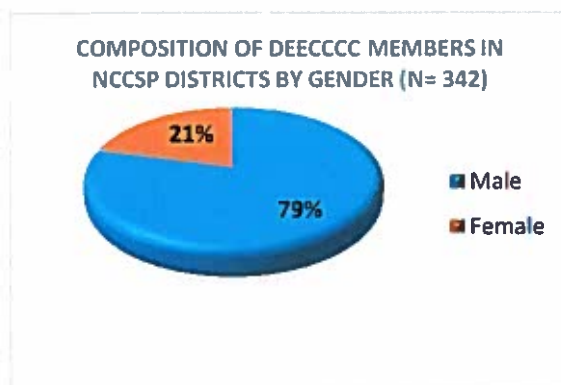
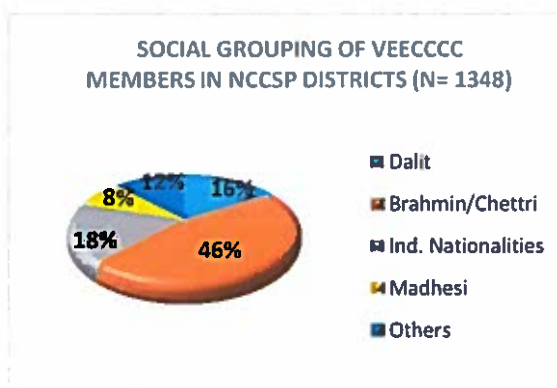
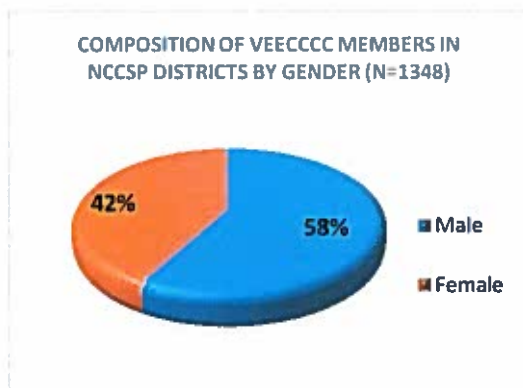
Picture 9: Women participating in nursery training in Dailekh district

NCCSP through LAPA implementation helped to address women's both, practical needs (e.g., access to clean water and sanitation, access to energy for women, access to shelter, training women in new agriculture technologies and other non-traditional livelihood practices such as IWM, and ICS) and strategic interests (e.g., access to and control over forest and water resources, and increasing women's access to financial services). For instance, NCCSP supported to tackle the issues of women's increasing workloads due to climate change, and negative health effects of the firewood smoke on their respiratory system through improving women's access to water and alternative energy (e.g., improved cooking stoves, improved water mills, solar lighting, etc).

Similarly, NCCSP supported vulnerable people, including women, affected by climate change by creating employment opportunities and teaching alternative livelihood skills. For instance, in year 2014, NCCSP provided employment opportunity to 3,724 participants resulting in 35,073 person days of employment, out of which 26 percent were; the proportions of Dalit, and Indigenous Nationalities who benefitted are 25 per cent and 18 percent respectively. Among them, 23 percent were from V<sub>4</sub>, 39 percent from V<sub>3</sub>, 29 percent from V<sub>2</sub>, and 9 percent from V<sub>1</sub>.

NCCSP promoted government officials and community leaders' awareness and sensitization in understanding local and different impacts of climate change. They were sensitized on how both women and men can play an important role, and thus contribute differently to climate change adaptation, as both women and men have diverse capacities, knowledge, skills and experiences. Training package, in this concern on "Mainstreaming GESI in Climate Change Adaptation" has been designed, piloted and implemented to build stakeholder capacity. 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. A total of 1,250 EECCCC members both at the district and VDC level were trained, out of which 40 percent were women.

Similarly, the project has been able to support MoSTE to reform the composition of DEECCCs and VEECCCs from an inclusion perspective, i.e. at least one member each from women, Dalit, Indigenous Nationalities and Madhesi groups are represented in these decision making bodies. The composition of VEECCCs is presented in figures 4 and 5 and the composition of the DEECCCC is presented in figures 6 and 7.



## **5.2 Capacity Development and Sustainability**

### **5.2.1 Capacity Development**

The major thrust of the NCCSP TA component supported by UNDP is capacity building at three levels – ministries at the central level, district agencies at the meso level, and communities and village institutions at the micro level. One of the capacity development strategies is to locate the project team within the counterpart institutions in all three levels so that they jointly engage in planning, programming, implementation and monitoring. In this way, the knowledge and expertise is transferred to the counterpart institutions and individuals for managing adaptation actions.

Capacity development intervention is made both at organizational and individual level. Customized training manuals were prepared specifically with an objective of orienting and sensitizing DDC officials and other district and VDC/municipality level stakeholders. On the basis of these endorsed training manuals, different stakeholders received orientation training on LAPA implementation and CCA. One hundred and two training events were conducted on CCA, GESI and M&E benefiting 2,342 participants from DDCs, VDCs, line agencies, service providers, and other stakeholders. Similarly, 10 events on MIS were conducted building capacity of 74 participants in the use of MIS, which included service providers' staff and LAPA facilitators. Other regular capacity development initiatives are being undertaken through regular orientations, programme reviews and ToTs to project staff. The project has been able to create a critical mass capable of implementing LAPA in the programme districts.

### **5.2.2 Sustainability Strategy**

The programme has built-in strategies to ensure sustainability of the adaptation actions on a long-term basis. At the central level, MCCICC is being revamped with expanded scope and mandate to engage in policy, institutional coordination and financing mechanism for addressing climate change issues. Such a permanent high-powered institutional mechanism will bring together all the relevant stakeholders (national and international) to plan and implement a unified response to climate change related challenges. Similarly, the coordination mechanism at district, VDC and municipality level (DEECCCC, VEECCCC, and MEECCCC) provides a forum for all stakeholders to identify, review, plan, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of LAPAs. The mandate of the Energy and Environment unit within the DDCs have been enlarged to include climate change and upgraded as Environment, Energy and Climate Change Sections. MoFALD has issued operating guidelines for this section, which also has provision for a DDC staffing team, funded through DDC's own resources. The project TA team is located within this section – as a permanent section, this guarantees the transfer of knowledge and skills for sustaining the programme activities.

Local bodies (DDCs, VDCs, Municipality) have begun the practice to endorse and internalize the adaptation actions within their regular local planning process with technical support from the project. Climate Adaptation Funds established at the VDC level are also an indication that adaptation actions will continue to receive priority in the future. Other initiatives such as establishing climate-financing mechanism at the central level, incentive mechanisms for private

sector to implement climate change actions, are some programme activities NCCSP will undertake in 2015.

## 6 Partnerships

The programme continues to implement the programme in close partnership with MoFALD, AEPC and DDCs. At the district level, DDCs enter into partnership with line agencies, community users' groups, and other service providers (NGOs) to implement the LAPA priority actions. In 2014, 176 LAPA actions were implemented through user groups, 262 through line agencies, 162 through service providers, and 115 actions by DDC themselves. The line agencies that are implementing LAPAs are District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office, Women and Children Office, and Cottage and Small Industries Development Board.

Collaboration is also made with Ward Citizen Forum for creating awareness on climate change adaptation, advocacy on integrating climate change actions into local planning process, and monitoring progress on LAPAs. Some discussion has taken place to coordinate programme implementation with other similar projects such as Multi-Stakeholders Forestry Programme (MSFP). As previously mentioned, NCCSP will seek engagement with the private sector in 2015.

## 7 Lessons Learned/ Implementation Issues and Challenges

- DDCs have assumed ownership of the program, which have helped in integrating climate change into local planning process and implementation of LAPAs. Similarly, the DEECCS have been instrumental in planning, coordinating, facilitating and monitoring the programme. Likewise, DEECCCC, VEECCCC, and MEECCCC have emerged as key institutional mechanisms representing various stakeholders to review, coordinate, manage and monitor the climate change programme. These institutions should be further supported to ensure sustainability of the programme.
- The programme VDCs and districts are in some of the remotest parts of the country. Out of 100 LAPA locations, only about 20 are reachable within a day's travel. Districts especially in Karnali zone face harsh weather conditions, huge logistical difficulties, and high programme implementation cost. So programme implementation and monitoring in such areas require separate innovative approaches.
- As LAPAs are being implemented in remote areas targeting climate vulnerable people, social mobilisation, technical support and quality assurance, especially in infrastructure building activities, require additional support and strengthening.
- LAPAs formulated in 2012 need revisiting and updating in the current context as programme districts' and VDCs' priorities and needs have changed in some cases. Similarly, the vulnerability and household data have changed over the last 3 years and needs updating to capture the ground reality accurately.

- Delays have occurred in implementing the programme due to prolonged absence of district officials especially in remote districts. So, the TA programme design should be reviewed to allow delegation of authority during such absence to ensure uninterrupted implementation of the programme.
- Local stakeholders have felt that climate change adaptation and disaster risk management should be integrated and planned at the VDC and DDC level.

## 8 Programmatic Revisions

Since its inception, there have been two major changes in programme planning and approaches:

- Initially, the programme was designed to implement 70 LAPAs. Later, in early 2014, additional 30 LAPAs were prepared thereby expanding the programme coverage. Accordingly, the programme is now revised to implement 100 LAPAs in 91 VDCs and 6 municipalities.
- Although the programme implementation was scheduled to begin in 2012, there were delays in starting up the project. This included staffing and mobilizing of the TA team. As a result, actual field level implementation began only in late 2013. Therefore, GoN and partners (DFID, EU, and UNDP) have agreed on the need to extend the programme until 31 Dec 2016 to achieve the targets envisaged by the programme. The extension process is underway.

## 9 Future Work Plan or Priorities for 2015

Based on the lessons learned, the implementation experiences, and the expanded programme coverage, the project will have following main priorities for 2015.

- NCCSP will continue its support to MoSTE to re-activate the Multi-stakeholders Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC) and expand its mandate, roles and responsibilities to make it a strong forum for sharing experiences, lesson learned and innovations, and promoting dialogue and discussion on climate change related policy, programme and activities among Government ministries and other stakeholders. During 2015, the programme will seek to get approval for the MCCICC Operational Guidelines and will support lobby to activate it and make it functional, with approved work plan, regular meetings, etc.
- The programme will support the GoN in scoping the establishment of the CCA Fund which is a very important piece of work as it includes joint work with other ministries. The programme will also focus on developing a collaborative model in implementing CCA through partnership with the private sector. These efforts will contribute in sustaining the CCA.
- Since 30 more LAPAs are being implemented, NCCSP will prioritize their smooth implementation. It is expected that about 200,000 additional people will benefit from these activities.

- In 2015, the programme will focus much more intensively on quality assurance aspect of the programme implementation, especially focusing on technical and financial aspects. The social mobilization aspect of the programme will be strengthened through capacity development of LAPA facilitators based in each programme VDCs and municipalities to ensure quality assurance at the field level, provide technical support to the vulnerable communities, monitor LAPA implementation and produce quality reporting.
- District (14) and VDC/municipality (97) stakeholders and associated monitoring sub-committees will be further capacitated with additional support and trainings in technical areas (CCA, GESI, MIS, etc.), and monitoring tools and techniques.

## 10 Risk and Issue Logs

### 10.1 Risk Log Matrix

#	Description	Category	Likelihood of risk A	Impact B	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is Identified	Last Updated	Status
1	Reduced contribution of UK£ 2 m from donor (DFID)	Financial	5	3	15	Reduced programme activities in VDCs.	Nov 2014	Jan 2015	Not changed
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	Jan 2015	Secretary held a meeting with LDOs to consult them on way forward. Recommendations will be presented in the next PSC meeting.

### 10.2 Issue Log Matrix

#	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 head of the DEEC unit/section is.	The programme has brought it up to the attention of PEB members.	Unresolved.	
2	Operational	Nov 2013	Retention of staff in the most remote and difficult districts	Additional incentive in form of remote allowance as per GoN Policy.	Unresolved. However, the issue is mitigated to some extent after the revision of NEX salary.	April 2014
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 made available 11 motor-bikes for use in the districts.	Jan 2015

## 1.1 Progress against annual targets

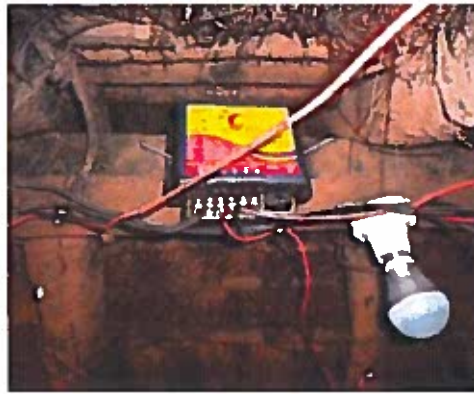
Award ID: 00066480									
Duration of this plan (start month/year - end month/year): January 2014 - December 2014									
UNDAF/CPAP Outcome: UNDAF Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related 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	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Annual Targets for Planned Activities			Donor	Budget	Expenditure	% of expenditure	Progress in 2014, and remarks
		Targets for planned activities	Annual Achievement of targets	Annual achievement of targets in %					
<b>Output 1 (First CPAP output): 7.3.1: 70 local adaptation plans of actions (L-APA) will be implemented in 14 districts of far- and mid-west regions.</b>									
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 EECCCs at regional (2), district (14), municipality (6) and VDCs (91)	451	363	80%	GoN	39,419	30,794.58	78.12%	EECCCs have been established in most of the areas, except REECCCs, which will be formed in 2015. Guidelines for REECCC is finalized and initial contact with regional administrator has been made.
	Activity 1.2: Develop guidelines and ToRs for EECCCs at different levels (regional, district, municipality and VDC)	2	2	100%	GoN	5,504	3,493.34	63.43%	MUS guideline has been prepared and is being reviewed by MOSTE. Final payment to service provider for designing training and capacity building package in district/village level.
	Activity 1.3: Support capacity development activities/events to CCC & other stakeholders	388	250	64%	GoN	180,310	169,740.84	94.14%	Capacity building training on climate change adaptation, fiduciary risk assessment, nutrition and M&E as not able to be done as RFP for service provider was cancelled. RFP will be called again in 2015.
	Activity 1.4: Independent monitoring once a year	1	0	0%	GoN	1,070	-	0.00%	As 2014 was the first year of full fledged programme implementation in field level, independent monitoring will be done in 2015.
<b>Sub Total Activity Result</b>					<b>226,303</b>	<b>204,026.76</b>	<b>90.16%</b>		



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)	10	3	30%	GoN	29,828	4,167.74	13.97%	This activity is delayed due to other programme priorities (LAPA implementation on the field). Internal discussions with MoSTE is on-going. This activity will be done in 2015.
	Activity 2.2: Support expanding the role of MCCICC, establishmt of CCA fund at MoSTE and 14 DDCs	4	1	25%	GoN	19,478	3,362.88	17.27%	MCCICC operational guidelines has been drafted, and ready for discussion. It is in process of being reviewed internally within MoSTE before wider discussion. This activity will be continued in 2015.
	Activity 2.3: Develop and implement CCA projects with a collaborative approach/model (e.g PPP)	8	5	63%	GoN	24,622	16,961.87	68.89%	This activity has been moved to AWP 2015.
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 2</b>									
Activity Result 3: Programme Support Cost	Staffing and office set-up at central and district level	n/a	n/a	n/a	GoN	881,389	864,152.92	98.04%	
	Direct Project Costs	n/a	n/a	n/a	UNDP	129,717	129,717	100%	
	<b>Sub Total Activity Result 3</b>		<b>1,011,106</b>		<b>993,867</b>		<b>98.29</b>		
<b>Grand total</b>						<b>1,311,338</b>	<b>1,222,389.17</b>	<b>93.22%</b>	

## 12 Annex 1: Stories from the field

### 1. Poorest households benefit from solar energy



Solar Home System (21 WP) installed with the support from NCCSP, Achham district

A young student, Ram Bahadur Nepali, is overwhelmed with joy to see his house light up at night. While there is no electric grid in his village, his home has lights due to the installation of a solar-power panel.

"A simple technology has changed our lives and now I can even do better in my studies," says Ram. He is from an impoverished family, living in the remote Nada Village Development Committee (VDC) of Achham district.

Achham is one of Nepal's poorest districts, vulnerable to natural hazards, with chronic food deficit and an extreme water shortage crisis. The district's remote VDCs still lack access to improved basic facilities, and the difficult terrain often makes it hard to improve road infrastructure. Nada is one of Achham's remote VDCs, 16 miles from its district headquarters Mangalsen, where a majority of the households live below the poverty line. Furthermore, the lack of rural electrification makes life more difficult for the families.

Central to their relief is the government's solar energy project, which is helping villagers light their homes. With technical and financial support from NCCSP, the project has helped install solar power in over 80 households, targeting single women with the lowest income. "The students can now study late at night and improve their grades," says Ram.

Many mothers can now use the daytime for generating extra income without having to spend long hours in the day on household chores. Prior to the solar energy facilities in their households, the women had to spend more time doing chores in the daytime as they were unable to work in the evenings.

"Now they spend time during daytime earning money and continue with their household chores in the evenings and nights without worrying about the darkness," says Ram.

He explains how the solar energy is now helping to improve communication services by providing electricity to recharge their mobile phones, light up lamps and listen to the radio.

### 3. From a labourer to an entrepreneur



Nabin BK being involved in iron work, Ghetma VDC, Rukum district

At the Ghetma VDC of Rukum district, a skills development training is changing the lives of many low-income people.

Nabin BK is one of them. He cannot believe how one simple training could bring such a huge change his life. He is an entrepreneur who successfully runs his own iron workshop to sell a variety of construction and carpentry tools. There was a time when he didn't have a stable job, working for others in construction or their farms and also traveled frequently to foreign countries for labour jobs.

Since he took an ironsmith training organised by Lumbini Social Development Centre and Jebi Sisne Youth Club supported by NCCSP

through the LAPA, his life took a new turn. He was trained in the craft of making and repairing knives, axes, khukuri, spade, dibber and many other relevant useful tools.

With his new skills, he decided to start his own workshop and now he makes enough money to support his family and saves enough from his supplementary income. "Now I don't have to go around looking for jobs. I have good business now" he says.

### 4. The reward of training

In the remote Chaukhawang VDC of Rukum district, a young electric wiring technician is the talk of his village. A son of a poor farmer, 29-year old Dekendra Oli has started a new career of house wiring and is today the much sought after electrical wiring technician in every household.

"It was the training that changed my life," he explains. With support of NCCSP and Rukum District Development Committee, Tekendra got the opportunity to attend a house wiring training organised by Sisne Yuwa Club. After 15 days of training, Dekendra has gained enough knowledge and skills to start his own small business. In a short time, he was able to help in the wiring of 81 households and has been able to get good returns.

In addition, he also hired young interns to help him in return for their training, so that they can also find jobs in house wiring. "I'm glad to see so many houses look bright at night with the lights that I helped with my wiring," he says.

He wants to advance further in his skills and aiming to get training in repairing transformers and battery inverters.

## 2. Improved cooking stoves: a healthy and better life for women



*Mina Gharti and improved cooking stove in her kitchen, Duli VDC, Rukum district*

In the remote Duli VDC of Rukum dDistrict, a new wave of excitement is filling the kitchens of many households. Mina Gharti is one of them whose life has changed ever since NCCSP introduced improved cooking stove in her village.

"My life has changed in many good ways and I am grateful towards NCCSP for its guidance and support," says Mina, a mother of six children. NCSSP organised a training program in this VDC local villagers, mostly women, on how to change their kitchen environment by building improved cooking stoves.

"Now there is no smoke and I can use less fuel wood and I can cook much faster," says Mina, who was one of the first to pioneer the use of the new improved cooking stove. This can be made at homes at low cost with locally available resources and tools.

Mina explains how the local villagers are getting a lot of benefits. First of all, there is no smoke and the women and children no longer feel suffocated due to the heavy smoke emitted in their previous kitchens. They use less fuel wood and has to spend less time going to the forest. "In this way, we can preserve the forest from being destroyed," she explains.

In addition, Mina and her neighbors spend less time cleaning up the cooking utensils, which used to be difficult cleaning due to the black tar caused by the smoke. Mina is already burdened with a huge workload of household chores: grazing the cattle, cooking, cleaning up and going to the market. Her husband is a social worker and is barely home to provide help. The improved cooking stove has helped her massively.

Mina is so inspired by the benefits of the improved cooking stove that she constantly advocates and promotes the idea to as many households as possible. With help of her female peers, she is now interested to campaign for a 'smoke-free VDC," The best part of this is I have to work less than before and have more time for myself and children," says Mina.

## 5. Improved water mill



Bhim Bahadur Oli, a local water mill owner of Arma VDC, Rukum district

Enhancing local adaptation capacities are a key part of Nepal's climate change adaptation strategy. With support of NCCSP, efforts are already underway in the most vulnerable districts of the country.

Traditional ways of using natural resources to survive are still in practice in remote villages. In Arma VDC of Rukum district, six miles from its headquarters in Musikot, local villagers still use traditional water powered mills, which are built with locally available materials.

With help of NCCSP, traditional water powered mills have been upgraded. "We have now much better mills that is resilient to any kind of weather," says Bhim Bahadur Oli, a local mill owner of Arma VDC.

Through adaptation strategies and enhancements, the wooden roof is replaced by a tin roof, which does not leak (this was a big problem in the past). Furthermore, Bhim replaced the wooden pipe with plastic, and replaced the turbine with iron instead of wood. Additionally, the canal, through which the water passes, has been strengthened by replacing the wood with cement.

"Now, we can work more than three shifts and the efficiency of the mill is much better," says Padam Singh Khadka. He explains how the local villagers are seeing the impact of the new mill as a result of support from NCCSP.

## 6. Building water tanks saves a village



Water Tank in Ruga VDC, Mugu district

The reserve tank in the remote Ruga VDC of Mugu district, originally built to enhance community's capacity to climate change adaptation, is a constant reminder of how it saved the whole village from destruction.

In early 2014, when a haystack caught fire and in danger of spreading to the rest of the villages, the local people rushed to the reserve tank to use the water to put out the fire.

"We would have been killed and all our homes destroyed if there had been no tank here," says a villager Badrinath Thapa.

This reserve tank was a part of the drinking water project of the NCCSP's local adaptation plan. As a remote village with such a difficult geographical landscape, Ruga's residents have been suffering from water crisis for a long time. The water source is Karnali River and so far from their homes. There are 125 households with 88 Dalits and 27 Brahmin and Chettri households.

However, the project helped to build a reserve tank, which distributes water through four taps that are shared by the mixed ethnic population.

"The project has been a great relief to all of us. It's a big deal for us," says Bal Bahadur Thapa, a local villager. The project was built with NPR 10 lakhs from NCCSP and an additional labour support was made through local contributions worth about NPR 166,000.

One of the taps is now also connected to a local public school and helping the students to drink and also for its sanitary use.

"We are so thankful for this initiative from the government and NCCSP," says Samjhana Budthapa, a young student.

## 7. Educating farmers in improved farming

For a subsistence farmer like Sitaram Tharu, knowledge for improved farming is like a precious gem. After decades of farming, Sitaram has gained a new knowledge that is making such a huge change in his farm production.



Sita Ram Tharu and his maize production plot, Patavar VDC, Bardiya

A father of two young children, he and his wife own 1 biga and 7 katha of farmland in Patavar VDC of Bardiya district.

He mainly grows paddy, potatoes and mustard. Maize, one of his new crops, is a major source of his family livelihood. With the help of District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), he received a supply of 25 kg of maize seeds (known as Arun-2), which he acquired from the Agriculture Research Centre in Surkhet.

While improvements were made, he still lacked sufficient knowledge on the storage of seeds and on the best time for planting and harvesting the maize crop.

Last year, all his maize seeds were destroyed when he lacked knowledge of how to properly store and process the seeds. "The seeds were destroyed and developed black fungus when I dried them all in one place in the sun," explains Sitaram. Later, with help of Improved Maize Farming Program launched by Bardiya DADO under the LAPA with support of NCCSP, he learned how to properly farm and harvest maize in great detail.

"Now thanks to the program, I know how to properly weed and what fertiliser to use and most of all when it is the best time to plant and harvest," says Sitaram.

Now, he has enough knowledge to educate fellow farmers in his village.

## 8. Land protection in Bela village



Gabion wall, Bela VDC, Dang

In Khardariya, Bela VDC Ward No. 7 of Dang district climate vulnerability from flooding and river cutting was high threatening the damage in farmland and the households. During the LAPA preparation communities have identified gabion wall construction as the adaptation option for this area.

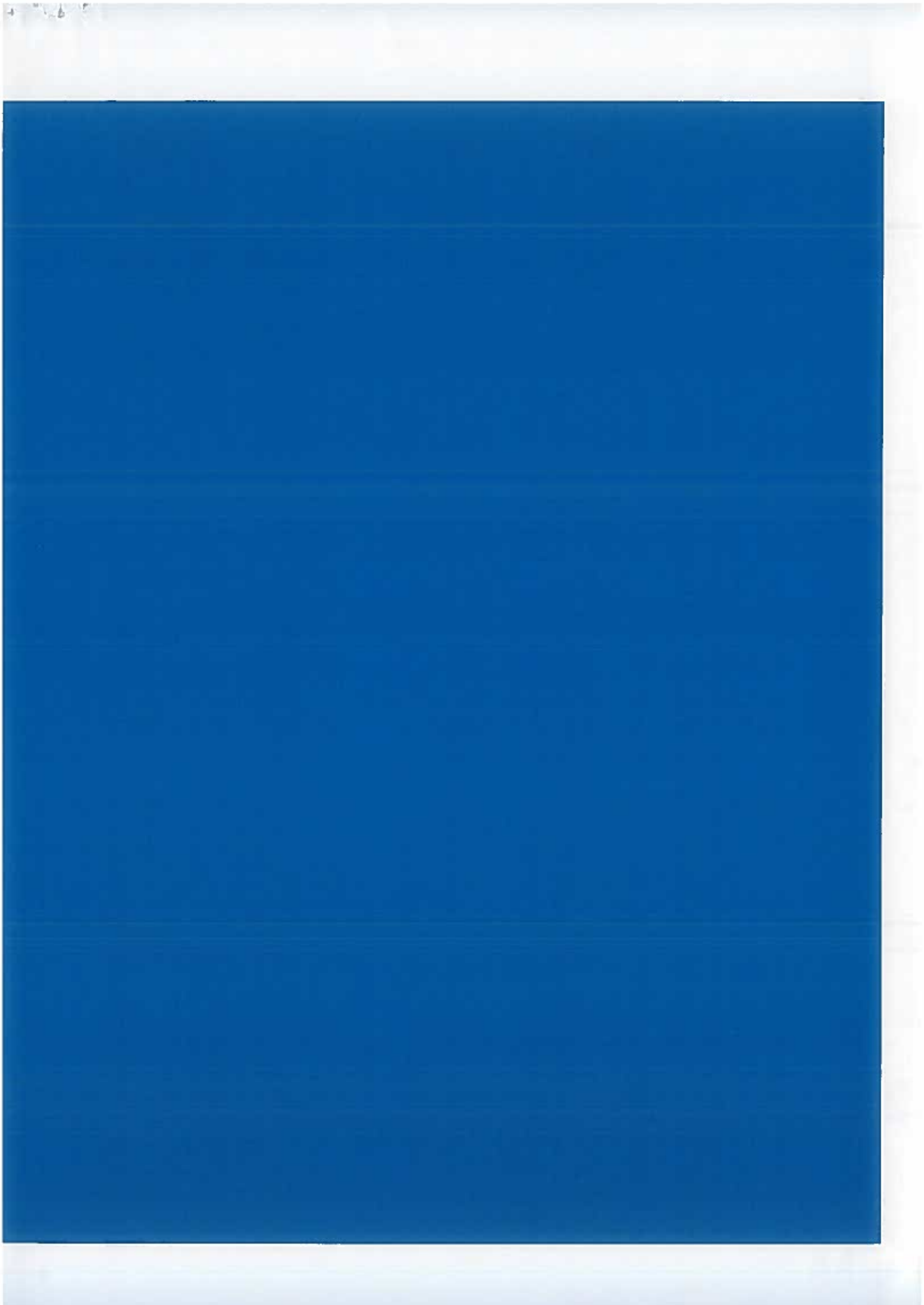
In year 2013/2014 NCCSP programme has allocated funds for the implementation of LAPA adaptation activities and accordingly with the active participation of the communities they have built the gabion wall. In total of 32 vulnerable households (all Madhesi) benefited directly from this intervention and 42 households benefited indirectly. As a result of the construction of the Gabion Wall, communities' cropland was saved from landslide; reduced the risk of flooding and river cutting hence protecting houses from future landslide; and supported to stabilise the gully and prevent further damage.

Communities were very happy that they have developed LAPAs and now they have been able to protect their land and house from climate hazard. LAPA facilitator Ms. Jamuna Chaudhary says that they have supported about thirteen (13) such schemes in the Bela VDC benefiting about 1765 households out of which 80% percent poor and vulnerable. People have actively participated and contributed in this good cause.

One of the lessons is that the project with large impact addressing the critical need of the majority of community people/households should receive high priority. This also ensures active engagement and contribution from the community people.

*"Last year we could not do anything and flood has washed our land where we used to grow crops. Slowly the flood has started to enter into our village. This year we are very happy that both our houses and land were saved from damaging due to construction of the gabion wall in the riverside." Explains Mr. Purna Bahadur Yadav, who lives in this village, 'LAPA has really helped us to save our house and land, which otherwise would have been destroyed by flood this season'. Mr. Ram Prasad Yadav (Chairperson of scheme) further emphasis.*







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