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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2016



NEPAL CLIMATE CHANGE SUPPORT PROGRAMME (NCCSP)





COVER: Ms. Gun Kumari Pun, a resident of Pang VDC, Rolpa involved in commercial farming

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Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)

Annual Progress Report 2016



Gabion wall constructed in Sugarkhal VDC, Ward no.9, Kailali

PROJECT PROFILE

About the Project		Geographic coverage of the project		
Project Title: Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (UNDP-TA)		National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes		
Award ID: 00066480		Number of Regions covered: 2		
Web link: http://www.nccsp.gov.np		Number of Districts Covered: 14		
		Number of Municipalities Covered: 9		
		Number of VDCs Covered: 87		
Strategic Results				
UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce and manage risk of conflict and natural disasters, including from climate change				
UNDP Strategic Plan Output 5.3: Gender responsive disaster and climate risk management is integrated in the development planning and budgetary frameworks of key sectors (e.g. water, agriculture, health, education)				
UNDAF Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks				
UNDAF/CPAP Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks				
Project Duration (day/month/year)		Implementing Partner(s)		Implementation Modality
Start Date: 01/01/2013		1. Central Level: MoPE, MoFALD and AEPC		NIM
End Date: 31/07/2017 (to be extended to 31 Dec 2017)		2. District Level: DDCs of 14 Project districts in mid and far-western regions.		
Project Budget (US\$)				
UNDP Contribution: \$0.3 m				
Government Contribution: US\$ 5.2 m (NRs 516.08 m)				
Other Contributions:				
Donor Contributions to Government: DFID: £ 10 m EU € 8.6 m Unfunded:				
Total Project Budget:		(US\$ 5.24 million)		
Total Project Expenditure till 2016:		(US\$ 4.32 million)		
Budget 2016:		(US\$ 1.10 million)		
Expenditure 2016 (Indicative only):		(US\$ 1.08 million)		
Budget Utilization % (2016)		99%		

Signature: 

Name: NARESH SHARMA

Project Manager

Date: 22 May 2017

Signature: 

Name: RAM PRASAD LAMSAL

Executive- Project Board

Date: 22 May 2017

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ABBREVIATION

AEPC	:	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
CC	:	Climate Change
CCA	:	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCC	:	Climate Change Coordination Committee
CPAP	:	Country Programme Action Plan
CVP	:	Climate Vulnerable People
DDC	:	District Development Committee
DEECCCC	:	District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
DEECCS	:	District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Section
DEES	:	District Energy and Environment Section
DFID	:	Department for International Development - UK
EECCCC	:	Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
EU	:	European Union
GESI	:	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
ICS	:	Improved Cooking Stove
INDC	:	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
LAPA	:	Local Adaptation Plans for Action
LCCAF	:	Local Climate Change Adaptation Fund
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCCICC	:	Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee
MEECCCC	:	Municipality Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
MoFALD	:	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoPE	:	Ministry of Population and Environment (previously MoSTE)
NAP	:	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	:	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCSP	:	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme
NGOs	:	Non-Government Organisation(s)
PDDP	:	Periodic District Development Plan
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goal
SHs	:	Stakeholders
TA	:	Technical Assistance
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
ToT	:	Training of Trainers
UNDAF	:	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
V1,V2,V3,V4	:	Vulnerability ranking of households, where V1 represent least vulnerable and V4 represent most vulnerable
VDC	:	Village Development Committee

UNFCCC : United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VEECCC : Village, Energy, Environment Climate Change Coordination Committee
WCF : Ward Citizen Forum

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) continues to build the capacity of vulnerable communities to adapt to the negative effects of climate change. 732 climate adaptation actions were implemented in 2016 with a total of 2,320 adaptation actions implemented cumulatively (i.e. 95.7% of the targeted 2,424). The project increased community level participation in adaptation actions by 181,815 people in 2016. The total community participation in various adaptation actions currently stands at 394,302 people. With increasing participation, more and more communities and individuals have benefitted from the adaptation actions. As of 2016, more than 600,000 people (173,400 in 2016) have benefitted from interventions in six main areas: (i) agriculture, livestock and food security, (ii) forest management and biodiversity, (iii) alternative energy, (iv) climate-induced hazard and physical infrastructure, (v) human resource, capacity building and livelihood, and (vi) human health. Nearly 2/3 of project interventions (471 actions) are concentrated in two key areas – agriculture, livestock, food security and climate-resilient infrastructure –of prime importance that meet the most immediate needs. In addition, beneficiaries have received capacity development and livelihood/entrepreneurial skills development training as well. As a result, the project generated cumulative 246,395 person days of employment. 72% of beneficiaries are highly satisfied and an additional 26% are satisfied with the adaptation action as per the results documented in the project-administered score card. Women’s participation in the programme has reached 47% in 2016.

Institutional mechanism at the district, municipal and village levels (DEECCCC, M/VEECCCC) are now fully functional and capacitated to review, plan, facilitate, and monitor the implementation of adaptation actions in 87 VDCs and 9 municipalities of 14 programme districts in the mid and far-western region. These mechanisms have emerged as a key forum for all the relevant stakeholders (government, non-government and private sector) to discuss climate issues relevant to their districts, and plan and integrate appropriate responses through district plans and budgets.

These results have substantially contributed to 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. Likewise, the project substantially contributed to Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It also contributes to: Goal 9 to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; Goal no 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; and Goal 1 to end poverty in all its forms by supporting climate resilient agriculture and income generating activities.

Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE) - the lead agency implementing Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) – has also benefitted from the NCCSP’s experiences while meeting its other international commitments such as Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), etc.

The progress on the Technical Assistance (TA) budget is 99% delivery in 2016, with a programme expenditure of US\$ 1.094 million out of the allocated US\$ 1.10 million.

Key results in 2016

- I. The programme continued to sharpen its focus on the most vulnerable people, developing their knowledge, skills and capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change thereby contributing to CPAP Output 7.3: vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks. About 2/3 of programme beneficiaries are categorized in the most vulnerable and highly vulnerable groups. 732 local adaptation actions related to 100 gender responsive Local Adaption Plans for Action have been implemented in 87 VDCs and 9 municipalities of 14 districts in far and mid-western region of Nepal benefitting 180,164 people. In total (from 2013 to 2016) 2,320 adaptation activities implemented across 6 thematic areas benefitting directly and indirectly more than 600,000 (50% women) people

from vulnerable communities. The 732 adaptation actions implemented in 2016 were largely related to agriculture, livestock, food security and climate-induced hazard and physical infrastructure – areas of direct relevance and benefit to the most climate vulnerable segments of the population. Their increased knowledge and capacity to manage climate risks, with improved livelihood options and climate resilient infrastructures have given them a sense of security and confidence.

- II. The programme successfully implemented the strategy for enhancing the women’s participation in the programme including in decision making roles. Women’s participation in the programme increased to 47% in 2016. More women (51%) now benefit from the programme intervention. Village climate change coordination committees (VEECCCC) - a decision making and monitoring body – have 48% female members, an increase from 36% in 2015. This shows that efforts to include more women in programme implementation and decision making roles have been successful.
- III. Local level institutional mechanisms (D/V/M EEECCC) - established in 87 VDCs and 9 Municipalities of 14 districts - have continued to play a critical role in planning, review, facilitation and monitoring of LAPA implementation. These institutions have emerged as a platform for all stakeholders to come together for advocacy on climate change issues and mainstreaming climate change into the local planning process. District annual and periodic plans reflect the importance of addressing climate change issues.
- IV. An independent review of the programme carried out in 2016 noted that the use of Government system in programme implementation is very successful. The review found the programme to be performing well in areas of effectiveness and equity while improvements are suggested in areas of efficiency and economy.

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Nepal’s low level development, complex topography and variability in climate and micro-climate within short distances makes it vulnerable to climate change. Climate vulnerability assessment conducted during the NAPA preparation in 2010, estimated that more than 1.9 million people are highly climate vulnerable and 10 million people are increasingly at risk (NAPA, 2010). This is likely to increase in future with more extreme weather conditions related to climate change. In order to address the adverse effects of changing climate, Nepal prepared the National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) in 2010 and Climate Change Policy in 2011. Likewise, GoN approved the National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA) in 2011, based on which 100 LAPAs were prepared for implementation in 14 climate vulnerable districts of mid and far-western region. These districts, and particularly the specific targeted communities, are located in the remotest parts of the country with challenging terrain, harsh climatic conditions, resource-scarce and weak institutions, and poor road networks, making them isolated and extremely susceptible to climate change effects. A recent example is the severe drought in Karnali region in the winter of 2015 which wreaked havoc in terms of winter crop loss of up to 80% thereby threatening food security, health and livelihood. NCCSP builds national and local climate change adaptation capacity by working directly in vulnerable communities and enhancing GoN capacity to implementing the Climate Change Policy 2011.

3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP), a leading project in the area of climate change adaptation, is implementing 100 gender responsive LAPAs in 14 far and mid-western region districts. The overall goal of the programme is to help ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable are able to adapt to the negative effects of climate change. The key objective is to enhance the capacity of government, particularly MoPE and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and non-government institutions to

implement the Nepal's Climate Change Policy (2011) and execute the most urgent and immediate adaptation actions. The project substantially contributes to 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."

MoPE is the lead agency to implement the programme in collaboration with MoFALD and Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC). At the district level, the District Development Committee (DDC) is the primary implementing body.

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

1. Implement 100 gender responsive LAPAs in 87 VDCs and 9 municipalities of 14 districts in mid-western and far-western regions.
2. Establish and strengthen institutional mechanisms at the district and municipality/village level to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilient measures.
3. Develop and strengthen GoN's institutional and financing mechanism for supporting CCA, including a collaborative model for implementing climate change initiatives.

The programme has pursued multiple strategies to enable community people to adapt to and manage climate-induced disasters. They include identifying and targeting climate vulnerable people, particularly women and socially excluded groups who are more vulnerable to climate change effects. The programme has set a target to secure at least 50% women's participation with representation in decision making committees. At the same time, the institutions and coordination mechanism at the district and village level are established and strengthened for advocacy to mainstream climate change issues into local planning process and long-term sustainability.

The total budget of this national programme is approximately £ 17.6 million with contribution from DFID (£ 10 million), EU (€ 7.6 million), and UNDP (US\$ 0.4 million). UNDP manages the TA budget with US\$ 5.2 m under a cost sharing agreement with MoPE/GoN. The other funds are directly channeled by the donors (DFID, EU) to GoN to be managed within the GoN budget system.

Theory of Change

The project outputs under TA are: 1) institutional mechanisms at central, district and VDC/municipality level established and capacitated to review priority adaptation actions, and to coordinate, facilitate and monitor these activities; 2) guidelines and manuals for implementing the 100 Local Adaptation Plans (LAPAs) are developed and disseminated, ensuring that 80% are channeled to field level implementation; (3) enhanced capacity of MoPE/GoN and relevant stakeholders to implement climate change policy and adaptation actions; 4) strengthened national level institutional mechanism such Multi-Stakeholders Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committees (MCCICC) with its expanded role and scope for a coherent and unified response to climate change issues, and to act as a strong platform for sharing lessons and innovations in the area of climate change.

The above outputs substantially contribute to the UNDAF outcome: "People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks".

Properly planned and tailor-made training and orientations create awareness in vulnerable communities on the effects of climate change and enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change effects. They acquire the capacity and expertise to manage and cope with climate change risks through building climate resilient infrastructures, modernizing agricultural methods and diversifying income sources to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Local institutional mechanisms are also functional and have the capacity to ensure that

climate change actions are integrated into local planning processes, and adaptation actions are focused on the most climate vulnerable households, with a focus on women and socially excluded groups. The targeted nature of the programme increases resilience with improved livelihood based adaptation strategies and small-scale infrastructure to mitigate disaster risk.

4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

Considering the successful intervention and results of the programme, donors – particularly DFID – intends to provide financial support to the second phase of the programme. The design process for Phase II is underway and the TA component is extended until 31 July 2017, with a further extension up to 31 Dec 2017 in process. However, no major adjustments in the programme is envisaged.

5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2016

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

Table 1: Outcome and Output Statements

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

5.1 Progress towards the UNDAF/CPAP Outcomes

Table 2: Progress on Outcome Indicators

Outcome statement	Outcome indicator	Base-line	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Total target achieved till 2015	Milestone for 2016, if any	Achievement 2016	Year for the latest data	Source of data
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	Local Adaptation Plans for Action at VDC level adopted, climate-proof infrastructure built, and	0	100 LAPAs	Implementation of 100 LAPAs	100 LAPA	100 gender responsive LAPAs implemented in 87 VDC and 9	2016	DDC reports

<p>UNDAF Output 7.3 Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risk</p>	<p>mitigation measures taken in selected districts to address glacial lake outburst floods and other climate related risks</p>					Municipality		
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Progress towards Outcome:

The key goal of the programme is to enable and increase the capacity of climate vulnerable people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. The programme has significantly raised local understanding on climate change and engaged beneficiaries in climate change activities and adaptation strategies. In all, 394,302 (181,815 in 2016) people have actively participated in various LAPA activities. More than 600,000 (173,400 in 2016) people have benefitted from six thematic areas of LAPA programme interventions. According to program assessments, 64% of the total beneficiaries are vulnerable or highly vulnerable to climate change. The bulk of climate adaptation actions are related to building small-scale infrastructure to mitigate climate-induced hazards and to improved livelihood. Accordingly climate vulnerable people realize immediate and material benefits in the short-term. Women bear a disproportionate share of the burden of climate change and climate-induced hazards due to the feminization of agriculture and domestic responsibilities. The project has effectively addressed this issue by ensuring at least 50% female participation and securing women's participation in local institutional mechanisms and the decision making processes.

The institutional mechanism at the district, village/municipality level have ensured – through plans, reviews, monitoring – that climate vulnerable people have increased their capacity and benefit from programme activities. They have also played a key advocacy role in mainstreaming the climate agenda into local planning process.

Similarly, the project has substantially contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG) to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It also contributes to Goal 9 on building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; to the Goal 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; and Goal 1 to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by supporting climate resilient agriculture and income generating activities.

5.2 Progress on Project Outputs

Table 3: Progress on Output Indicators

Table 1: Progress on Output Indicators								
Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
Output 1: 100 LAPAs implemented on time and on budget in ways that deliver effective adaptation services to the satisfaction of the most vulnerable	1.1: # of LAPA priorities implemented and monitored	0 (LAPA not yet implemented)	2,424 LAPA priority actions (With additional £3 million support from DFID, targets are revised. Previous target was 2100)	1,588 LAPA priority actions were implemented	521 LAPA priority actions (revised target after additional £3 million support from DFID for 2016/2017)	732 LAPA priority actions are implemented	2,320	DDC progress reports
	1.2: # of climate vulnerable poor (CVP) people with capacity to identify and articulate adaptation needs increased	7.5% of 2,037 surveyed HHs have received training on climate change before NCCSP implementation	115,580 people will receive training on different aspects of CC adaptation and 15% of them will be able to identify and articulate adaptation needs	212,487	????	181,815	394,302	Number of participants (who were involved in NCCSP activity) from MIS database (December 2016).
	1.3: # of climate	0	In total of 50,000 CVP	In total 76,353 CVP received	????	Additional 47,787 CVP	In total 124,140	unique V3+V4

Table 1: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
	vulnerable poor people satisfied with performance of LAPA service providers # of people receiving adaptation services		will receive adaptation services, out of which 50% satisfied with performance of LAPA – service providers	adaptation services. 1,724 score card evaluations administered, in which 65% were highly satisfied and about 30% satisfied		received adaptation services.	CVP received adaptation services. 2,415 score card evaluations administered, in which 72% were highly satisfied and about 26% satisfied.	participants and scorecard evaluations of service providers
Output 2: Local and regional mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience measures are put in place	2.1: # of Districts with functional mechanisms to integrate Climate Change Adaptation into planning, delivery and reporting	1 district coordination committee in Rukum, However, it is not functional.	Operations of CCCCs at regional (2) and district (14) levels fully operationalized	DEECCCC established and functional in 14 districts	Sustainable operations of CCCCs at regional (2) and district (14) levels are established	DEECCCC capacitated and fully functional in 14 districts	DEECCCC established, capacitated and fully functional in 14 districts Regional level CCC has become inappropriate at present context	DDC progress reports
	2.2: # of villages/ municipalities with functional	0	Operations of CCCCs at municipality (7) and village	VEECCCC/MEECCC have been established and functional in 90	Sustainable operations of CCCCs at municipality (7)	VEECCCC/MEECCCC have been established capacitated and fully functional in	VEECCCC/MEECCCC have been established and fully	DDC progress reports

Table 1: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
	mechanisms to integrate CCA into planning, delivery and monitoring		(90) levels fully operationalised Learning from LAPA implementation integrated at national and local level adaptation planning	VDCs and 7 Municipality level	and village (90) levels is established	87 VDCs and 9 Municipalities (VDCs merged to form new Municipalities)	functional in all 87 VDCs and 9 Municipalities (VDCs merged to form new Municipalities)	
	2.3: # of districts with Local climate change adaptation fund (LCCAF) operating with appropriate fiduciary safeguards in place	0	LCCAF fund established in 14 districts Incentive mechanism for channelling funds through local government for climate resilient infrastructure development finalized and implemented	76 LCCAF established in 76 VDCs/Municipalities of 13 districts	LCCAF fund established in 14 districts Mechanism for channelling funds through local government for climate resilient infrastructure development finalized and implemented	18 LCCAF established in 17 VDCs/Municipalities of 5 districts and another 11 district level LCCAF are under establishment process in 11 districts Safeguard mechanism of VDC/Municipality level Fund Operation Guideline is being reviewed	94 LCCAF/ LEF established in 93 VDCs/ Municipalities of 14 districts (3 in Kailali) and other 11 district level LCCAF are under establishment process in 11 districts Safeguard mechanism of VDC/Municipality level Fund Operation Guideline is being reviewed	MIS reports

Table 1: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
Output 3: Institutional and financing mechanisms of the GoN established/further developed for supporting CCA	3.1: Expanded role of MCCICC for effective coordination of CCA actions in Nepal	Role of MCCICC only limited to information sharing	MCCICC's expanded / improved roles and responsibilities approved by a competent authority	MCCICC guideline prepared and under review by MoSTE	Implementation of MCCICC operational guidelines which includes extension in the roles and responsibilities on CCA activities.	Operational guidelines for the MCCICC have been prepared and reviewed by MoPE.	Operational guidelines for the MCCICC have been prepared and reviewed by MoPE.	
	3.2: Climate change strategy formulated and implemented by the GoN	Draft Gender and Climate Change Strategy prepared by MoPE with support from UNDP and IUCN	Climate change strategy formulated and implemented	MoPE has prepared final draft of Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy, and Gender and Climate Change strategy	CC strategy implemented	MoPE has initiated the process to get cabinet approval of the documents.	MoPE has prepared final draft of Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy, and Gender and Climate Change strategy. Process underway to get cabinet approval.	
	3.3: Climate change fund flow mechanism established at national and local	A specific fund flow mechanism relating to climate change adaptation at	Climate change fund flow mechanism established at national and local levels	Conditional grant is being channelized through DDF. Conditions focus on implementing urgent and	Adaptation projects at national and local levels funded through	The project has some experiences of VDC level adaptation fund. This will be used in future design	District level fund is being channelized through DDF, with conditions to implement	Progress report

Table 1: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
	levels with appropriate financial safeguards in place	national and local levels does not exist	with appropriate financial safeguards in place	immediate climate change adaptation actions.	established fund flow mechanism	and implementation of similar fund.	climate change adaptation related activities. Some experiences gained in implementation of climate change fund at VDC level.	
	3.4: # of Public Private Partnership (PPP) delivering effective CCA	Nil	3 CCA project with collaborative approach/model developed	Activities were tested through private sectors' involvement in few districts.	3 CCA project with collaborative approach/model developed	A total of 55 SPs/NGOs in 11 districts (20 SPs in 5 districts and 35 NGOs in 10 districts) provided services for LAPA implementation	Activities were implemented through private sectors in most of the districts.	

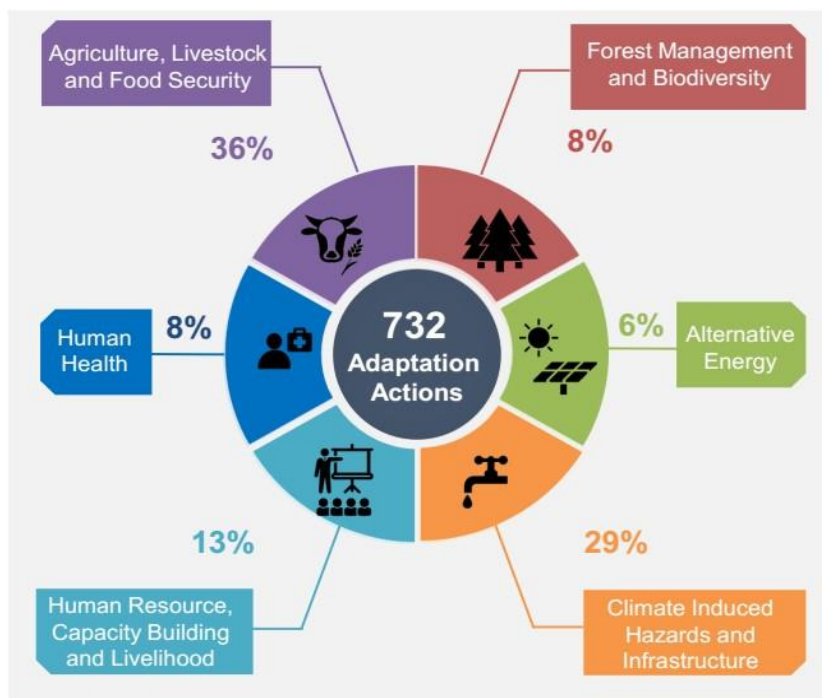
Progress on Output 1: 100 LAPAs will be implemented in 14 districts of far and mid-western region of Nepal

Overall, the project has implemented 100 LAPAs from 2013 to 2016, of which 2,320 local adaptation actions were completed in six thematic areas, namely: i) agriculture, livestock and food security, ii) forest management and biodiversity, iii) alternative energy, iv) climate-induced hazard and physical infrastructure, v) human resources, capacity building and livelihood, and vi) health. Of 2,320 adaptation actions, 732 (32%) were completed in 2016. Theme-wise LAPA priority actions by district is summarized in the following table.

Table 4: LAPA priority actions implemented by NCCSP (2013 - 2016)

<i>LAPA Thematic Areas</i>	Progress for 2013 - 2016															Progress for 2016
	Achham	Dang	Dailekh	Dolpa	Humla	Jajarkot	Jumla	Kalikot	Mugu	Bardiya	Bajura	Kailali	Rolpa	Rukum	Total	
<i>Agriculture, livestock and food security</i>	65	72	54	77	52	59	82	50	67	73	65	52	43	102	913	262
<i>Forest management and bio-diversity</i>	6	17	16	20	21	19	23	14	18	13	11	8	10	21	217	60
<i>Alternative energy</i>	12	10	8	3	8	11	5	7	7	6	12	6	11	11	117	44
<i>Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure</i>	30	47	56	31	47	32	50	35	39	69	29	39	33	63	600	209
<i>Human resource, livelihood & capacity development</i>	14	27	10	21	17	15	36	19	15	19	15	17	12	21	258	95
<i>Health</i>	16	14	24	14	16	13	18	15	12	19	13	13	11	17	215	62
Total	143	187	168	166	161	149	214	140	158	199	145	135	120	235	2320	732

Figure 1: Adaptation actions by theme (2016)



The thematic progress on local adaptation actions implemented in 2016 is represented in Figure 1. 36% of actions are in agriculture, livestock and food security and 29% in climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure. These two sectors represent 65% of the adaptive actions in 2016. Lower in scale are actions directed in forest management and biodiversity (8%), alternative energy (6%), human resources, capacity development and livelihood (13%) and health (8%).

To date 394,302 beneficiaries (44.40% female) participated in adaptation activities. Of these, 181,815 participants (47.57% female) were engaged in 2016. Beneficiary targeting was more focused in 2016 with a 5.87% increase from the previous three years. The most significant

increase in female participation were in health (11.6%), forest management and bio diversity (11%) and climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure (9.3%)

Table 5: Number of participants in LAPA activities by theme

LAPA Thematic areas	No of participants (2013-2015)		No of participants (2016)		Cumulative No of participants (2013-2016)	
	Total	Female %	Total	Female %	Total	Female %
Agriculture, livestock and food security	59,562	41.8	43,083	45	102,645	43.14
Forest management and bio-diversity	14,476	40.0	9,133	51	23,609	44.19
Alternative energy	18,050	34.7	9,326	41	27,376	36.82
Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure	49,886	38.7	39,544	48	89,430	42.91
Human resource, livelihood and capacity development	51,018	40.2	68,041	45	119,059	42.88
Health	19,495	60.4	12,688	72	32,183	64.89
Total	212,487	41.7	181,815	47.57	394,302	44.40

Local adaptation interventions under six thematic sectors have significantly contributed to the project outcome by demonstrating positive changes in the lives and livelihoods of community people and is

presented below. The TA team fully supported the DDCs, VDCs and municipalities in planning, programming, coordination, facilitation, implementation and monitoring of the adaptation activities.

Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security

- This is the most urgent area from the community's perspective. In 2016, this theme accounted for 36% of the implemented adaptation actions. Interventions under this theme provided benefits to community people through improved irrigation measures, crop and livelihood diversification, drought resistant farming, improved seed storage and green house tunnel farming.
- 43,083 people benefitted from agriculture and livestock related interventions. This represents 24% of the total beneficiaries in 2016.
- 344 agriculture related trainings on topics such as seed storage, green house tunnel farming, off season vegetable farming, cowshed cleaning/manure improvement, crop rotation, etc. have benefitted 9,420 people (66.38% female; 61.71% highly vulnerable people). These figures mirror the feminization of agriculture due to migration. The trainings have improved methods, increased knowledge and developed local expertise in efficient agricultural production, contributing to improved individual earnings and national agricultural output.
- 33,101 meters of irrigation canals were constructed, 8,728 meters were repaired/maintained and 4,079 meters of irrigation canals were extended in 158 sites. These interventions have increased water availability and agriculture production with an additional 744 hectares of farm land resulting in increased agricultural output and food security.
- 15 plastic ponds, 64 rain water harvesting tanks and 126 traditional ponds, with a total capacity over 1.91 million litres were constructed in various project sites which has helped to conserve water in dry areas for irrigation as well as household use. These water conserving systems have improved water availability and access for household purposes and for farm irrigation. These systems have helped irrigate an additional 141 hectares of agricultural land.



Irrigation canal at Ghetma VDC, Rukum



Rain water harvesting tank at Suwanauli VDC, Jajarkot



Banana farming in Manau VDC, Bardiya

Forest Management and Biodiversity

- 8% of all adaptation interventions implemented during 2016, was conducted under this theme. 9,133 people participated in forest management, plantation, fire line construction, agro-forestry and nursery management.
- 150,307 seedlings of different species such as *Epil-epil*, *Koiralo*, *Amala*, *Sisoo*, *Amriso*, *Uttis*, *Bakaino*, *Bans*, *Nigalo* etc were planted in 125 hectares of land involving 244 people. Such types of activities require long period of time to show the impact. However, people have anticipated to conserve soil and water in the forest and sloppy areas by conducting land stabilization through plantation and to enrich forest ecosystem with diverse plants.
- 33 trainings were conducted for 947 members of the community forestry user groups (CFUGs) have increased skills and knowledge in forest management. They have applied these skills in managing their forest with an expectation to improve their forest condition and to fulfil their forest product needs.
- Overall participation of female under this theme is around 51%, an 11% increase from the previous year.



CFUG participants of Community Forest Management Training in Jumla



Participants of Forest Management Training in Kailali



Vegetable nursery in Chhipra VDC, Humla

Alternative Energy

6% of adaptation actions out of the total implemented during 2016 were completed under this theme, targeting more than 9,000 participants. More than 63 % of the most climatic vulnerable (V3 and V4) people and 41% women have benefitted from this theme. The supported activities are improved cooking stoves, solar units, improved mills, biogas, etc.

890 metallic stoves, 1,510 improved cooking stoves and 36 biogas were installed in the project area. Such activities have reduced the burden of collecting firewood, a job usually assigned to women and children. Improved cooking stoves are more fuel efficient and significantly reduce indoor air pollution and lowers the risk of respiratory diseases with positive consequences for women's health. These activities are also promoted to encourage less fuelwood consumption, ultimately helping to conserve forest resources.

A total of 1,388 units of solar energy equipment were installed, benefitting 1,388 households. With improved energy access, people have access to micro LED lamps and reliable source of power for other electronic devices such as radio and telephones.



Water mill (traditional turbine) at Malikabota VDC, Jumla



Solar lift irrigation at Purtimkadha VDC, Rukum



Improved cooking stove at Ruga VDC, Mugu

Climate Change Induced Hazards and Infrastructure

Under this theme, a total of 209 actions (29%) were implemented. This is the second highest priority area for the community after agriculture, livestock and food security and 38% of resources were dedicated to this theme. The key activities supported under this theme are infrastructure to control landslide risk, water scarcity and health hazards related to floods. Bio-engineering, gabion walls, cement walls and gully protection structures were constructed in areas with high risk of landslide. Water storage and conservation units improved supply in drought prone areas. And elevated taps, safe grounds and toilets were built in flood prone areas to mitigate the risk of disease.

Under riverbank protection and water management measures, 603 meters of temporary dams were built and 6,990 plants were planted over these dams. 6,124 meters of gabion boxes were laid down, 2,048 meters of protection walls were built, and 162 spurs were constructed to protect 250 hectares of land. Similarly, to stabilize sloppy land under landslide control measures, 4,476 meters of gabion boxes were laid down, 1,158 meters of stone walls were built, and 4,352 plants were planted to protect 150 hectares of land.

Under water source conservation and drinking water supply measures, 225 drinking water tanks with 912,197 litres of water storage capacity and 538 drinking water taps were built to serve an additional 4,522 households with access to clean water. These interventions have helped the community people and eased women's workload.

Likewise, 34 elevated taps, 10 elevated toilets and 2 elevated safe grounds were built in flood prone areas of Kailali and Bardiya districts. Elevated toilets have helped maintain community sanitation during floods, and elevated taps improved access to safe drinking water.

These interventions have improved community resilience and sense of well being; participants reported feeling better protected against the effects of climate induced hazards such as drought, floods and landslides.



Pond at Haku VDC, Jumla



Gabion wall at Sugarkhal VDC, Kailali



A bridge at Lulu VDC, Kalikot

Human Health

Under this theme, 62 adaptation actions (8%) were implemented in 2016. This theme includes different activities such as health awareness rallies, first aid training, women’s health awareness workshops and other health related services. 124 health related training events benefitted 3,882 (89% women) to increase their knowledge on health risks related to climate change effects. This helped them to understand the importance of hygiene during a disaster time to mitigate the spread of infectious diseases. A total of 22 health camps were conducted involving 3,663 people (60% women) who received quality health services. Likewise, 12 stretchers were distributed this year to support emergency response in the event of a natural disaster .



Medicine distribution in a health camp, Lalbojhi VDC, Kailali



Health Camp on reproductive health, dental hygiene and eye related diseases in Kailali



Eye examination at a Health Camp in Bhimapur VDC, Bardiya

Human Resource, Capacity Building and Livelihood

In 2016, 95 priority adaptation actions (13%) engaging 68,041 participants were carried out under the Human Resources, Capacity Building and Livelihood theme. Most vulnerable (V4) and highly vulnerable (V3) participants comprised 60.49% of the total beneficiaries and women's participation increased to 45% as a result of focused targeting. For example, 23 literacy classes on climate change were conducted in three districts namely Rukum, Dang and Jumla, where among a total of 666 participants 92% were women.

During the reporting period, a total of 20,341 participants (72% female) received trainings on climate change adaptation. Skills development trainings in sewing and knitting, television/mobile maintenance, furniture making and other enterprise development and income generation trainings have created opportunities for self-employment at the local level. In addition, 18,666 individuals benefitted from 88,980 person days of employment created through various LAPA activities implemented during the year.

For instance, Mahabir Pandey, chairman of ward citizen forum-9 of Kalikot district, said that he was able to earn NRs 600,000 annually due to opportunities created as compared to NRs 200,000 in the past. The project's support was in the area of protecting water source, irrigation and improved agriculture technology. He observed that five young people who returned to their village after working in India, are now able to work in their farm and earn a livelihood as a consequence of opportunities created and supported by NCCSP. In a focus group discussion conducted by NCCSP field staff in ward 9 of Manma VDC, Kalikot, six people reported that they were able to earn NRs 900,000 from an investment of 250,000 made by the project in areas of irrigation and pond maintenance. These examples of successful local opportunities for increased income have made the local people to rethink before migrating out for work.

Households have experienced increasing income levels as a result of NCCSP's investments in climate change adaptation and interventions that target livelihood, community resource management and mitigating climate related hazards. The table below represents the cumulative figure (2013-2016) where 17,180 households reported increased income as a result of LAPA interventions, such as being employment in infrastructure construction, improved agricultural methods and other income generating activities.

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

<i>LAPA Thematic areas</i>	Number of households	Remarks
<i>Agriculture, livestock and food security</i>	5,976	
<i>Forest management and bio-diversity</i>	974	
<i>Alternative energy</i>	1184	
<i>Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure</i>	8,547	
<i>Human resource, livelihood and capacity development</i>	361	
<i>Human health</i>	138	
<i>Total</i>	17,180	



Women participate in CCA training, Sunawoli VDC, Jajarkot



Mushroom cultivation training, Martadi, Jugada and Kailashmandu VDCs, Bajura



Hybrid seed distribution, Pajaru VDC, Jajarkot

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

The District Energy and Environment Unit within DDCs have been renamed to District Environment, Energy, and Climate Change Section, a clear indication of their new mandate to act for national climate change policies and priorities. The section has been fully functional with staff well trained to carrying out their mandate on climate change issues and implementation of local adaptation interventions.

DEECCCC established, capacitated and fully functional in 14 districts. Regional level CCCC has become inappropriate at present context. Likewise, VEECCCC/MEECCCC have been established and fully functional in all 87 VDCs and 9 Municipalities (VDCs merged to form new Municipalities).

94 LCCAF established in 93 VDCs/Municipalities of 14 districts and other 11 district level LCCAF are under establishment process in 11 districts. Safeguard mechanism of VDC/Municipality level fund operation guideline is being reviewed.

District/VDC/Municipality level coordination committees continued to play an important role in coordinating, facilitating and supporting LAPA implementation through regular reviews and field monitoring visits. During the year, a total of 690 reviews at district/VDC/municipality level were conducted. Similarly, as a part of regular monitoring, a total of 209 visits were carried out by the monitoring sub-committee and its' members. Moreover, different field visits from partners (DFID and UNDP) were also conducted to different districts to assess/monitor field level activities. This has helped to monitor the progress and assure the quality of interventions carried out in the field.

As a part of continuous capacity development efforts, the programme organised trainings to enhance the capacity of local stakeholders on climate change adaptation and GESI – two important areas of the programme. During 2016, 64 training events were organised to 1,653 district/VDC/municipality level stakeholders. This has helped to develop the capacity of local stakeholders on CCA and GESI. Moreover, members of the Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) have benefitted from 2,938 orientation/meetings, where LAPA Facilitators played a key role in promoting awareness and advocacy on climate change at WCF level.

In order to broaden the knowledge of LAPA Facilitators, three refresher trainings on social mobilisation and monitoring and evaluation for LAPA implementation were organised. Similarly, inter-district exposure visits were organised in Dang, Kailali and Bardiya district in order for LAPA facilitators (LFs) to learn and exchange experiences. The major objective of the event was to bring together LAPA facilitators from different districts

and stimulate them for developing common ground for smooth service delivery through NCCSP plans in their respective districts. At the same time, it was envisioned that LFs basic understanding in the areas of social mobilization, M & E, climate change adaptation and contemporary field issues would be sharpened. The training content covered different types of social mobilization, overview of appreciative inquiry, good governance, and overview of final audit, social audit, account management and techniques for filling out scorecards.

Three training events on Financial Management/Fiduciary Risk Management were completed for DDC officials including chief of account section, accountants and NCCSP focal persons of all districts. This was organised based on the recommendations of the Financial Management Improvement Plan (FMIP). The training included sessions on Public Procurement Act, audit related issues and ways to address them, NCCSP operation guidelines for managing Red Book fund at district level, etc.

The project is continuously increasing the visibility of the programme through social media (twitter and facebook) and website, posters, publishing community talks and success stories etc. Similarly, program has achieved national and international recognition and is now widely known. Some of its work won Adaptation Fund Photo contest in the category of “People’s Champion Award” and the “Honourable Mention”.

Considering the need to strengthen the financial management and reporting system, the programme developed a brief booklet called NCCSP Operational Guidelines to streamline administration of the Red Book Fund at the district level. DDC and district TA staff will use them as a guide while implementing the programme activities. They receive orientation on the guidelines during their financial management training. Effective implementation of the guidelines will largely contribute to mitigate the fiduciary risks as pointed out by the OAG and other investigation teams.

During 2016, the programme organised two NCCSP Project Steering Committee meetings, one in August and the other in December.

- The programme organised NCCSP Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting on 25 August 2016 which was preceded by the field visit to Bardiya. One of the highlights of the PSC was the announcement of UK£ 22 m investment by DFID for continued implementation of the programme under NCCSP II.
- In the next PSC meeting on 19 December 2016, the project introduced and discussed with committee members the NCCSP II Design Elements including the Theory of Change.

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

- MoPE has made good progress at the policy level. During 2016, a Climate Finance Management Section was established within MoPE with the responsibility, among others, to coordinate, identify and access funds for implementing climate change initiatives.
- MoPE also finalised the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) report and submitted it to the UNFCCC which fulfils GoN’s commitment to international community
- The programme is supporting MoPE in areas of climate finance including identification of Agriculture Development Bank Limited (ADBL) as a potential National Implementing Entity (NIE) to access the Adaptation Fund. Necessary documentation required for accreditation of ADBL as an NIE has been prepared and is ready for submission to the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The programme is also closely collaborating with the National Adaptation Plan formulation team and sharing its experiences and expertise.

- Operational guidelines for the MCCICC have been prepared and reviewed by MoPE.
- MoPE has initiated the process of getting GoN approval on the Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy, and Gender and Climate Change strategy.
- .

NCCSP FIGURES IN 2016

- A total of **732** local adaptation actions were implemented in 2016 involving around **181,815** people in different activities of LAPA
- More than **152** small physical infrastructures were constructed including **33** different types of small buildings, **9** temporary bridges, **1** suspension bridge, and **26** culverts
- **1,510** improved cooking stoves and **890** metallic stoves were distributed to poor and vulnerable households, and **36** units of biogas plants were constructed in feasible locations
- **1,388** micro solar units were installed in vulnerable households
- **523** drip irrigation and **362** sprinkler irrigation systems were installed irrigating **16.65** hectares of land
- **603** meters of temporary dams were built with over **6,990** seedlings planted for its stabilization. **2,048** meters of protection walls and 162 spurs protected 250 hectares of land from river flooding
- **4,476** meters of gabion boxes, 1,158 meters of stone walls and **4,352** saplings planted to stabilize sloppy land and to control for landslides
- **33** tube wells, **22** motors and **5** water pumps were installed and improved irrigation
- **15.9** kilometres of irrigation canals were constructed in **69** new sites, canals extended in 22 old sites were extended by **4** kilometres and **8.7** kilometres of irrigation canals were maintained in **67** sites
- **15** plastic ponds, **64** rain water harvesting tanks, **126** traditional water conservation ponds with a total capacity over **1.91** million litres were built to conserve water for irrigation purposes as well as household use
- **225** drinking water supply tanks with over **912,197** litres capacity and **538** drinking water taps were built to serve about **4,522** households
- **34** elevated taps, **10** elevated toilets and **2** elevated safe grounds were built in flood prone areas

6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the output wise indicative budget and expenditure for 2016 and the sources of funds budgeted and utilization.

Table 7: Annual budget and expenditure by output (US\$)

Amount in US\$

Output	Annual Budget	Annual Expenditure through project	Annual Expenditure through UNDP	Total Expenditure	Budget Utilization%
Output 1.1	34,839	27,329		27,329	
Output 1.2	6,741	0		0	
Output 1.3	160,746	211,606		211,606	
Output 1.4	535	331		331	
Output 1	202,861	239,266		239,266	
Output 2.1	19,795	16,520		16,520	
Output 2.2	375	0		0	

Output 2.3	35,150	28,121		28,121	
Output 2	55,319	44,641		44,641	
Result 3	844,059	6,45,884.45	1,65,265.40	8,111,49.85	
Total	1,102,238	9,29,791.45	1,65,265.40	1095056.85	99.34%

Table 8: Sources of funds, budget and utilization 2013-2016 (US\$)

Amount in US\$

Source of Fund	Funding period (Start - End Date)	Total Project Budget	Expenditure 2013-2015	Expenditure 2016	Total Expenditure 2013-2016	Total Budget utilization %	Budget Balance
GON	2013-2017	5,228,890	3,270,374	10,95,056.56	43,65,431.32	83%	
UNDP	2013-2017	3,22,738.50					
Total							

Table 9: 2016 M&E Expenditure (US\$)

Total spent on Monitoring	90,355
<p>☑ Costs associated with UNDP/project staff, consultants, project partners, supporting national statistical systems in designing project specific data collection methodologies (qualitative and quantitative), monitoring methods including stakeholder surveys and other qualitative methods, collection of data, analysis and dissemination of the findings to inform a project, either with project partners or to fulfill specific UNDP/project requirements</p>	
Total spent on Decentralized Evaluations	308*
<p>☑ Costs associated in designing, implementing and disseminating evaluations for specific projects</p> <p><i>*An independent review was also administered and financed by DFID, and the expense is not included in the M&E budget/expenditure.</i></p>	
Combined M&E Expenditure	90,663 (8.4% of total expenditure)

7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

7.1 Targeting and voice/Participation of Target groups

Based on the climate vulnerability analysis, the project identified 87 VDCs and 9 municipalities in 3 far western districts (Achham, Bajura, Kailali) and 11 mid-western districts (Bardiya, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Mugu, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dang, Rolpa and Rukum). The target beneficiaries were assessed and categorised as most vulnerable (V4), highly vulnerable (V3), vulnerable (V2) and least vulnerable (V1). The programme proactively targeted V4 and V3 groups who represent 2/3 of all beneficiaries. Women are increasingly participating and benefitting with women representing 47% of beneficiaries and 46% of village level coordinating committee membership in 2016. The LAPA document provides prioritised adaptation interventions planned by local communities for 3 years. (2013- 2016) LAPA priority actions are formulated with active participation from vulnerable communities and stakeholders at ward and community/settlement level. As a result, poor and climate vulnerable people including women have a strong voice in planning and implementation of the adaptation actions.

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

The program has envisioned to ensure improved capacity and empowerment of socially excluded groups and their active participation at all levels from policy to implementation. For this, the project supported to review climate change related policy, strategy and planning from the perspective of gender and social inclusion to identify gaps and recommend necessary steps to fulfil those gaps.

To ensure GESI in project implementation, the project has adopted a strategy to ensure at least 50% of beneficiaries are women and people from marginalized groups. For this, the project has clearly articulated a minimum standard of 50% representation of women and disadvantage group in all local mechanisms (D/M/VEECCCC) in the implementation guidelines. However, the heads from line agencies and other stakeholders are predominantly male, resulting in 83% male composition of DEECCCC. Women's represent 46% of VEECCCC members which is very encouraging

At the beneficiary level, women represent 51% of total beneficiaries. Similarly, 2,181 (44% female) DEECCCC and VEECCCC members received training on GESI and M&E. The training has helped them to build their capacity for using GESI approaches and tools to understand impact of climate change from a GESI perspective - that is how men, women and different social groups are disproportionately affected by the impact of climate change, and what strategies can mainstream GESI into climate change adaptation planning. Following GESI trainings, they have realized the value of mainstreaming GESI in programme implementation. As a result, the programme has noted the increased role of women in the programme [that rose from 36% in 2014 to 47% in 2016.

NCCSP through LAPA has helped to address practical issues related to women's domestic work e.g. access to clean water and sanitation, access to energy for women, access to shelter and to train women in new agriculture technologies and other non-traditional livelihood practices such as Improved Water Mill(IWM) and Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS). Likewise, NCCSP has supported to tackle the issue of women's increasing workloads due to climate change, and negative health effects of firewood smoke on respiratory health by improving women's access to water and alternative energy (e.g. ICS, IWM, Solar).

The charts below illustrates an overview of the composition of participants by gender and vulnerability. In 2016, the percent of female participation is 48% which is very encouraging as it was only 36% during 2014. Likewise, from the vulnerability perspective, 23% from most vulnerable (V4) and 36% from highly vulnerable group (V3) have benefitted from the program intervention.

Figure 2: Total Participants by Gender-2016

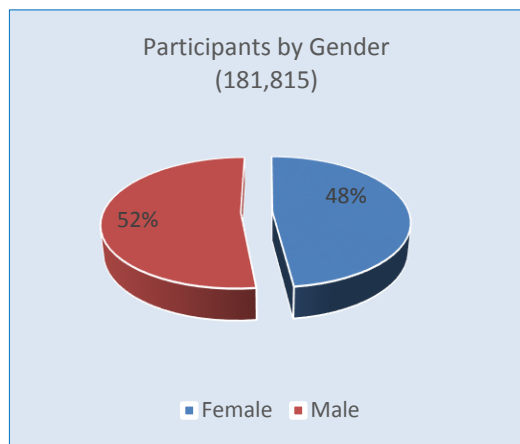
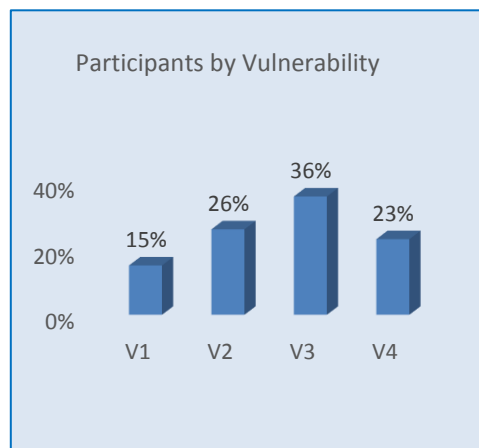


Figure 3: Total Participants by Vulnerability -2016



Empowering Women for Adaptation



Bhaisahawa village of Bela VDC in Dang has abundant farm land but the communities depend on rainwater for irrigation. A one hour walk away is the Karang River which provides some irrigation for nearby fields. Despite this, each year the damage to the irrigation canals combined with a growing scarcity of water compelled households to downsize their farming. With shrinking economic opportunities young people are migrating to India in search of work.

In the fiscal year 2071/072, NCCSP made a financial contribution of NRs. 400,000 and residents provided labor support equivalent to NRs. 48,000 for the maintenance of the irrigation canal. 191 households from ward no 8 have directly benefitted from this intervention. Out of these households, 24 are Dailt, 13 are Janjati, 147 are Madhesi and 7 are Brahmin/Chhetri. According to climate change vulnerability mapping, 41 households are extremely vulnerable, 102 are highly vulnerable, 44 are moderately vulnerable and 4 are categorized as low on the vulnerability scale. According to Gita Gharti, a local resident, “after the maintenance of irrigation canal, there is no need to depend on rainwater and 27 hectares of land is irrigated.” And Krishna Mohan Yadhav added “the communities have started to cooperate with each other to collect water from the pond so that 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 work related to irrigation canal maintenance was conducted with their participation. Gita Gharti, the User Committee head observed that “given the opportunity, such as being in a decision making role in the user committee, woman can also set an example.”

7.3 National Capacity Development

NCCSP's capacity development intervention is focussed at both the institutional and individual levels. District and VDC/municipality level coordination committees (DEECCCC, VEECCCC/MEECCCC) are key institutions established to coordinate, facilitate, support implementation and monitor adaption actions. The project has trained and capacitated committee members in areas of climate change adaptation, M&E and GESI related issues. As a part of the continuous capacity development efforts, the programme conducted 64 training events in the areas of climate change and GESI to the district and VDC/Municipality level coordination committees. This has helped to enhance their knowledge and capacity to understand climate change, its impact on communities and importance of integrating those in regular planning process. The programme also continued to push for more female participation in all programme activities including capacity development, recording 46% female participation in trainings. This will continue in the future as well. Moreover, ward citizen forum members have benefitted from a one-day orientation on climate change. LAPA Facilitators also played a key role in promoting awareness and advocacy on climate change at the WCF level.

7.4 Sustainability

District and VDC/Municipality level energy environment and climate change coordination committees were established, capacitated and are functioning well to implement the project's LAPA activities and to support climate change adaptation in the long-term. Similarly, energy and environment units within the DDCs have been upgraded into the Environment, Energy and Climate Change Sections. Further, DDCs have integrated CCA into the local planning process and climate change actions are included within the DDCs' five-year plans. VDCs have started to allocate matching fund on climate change adaptation activities and as climate change emergency funds in their budgets.

Likewise, many of the districts have initiated to establish and operate a maintenance fund and develop local resource experts on climate change adaptation issues. Some VDCs are modeling themselves as a climate smart village through promotion and application of climate friendly technologies, agriculture practices and integrating climate change into development plans, programme For instance, Khairichandanpur VDC in Bardiya. Thus, local level institutions and the measures they have taken thus far to mainstream climate change adaptation indicate a good foundation for the sustainability of adaptation strategies and pro-poor climate change policies.

7.5 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

NA

7.6 Partnerships

The project partners are the Ministry of Population and Environment (previously Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment), the designated lead implementer. Other partners are Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC). District Development Committees (DDCs), Municipalities and Village Development Committees (VDCs) are the field-level implementing partners. DDCs take the lead role at the district level. District-based entities of the line ministries, User Committees and NGOs also carry out field level implementation in areas of their expertise under sub-agreements/arrangements with DDCs.

It has been noted that User Committees are increasingly involved in the implementation of adaptation actions, resulting in stronger community ownership of LAPA actions. Using Users Committees also entails

less administrative procedures and requirements. Line agencies are mostly used in specialized technical areas of their competence.

DFID and EU are the financing partners while UNDP provides technical assistance.

7.7 Promotion of civic engagement

The programme has been providing regular orientation on CCA to Ward Citizen Forum members. Each VDC has 9 WCFs. WCFs consists of 25 members that include diverse representation from various ethnic groups and castes, and women. As a group, they have the capacity to engage with local government bodies, and play an important role (especially in absence of locally elected bodies) to advocate and prioritize local needs in the local planning process.

The programme organised several trainings and orientation events for various stakeholders and committee members of district level environment, energy climate change coordination committees, which includes representatives from NGOs working for women, dalit and marginalized communities. Committee members have significantly improved their knowledge i of climate change adaptation, including measures to address climate vulnerability, ensure gender equity and social inclusion, and strengthen monitoring/evaluation.

7.8 Expanding opportunities for youth

N/A

7.9 Innovation

The project is in the initial stage of piloting a Multiple Use Water Services (MUS) in one district for which a guidelines has been drafted. The purpose is to enable the community people in reaping the economic benefits from the use of water in addition to their domestic consumption. The guidelines will be revised and adapted to replication in other areas.

Implementation of the programme in partnership with local bodies, community level users groups, specialised line agencies and NGOs have yielded positive results, and helped to achieve the programme target effectively. This will be continued with more innovative elements especially for Karnali region known for their climate-induced hazards, logistic challenges and weak institutions.

7.10 Knowledge Management and Products

NCCSP has been sharing its knowledge and experiences of LAPA implementation in the most remote areas of the country. It has produced various audio-visual materials, created and updated websites, and developed social media content and other publicity materials. The visibility of the partners (DFID, EU, Cyprus, and UNDP) are well reflected in both electronic and print mediums. The programme's work is also well recognized in international forums, such as exhibitions and conferences, including COP22. The programme participated in the Adaptation Fund's Global Photo Contest, and was awarded the "People's Champion" and recognized with an "Honourable Mention". They were displayed at World Bank headquarters in Washington DC during the Annual Global Climate Finance Readiness Seminar, and were also displayed at CoP 22, Morocco.

The programme has documented and published: (1) LAPA implementation guidelines, (2) CCA/GESI training materials, (3) CCA ToT manuals, (4) LAPA impact documentaries, (5) documentation of indigenous

knowledge on climate adaptation, (6) Multiple Use Water Services Guidelines. These products are good reference for future programming in the sector and available publicly.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

- National ownership and use of government systems played a key role in implementing adaptation programme across a wide geographic area. This also helps to mainstream climate change into local planning process.
- Implementation of adaptation activities in Karnali region requires an innovative delivery modality and strategy. This area has limited implementation due to climatic conditions, remoteness, and seasonal movement of local people engaged in foraging local herbs like “*yarsagumba*”.
- Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPAs) and vulnerability status of the community people needs to be reviewed and updated during programme implementation as priority action areas and vulnerability status of the community people are changing over a period of time.
- Consideration should be given to implement large scale adaptation actions to deliver a larger impact as small actions do not always adequately match the climate change risk and climate induced disasters.

9. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- The project continued to face the high turnover of staff with 1/3 positions remaining vacant for long periods. The project addressed this issue through temporary redeployment of available staff and took actions to fill vacant positions. Currently, all positions are filled.
- Given the remote locations of the project activities, regular monitoring and quality assurance continue to pose problems. In response, the project has activated district level project staff and stakeholders. UNDP’s field office team has also actively supported in increasing monitoring by visiting XX of 14 districts, XX VDCs and XX municipalities in 2016.

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10. PRIORITIES FOR 2017

- The project will vet and implement activities that are strongly linked to climate change issues – preferably upscaling the size of the project for greater impact. The TA team will provide support to MoPE in planning and programming the adaptation actions for next fiscal year 2017/18.
- The project will increase its focus on establishing strong fiduciary risk mitigation measures through capacity development of the project and district stakeholders, and providing them necessary operational guidelines.
- Continue to develop the capacity of the district, VDC/municipality level institutional mechanisms and committees.
- Provide support to MoPE in climate change policy and adaptation plans as required.

- Share the project experiences and support GoN and DFID in the design of NCCSP II.

11. A SPECIFIC STORY

A Thriving Riverbank Community



Kailali district is at a high risk of flooding. Every year, the water in Mohana and Katani rivers swell and trigger floods, depositing sandy soil in the surrounding areas and damaging agricultural land. 60 households from a Tharu community live alongside these rivers and are exposed to these flood risks. According to the climate change vulnerability mapping, among these households, five are extremely vulnerable, ten are highly vulnerable, 23 are moderately vulnerable and 22 are categorized as being low on the vulnerability scale.

NCCSP in the fiscal year 2072/073 (2015/16) initiated river bank farming in four hectares of land targeting all 60 households. A three-day training on riverbank farming was provided to two groups comprising 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. Upon completion of the training, the households jointly or individually began farming in the riverbanks, planting bottle gourd, cucumber, pumpkin and watermelon. As a result, on average households have benefited with an increased annual income ranging from 35,000 to 40,000 thousand rupees.

Bhagiram Chaudary, a resident of Pawera VDC ward no 3 is a riverbank farmer. Prior to receiving project support, he leased land for farming and shared half of his produce with the landowner. It was difficult for him to meet household expenses and he was frequently in debt. Now his situation has changed. He earns 50,000 to 60,000 rupees annually with river bank farming and has plans to buy land from the income he has saved. Another resident, Madhuram Chaudhary from the same village also earned 100,00 rupees by selling vegetables in Dhangadhi and in local markets. From Udasipur ward no 6, Arjun Chaudhary has also found success in riverbank farming and plans to cultivate additional land. Overall, residents are happy that the land surrounding the riverbanks, that were once neglected due to sand deposited by floods are now productive agricultural land used for cultivating vegetables.

Clean Water, Healthy Life



Chhipra VDC of Humla district is mapped as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. A total of 34 households are residing in ward no. 8 Nalla village, including four from the Dalit community. Around 10 households live close by the banks of the Karnali river which is the only source of drinking water. As glacier melts in the Himalayas, the water level surges from the month of Baishak to Karthik (Mid-April to Mid November), and the threat of floods and landslides. This region is

also experiencing uncommon rainfall patterns with increasing precipitation further amplifying natural hazards. As a result, the river water is contaminated with debris, rocks and sand making it unhygienic for drinking. Since the nearby ground water springs have dried up, people have no choice but to use the river water for drinking and other household chores. Slippery rocks also pose a danger of drowning, especially to women and children who are usually tasked with collecting water from the river.

To build adaptive capacity of vulnerable households, NCCSP in the fiscal year 2071/072 (2014/15) made a financial contribution of 240,000 rupees to build a drinking water tank scheme in the village. Local residents provided labor support equivalent to 36,000 rupees. Approximately 65 people were employed as workers. Under this scheme, one intake and one drinking water tap was constructed. The chairperson of this scheme Ratna Bahadur Shahi happily observed that people now have safe access to clean drinking water and women do not have to walk long distances to the river. According to Kali Bahadur Shahi who runs the Chhipra sub health post, the incidence of diarrhea and other water-borne diseases has decreased and he attributes this change to the construction of drinking water taps.

When Pigs Fly



Surrounded by Karnali river and Maila stream, Kharichandanpur VDC of Bardiya district is vulnerable to flooding. For the past 10 years due to the changing climate, with increasingly unpredictable monsoons and shifting rainfall patterns. The communities living near the riverbanks are at high risk of physical losses from floods during the wet season.

A local resident of ward no 9, Gyani Chaudhary said she lived in constant fear of being washed away by the flood. After being free from

bonded labor in 1996, she lived by the Maila stream along with her husband, a son and two daughters. The family lived in extreme poverty and with no income source, her husband migrated to India for work. Being the only caretaker of her children, Gyani faced many difficulties. The fear of floods further added to her burdnes.

In the fiscal year 2071/072 (2014/15), NCCSP established a mobile fund providing loans to the vulnerable and poor in this village. To overcome poverty, Gyani decided to take a loan and started pig farming as it required a small investment and she could manage the work with her domestic chores. Compared to agricultural farming, pig farming was also a better choice as there it is less vulnerable to floods. She took a loan of 10,000 rupees and invested it in purchasing four piglets.

The business is now flourishing and with a growing litter, Gyani has cleared all her debts and is saving a share of her earnings. Her husband is also supportive and lends a hand with the business. Despite hardships, she had the courage to take a loan, raise her family out of poverty and build a successful small enterprise. Gyani is now a role model for other women in her village, who Inspired by her, have also started pig farming.

The contribution made by NCCP in capacity building of communities especially vulnerable women such as Gyani Chaudhary has reinforced its commitment for adaptation to climate change impacts.

Thirst Quenching Soul



Nepa VDC of Dailekh district is mapped as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts with long periods of dry climate, water is now scarce in this VDC. According to a local resident from ward no.2 Koldada, Ms. Man Kumari Khanal, the water sources dries up in the month of Poush and Magh, and during these dry periods conflict is common among people when fetching water.

NCCSP constructed a rain water collection tank in the fiscal year 2071/072 (2014/15). Households like Man Kumari's that are located close to this newly

constructed tank have benefitted from the rainwater conservation. In the absence of water sources in the past, Man Kumari shares bitter experiences of women and girls of having to spend two hours daily in collecting ten liters of water. For domestic purposes and other household chores they needed around 100 liters of water daily. After the construction of rain water collection tank, around twelve hundred hours of precious time is saved. The time saved is now productively used for income generation activities which has helped in strengthening livelihoods and empowering women.

Man Kumari noted that the tank is secured with a lock to monitor water usage. She also shared that during the monsoon water from nearby sources are used and water collected in the tank is used only during the dry months. With more time for farming, next year she plans to sell vegetables cultivated in her own land.

12. Risk and Issue Logs

#	Description	Category (financial, political, operational, organizational, environmental, regulatory, security, strategic, other)	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely) A	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact) B	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is Identified	Last Updated	Status
1	Resource constraint (due to exchange rate loss and funding uncertainty to fully implement the currently planned adaptation plan (LAPA))	Financial	3	4	12	MoPE is in dialogue with DFID and monitoring the fund status. If needed, adjustments in T2 and T3 programme will be made.	Nov 2016		
2	Implementation gap between current project and its second phase as the current project is ending in July 2017	Operational/financial	2	4	8	DFID has already commissioned the team to design NCCSP II. The team will complete design in June 2017 to continue the programme uninterrupted. TA is being extended until 31 Dec 2017	Nov 2016		

Issue Log Matrix

#	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	Policy	Nov 2016	Continued difficulty in attracting/retaining staff in remote districts. Several candidates have declined the offer, some have left.	UNDP is considering to implement NIM guidelines with additional benefits to staff located in remotest areas.	All positions are now filled in. UNDP and MoF are in the process of finalizing/approving the NIM.	
2						

13. PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2016

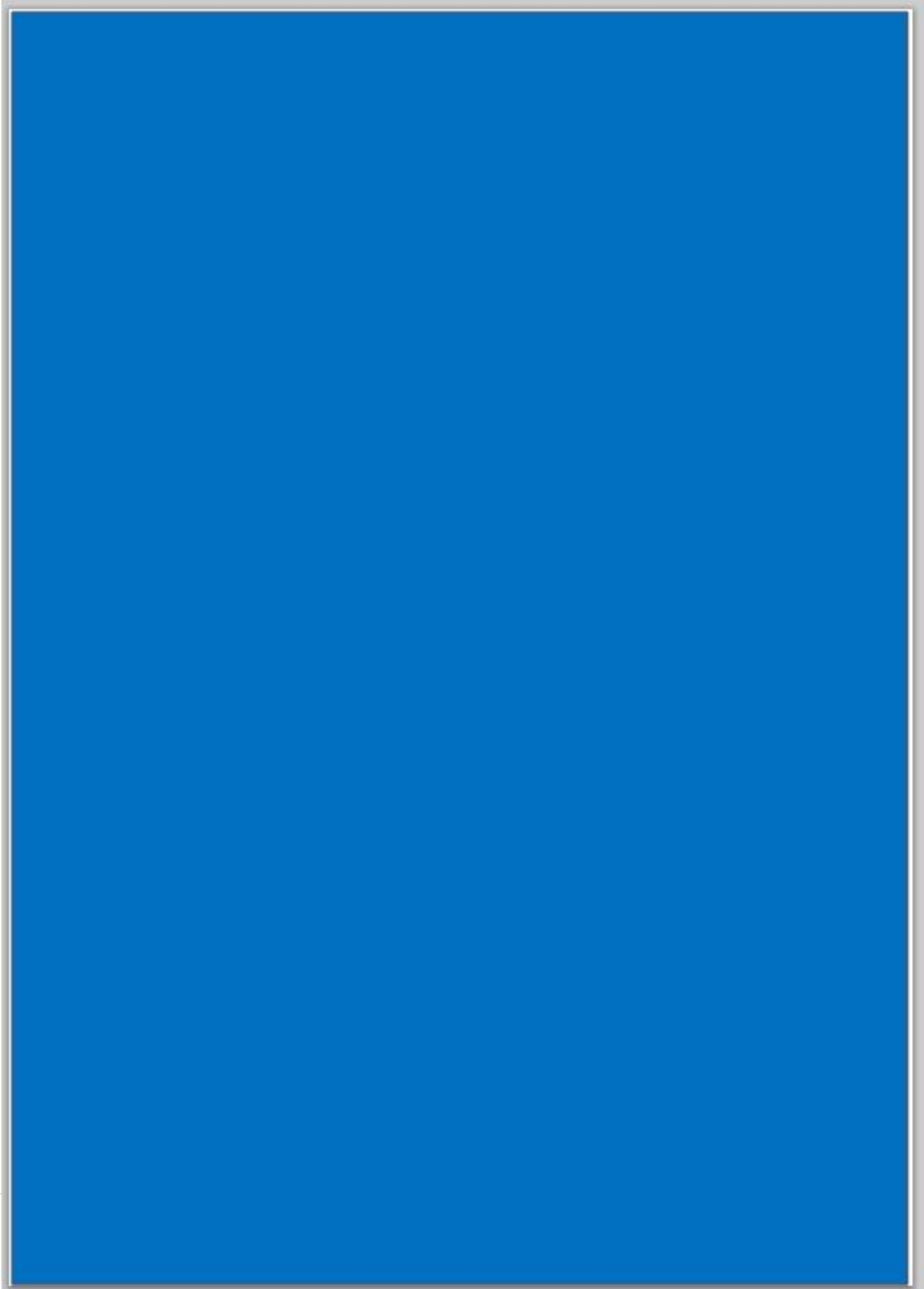
UNDAF/CPAP Outcome: UNDAF Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard related shocks

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

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

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (Please include baseline, associated indicators and annual targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES (List key activities to be undertaken during the year which will contribute to the respective outputs)	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual achievements of Targets	Annual achievements of Targets in %	Donor Name	Approved budget (from the AWP)	Amount spend	% of expenditure against the approved budget	Progress in 2016 and remarks
Output 1 (First CPAP output):									
Activity Result 1: Local mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience are put in place	Activity 1.1: Support in the formation and operationalization of EECCCC at district (14), municipality (7) and VDCs (90) (Atlas Activity 1)	3941	3829	97%	GoN	34,839.00	27,329.00	78.44%	EECCCCc have been fully established, functional and capacitated in all. Monitoring subcommittees have regularly conducted the monitoring visits. Likewise, WCF are oriented which has helped to enhance their knowledge on CCA.
	Activity 1.2: Develop guidelines and ToRs for EECCCC at different levels (regional, district, municipality and VDC) and applied (Atlas Activity 2)	4	4	100%		6,741.00	-	0.00%	Project team reviewed the EECCCC guidelines for updating in the LAPA implementation guideline; Draft MUS operational guidelines has been prepared.
	Activity 1.3 Support capacity development activities/events to CCCG & other stakeholders (Atlas Activity 4)	77	74	96%		160,746.00	211,606.00	131.64%	Capacity development training on CCA, GESI, FRA and training to LF were conducted
	Activity 1.4 Independence monitoring once a year (Atlas Activity 5)	1	1	100%		535.00	331.00	61.87%	An independent review was conducted by DFID. The review team found the project to be performing very well on effectiveness and equity part.
Sub Total Activity Result 1						202,861.00	239,266.00	117.95%	
Activity Result 2: Institutional and funding mechanisms of the GoN established/ further developed for	Activity 2.1 Support GoN in the preparation of the climate change strategy, plan (support coordination mechanism at the central level, workshops, orientation, training for district people, incorporation of incentives for private sector in CCA, fund flow mechanism developed) (Atlas Activity 7)	3	3	100%	GoN	19,795.00	16,520.00	83.46%	The project has been supporting the MoPE in its work on National Adaptation Plan, especially sharing its field level experiences and participating in workshops.

supporting CCA									
	Activity 2.2 Support expanding the role of MCCICC, establishment of CCA fund at MoPE and 14 DDCs (Atlas Activity 8)	2				375.00	-	0.00%	Project is trying to organise MCCICC meeting in consultation with MoPE Secretary who chairs it
	Activity 2.3 Develop and implement CCA projects with a collaborative approach/model (e.g PPP) (Atlas Activity 9)	6	4	67%		35,150.00	28,121.00	80.00%	GoN officials participated at the UNFCCC, CoP 22, held in Morocco and sharing projects experiences at the international forum
Sub Total Activity Result 2						55,320.00	44,641.00	80.70%	
Output 2 (Second CPAP output)									
Activity Result 3:	Activity 3.1 Staffing and Operation Cost (Atlas Activity 3)				GoN	758,522.00	712,422,	93.65%	
Annual Targets:					DFID	2,110.00		99.67%	
		Direct Project Costs				UNDP	83,425.00	83,424.00	100.00%
Sub Total Activity Result 3						844,057.00	795,847.00	94.29%	
Grand TOTAL						1,102,238.00	1,079,754.00	97.96%	





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