

# NEPAL CLIMATE CHANGE SUPPORT PROGRAMME I-TRANSITION EXTENSION



Ensuring Social Accountability Public Audit of Rokayajat Drinking Water Scheme Jajarkot

## BACKGROUND

Nepal's low level development, complex topography, and variability in climate and micro-climate within shorter distance makes it vulnerable to climate change. Nepal ranks fourth in the global climate risk index of the most vulnerable countries. In recent years, Nepal, the home to the Himalayas, is increasingly exposed to the negative effects of climate change, particularly the poor, disadvantaged groups including women and marginalized communities have disproportionately borne the brunt of the climate change effects. Considering the need for immediate actions, Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) implemented local adaptation plans (known as LAPAs) to address the most urgent and immediate needs in 100 villages covering 14 districts from 2013 to 2017.

Continuing these efforts and based on the learnings from the implementation of earlier phase of NCCSP and in view of new federal context, NCCSP changed its implementation modality. With technical assistance of UNDP and financial support of DFID, Ministry of Forests and Environment/GoN led the implementation of NCCSP I-Transition Extension (TE) and has been supporting the 26 local governments in 14 districts in preparing and implementing Climate Resilient Development Projects (CRDPs). These CRDPs are drawn from the local government's own plan without being a separate parallel project.

NCCSP I-TE implemented 78 CRDPs in 14 local governments in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018/19. Currently NCCSP is engaged in planning CRDPs for FY 2019/20 in 26 local governments (includes 12 local governments in addition to 14 existing local governments from FY 2018/19).

The overall goal of the NCCSP I TE programme is to pilot and document the approaches to climate resilient development based on the planning and implementation experiences of these projects and capacity development efforts in 26 local bodies.



## QUICK FACTS:

**Duration:** October 2018-December 2019

**Focus Area:** Climate Change Adaptation

**Funding Source:** DFID

**Total Project Budget:** USD 2.67 Million

**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Forest and Environment and 26 Local bodies in 14 Districts

**Working Area:** Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Jumla, Kalikot, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Rolpa, Rukum, Dang, Bardiya, Kailali, Achham, Bajura

# ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR



Community User Group of Bhulbhule Bhada Drinking Water Project, Jumla engaged in digging the pipeline

- Improved access to drinking water for 1,752 Households through 16 drinking water schemes with 31 reservoir tanks of 326 cubic meter capacity. The clean drinking water is distributed through 304 public and private tap stands.
- Constructed gabion structure of 5,237 m<sup>3</sup> for the protection of 450-hectare area of land and settlements, benefitting 3,055 households.
- Protection of 1-Hectare area of wetland through construction of two recharge ponds with capacity of 5,473 cubic meter
- Constructed two disabled friendly flood resilient community shelters which can provide shelter to 850 people during the floods
- Maintenance of Khatikhola Micro Hydro Project of capacity 80KW benefitting 732 Households
- 406 elected representatives and 208 officials of 14 local governments were capacitated on climate resilient development planning which focused on climate screening and incorporation of climatic risks and hazards into development plans
- NCCSP I Transition Extension programme effectively implemented 78 CRDPs enhancing climate resiliency and sustainability of implemented projects. These projects have been benefitting 84,443 people.
- Created 86,419 person days of employment benefitting 4,189 locals through CRDPs
- Implemented 33 integrated irrigation schemes constructing 6,176 meters of irrigation canal and irrigation ponds with the capacity of 1,887 cubic meter that irrigate 1,433 ha of arable land. These irrigation schemes have benefitting 5,775 households in enhancing their adaptive capacity towards drought and contributing towards food security and livelihoods.

## GESI/LNOB

- Of 78 CRDPs, 66 CRDPs are implemented by the local users' committees. The project has ensured that these committees comprise of women, poor, and people from diverse ethnic backgrounds. 47% of the committee members are women, 16% Dalits and 26% Janajatis
- 51% of the beneficiaries are women, 0.5% of beneficiaries are people with disability
- Disabled friendly infrastructure are built where possible

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