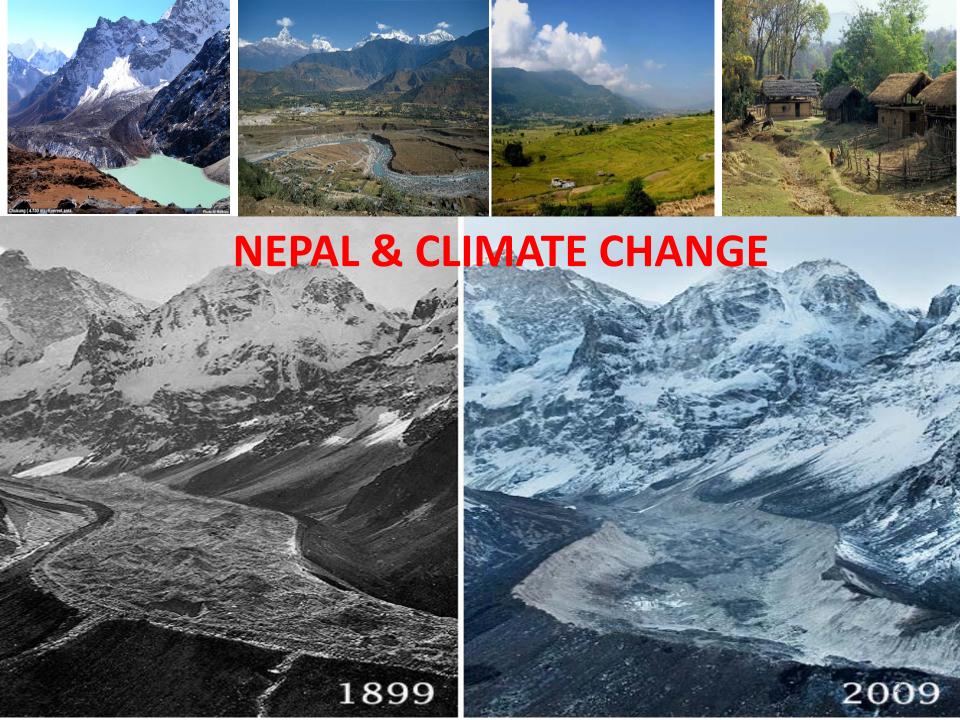


# Nepal Climate Change Program (CCP) Progress







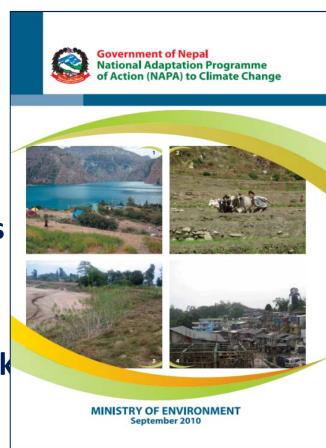






#### The NAPA

- Aim: To respond strategically threats and opportunities posed by climate change, specifically:
  - Assess and prioritize climate change vulnerabilities and identify adaptation measures
  - Develop proposals for priority activities
  - Develop and maintain a knowledge management and learning platform
  - Develop a multi-stakeholder framework for action on climate change.



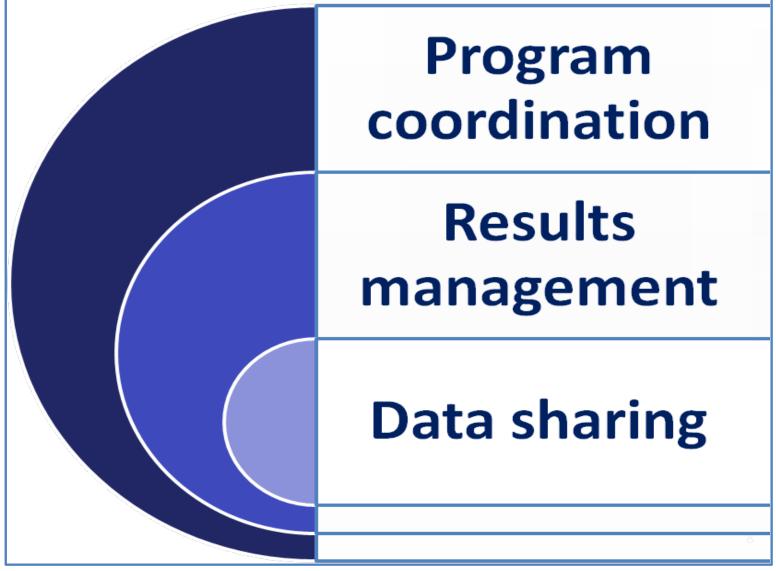


# SPCR Focuses On NAPA Program Areas

1	Integrated Watershed Management (AWFB-CBA)
2	Enhanced Agricultural Services (Adaptive Capacity)
3	Community Based DRM
4	Water Hazard DRR (GLOF Monitoring/EWS)
5	Forest Management for Supporting Climate Led
	Adaptation Innovations
6	Adapting to Climate Challenges in Public Health
7	Ecosystem Management for Climate Adaptation
8	Water and Clean Energy Resource Management
9	Promoting Climate Smart Urban Development



## **Objectives of the CC Program**





## **CC Program coordination**

#### GOVERNMENT REPORTING

## DEVELOPMENT PARTNER REPORTING

## Climate Change Program Coordination Committee (CCPCC)

Joint secretary (Convener)
project NPDs, Project Team Leaders, NPC,MOF

#### **CCPCC TWG**

Joint-Secretary (Convener), project NPMs,
Development partner representatives and relevant
consultants

Program/ministrywide committees & councils (e.g. Climate Change Council, SPCR Steering Committee)

- DFID
- CIF
- UNDP
- ADB
- WorldBank Group (IDA, IFC)
- EU

CCP1 CCP2 CCP3 CCP4 CCP5 CCP6 CCP7

PRMC PRMC PRMC PRMC PRMC PRMC PRMC

Project-level Steering Committee



## Sectors/Projects level Indicators

No.	Indicator	Level of Reporting
1	Degree of integration of climate change in national,	Sector
	including sector, planning	agencies
	Evidence of strengthened government capacity and	Sector
	coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience	agencies
3	Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested	Project- level
4	Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved CCP supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change	Project- level
5	<b>Number of people supported</b> by the CCP to cope with the effects of climate change	Project- level

ID	Troject Hac	Agencies	milpicinicing ageneral	partner
CCP 1	Building climate resilient watersheds in mountainous ecoregions (BCRWME)	DSCWM, & MOSTE EMD		ADB
CCP 2	Building resilience to climate related hazards (BRCH)	DHM , MOAD		World Bank Group (IDA)
CCP 3	Mainstreaming climate change risk management in development (MCCRMD)	MOSTE EMD	<ul> <li>Dept. Water Supply &amp; Sanitation</li> <li>Dept. of Roads</li> <li>Dept. of Water Induced Disaster Prevention</li> <li>Dept. of Urban Development and Building         <ul> <li>Construction</li> </ul> </li> <li>Dept. of Irrigation</li> <li>Dept. of Local Infrastructure Development and         <ul> <li>Rural Roads</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	ADB
CCP 4	Building climate resilient communities through private sector participation (BCRCPPP)	N/A		WORLD BANK GROUP (IFC)
CCP 5	Ecosystem's based adaptation Programme (EBA-N)	Dept of Forests		UNDP
CCP 6	Community-based flood risk and GLOF risk reduction program (CBCFRR)	DHM		UNDP
CCP 7	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)	MOFALD, MOSTE		DFID, EU



# CC Program Result Management Framework

- Objective: M&E the 7 CCP projects and report the progress & success at the program level
- Designed to ensure projects that can complete all program-level implementation
- Continuous review and periodic reform
- Comprises a set of tools and templates
- Convert project-level results into program performance

#### **Implementation** Results Design What changes are we trying How will these changes be undertaken? What will change if implementation is successful? to bring about? Logic model Activities Inputs Outputs Outcomes **Impacts** Technological, Actions taken or work The products and The intended or achieved Positive (or A description of the cause-effect institutional, financial performed through which services which result short/medium term effects negative) long-term chains that links a desired and human resources from the completion effects produced by inputs such as funds, of a project's outputs. technical assistance and project/program objective with the committed to of activities within a Outcomes constitute a project inputs and activities required for facilitate project other types of resources project/program. changes in development intervention on an implementation and a description implementation. are mobilised to produce conditions which are more identifiable of the short-term and long term specific outputs. wide-reaching than outputs population or changes that will result from and are often achieved stakeholder base. successful implementation. based on how stakeholders adopt and utilise outputs. templates CCP logic model Indicator score cards for programmatic change and Narrative progress report templates NAPA implementation and **CCP RMF tools** Lessons learnt reporting template



### CC Program Logic model

#### **Drawn from NAPA**

#### NATIONAL

Contribution of CCP to NAPA transformative impact

- Increased resilience of households, communities, businesses, sectors and societies to climate change and climate variability
- 2. Strengthened climate responsive development planning



PROGRAM CCP Outcomes

- Increase community's resilience by creating livelihood opportunities through integrated resource management at watershed level.
- Develop the adaptive capacity of vulnerable farmer communities by developing climate resilient agricultural practices
- Manage climatic hazards at the community level through enhancing their adaptive capacity and reducing disaster risks.
- Contribute to the reduction of GLOF risk and enhance the sustainability of environmental services from the Himalayas.
- 5. Develop community-based innovations to adapt with changing climate and conserve forest ecosystems.
- 6. Conserve ecosystems and enhance ecosystem-based livelihoods of the people living in Western Nepal.
- 7. Empower vulnerable communities through sustainable management of water resources and clean energy supply
- 8. Promote climate smart urbanisation through national and local capacity building.



PROJECT

CCP Outputs &

Outcomes

- \* Vulnerable communities have access to more reliable water resources
- Enhanced capacity to predict & respond to climatic hazards
- \* CC safeguards incorporated into infrastructure development
- \* Removal of key market barriers for enhanced PPP

- \* Protection of endangered species
- Enhanced community resilience through continued supply of ecosystem services
- \* Reduced human & material losses from GLOF & flood events
- \* Enhanced GoN capacity to implement CC policy & take action to increase resilience of CC vulnerable poor



- PROJECT CCP Activities
- \* Integrated watershed plans & water source conservation
- \* Weather, flood and agro-met monitoring & forecasting system
- \* CC risk mainstreaming into sector development
- \* Private sector contribution to resilience of agriculture, housing and hydropower sectors
- \* Landscape level habitat conservation
- \* Ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) implementation
- \* GLOF & Flood Disaster Risk Reduction
- \* LAPA development & implementation



PROJECT CCP Input

Seven dedicated CC adaptation project
Grant (USD 64.185 million), Loan (USD 21.6 million) and Government (USD 6.6 million)



## **CCP Monitoring and Reporting**

 Qualitative & Quantitative -Simple word & No. - based on template - record the progress

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM (CCP) RESULTS MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (RMF)	
NEPAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM (CCP)	
Quarterly Update for Climate Change Program Coordination Committee Meeting (CCPCC)	
Project:	
Date:	
A. Progress to date	
Srigly author the major advances in project implementation and any milestanes achieved	
Srigly describe any consultation events held with government , NGO or public stakeholders	4
	ľ
Srigly summarise any changes to the institutional arrangements for project implementation (if any)	

Nepal Climate Change Program (CCP) Results Management Framework (RMF) <b>2013 - 2020</b>
VERSION: 5th November
Ministry Science, Technology & Environment

Bagin Commercial Badhold States States and Commercial Badholdons.  See Collection. Project Secretaring  Bendand				
		Control of the State of Control of State of Control of		
Northeasure.				
Sales Colors	10	THE REAL PROPERTY.		
TO SEPTEMBE AT A SEPTEMBE				
ET NO METALORINA CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR				
ed Management (m) and in general				
to All but notice factors to our motors as our				

		***	more	_		
Marian Marian	Paramet.	- American agented from Ottograph (American and American	motions frompe son- prompe son- motion to the generality part sortings frompe frompe	To constitute of the constitut	Maryand and minuted and players of players for which had believed too!	And the second products of the second product
					-	
and the same of th						
COLUMN TO SERVED						
Principal Princi						
	100.00					
The state of the s						
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	1000		100			
	100					
	-					



#### Climate Change Program indicators

#### RMF must track two kinds of performance

- 1. Programmatic results
  - > 5 indicators used to measure progress
- 2. Substantive results
  - mapping of the 60 project level indicators (in the 7 CCP projects) are relevant for each NAPA priority to aggregate a program level contribution to the NAPA

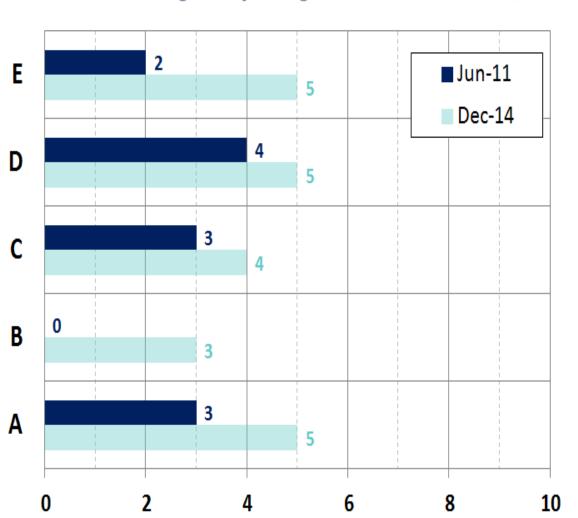
Type	Indicators	What do the indicators measure?	How are the indicators measured
Program	<ol> <li>Climate Investment Fund (CIF)</li> <li>Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector, planning.</li> <li>Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.</li> <li>Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested.</li> <li>Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved CCP supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change.</li> <li>Number of people supported by the CCP to cope with the effects of climate change.</li> </ol>	Progress on institutional coordinatio n and reform for more resilient sectors and more integrated adaptation response.	Each indicator has a simple score card:  • completed by each government sector agency  • aggregated at the program level by MOSTE using a second consolidated score card.

Indicator	Indicators	What do the	How are the indicators
type		indicators measure?	measured
Subs tantive Results	A set of indicators for each NAPA priority drawn from ~60 project-level indicators	Progress on addressing specific climate change vulnerabilities for communities and sectors of Nepal as identified in the NAPA	RMF identifies which NAPA priorities are relevant for each CCP project and then identifies which project indicators allow project's to measure their contribution to the NAPA.  The indicator scores are recorded for each project in score cards for each NAPA priority and then aggregated to the program level by MOSTE using a second template.



#### **Indicator 1**

#### **MOSTE:** Degree of integration into national/sector planning



A = climate change planS for the nation/ sector?

B = climate resilience strategies in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?

C = responsibility been assigned to institutions/persons to integrate climate resilience planning?

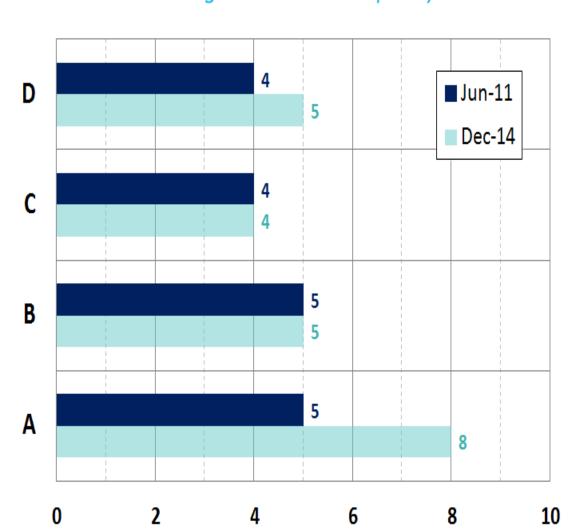
D = specific measures to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?

E = Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?



#### **Indicator 2**

#### **MOSTE:** Strengthened Govt. capacity & coordination



A = information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability B = Is the necessary climate change expertise available?

C = Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?

D = Does the government/sector participate in the coordination mechanism?



# Indicator 3 Definition of climate responsive instruments as provided by CIF

#### TECHNICAL DEFINITION

A climate responsive instrument or investment models is one that incorporates climate variability and climate change considerations or can be applied to enhance the climate resilience of people, products, systems or services. Examples are:

- Technologies or infrastructure investments (e.g., improvements to buildings, agricultural, coastal, hydro-meteorological, transport, water, drainage, ICT and energy systems);
- Data, analytical work, technical studies, and knowledge assets (e.g., climate scenarios, forecasts, vulnerability assessments, climate risk/impact analyses, maps, needs assessments and guidelines/manuals);
- Public awareness platforms (e.g., information dissemination platforms, weather information services, media campaigns, knowledge sharing events, stakeholder networks, websites and e-learning platforms);
- d) Financial instruments (e.g., micro/insurance, micro/finance, small grants and loan facilities);
- e) **Public/community services** (e.g., services providing water, sanitation, transport, flood protection, irrigation, early warning, social protection, education and health).

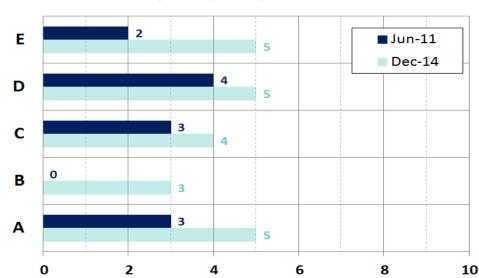
Climate responsive instruments/investment models are considered **PPCR supported** if they were developed and tested, within the scope of activities carried out under a country or region's Phase 1 or PPCR investment plan , regardless of the funding source.



## **CC Integration by Ministry**

- Broader engagement of MOSTE departments in CC adaptation activities 2 key dept's leading adaptation initiatives
- Approval and mobilisation of six additional CC-adaptation projects since June 2011
- MOSTEs pioneering CC adaptation projects are starting to show tangible on-the-ground results >100 LAPAs and 56 sector vulnerability & adaptation assessments
- MOSTE has developed risk screening guidance material based on a practical, fieldtested vulnerability and adaptation assessment process – (i) Vulnerability & adaptation guidelines, (ii) RMF, (iii) sector adaptation guidelines
- Efforts are underway to develop a National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

MOSTE: Degree of integration into national/sector planning



A = climate change planS for the nation/ sector?

B = climate resilience strategies in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?

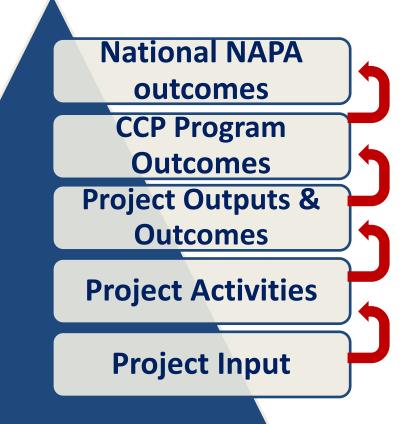
C = responsibility been assigned to institutions/persons to integrate climate resilience planning?

D = specific measures to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?
E = Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?



# Contribution to NAPA

CCP project inputs are turned into NAPA outcomes





#### Contributions

- 1. Contribution of CCP to NAPA implementation
- 2. Institutional reform:
  Enhanced planning,
  coordination & institutional
  modalities
- 3. Sharing and learning from successes & failures



### Preliminary lessons learned

- 1. Combination of both quantitative & qualitative texts
- 2. Review & revise regularly RMF participatory approach
- 3. Focus on an inclusive process rather than score card results
- 4. Share the responsibility and share the successes



# Project Implementation Experiences

 Stakeholder Engagement (MDB/FI, Govt. stakeholders, Vulnerable people)

Responsive, Flexible, Inclusive and Bottom up Approach ?????

Increase the capacity of Government

Intl. Consultants are in internship and their capacity are only increased !!!!!



#### Constraints

Incompetent Intl. Consultant selection

Intl. Consultant in confusion w/o having
 CC expertise

Missing the dead line many times

