



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population & Environment
Nepal Climate Change Support Programme

SUCCESS STORIES

ON ADAPTATION FROM THE FIELD

Vol. II • December 2016



Helping Local Communities Adapt to the Effects of Climate Change in Nepal



Publisher

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population and Environment
Nepal Climate Change Support Programme
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone : (977) 1 4211894
(977) 1 4200580
Email : info@nccsp.org.np
Web : www.nccsp.gov.np

Copyright © 2016

Government of Nepal, Ministry of Population and Environment
All right reserved. Information given in this publication may be reproduced, stored in retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means - electronic, mechanical or otherwise - by duly acknowledging the source.

Citation

MoPE/NCCSP. (2016). Success Stories on Adaptation from the field. Government of Nepal. Ministry of Population and Environment, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Stories & Photographs

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme

Design & Printed at

Golden Egg Creation Pvt. Ltd.
Nayabazar, Kathmandu.
goldenec2012@gmail.com



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population & Environment
Nepal Climate Change Support Programme

SUCCESS STORIES

ON ADAPTATION FROM THE FIELD

Vol. II • December 2016





Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population & Environment



Foreword

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) is the first significant initiative by the Government of Nepal in the sector of climate change adaptation. Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE) is a lead agency implementing the NCCSP in close collaboration with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and the Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC). The overall goal of this programme is to ensure that Nepal's poorest and most vulnerable people are able to adapt well to the negative impacts of climate change. To meet this goal, the NCCSP is supporting the implementation of most urgent and immediate adaptation actions, known as Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA) in order to increase the resilience of climate vulnerable and poor people of Nepal. The programme is implementing 100 LAPAs in 87 VDCs and 9 municipalities of 14 districts of far and mid-western region of Nepal covering six thematic areas: 1) Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security 2) Forest Management and Biodiversity 3) Alternative Energy 4) Climate Induced Hazards and Physical Infrastructure 4) Human Resources, Capacity Building and Livelihood, and 6) Human Health.

Over a period of three years (2013-2016), NCCSP had already implemented 2,303 adaptation actions benefiting over 600,000 climate vulnerable people. The programme has accumulated valuable knowledge and insights into how communities are coping and adapting to the climate change effects. This success story book - Vol II attempts to capture some of the NCCSP's best adaptation cases as to how increased knowledge, capacity development and climate adaptation actions are making positive impact on the lives of the community people including women and socially excluded groups.

I hope that case stories would be beneficial to both national and international partners in understanding the impact of the NCCSP adaptation actions.

I would like to thank DFID, EU and the Government of Cyprus for providing financial support and UNDP for technical support to the programme. Last but not the least, appreciation goes to NCCSP staff and LAPA facilitators for their tremendous effort in visiting the remote areas, interacting with the communities and helping in documenting the case studies.

December 2016


Dr. Bishwa Nath Oli
Secretary MoPE

Abbreviation

AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Center
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development UK
EU	European Union
GoN	Government of Nepal
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plans for Action
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCSP	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
VEECCCC	Village Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee

Table of Contents

Foreword	
Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)	1
1. A Reason to Smile	2
2. Home Sweet Home	4
3. Relieve Your Heart	6
4. Empowering Women for Adaptation	8
5. Revive and Survive	10
6. Trainee Becomes Trainer	12
7. Clean Energy Smoke Free Living	14
8. A Glorifying Business	16
9. Clean Water Healthy Life	18
10. Risk Free Living	20
11. Building Stronger Bond	22
12. Thirst Quenching Soul	24
13. Safety First, Avoid the Worst	26
14. Save Time, Make Money	28

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) is the first significant, Government led-initiative, to implement Nepal's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), with a focus on priority area 1- promoting community based adaptation through integrated management of agriculture, water, forest and biodiversity sectors. The goal of the programme is to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Nepal are able to adapt to negative effects of climate change. It aims to enhance the institutional capacity of the GoN to address climate change responses by (i) establishing and capacitating the institutional mechanisms at national and local level, (ii) mainstreaming the climate change into Nepal's national development agenda and local planning process and (iii) collaborating with private sector in implementing Climate Change Actions including funding mechanisms

This programme is being implemented in 87 VDCs and 9 municipalities of 14 districts of far and mid-western regions of Nepal since 2013 in close coordination with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC). At the local level, District Development Committees (DDCs) own, lead, coordinate, facilitate and implement the programme through Community Users Groups, line agencies and service providers (NGOs).

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID), the European Union (EU) and the Government of Cyprus have provided financial support and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) technical support to the programme.

Far-western Region		Mid-western Region	
Kailali Hub	Dang Hub	Jumla Hub	Dailekh Hub
Kailali	Dang	Jumla	Dailekh
Achham	Bardiya	Humla	Jajarkot
Bajura	Rukum	Dolpa	Kalikot
	Rolpa	Mugu	

1 | A Reason to Smile



Kailali district is at high risk of flood, often caused by the climate change. The frequency of flood is ever increasing. Water in Mohana and Kaitani river swells triggering floods and deposits sandy soil in the surrounding areas which has turned hundreds of acres of arable field into barren land. Sixty households from Tharu community living nearby these rivers are exposed to flood risks. According to the climate change vulnerability mapping, five households are extremely vulnerable to the climate change impacts, 10 are highly vulnerable, 23 are moderately vulnerable and 22 households are less vulnerable to the climate change risks.

Targeting those sixty vulnerable households, NCCSP in the fiscal year 2072/073 initiated riverbank farming in four hectares of land. A three-day training on riverbank farming was provided to two groups each comprised of 30 households from Udasipur VDC ward no. 2, 3, 5, 6 and Pawera VDC ward no. 2, 3 and 6. Seeds were also distributed to the participants. After the completion of training, the households have jointly or individually started farming at the riverbanks.

Most of the households grow vegetables and fruits such as bottlegourd, cucumber, pumpkin and watermelon at the riverside. The riverbank farming has immensely benefitted the households involved in the farming, and their income has increased by 35 thousand to 40 thousand rupees per annum.

Bhagiram Chaudhary, a resident of Pawera VDC ward no 3, is one of the beneficiaries of riverbank farming. He happily shares that he has plans to buy additional land from the savings he made from riverbank farming. Prior to this, he used to lease land for farming and share half of his products with the land owner. It was difficult for him to manage household expenses and was in debt. But, the riverbank farming has changed his situation and filled him with confidence to do more. He earns 50-60 thousand rupees annually from riverbank farming.

Madhuram Chaudhary, another resident of the same village, also shares that he earned one hundred thousand rupees by selling vegetables he cultivated at the riverbank. His agro-products reach up to the markets in Dhangadhi. Arjun Chaudhary, of Udasipur-6, shares his plans to cultivate in additional hectares of land. Overall, residents are happy that the land at the riverbanks, which was once discarded considering as the worthless piece of land, is now used to grow various fruits and vegetable and thus bringing changes in the lives of local people.

2 | Home Sweet Home

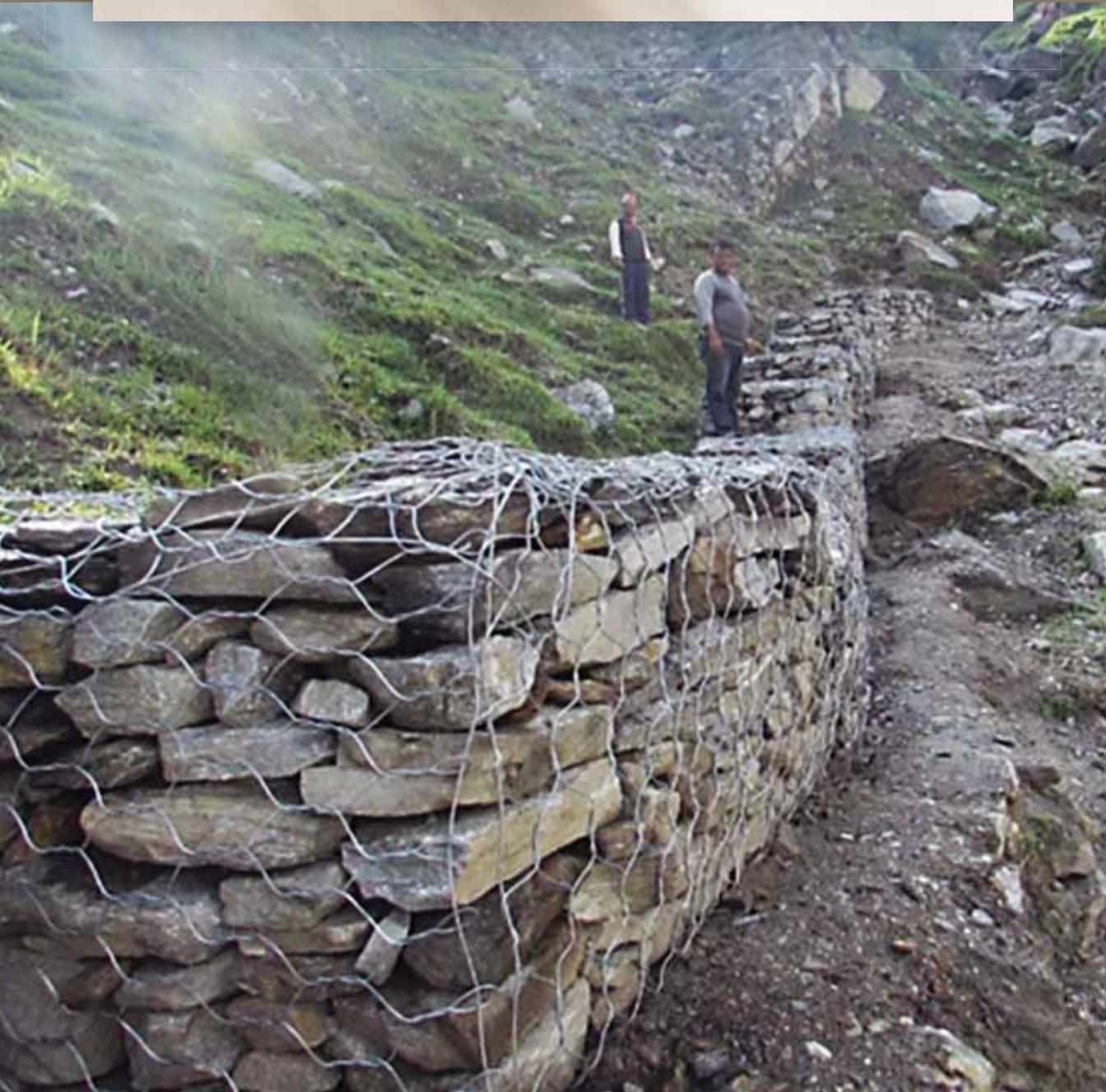


Dhungachalna VDC of Accham district is highly vulnerable to climate change risks. Few years ago, due to the changing climate the agricultural land of local farmers was flooded by Gadh river. Monsoon season was difficult period for 10 households living near the banks of this river. They lived in constant fear of physical losses and damages due to floods and stayed awake all night during the monsoon. The situation worsened and the households had no choice but to leave their agricultural land migrate to safer location.

In 2070 B.S., LAPA activities were initiated by Nepal Climate Change Support Programme. The Coordination Committee in 2072/073 B.S identified highly vulnerable households and prepared a Rajimala Gabion Wall Construction Scheme. In 2073 B.S. 10th of Ashad, the construction of gabion wall was completed which ensured the safety of 10 households at the riverbank. 2 hundred 50 thousand rupees by NCCSP and labour support equivalent to 73 thousand 3 hundred 70 rupees was invested in the construction of gabion wall which protected around one hectare of land from erosion.

Local resident Indra kumar Thapa says, "Now our land is safe from flood and we have resumed farming in the barren land that we had left because of the fear of flood." He has plans to make savings by growing wheat, corn, rice and start vegetable farming in five ropanis of land. He further adds "We are not worried anymore even though the water level in the river rises during monsoon." Another resident Mahendra Bahadur Thapa says "We were about to become homeless. We are thankful to NCCSP for protecting our lives and property with the construction of this gabion wall." Local communities have expressed their gratitude for the contribution made by NCCSP in building their adaptive capacity to climate change impacts.

3 | Relieve Your heart

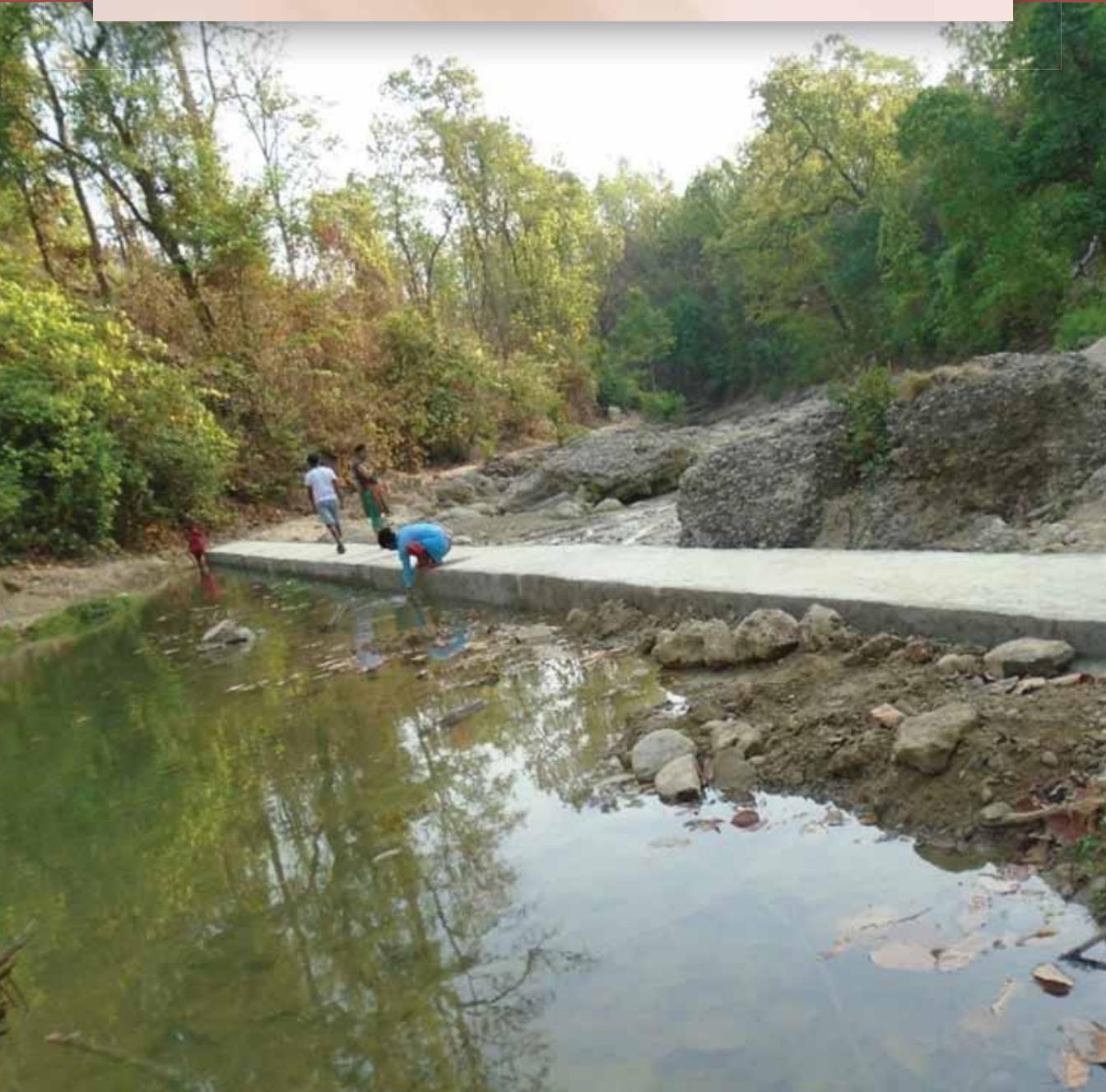


Most of the villages in Bajura district are at high risk of flood and landslides. Basali village of Brahmatola VDC - 7 is one of them. With the advent of monsoon, people in this village are forced to live in constant fear. Sloppy terrains, weak soil structure and cluttered farming practices have amplified the risk of landslides and floods. A few years ago, landslides had eroded two hectares of agricultural land making it barren. Around fifty households living in this village are vulnerable to landslides and flood threats.

In 2070 B.S, with the support of NCCSP, LAPA activities were implemented in eight VDC of Bajura district. The local co-ordination committee of Brahmatola VDCs made commitment to minimize floods and landslides risks in their villages by proposing a plan for gabion wall construction. By 2073 B.S. the construction of Tolyani Latakhola Gabion Wall was completed with a financial contribution of 2 hundred and 62 thousand rupees and labor support by the local people, equivalent to 1 hundred and 36 thousand rupees. This 70 metre long gabion wall has assured safety from landslides and floods to the households living in this village.

Chairperson of User Committee Gagan Adhikari recalls living in the fear of losing irrigated land and property due to floods and landslides. After the construction of gabion wall, two hectares of land is protected. The life of 700 people of 150 households is now adequately secured by the wall. In addition to that, this newly constructed wall is also protecting Thulaketh Irrigation facility constructed with NCCSP support and nearby water sources as well.

4 | Empowering Women for Adaptation



Bhaisahawa village in Bela VDC of Dang district has plenty of fields for farming but as there are no irrigation facilities, farmers are dependent on rain water for irrigation. There is Karang River in about one hour walking distance from the village which has been providing partial irrigation facility for nearby households. But, damage in the irrigation canal and scarcity of water resources forced the people to minimize agricultural farming. The youth have started to migrate to India for their livelihood.

In the fiscal year 2071/072, NCCSP made a financial contribution of 4 hundred thousand rupees and along with labor support equivalent to 48 thousand rupees for the maintenance of irrigation canal. After the intervention, 191 households from ward no 8 are directly benefitted. Out of these households 24 are from Dailt, 13 are from Janjati, 147 from Madhesi and 7 from Brahmin Chhetri community. According to climate change vulnerability mapping, 41 households

are very highly vulnerable, 102 are highly vulnerable, 44 are moderately vulnerable and 4 are less vulnerable to climate change impacts. Gita Gharti, a local, shares "After the maintenance of irrigation canal, there is no need to depend on rain water to irrigate 27 hectares of land." According to Krishna Mohan Yadav, another local resident of the village, the communities have started to cooperate with each other to collect water from the pond so there is no more hard feelings between people.

The women from this village are especially happy that they were included in the user committee and the irrigation canal maintenance work was conducted with their participation. Gita Gharti, chief of User Committee, shares "If opportunity such as decision making role in the User Committee is given to women, they can also set an example."

5 | Revive and Survive



Gola VDC of Bardiya district is situated along the banks of Karnali river. Known for being prone to flood, this region is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Just five kilometers away from ward no 1, Dhukuniya village, the water from Karnali river flows into the Dhukuniya Irrigation Canal. The water from the canal is used to irrigate about 20 hectares of land of 80 households.

But the locals faced constant difficulty to maintain this canal. Often, the canal was filled by the sand which caused water overflowing the canal. Particularly in monsoon, as the base of the canal was filled with sand, the water way used to be damaged severely because of water exceeding its capacity to withhold. Under this circumstance, the locals used the available resources such as tree trunks, branches, bushes and bamboo leaves to make a temporary dam which was not efficient and had to be maintained time and again.

Realizing the need to improve existing irrigation facility, NCCSP in the fiscal year 2070/071 made a financial contribution of Rs. 3 million for the construction of Pan

Fekuwa. Pan Fekuwa is a technique to control water overflow in the irrigation canal by blocking deposition of sand flowing from river. Eighty two households offered five-day labor for its construction. After its construction, damage to irrigation canal is reduced to a great extent. Badghar Mangale Tharu, a local resident, shares "I only used to grow paddy in my fields but now I have started unseasonal vegetable farming as well after the irrigation facility is secured with Pan Fekuwa." She adds "I earned 40 thousand rupees from farming in six months because of better irrigation facility." Another local Ashok Chaudhary says "After Pan Fekuwa technique is introduced in the irrigation canal, paddy production has increased by five tons in their village compared to the last ten years. There is an increase of 15 quintal paddy production in my two katthas of land."

Majority of households in this village are vulnerable to climate change risks. With the Pan Fekuwa technique, the households are expecting continuous benefit from increasing agricultural production in the coming days.

6 | Trainee Becomes Trainer



Residents of Duli VDC of Rukum district are vulnerable to climate change impacts such as drying of water sources, irregular rainfall pattern and extended period of drought. Around 837 households reside in this VDC, out of which 236 are extremely vulnerable to the climate change risks, while 331 are highly vulnerable, 233 are moderately vulnerable and 37 are mapped low to climate change risks. Traditional agricultural farming and livestock is the major occupation of the locals.

But, lack of irrigation facilities and declining productivity of the soil due to climate change had added uncertainty to the agricultural production. It was getting difficult for the local people to depend only on agricultural farming for their livelihood. It became essential to explore other income generation activities. To help build skills of communities, NCCSP in the fiscal year 2071/072 under LAPA activity provided a three-month long training on 'making materials from bamboo' with technical assistance from Cottage and Small Industries Development Board and District Cottage and Small Industries Office, Rukum. Sashiram Jaisi, an eleventh grader, was also fortunate to participate in the training. After the training, he became proficient in making drawer, hanger, chair and other materials

using bamboo. In addition to this, he became a trainer himself by facilitating in similar trainings organized by other government and non-government agencies operating in different VDCs of the district.

It was a moment of pride for Jaisi when he was chosen as a chief trainer for another bamboo training activity by NCCSP in the fiscal year 2072/073. Till now he has facilitated in three trainings each forty five days long and earned one hundred thousand rupees.

The then chief of Cottage and Small Industries Office, Rukum, Bishnu Prasad Neupane happily said, "We are proud that one of our trainees is now a skilled trainer himself. We are committed to create more opportunities for people like him."

Jaisi is now planning to start his own business of selling goods made with bamboo. For this, he is reviewing market situation and is looking to collaborate with fellow business persons. He continues to express his gratitude to NCCSP for giving him the opportunity to learn new skill which is helping him in earning good amount of money in a decent way.

7 | Clean Energy Smoke Free Living



Syuri VDC of Rolpa district is placed at 49th position in terms of climate change risks. Majority of communities in this VDC belong to Indigenous and Dalit social group. Situated in the north-eastern side of district headquarter, this region is exposed to heavy snow and cold during winter. Pneumonia, cough and asthma related diseases are common in people living in this region. Similarly, heavy rainfall in monsoon season is an additional problem for people relying on farming for their livelihood.

People in this village were using traditional stoves for cooking. There are problems in using traditional stove - it requires more wood and the kitchen is filled with dust and smoke during cooking, which causes eye, cough and asthma related diseases. The consumption of more wood is also the reason for increasing deforestation which further contributes to climate change risks.

In the fiscal year 2070/071, NCCSP under LAPA activity distributed metallic stoves to 120 vulnerable households. Local residents expressed their happiness after receiving metallic stoves. Suna Buda Magar, a resident of ward no 8 of Syuri VDC, shares that she can cook three food items at a time with metallic stove. She happily says that eye and asthma related problems have been reduced as there is no dust and smoke in the kitchen as before. Another resident of ward no 6, Lal Bahadur Pariyar stresses that activities related to clean energy technology such as metallic stove are essential for households in the rural areas. The metallic stove helps to keep the house dust and smoke free and keeps it warm, too. According to Pariyar, awareness campaign on climate change should be launched at the local level.

8 | A Glorifying Business



Rama Bhandari, a resident of Patmara VDC - 3, Urthu Chautara of Jumla district belongs to deprived community. She has five members in her family while subsistence farming and small hotel were only means of income generation. But climate change impacts caused less rainfall while heavy snowfall damaged crop and led to less production of vegetables. Hailstorm also continues to damage crops and fruits.

To enhance the capability of the community facing climate change impacts, NCCSP in the fiscal year 2071/072 made a financial support of 5 hundred thousand rupees to provide three-day training on "Mushroom Farming" to 20 women with technical support from the District Cottage and Small Industries Office. Rama was one of the participants. Mushroom farming is a profitable business because it is a cash crop and requires less space to grow, for instance, it can be cultivated in a small room inside the house.

Rama along with other female members of the community took the challenge to start mushroom business soon after the completion of their training. They were supported with

four drums, three stands, two stoves, three straw-cutting hand machines, four ounces, black plastic to cover 150 yards, fifteen kgs of mushroom seed, twenty-three jute rope and five kg nails. Rama proudly shares, "This training has given hope for a better life to me and my family." Her hotel business is also flourishing along with increasing demand for mushroom. She has expanded her hotel business. She says, "I earned three hundred rupees on the very first day of mushroom business. This was a moment of pride for me."

She sells around one kg of mushroom every day and makes a good saving which she invests in the education of her children and other household chores. The contribution made by NCCSP in raising livelihood is praised by the local residents.

Rama expressed her gratitude to NCCSP for helping women by providing new skills and building their capacity to become aware and independent.

9 | Clean Water Healthy Life



Chipra VDC of Humla district is mapped as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. A total of thirty four households are residing in ward no. 8, Nalla village, including four from Dalit community. Around 10 households live close by the banks of Karnali river which is the only source of water for drinking and other domestic activities. As glaciers melt in the Himalayas, the water level in this river surges from the month of Baishak to Kartik, alarming floods and landslides threats to the households.

This region is also experiencing uncommon rainfall pattern due to climate change which has further amplified natural threats. As a result, the river water is contaminated with debris, rocks and sand making it unhygienic for drinking. Since remaining nearby water sources are dried up, the people have no other choice than to use dirty water from the river for drinking and other household chores. The water becomes dirty for about six months, from Baisakh, when snow starts melting, to Asoj. Due to slippery rocks, there is also danger of drowning when women and children collect water from the river.

To build adaptive capacity of vulnerable households, NCCSP in the fiscal year 2071/072 made a financial contribution of 2 hundred and 40 thousand rupees to build a drinking water tank in the village. Local residents also offered their help by providing labor support equivalent to thirty-six thousand rupees. Around 65 people directly benefited from the project as they were employed as workers. Under this scheme, one intake and one drinking water tap in the market were constructed. The chairperson of this project Ratna Bahadur Shahi happily shares that after this facility people not only have clean water to drink but safety is also assured as women do not have to walk long distance to fetch water. He further praised LAPA activities by NCCSP for its contribution in initiating drinking water tank project in their village. According to Kali Bahadur Shahi, in-charge of Chhipra sub health post, prior to the construction of drinking water tap people used to suffer from diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases. Now the health related issues have dropped significantly thanks to the clean drinking water.

10 Risk Free Living



Dolpa district is one of the remotest regions in Nepal. Climate change has a significant impact on the livelihood of people here. Just 14 kilometers away from district headquarters Dunai, lies Liku, one of the many VDCs vulnerable to climate change. Drought, landslides and soil erosion are the major climate change threats faced by the people living in this VDC. There was a nine month long drought in 2072 B.S. which damaged crops, resulted in forest fires and disease outbreaks by insects. The shifting in rainfall patterns was also experienced. New kinds of diseases in humans and livestock were also reported. Agricultural production and bio-diversity was directly affected by the changing climate. The water sources started drying and snow in the Himalaya was melting. Incidents of landslides are increasing which is causing damage to the lives and property of the people.

Physical Infrastructures were also damaged by the landslides. The buildings of KanchanJangha Primary School in Hum village were at risk of being damaged by landslides and floods. To ensure the safety of students and teacher in the school premises, NCCSP in the fiscal year 2070/071 made a financial support of 1 hundred thousand rupees and labor support equivalent to 25 thousand rupees for the construction of gabion wall. The safety of 52 students and teachers is now ensured. Local Nanda Bahadur praised LAPA activity saying that the school premises would be damaged had there been no gabion wall. He further added that parents are not afraid anymore to send their children to school. Since the landslides are prevented small bushes have started growing in the area which has been contributing in preventing soil erosion.

11

Building Stronger Bond



Ghattalekh village in Rowa VDC of Mugu district is vulnerable to drought. With dearth of water sources, communities here have difficulty in managing water for drinking and other domestic purpose as well as irrigation. The communities felt the need to build an artificial water reservoir using the available small and scattered water sources. Realizing this, the VEECCCC coordination committee along with the local communities proposed a scheme for the construction of community pond in the village. In the fiscal year 2071/072, the community pond was constructed with the financial support of 1 hundred thousand rupees by NCCSP and labor support equivalent to 45 thousand and 1 hundred rupees by the community. Majority of households in the community belong to Dalit and Chhetri., Every household of the village is highly vulnerable.

With the support of user committee, water is collected in this newly constructed pond. A local, Manbujha Buda, shares that vegetable

farming has flourished as irrigation is not a problem anymore. According to Jiwan Sejuwal, coordinator of civil society, "Out of sixty households, forty households are directly benefitted with irrigation facility." Previously, people had to travel long distance to collect water. There were incidents of quarrels regarding water issues. But now people have started to live in harmony. People have started growing vegetables such as mustard, spinach, beans, peas, cauliflower, cabbage, chilly, tomatoes, brinjal, onion and garlic. In addition to this, wheat, corn and rice are also cultivated.

As the villagers started to grow vegetables themselves, there is no need to buy vegetables from the market. It has contributed in improving the health of children and women. Asha Devi Sejuwal, a resident of the village, is happy because she can now feed her family with home grown vegetables.

12 | Thirst Quenching Soul



Nepa VDC of Dailekh district is mapped as 'highly vulnerable' to climate change impacts. Due to a prolonged drought, nearby water sources have dried up resulting in severe scarcity of water. According to a local resident from ward no.2, koldada, Man Kumari Khanal, prior to the draught, water was available all year round but now water sources completely dry up byMagh. She adds that dispute is every day event among people while fetching water.

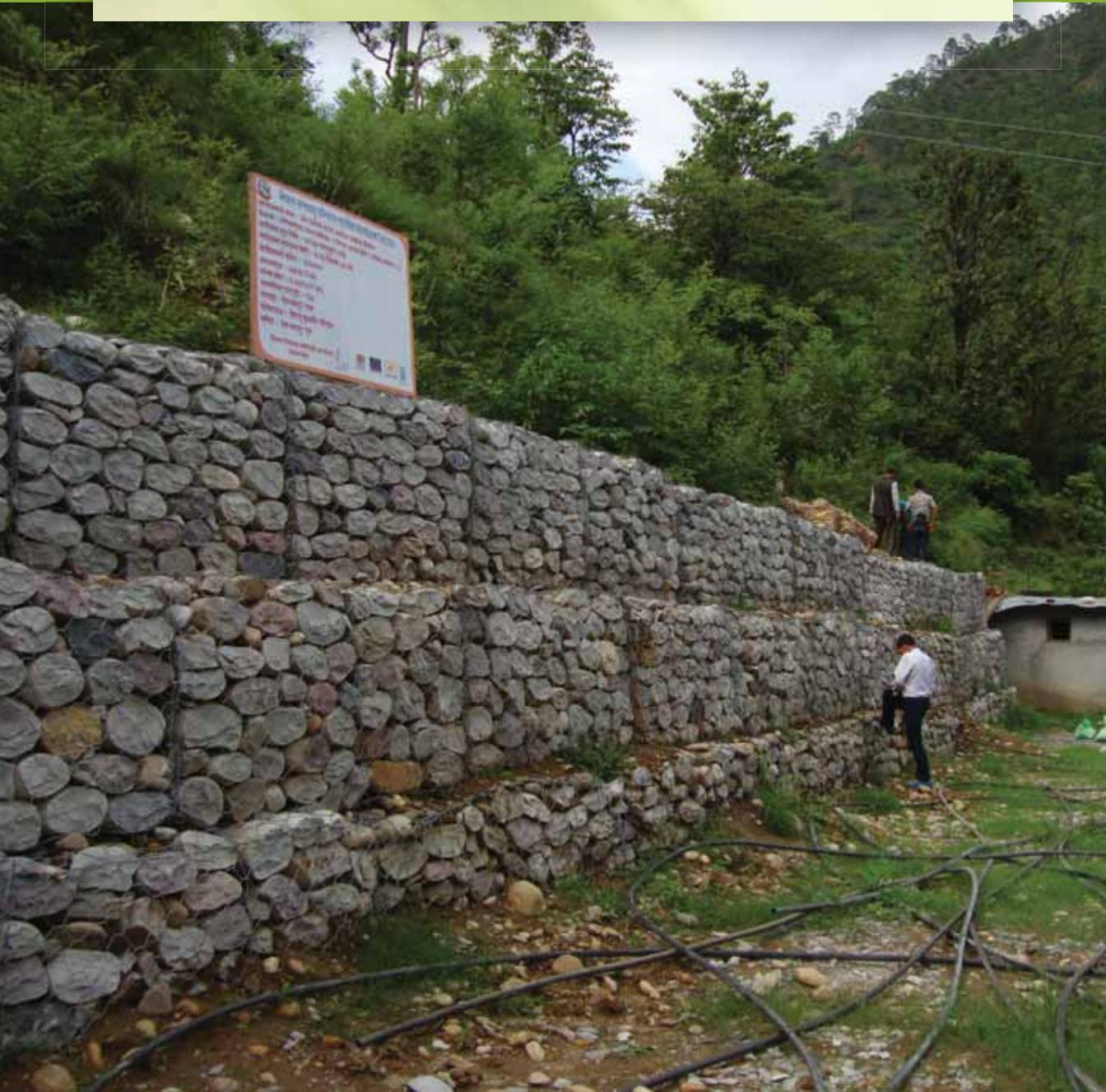
To provide water facility, NCCSP under LAPA activity contributed to the construction of rain water collection tank during the fiscal year 2071/072. Household like of Man Kumari located close to this newly constructed tank have benefitted. Man Kumari shares bitter experiences that women and girls had to spend two hours daily in collecting 10 litres of water in the past. For domestic purposes

and other household chores, they needed around hundred litres of water daily. After the construction of rain water collection tank, around 12 hundred hours of precious time is saved. The saved time is now productively used for income an generation activity which has helped in strengthening the financial situation and livelihood of households and playing an important role in empowering women.

Man Kumari happily shares that the tank is secured with a lock to monitor the usage of water. According to her, water from nearby sources is used during monsoon and water collected in the tank is used only during the dry season. She now uses her spare time in farming and has a plan to sell vegetables cultivated in her own land next year.

13

Safety First, Avoid the Worst



Rimna is a remote village in Khalanga VDC of Jajarkot district. The small village that shares its boundary with Rukum district in north is surrounded by hills. All the children from the village go to Bheri Triveni Secondary School for education. Established in 2044 BS, this school currently has 464 students, out of which 226 are boys and remaining 238 are girls. Children from diverse social groups study in this school. Statistically, 66 boys and 62 girls from Dalit, 123 boys and 121 girls from indigenous, 41 boys and 51 girls from Brahmin/Chhetri communities have been enrolled in this school. Some 65 students from nearby villages of Rukum district also come here to study. Currently there are 12 teachers in the school, including eight males and four females.

Monsoon season is harsh for the communities here because the only school, Bheri Triveni Secondary School, in this village is at the risk of landslides and floods. The buildings on the southern side are more exposed to natural threats. The unpredictable rainfall and its shifting pattern due to climate change have contributed to the loss of physical infrastructure in the village. Consequently, the parents are in fear of their children's lives while sending them to the school. Both teachers and students are terrified to remain in the school premises even during school hours. But, there was no other choice than to continue schooling amidst fears.

NCCSP had implemented LAPA programme in 5 VDCs – Archhani, Lahan, Pajaru, Suwanauli and Dhime. The programme expanded to other three VDCs – Bhur, Jugathapachaur and Khalanga – and the number of LAPA implemented VDCs reached eight in the district. To protect school infrastructure from flood and landslides, NCCSP made a financial contribution of 3 hundred thousand rupees in the fiscal year 2071/072, and additional 2 hundred thousand in the consecutive fiscal year 2072/073 for the construction of gabion wall under the LAPA programme. The school is now physically secured from natural threats.

Parents are not afraid anymore to send their children to the school. The teacher and student are relieved as they can now concentrate on studies forgetting the fear of flood and landslide. The principal of the school Binod Shahani, chairperson Krishna Bishwakarma and the User Committee chairperson Tej Bahadur Rana happily praise several LAPA activities by NCCSP and express their gratitude for securing the safety of school and the students.

14

Save Time, Make Money



Raku VDC of Kalikot district is suffering from climate change impacts such as drying of water sources and irregular rainfall patterns. As a result, the irrigation facility has become inadequate and has deterred communities from farming and cultivating vegetables. People are compelled to travel up to four hours to reach Manma village, district headquarters, just to buy vegetable for daily consumption. It has wasted their valuable time and worsened their economic condition as well.

To remedy this situation it became essential to construct an artificial water reservoir such as pond by draining water from the available water sources. For this purpose, a small water source in ward no 2 was deemed a best option. In the fiscal year 2072/073, NCCSP made a financial contribution of 1 hundred and 50 thousand rupees along with technical assistance to construct the pond.

About 100 highly vulnerable households from Brahmin community have directly benefitted from the pond. They now cultivate vegetables in 30 ropanis of land by using the water from the pond for irrigation. As there is no need to buy vegetables, people have been able to save money. Additionally, eight hours of precious time, used in bringing vegetables from Manma, is saved which is now productively used in vegetable farming. Five households have collectively produced 300 kg of vegetables and earned 7 thousand rupees each.

According to local resident Keshav Sanjyal, they are growing vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and cucumber. This has built confidence in the communities to make earnings on their own effort. They express their gratitude to NCCSP for its contribution in building their capacity to climate change adaptation.





Government of Nepal

Ministry of Population & Environment

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme

 Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

 977-1-4211894, 4200580

 977-1-4211954

 info@nccsp.org.np

 www.nccsp.gov.np

 NCCSP

 NCCSPGoN

 NCCSP