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THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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Case Study Nr. 16 – Nepal

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY STUDY

NEPAL

NEPAL CLIMATE CHANGE SUPPORT PROGRAMME:

BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN NEPAL

CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2010/O22-504

MARCH 2021

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List of Acronyms

ADBL:	Agriculture Development Bank Limited
AEPC:	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
ASHA:	Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas
BRACED:	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CAPAs:	Community Adaptation Plans of Action
CBA:	Community-Based Adaptation
CBO:	Community-Based Organisation
CC:	Climate Change
CCA:	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCI:	Cities and Climate Change Initiative
CHAL:	Chitwan Annapurna Landscape
COP:	Conference of Parties
CRDPs:	Climate Resilient Development Projects
DA:	Delegation Agreement
DDCs:	District Development Committees
DEECCCC:	District Energy Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
DfID:	Department for International Development
DRR:	Disaster Risk Reduction
EbA:	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
ER:	Expected Result
EU:	European Union
FA:	Financing Agreement
FECOFUN:	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
FY:	Fiscal Year
GCCA:	Global Climate Change Alliance
GESI:	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoN:	Government of Nepal
ICCA:	Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA:	Income Generating Activity
INDC:	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IOD PARC:	International Organisation Development Ltd.
LAPAs:	Local Adaptation Plans of Action
LDC:	Least Developed Country
LF:	Logical Framework
LPG:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MEECCCC:	Municipality Energy Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee
MEL:	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MoFAGA:	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoFALD:	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFE:	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoPE:	Ministry of Population and Environment
MoSTE:	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
M&E:	Monitoring & Evaluation
NAP:	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA:	National Adaptation Programme of Action

NCCSP: Nepal Climate Change Support Programme

NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution

NGOs: Non-governmental organisations

NIE: National Implementing Entity

NTNC: National Trust for Nature Conservation

NWP: Nairobi Work Programme

OO: Overall Objective

OPM: Oxford Policy Management

PIF: Policies and Institutional Reforms

PMU: Project Management Unit

ROM: Result Oriented Monitoring

RRF: Results and Resource Framework

SO: Specific Objective

TAL: Terai Arc Landscape

TAPS: Technical and Administrative Provisions

TE: Transition Extension

ToR: Terms of References

ToT: Training of Trainers

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

VDCs: Village Development Committees

VEECCCC: Village Energy Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee

WCF: Ward Citizen Forum

WWF: World Wide Fund

I. Project Details and Outputs Delivered

PROJECT TITLE: Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP ¹): Building Climate Resilience in Nepal		
CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2010/022-504		
AAP YEAR: 2010	DURATION: 84 months ² , starting on 26/12/2011 ³	DATE OF COMPLETION: 26/12/2016 ⁴
TOTAL PROJECT COST : 16,730,000 EUR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DfID : 7,900,000 EUR ▪ Contribution to the TA component by UNDP: 300,000 USD (appr. 230,000 EUR) 		GCCA ALLOCATION : 8,600,000 EUR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delegation Agreement with DfID: 7,600,000 EUR ▪ Services (M&E, audits) : 300,000 EUR ▪ Contingencies : 700,000 EUR
AID MODALITY : Project approach (included a Call for Proposals)		MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indirect centralised management (Financing Agreement (FA) with the Government of Nepal (GoN); Delegation Agreement (DA) with DfID) ▪ Direct centralised management (Residual tasks)
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: The intervention targeted 14 climate vulnerable districts of the Karnali and Rapti River Basins with an approximate population of 3 million people situated in the mid and far western regions of the country. The 14 concerned districts are: Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Bajura, Jumla, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Rukum, Achham, Dailekh, Rolpa, Kailali, Bardiya and Dang. ⁵		

¹ The Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) had been designed by the GoN and DfID, and the programme document was approved and signed by both Parties for implementation in 2011. The GCCA contributed financially with the above indicated 7.6 mio €. At the completion of the first phase (2016 for the GCCA/EU and 2017 for UNDP/DfID), the NCCSP was continued, first as a transition extension phase (NCCSP I/TE) and later as a full-fledged second phase (NCCSP II).

NCCSP I/TE was based on the learnings of the first years of implementation and also integrated the new federal context. With continued TA from UNDP and financial support of DfID, the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE/GoN) led the implementation, supporting 26 local governments in 14 districts in preparing and implementing *Climate Resilient Development Projects (CRDPs)*. These CRDPs were drawn directly from the local government's own development plan. NCCSP I/TE implemented 78 CRDPs in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018/2019 and further expanded in FY 2019/2020.

NCCSP II (Feb.2019-July 2023), funded by DfID and implemented by the GoN with TA provided by the consortium of Mott MacDonald, UK and Team Consult, Nepal, continues to support adaptation planning and implementation at the local level. NCCSP II is geared towards supporting the poorest and most vulnerable communities and local enterprises in western Nepal to become more resilient to the impact of climate change; use participatory, evidence-based processes to identify long-term adaptation priorities; and integrate these into the GoN's planning and policy; build the capacity of the GoN to finance, design and deliver adaptation interventions; and improve coordination of community-based adaptation interventions and generate evidence that can improve the quality of future adaptation planning.

² 84 months, comprising an operational implementation phase of 60 months and a closure phase of 24 months. Through an addendum to the FA, the initial operational implementation phase was extended with 2 years (from 36 to 60 months). The extension was justified by the late effective start of the project. The FA was signed on 26/12/2011; the Addendum to the FA was signed on 15/12/2014.

³ The actual implementation only started in June 2013 due to a delay in concluding the TA agreement between the Government of Nepal (GoN) and UNDP. The TA agreement was signed on 1/1/2013.

⁴ Completion of operational implementation phase as per Addendum 1 to the FA.

⁵ According to the new and current administrative structure of Nepal, the project intervention area now falls under the Provinces 5, 6 and 7 under the purview of 43 Rural Municipalities, 24 Municipalities and 1 Sub-metropolitan. (UNDP annual report 2017)

MAIN STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:

- Main Nepalese Implementing Agencies: The then Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE)⁶⁷ - now Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) - in cooperation with the then Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) - now Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) - and the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPIC).
- International Implementing Partners: DfID and UNDP (Technical Assistance)
- At the sub-national level: the District Development Committees (DDCs), the Municipalities and the Village Development Committees (VDCs), with the DDCs assuming the lead. Also, district-based entities of the line Ministries, users committees, NGOs, CBOs, and the private sector were deeply involved as “service providers”, implementing activities in the field in areas of their respective expertise under agreements/arrangements with the DDCs, and following a Call for Proposals procedure.
- The final beneficiaries were the climate vulnerable populations in 14 districts in the mid and far western regions with a special focus on the poor and marginalised groups. In these districts, the programme implemented a total of 100 Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) (exceeding the initially planned 70 LAPAs) in 87 VDCs and 9 municipalities. While the overall population of the 14 programme districts was about 3 million, about 615,000 people from the targeted 87 VDCs and 9 municipalities benefitted directly or indirectly from the various activities implemented under 6 thematic areas. Of these 615,000 people, a total of 392,561 (with 44% women) people were considered vulnerable, with nearly two third belonging to the groups of very highly (V4) and highly (V3) vulnerable people.

GCCA PRIORITY AREA(S): Mainstreaming, Adaptation, DRR



MAIN SECTOR(S): Overall development and poverty reduction; agriculture, livestock and food security; forestry and biodiversity; alternative energy; DRR; water; livelihoods; and health

OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

- As per TAPS⁸/FA (logframe): To enable the Government of Nepal to implement its climate change policy, 2011 and to develop and implement necessary strategies and most urgent and immediate actions that increase the benefits and sustainability of public as well as public-private development efforts.
- As per NCCSP Results and Resource Framework (RRF) (developed by UNDP): To contribute to making the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Nepal able to adapt to the effects of CC⁹.
- As per the NCCSP DfID Logframe (2017)¹⁰: Nepal's poorest and most vulnerable people are able to adapt to the effects of climate change (and access low carbon technologies)¹¹

⁶ Following subsequent government reorganisations, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) first became the Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE), and is currently the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE).

⁷ MoSTE/MoPE/MoFE is the focal point for climate policy and action in Nepal and the agency through which support for climate change measures should be channelled. In its role as coordinator of climate change response measures, MoSTE had developed the National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) (2011). The NCCSP basically supported the development and implementation of this National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) in the targeted districts.

⁸ TAPS = Technical and Administrative Provisions

⁹ As indicated earlier, the GCCA aimed to strengthen the development of appropriate responses to the country's CC-related challenges, **through the Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)**.

¹⁰ The highest level in the DfID logframe template is defined as “Impact”, not as “Overall Objective”.

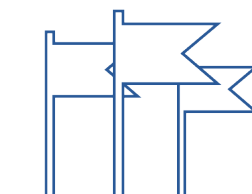
¹¹ The element “and access low carbon technologies” was added during programme implementation when it was decided to also include a component related to renewable energies.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S):

- As per TAPS/FA (logframe): To build capacity of the Government of Nepal to develop, cost, budget and implement adaptation measures at the local level aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy), including through public-private partnerships.
- As per NCCSP RRF (developed by UNDP): To enhance the capacity of the GoN and of non-governmental bodies (NGOs, CBOs, private sector and communities) to implement the CC Policy and most urgent and immediate adaptation actions in order to increase resilience of the climate-vulnerable poor.
- As per the NCCSP DfID Logframe¹²: Enhanced capacity of Government (MOSTE and MOFALD and relevant offices at regional and district level) and non-governmental (NGOs, CBOs, private sector and communities) institutions to implement climate change policy, and most urgent and immediate adaptation actions to increase the resilience of climate vulnerable poor.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- As per TAPS/FA (logframe):
 1. Strengthened capacity of relevant institutions at national and local levels to support the design, implementation and monitoring of climate change mainstreaming interventions.
 2. Local and sub-regional level mechanisms to implement and promote scalable initiatives for climate adaptation and resilience are put in place.
- As per NCCSP RRF (developed by UNDP):
 1. 70 LAPAs implemented on time and on budget in ways that deliver effective adaptation services to the satisfaction of the most vulnerable.
 2. Local and regional mechanisms to promote and implement scalable adaptation and resilience are put in place.
 3. The GoN institutional and funding mechanisms are established/further developed for supporting CC adaptation.
- As per the NCCSP DFID Logframe¹³:
 1. Climate resilient development initiatives are implemented by poor and vulnerable households in the most climate vulnerable districts
 2. Local and regional mechanisms to implement and promote scalable adaptation and resilience are put in place
 3. Government of Nepal institutional and funding mechanisms are established and further developed in support of climate change adaptation



¹² EU Specific Objectives correspond to “Outcomes” in the DfID LF

¹³ EU Expected Results correspond to “Outputs” in the DfID LF

OUTPUTS DELIVERED¹⁴ :

RELATED TO ER1: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING (LINKED TO NCCSP RRF OUTPUTS 2,3 AND 4)

OUTPUT 2: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

- A Project Implementation System developed and installed at District Level (as part of the LAPAs National Framework)
- A Financial Management System developed and installed at District Level (as part of the LAPAs National Framework)
- A functional and capacitated Climate Finance Management section established within the Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE).
- Functional and fully capacitated Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committees established in all 15 districts at district, village and municipality levels (DEECCCs, VEECCCs and MEECCCs). These Committees have each a dedicated monitoring sub-committee for regular field monitoring.
- The Agriculture Development Bank Limited (ADBL) accredited as National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund.

OUTPUT 3: CLIMATE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF GoN AND OTHERS

- 14 District teams trained in government budget planning and implementation, including public procurement rules.
- DDCs, VDCs and municipalities sensitised on climate change adaptation
- Over 3,900 members of DEECCCs/VEECCCs/MEECCCs trained in Climate Change Adaptation, LAPA development and implementation, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and M&E.
- Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) members (9 WCF per VDC with 25 members per WCF) trained in CCA, LAPA and GESI (8,672 meetings were held)
- 56 persons of DDCs, line agencies at district level and NGOs trained as trainers (Training of Trainers course) in CCA and adaptation planning (14 districts participated)
- 100 LAPA Facilitators trained in social mobilisation skills, climate change adaptation and LAPA implementation (through training events and exposure visits).

OUTPUT 4: CLIMATE COMPATIBLE STRATEGIES, PLANS AND GUIDELINES

- A draft national Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy developed.
- An INDC prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC.
- The climate change policy and plans reviewed from a GESI perspective

RELATED TO ER2: LAPA IMPLEMENTATION (LINKED TO NCCSP RRF OUTPUT 1)

100 LAPAs were implemented targeting poor and most vulnerable people of 87 VDCs and 9 Municipalities over 14 districts in the far and mid-western regions. A cumulative total of **2,303 adaptation actions** (target: 2,680; after increasing the initial target of 70 LAPAs to 100 LAPAs) were implemented covering six thematic areas: (1) Agriculture, livestock and food security; (2) Forest management and biodiversity; (3) Alternative energy; (4) Climate induced hazards and physical infrastructure; (5) Human resource, capacity development and livelihood; and (6) Public health.

Detailed outputs for each of these 6 thematic areas are presented below:

Agriculture, livestock and food security (908 actions, almost 40% of all LAPA actions). The activities mainly consisted in the promotion of appropriate agricultural technologies and the installation of irrigation systems (canals, solar pumping, boreholes, sprinkler and drip irrigation equipment, etc.) along with capacity

¹⁴ Extracted from the NCCSP completion report that was prepared by DfID and from the GCCA Technical Project Fiche.

development activities that included trainings on the cultivation of drought/flood resistant crops, inter-cropping, crop diversification, and cash crop production.

SUBTHEME: ANIMAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

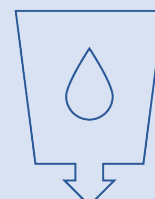
- Over 2,000 heads of improved breeds of cattle, goats and sheep supplied
- 37 vaccination campaigns conducted
- Feasibility study report for the establishment of a livestock insemination center produced
- 2 animal breeding centers established
- Agro-vet group/cooperative established
- 8 livestock insurance funds established
- A dairy collection and processing center established
- Seeds of improved grasses and fodder distributed to 1,689 community people
- 28 demonstration plots for improved grass production established
- 4 Agriculture and Veterinary Centers supported
- 53 grazing areas put under management
- 58 groups for commercial pig farming established

SUBTHEME: CROP DIVERSIFICATION AND VEGETABLE FARMING

- 860 Home / kitchen gardens established
- 26,403 bags of improved seed for vegetables and crops distributed
- 4,461 kits with seeds for drought resistant crops distributed
- 36 agricultural extension (information, supply) centers constructed
- A crop protection service organised and established
- 106 demonstration plots established (intercropping, rotational cropping, drought resistant crops, organic fertilizer production, chiuri (butter tree seed) processing, etc.)
- 8 ponds constructed
- 18 food cooperatives established
- 29 seed and crop storage centers established
- 146 sets of beekeeping equipment distributed
- 4 centers for allo leaves (Himalayan nettle) and bhango (Nepalese hemp) processing established
- Fruit, mushroom and vegetable seeds/seedlings distributed
- 25 demonstration plots for genetically improved seed production established
- 2 vegetable and fruit collection centers established
- 55 fruit tree nurseries established
- 64,469 fruit tree seedlings distributed
- 11 apple stores constructed
- 6 walnut processing machines distributed

SUBTHEME: SMALL IRRIGATION PROGRAMME

- Physical irrigation infrastructures such as canals, dams and pipes are constructed, benefitting 10,947 people (32% women).
- 150 water collection tanks, including 27 rainwater harvesting tanks, constructed
- 991 water collection ponds, including 166 plastic ponds, built
- 1,625 drip irrigation systems installed, jointly covering 47 ha of land
- 760 sprinkler irrigation systems installed, jointly covering 33 ha of land
- 88 deep boreholes constructed and associated pumps supplied and installed for the farmers of Kailali, Dang and Bardia
- Communities sensitised on re-use of water resources



Forest management and biodiversity (216 actions, benefiting 23,559 persons). The activities mainly focused on forest management training, fire line construction, tree planting, and nursery establishment and management.

- 535 ha community forest established, with the participation of 3,399 community people
- 334,835 tree seedlings of fast-growing species planted to control landslides in an area of 513 ha of land (with the participation of 3,594 community people)
- Riverbanks replanted and protected with bamboo and amriso (broom grass) (15,350 seedlings)
- In Rukum, Dang, Dailekh and Dolpa, 9,560 m of forest fire lines cleared to protect 1,154 ha of forest
- 78 sets of forest fire control equipment distributed
- 77 private nurseries established
- 5 community forest conservation and patrolling committees established
- 24 wetland conservation areas established
- 84 ponds constructed for wildlife purposes
- 1 herbal nursery established

Alternative energy (117 alternative energy initiatives, involving 27,376 people). Main activities included the supply and installation of improved cooking stoves, bio-gas plants, micro solar systems, improved water mills and micro hydropower systems.

- 2,377 new iron stoves supplied and installed; and maintenance done for 270 old stoves
- 15,829 new improved cooking stoves supplied and installed; and maintenance done for 1,781 existing improved cooking stoves
- 448 biogas plants supplied and installed
- 3,203 micro solar systems supplied and installed; and maintenance done for 20 existing systems
- 90 improved water mills supplied and installed; and maintenance done for 58 existing mills.
- 1,315 micro hydropower plants constructed, and maintenance done for 26 existing micro hydropower systems

Climate induced hazards and physical infrastructure (558 actions, benefiting 89,290 vulnerable people).

SUBTHEME: CC AWARENESS

- Awareness raising materials developed and distributed
- People at district, ward, village and school levels sensitised on CC and adaptation. A total of 2,031 orientation and awareness raising events on climate change impacts and adaptation were carried out, benefiting 61,801 participants (52% female)
- 40 flood-preparedness plans developed at tole and ward levels

SUBTHEME: EMERGENCY MATERIALS

- 54 sets of emergency supplies distributed (boats, life jackets, first aid kits)
- 94 emergency / disaster funds established
- 79 adaptation funds established

SUBTHEME: CLIMATE INDUCED HAZARD / PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- 9,764 m of gabion wire box reinforced walls constructed
- 2,259 m of stone walls constructed
- 1,737 ha of land in 13 districts protected by landslide control measures
- 32,414 seedlings planted as landslide control measure of land degradation
- 8 high raised community buildings constructed in flood prone VDCs of Kailali district and in Narayanpur VDC to protect lives and physical properties of vulnerable people in case of floodings
- 161 elevated water taps and 28 elevated toilets constructed in flood prone districts (Bardiya and Kailali)
- 1,548 drinking water taps constructed in the programme area

- 306 toilets (of which 203 permanent) constructed in 7 districts

Human resource, capacity development and livelihoods (249 actions, benefiting around 117,598 vulnerable people)

- 67,559 community people are trained in 75 different subjects related to the 6 thematic areas covered by the LAPAs.¹⁵ As one of the results, community groups and individuals acquired technical and managerial skills for the development of livelihoods and small enterprises (carpentry, sewing, herbs, TV repairing, cycle repairing, beekeeping, fishfarming)

Public Health (215 actions, benefiting around 32,183 (65% women) vulnerable people)

- About 32,000 people from remote villages in the project districts sensitised on human health.
- About 11,145 vulnerable people of which 65% women received a free health check-up and treatment as required.
- Community health centers supplied with stretchers, equipment and medicines.



¹⁵ A detailed list of the trainings provided is presented in the annexes of the NCCSP final report.

II. Analysis of Impact

2.1. Impact expected as per logframe objectives and their indicators

AS PER INITIAL LOGFRAME, ATTACHED TO THE FA/TAPS:

- The **Overall Objective (OO)**: To enable the Government of Nepal to implement its climate change policy, 2011 and to develop and implement necessary strategies and most urgent and immediate actions that increase the benefits and sustainability of public as well as public-private development efforts.
No indicators.
- The **Specific Objective (SO)**: To build capacity of the Government of Nepal to develop, cost, budget and implement adaptation measures at the local level aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy), including through public private partnerships.
Indicator SO.1: Coordinated and integrated CC resilience interventions across climate vulnerable areas of Nepal. No baseline; no target. However, the “means of verification” column in the logframe provides indications on how to assess the achievement of the indicator (targets, criteria) rather than presenting the actual “means of verification”. Are presented as “means of verification”: (1) knowledge management hub feeding into CC planning at all scales; (2) M&E Framework for mainstreaming developed; (3) integrated and operational development plans at district and national level; (4) coordination mechanism established / strengthened; (5) financial mechanism for fund replenishment, management and disbursement articulated.

AS PER UNDP NCCSP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK¹⁶:

- **Impact**: To contribute to making the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Nepal able to adapt to the effects of CC.
No indicators.
- **Outcome**: To enhance the capacity of the GoN and of non-governmental bodies (NGOs, CBOs, private sector and communities) to implement the CC Policy and most urgent and immediate adaptation actions in order to increase resilience of the climate-vulnerable poor.
No indicators.

AS PER DFID LOGICAL FRAMEWORK¹⁷:

- **Impact**: Nepal's poorest and most vulnerable people are able to adapt to the effects of climate change and access low carbon technologies.
Impact Indicator 1¹⁸: Number of people less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and climate variability (interpreted as total number of times an adaptation action has reached a beneficiary).
Baseline: Data not available; Target: 590,000 times by December 2016
- **Outcome**: Enhanced capacity of Government (MOSTE and MOFALD and relevant offices at regional and district level) and non-governmental (NGOs, CBOs, private sector and communities) institutions to

¹⁶ The UNDP result chain composed of the levels: Impact>Outcomes>Outputs>Activities.

¹⁷ Similarly as for UNDP, also the DfID result chain is composed of the levels: Impact>Outcomes>Outputs>Activities. The DfID logframe was only made available during the field visit and the section in box 3.1 related to the DfID logframe was added during the field phase reporting.

¹⁸ The DfID programme in Nepal was divided in 2 sub-programmes: (1) NCCSP; and (2) Renewable energy. The EU/GCCA contribution only related to sub-programme 1, the NCCSP. Another DfID LF impact indicator “Number of people with improved access to renewable energy technologies” exclusively relates to the second subprogramme on energy and is therefore not considered relevant for this review.

implement climate change policy, and most urgent and immediate adaptation actions to increase the resilience of climate vulnerable poor.

Outcome Indicator 1¹⁹: The National Climate Change Strategy is financed and implemented in ways that support the delivery of adaptation priorities of the poorest and most vulnerable.

Baseline: CC policy; NAPA; LAPA framework

Target: National climate change strategy is financed and implemented in ways that support the delivery of adaptation priorities of the poorest and most vulnerable

Outcome Indicator 2: Local bodies (District Development Committees - DDCs) deliver adaptation benefits through the integration of adaptation priorities into planning and budgeting processes.

Baseline: CCA actions not integrated into any of the 14 district level plans; 2/14 districts have a policy in place to allocate funds for CC priorities

Target: Local bodies (District Development Committees - DDCs) deliver adaptation benefits through the integration of adaptation priorities into planning and budgeting processes

Outcome Indicator 3: % of HHs in NCCSP locations adopting adaptation actions to address climate change

Baseline: 20% of HHs demonstrate adaptive behaviours

Target: 70% of HHs are adopting adaptation actions

Outcome Indicator 4: Service providers are providing effective adaptation services to vulnerable households using funds channelled through local bodies

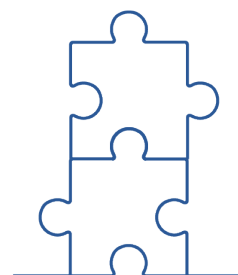
Baseline: 23 NGO/CBOs presently working on CCA in the 14 districts

Target: Service providers are providing effective adaptation services to vulnerable households using funds channelled through local bodies

2.2. Direct and indirect impact as reported in the available documents (desk phase)

■ From the NCCSP completion report, prepared by DfID, 2016:

- ♦ The climate management capacity including the leadership, negotiation and advocacy skills of the MoPE/GoN officials have substantially increased. They have convincingly presented and conveyed the project results at international level. That Nepal is given to chair the Adaptation Fund Board is an indication of the country officials' enhanced negotiation and advocacy skills. Nepal also effectively lobbied the Mountainous Countries Agenda during the UNFCCC COP 21.
- ♦ It has been noted that Users Committees are increasingly involved in the implementation of adaptation actions. Communities' ownership in the programme is getting stronger. Involving Users Committees has the additional advantage for project implementation that it entails less administrative procedures and requirements. Line ministry agencies are mostly involved in activities in their respective technical areas of expertise.
- ♦ 17,180 households have reported an increased income as a result of LAPA implementation, mainly from paid labour for infrastructure works and from agricultural and livestock production (table 17).



¹⁹ The DfID logframe provides more details on baselines, targets and observed values.

Table-17: Number of Households with Increased Income (July 2013- July 2016)

District		Agriculture, livestock and food security	Forest management and bio-diversity	Alternative energy	Climate induced hazard and physical infrastructure	Human resource, livelihood and capacity development	Human health	Total
Rolpa		779	0	184	1102	19	23	2107
Rukum		8	0	2	51	0	0	61
Dang		993	296	334	262	7	13	1905
Bardiya		320	25	57	340	13	0	755
Dailekh		474	401	181	1633	9	25	2723
Jajarkot		95	1	115	141	143	0	495
Dolpa		815	8	34	25	1	0	883
Jumla		86	14	0	130	21	0	251
Kalikot		451	115		1225	40	48	1879
Mugu		271	60	73	296		0	700
Humla		74	39	22	474	5	0	614
Bajura		287	15	38	766	0	25	1131
Achham		610	0	129	1769	72	5	2585
Kailali		713	0	15	333	31	0	1092
Total		5976	974	1184	8547	361	138	17180

- ♦ Impact from adaptation actions related to Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security: Besides regular cropping, farmers have started to cultivate both on-seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables even during the dry season. According to local people, social conflict related to the distribution of water for irrigation during the peak cultivation season has been solved thanks to NCCSP support for water-related infrastructure. Efficient irrigation technologies such as drip irrigation and sprinklers have increased the areas that have access to water for irrigation; an additional land area of 76 ha is put under irrigation and resulted in increased production for the concerned households.
- ♦ Women's workload reduced, thanks to the installation of improved cooking stoves and water mills. Improved cooking stoves are not only fuel efficient but also reduce indoor pollution which has a positive impact on women's health.

■ **From the Nepal Mission Aide Mémoire, GCCA Global Evaluation, 2014²⁰:**

On the extent to which the NCCSP contributed to the achievement of the objectives:

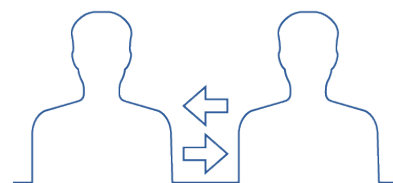
- ♦ The SO of *Building capacity of the Government of Nepal to develop, cost, budget and implement adaptation measures at the local level aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy), including through public private partnerships* is partly achieved, as far as the planning processes are concerned. Through NCCSP's support for expansion of the District Energy and Environment Sections to include Climate Change concerns, climate change action is effectively being mainstreamed into regular planning processes. The implementation of adaptation measures, however, is yet to materialise.
- ♦ The LAPAs give due attention to gender mainstreaming; the LAPA Implementation Guidelines help ensure a focus on vulnerable groups, including women, and prescribe at least a 50% women representation on decision-making committees, and a 55% representation of women among the total number of beneficiaries

²⁰ It should be noted that this reporting was done well before the end of the project.

- ♦ The action also has clear benefits in terms of fostering good governance, in particular at local level. The programme facilitates participatory planning exercises, establishes local monitoring committees and is expected to foster village-level accountability. These are important assets in the Nepali context of post-conflict and current low levels of legitimacy of local elected bodies.
- ♦ The number of final beneficiaries from the action is rather unclear, the various documents mention different numbers of households and persons (women, girls, men) benefiting from the action; this would need to be clarified, based on analysis of the beneficiary groups involved in the 70 LAPAs.
- ♦ In terms of policy dialogue, the mission was able to observe an indirect impact of the project in relation to the active role of Nepal among the LDCs in the international negotiations on climate change. The technical and financial support provided by the GCCA contributed to improving the technical background of national CC experts on best practices and CC policy implementation.

2.3. Summary findings from the desk phase and specific issues to be further explored during the field phase

- ♦ The available reports suggest that initial impact has been generated. The institutional mechanisms put in place for LAPA development and implementation seem to function rather well and the required capacities of concerned people and institutions have been built through training, on-the-job-learning, exchanges and in some cases through the supply of equipment and materials. Government institutions and service providers in the intervention districts are fully prepared for LAPA development and implementation and hence to increase the resilience of the vulnerable communities in the area. The table (table 17, presented above in box 2.2) from the NCCSP completion report, presenting the number of households that had increased their income by the end of the project thanks to NCCSP-related actions and support, shows positive and promising results.
- ♦ On the other hand, no systematic monitoring/reporting against the project objectives and associated indicators has been done in the available documents. The reporting is limited to the level of activities and outputs, with occasional hints to outcomes/impacts. As indicated in box 2.1, the required reference frameworks for such reporting are deficient or absent (or the information is not provided in the documents). As for the logframe attached to the FA/TAPS, there are no indicators at OO level and the one indicator at SO level has no baseline nor clear targets. As for the UNDP Results and Resources Framework, there are no indicators at all at the objective level.
- ♦ During the field/country visit, the consultant in charge will need to (1) check with stakeholders whether any reporting / information exists related to the achievement of the objectives of both frameworks (EU logframe and UNDP RRF); (2) get hold of the full UNDP RRF which was not presented in the available documents and – if available - use the RRF indicators for further analysis of impact (box 2.4 of the field report); (3) as for the EU logframe/SO level, use the « means of verification » as SO indicators and analyse their achievement in box 2.4 of the field report.
- ♦ Collected documents refer to an independent review report from 2016 that would discuss results and impact of the programme. A copy of this report should be collected and used in the impact assessment. There is also reference to a ROM (Result Oriented Monitoring) mission that would have taken place in 2016. Possibly, the independent review and the ROM mission are the same. This is to be checked with stakeholders and the respective reports should be collected and used as additional sources of information.
- ♦ Finally, the impact analysis must take due account of the fact that NCCSP continued after the first phase to which the EU/GCCA had contributed. When discussing impact, the effect of the follow-up phase on the generation of impact should be analysed. E.g.: Was there a need to have a second phase in order to achieve the intended impact? If so, in what sense? What would have happened in terms of impact without the continued support of a second phase?



2.4 Achievement of the logframe indicators at overall and specific objectives levels (direct impact)

During the field mission additional information was gathered in relation to the Logical Frameworks, the indicator baselines, and the M&E activities that were conducted during and after the project. Three LFs have been used in the Project: the one attached to the TAPS/FA, the one developed by UNDP and the one used by DfID. For the impact assessment based on the achievement of indicators and objectives (boxes 2.4 and 2.5), the DfID Logical Framework (version 2017) has been used as reference. Before analysing the achievement levels of the respective indicators, the following section first discusses the main differences between the three LFs and provides the rationale for using the DfID Logical Framework as reference.

QUALITY OF THE LOGFRAME OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS AND CHOICE OF REFERENCE FOR FURTHER IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

- As indicated in previous sections, the three concerned logframes differ in structure. The TAPS/FA logframe follows the EU structure with the intervention levels “overall and specific objectives, expected results and activities”, while both the UNDP and DfID logframes are structured along the intervention levels “impact, outcomes, outputs and inputs”. *Closer analysis, however, indicates that the contents and theories of change are ver much aligned.*
- As noted in the desk review, the TAPS/FA logframe has no indicators at the OO level; the UNDP logframe lacks indicators at both impact and outcome levels. In fact, and according to UNDP’s corporate policy, the UNDP impact and outcome levels are directly linked to UNDP’s multi-annual Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), rather than to the project itself. Consultations confirmed that – at project level - the UNDP PMU focused on monitoring and tracking the delivery of outputs and implementation of activities (including outreach to beneficiaries and their satisfaction with the support activities)²¹. But, *information related to project impact was not systematically collected by the UNDP PMU.*
- **The most comprehensive and complete logframe is the one that was developed by DfID. It includes impact and outcome indicators with baselines and targets, as well as output level indicators that were regularly updated following independent annual review missions.** This DfID logframe was also used as reference for the NCCSP review by Oxford Policy Management in 2016, the most thorough evaluation available to date. Though it was not explicitly framed as a final evaluation, it was conducted towards the end of the project and it provides substantial information regarding the overall project performance and impact achieved.
- Based on the above, the DfID logframe has been selected as basis for further impact assessment under the present I&S study. Additional reference documents include the NCCSP DfID Annual Reviews of 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and the NCCSP Review by Oxford Policy Management, 2018.
- During the start-up phase, HTSPE – commissioned by DfID - had conducted a comprehensive baseline assessment for the impact level indicators and developed an overall M&E framework for the project. The impact indicators that were then identified, are²²:
 - ◆ Impact Ind. 1: Number of people more able to adapt to the impacts of climate change and climate variability
 - ◆ Impact Ind. 2: Number of people living in VDCs with effective adaptation actions and improved gateways to resilience
 - ◆ Impact Ind. 3: Number of people living in HHs who have adopted adaptation actions

During implementation however, for reasons that remained unexplained during the field visit, the 3 indicators were reduced to only 1 indicator and modified as follows:

- ◆ Impact Indicator 1: Number of people less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and climate variability (interpreted as total number of times an adaptation action has reached a beneficiary).

²¹ A Management Information System was developed by UNDP to support this monitoring of project implementation.

²² Sources: (1) NCCSP Report on Quality Assurance of the Baseline Survey and M&E Framework and (2) the NCCSP Baseline Indicators Status Report.

This indicator was monitored through the PMU's Management Information System. A baseline was not available; but arguably it should be 0 since the indicator essentially concerns project beneficiaries.

Finally, it is due to emphasize here *the clear limitations of this indicator to measure project impact*. The indicator measures how many times a project action reached a beneficiary, though without providing any further insight on the effects of such action in e.g. reducing climate vulnerability. The initially foreseen ex-post evaluation and household survey would have allowed to measure these and other effects related to impact. For example, they would have assessed changes in levels of vulnerability of the project beneficiaries. Moreover, they would have allowed to take full benefit of the investment made for the development of the detailed and high quality baseline at the beginning of the project, which certainly was an example of best practice. DfID is now planning to conduct this survey in 2020 in the context of the NCCSP phase 2 to inform future implementation.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATORS FROM THE 2017 DFID LOGFRAME:

INDICATOR	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	EXPLANATORY NOTES
<p>Impact Ind.1: Number of people less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and climate variability (interpreted and measured as total number of times an adaptation action has reached a beneficiary).</p> <p><i>No baseline;</i> <i>Target:</i> 590,000 times by December 2016</p>	104%	By December 2016, adaptation actions had reached 614,925 times a beneficiary
<p>Outcome Ind.1: The National Climate Change Strategy is financed and implemented in ways that support the delivery of adaptation priorities of the poorest and most vulnerable.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> CC policy; NAPA; LAPA framework <i>Target:</i> The National Climate Change Strategy is financed and implemented in ways that support the delivery of adaptation priorities of the poorest and most vulnerable</p>	20%	<p>By the end of the project, the GoN had prepared a draft NAP. As indicated in the system for monitoring implementation progress, the NCCSP has provided some support during the drafting process, but the resulting draft NAP cannot be attributed to the Project. Further, with only a NAP draft in place, there is still no evidence of adequate financing and effective implementation.</p> <p>So, even if all fundamental elements of a new NAP are in place, its financing and implementation are not yet guaranteed, though DfID mentioned to be prepared to provide further support for the NAP implementation.</p>

<p>Outcome Ind. 2: Local bodies (DDCs) deliver adaptation benefits through the integration of adaptation priorities into planning and budgeting processes.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> CCA actions not integrated into any of the 14 district level plans; 2/14 districts have a policy in place to allocate funds for CC priorities</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Local bodies (DDCs) deliver adaptation benefits through the integration of adaptation priorities into planning and budgeting processes</p>	90%	<p>By the end of the project, DDCs in 14 districts had integrated CC adaptation into their planning processes and had delivered results to beneficiaries.</p> <p>While there is a high degree of achievement of this indicator, it should be noted that the NCCSP strongly operated as a separate project both in terms of planning and budgeting. The second phase of NCCSP has addressed this shortcoming by channeling the project funds directly through the local administration to support the implementation of local plans.</p>
<p>Outcome Ind. 3: % of HHs in NCCSP locations adopting adaptation actions to address climate change</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 20% of HHs demonstrate adaptive behaviours</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 70% of HHs are adopting adaptation actions</p>	96%	<p>By the end of the project, 67% of the target HHs adopted adaptation actions, which is 96% of the target.</p>
<p>Outcome Ind. 4: Service providers are providing effective adaptation services to vulnerable households using funds channelled through local bodies</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 23 NGO/CBOs are presently working on CCA in the 14 districts</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Service providers are providing effective adaptation services to vulnerable households using funds channelled through local bodies</p>	100%	<p>The project successfully put in place and used mechanisms to deliver adaptation services through a range of partners - user groups, NGOs and government suppliers</p>

2.5 Achievement of the overall and specific objectives (direct impact, exceeding the scope of the indicators)

- **IMPACT (OO):** Nepal's poorest and most vulnerable people are able to adapt to the effects of climate change (and access low carbon technologies).
Achievement: "1" (>75%)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The NCCSP was the first large scale climate change adaptation project implemented at local level in Nepal. It was the first donor initiative to support the GoN in the implementation of key aspects of its national climate change policy (2011) which strongly prioritised adaptation action at the local level and directed 80% of available climate finance to the implementation of the National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPAs). Proving the feasibility and value of the LAPA approach to enhance climate action at the local level, the project has been instrumental in giving visibility to the Nepal's LAPA Framework and, as such, has laid the foundation for its uptake and replication by other projects.

The project has also successfully implemented the most urgent and immediate adaptation actions to increase the resilience of climate vulnerable poor in areas of the country where it is extremely challenging to operate due to their remoteness and lack of basic infrastructure and facilities.

As indicated in the previous section, the project achieved its targets in terms of delivering actions that most likely contributed to improving livelihoods and reducing vulnerability. Anecdotal evidence supports the fact that improvements have occurred. Unfortunately, in absence of the initially planned ex-post vulnerability assessment it is impossible to draw firm and final conclusions on the project's ultimate impact on reducing household's climate vulnerability.



- **OUTCOME (SO):** Enhanced capacity of government (MoSTE and MoFALD and relevant offices at regional and district level) and non-governmental (NGOs, CBOs, private sector and communities) institutions to implement climate change policy, and most urgent and immediate adaptation actions to increase the resilience of climate vulnerable poor.
Achievement: "2" (between 50 and 75%)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The interviews conducted and the analysis of documentation indicate that the project *lacked a structured and strategic approach in addressing the institutional capacity and policy development dimensions* of its objective at central level, and that observed positive changes in this respect can only to a limited extent be attributed to the project. Still, significant progress has been made by the GoN in the institutionalisation of climate change adaptation during the lifetime of the project.

Concrete contributions of the project related to capacity building include the development of mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination of climate change response as well as arrangements for the management of climate finance. It must be mentioned though that these mechanisms were never fully operationalised. Supporting the development and implementation of a climate change strategy (Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy and Climate and Gender Strategy) was also foreseen. This was partially achieved, with a draft prepared by MoPE which was during the field visit still under revision. By the end of the project, the GoN prepared a draft NAP to which the NCCSP provided some limited support. (limited in the sense that the output/result cannot be attributed to the project).

Through significant contributions to - and tangible results from - the implementation of the climate change policy and adaptation actions at local level, the project has been instrumental in providing the government the evidence and arguments required to raise the issue of climate change adaptation to the highest levels of the political agenda. Examples of this are the establishment of the climate change council under the Office of the Prime Minister, the approval of the NAPA by the Cabinet, and the organisation of a Cabinet meeting in the Mount Everest Base camp to attract international attention.

Overall, it can be concluded that the project has contributed to the progress in institutional and policy arrangements to address climate change adaptation.

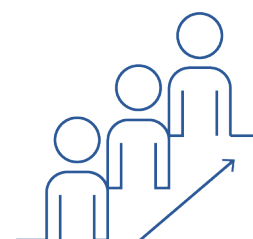
At local level, the project was successful in raising basic awareness on climate change adaptation of both district offices and VDCs; climate change has been introduced in the administrative structures at various levels (DEECCCs, VEECCCs and MEECCCs). Awareness raising was also done at community level. As such, the project directly contributed to increasing the planning capacities of local governments for climate resilience as well as the adaptive capacity of the communities. It is due to emphasize the fact that the project was the first major climate change intervention in the area and therefore had to focus on basic aspects and laying the foundation, or creating the conditions, for further development of capacities for effective climate adaptation.

Abundant qualitative evidence is available on the high levels of satisfaction of the communities and the local governments with the interventions of the project, as well as of the high degree of ownership by local governments and communities. Reportedly LAPA became a very well respected and recognised brand, thanks also to the bottom-up participatory approach that characterised it. Engaging community user groups in the implementation of activities must have played an important role in developing ownership. Moreover, as at the local level, also the Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE) demonstrated high levels of ownership.

Planning the field activities, and in particularly the selection of direct beneficiaries, was based on a previous assessment study on the vulnerability levels of the households in the intervention area. This adequate preparation, together with due attention for community mobilisation and participatory planning, allowed to reach the poorest and most vulnerable members of the community. Also gender aspects were well integrated. Arguably this carefully thought through, well implemented and successful community-based approach has been one of the salient features of the project and a key driver in achieving impact.

While in overall terms the project addressed well the equity aspects, according to the independent project review conducted by OPM in 2016, some challenges in terms of social inclusion emerged during implementation, where the poorest households were excluded from certain activities due to their limited capacity to co-finance.

NGOs and local contractors were mobilised for the delivery of local actions. The information available indicates that this approach has contributed to a rather limited extent in developing technical capacities of these actors for the design and implementation of interventions focusing on climate resilience. This is corroborated by the findings of another study that several field interventions and actions had not been designed with adequate technical standards and that several small scale infrastructures that had been installed/constructed already broke down or failed²³. The fact that several interventions were directly implemented by local user groups without sufficient technical support explains – at least in part - the significant failure rates observed.



Lastly, it should be highlighted that thanks to the successful experience of the NCCSP, the GoN has managed to mobilise additional resources from the international donor community and climate funds for several climate adaptation projects, with some of these adopting the LAPA approach.

²³ 16% of the infrastructure surveyed (the sample is not statistically representative) are damaged or not operational according to the NCCSP Small Scale Infrastructure Learning Study, IOD PARC, MEL Unit DFID Nepal, May 2018

2.6 Signs of indirect impact

An important unintended impact generated by the project is its contribution to raising Nepal's profile in international climate change negotiations and its contribution to the global community of practice on Community-Based Adaptation. (see also Box 2.2.)

Also, the project has been instrumental in increasing the visibility and the recognition of the LAPA framework to the extent that other projects in Nepal took up and (to some extent) applied the LAPA framework²⁴ with an indicative additional investment of 79 M USD for the period 2011-2022. A structured comparative assessment of adoption and adaptation of the approach and experience of NCCSP by other projects is however not available.

2.7 Conclusions on direct and indirect impact generated by the project and discussion on factors for success and failure

Overall, the partial evidence available indicates that the project has delivered to a good extent on its objective to address the *most urgent and immediate adaptation needs* to increase the resilience of climate vulnerable in the areas of intervention. It should be noted that focusing on most urgent and immediate adaptation needs resulted in some limitations in terms of long-term impacts and sustainability; however, it can be argued that there was a good rationale for such design, considering that the project was formulated and implemented at a time where Nepal was only starting to get equipped to deal with the climate change challenge.

Project reviews and subsequent learning studies commissioned by DfID during the project follow-up phases indicate that if the bottom up planning approach allowed to reach the most vulnerable and to prioritize actions based on communities' priorities, it resulted on the other hand in a fragmentation of the actions (13,048 activities) not allowing to reach impact at scale (sprinkler effect). Lack of basic considerations in terms of integration and complementarities in planning and implementation were also observed (for example the construction of a road had caused damages to an irrigation channel also built by the project). The fragmentation of actions at local level and the fact that in several cases actions lacked focus on reducing climate risk are likely to have diminished the potential impact of the project in improving long-term resilience of the target groups.

²⁴ LAPA projects include:

- Hariyo Ban (Healthy forest) Program financed by USAID and implemented by WWF, CARE, FECOFUN, and NTNC. Phase 1 (2011-16) had a budget of 8.8 M USD, Phase 2 (2016-21) had a budget of 18 M USD. Climate change adaptation is one of the three components of the intervention. The program has supported the development and implementation of climate adaptation action plans (328 CAPAs and 70 LAPAs in phase 1). The intervention areas were the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and the Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). The CHAL partially overlapped with the intervention area of NCCSP, while the TAL is complementary.
- Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA) Project, USAID 2 M USD, 2012-2017. Geographic Focus: 8 districts (Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu, Dang, Rolpa, Syangja, Kaski, and Parbat); Facilitated the preparation of 48 LAPAs.
- Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas (ASHA) Project (2014-2020) (<https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/project/id/1100001723>), implemented by IFAD and financed (37.62 M USD) through the Adaptation Fund. Phase I (years 1-3) focused on 6 districts in the Mid-Western Region: Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dailekh, Salyan, Rolpa and Rukum (overlapping with NCCSP). Phase II (years 4-6) will either intensify project activities in these districts or scale up to other central and eastern regions. The overall goal of the project is the reduction of rural poverty in the hilly regions facing consequences of climate change.
- Adapting to climate induced threats to food production and food security in the Karnali Region of Nepal (2018-2022), implemented by the WFP and financed (9.5M USD) through the Adaptation Fund. This project explicitly mentions NCCSP as model. Geographic Focus: Mugu, Kalikot and Jumla districts (partially overlapping with NCCSP).
- Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) in mountain ecosystem in Nepal (2012-2015), implemented by UNDP/UNEP and having a budget of 3.4 M USD. Geographic Coverage: Panchase Area of Nepal which spans across Kaski, Parbat and Syangja districts in the western part of Nepal.
- DfID regional funding under the BRACED programme (<http://www.braced.org/>)

Some weaknesses related to addressing the institutional capacity and policy development dimensions of the project objective at central level are linked to missed opportunities related to evaluation and learning. The project did very well in developing a solid baseline and a well-structured monitoring and evaluation framework in the start up phase. Unfortunately during implementation the project did not build upon the foundations laid during start up. A lack of specific focus on structured learning did not allow to capitalize on the vast work done at local level. In spite of these limitations, the project was among other things very instrumental in helping Nepal to substantially raise its profile in international climate change negotiations including major recognitions of the community-based adaptation work pioneered by NCCSP.

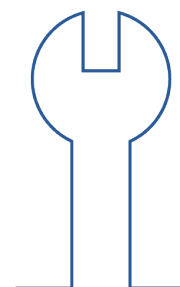
At the completion of the first phase (2016 for the GCCA/EU and 2017 for UNDP/DfID), the NCCSP was continued, first as a transition extension phase (NCCSP I/TE) and later as a full-fledged second phase (NCCSP II).

Over the last three years, Nepal has gone through a major political and institutional transformation, including national and local elections and constitutional reforms, all resulting in a new federal system. These reforms have affected all levels of the climate change governance systems that NCCSP had contributed to establish, from central to local levels. Also the manifestation of long-term impacts related to institutional aspects triggered by the project is affected; e.g. all the local level institutional mechanisms supported by the project were discontinued since the administrative structures to which they were attached were dissolved. While the effect of these reforms is more obvious for the project's institutional aspects, there are also some indirect consequences for the potential impact of the field adaptation measures. For example, the dismantling of VEECCCC and MEECCCC means that, at least for some time, there will be a gap in capacity for undertaking actions, for instance for the replication of successful measures and community mobilisation which have an effect on both the upscaling and maintenance of useful and effective measures. These changes and reforms, amongst others, made the implementation of a second project phase indispensable if intended impact was to be achieved, in particular related to the strengthening of institutional capacities to address climate change adaptation at local (and central levels). Phase 2 is in fact aiming to integrate into the new federal system the mechanism for planning, budgeting and implementation that was developed during Phase 1, as such enhancing the chances for continuity of results that would have been otherwise lost. The second phase also aims to strengthen the connection between local implementation and upstream policy making at national level.

It can be confidently stated that in spite of the unforeseeable changes in the context, NCCSP Phase 1 has laid the foundations and created the conditions for the follow up work that is currently unfolding under phase 2. For example, the LAPA approach and the experiences acquired during the implementation of NCCSP 1, have been used by the GoN to develop an updated LAPA framework and a revised climate change policy in 2019.

A number of lessons have been learned and used by DfID, UNDP and the GoN when designing Phase 2. They include:

- moving from a project-based implementation approach to integrating climate change into local development planning
- consolidating the interventions supported to avoid fragmentation and dilution of impact
- setting up dedicated units for monitoring, evaluation and learning and for transposing lessons generated at local level into policies
- setting up guidelines and technical provisions for operations and maintenance of infrastructure
- strengthening technical assistance to ensure adequate technical standards and safeguards in design and implementation of infrastructure



Assessing to what extent a second phase is indispensable for the achievement of the project ultimate intended impact (Nepal's poorest and most vulnerable people are able to adapt to the effects of climate change) is quite complex. As previously mentioned, in absence of an ex-post vulnerability assessment it is impossible to ascertain to what extent the vulnerability of the target population was reduced by Phase 1 in the first place. Furthermore, while Phase 2 now focuses on the same geographic areas of Phase 1, it uses a different targeting approach relying on the development priorities identified by local authorities. In the absence of a vulnerability-based targeting mechanism

geared towards reaching the most vulnerable and marginalized members of the community, it is uncertain if the benefits will be consistently directed towards the same target population of Phase 1.

At the moment it is unclear whether maintenance and consolidation of Phase 1 interventions will be a priority of Phase 2 (which could contribute to manifestation of longer-term impacts/benefits for final beneficiaries). Considering that: a) reportedly local authorities tend to prioritize new realizations over maintenance of existing ones; b) Phase 2 will align with priorities identified by Palikas; c) there will be a focus on larger scale interventions, what makes it unlikely that the small scale interventions of the first phase targeting the most vulnerable and marginalized members will be maintained and consolidated. Continued investment for improving climate resilience in the same areas will generate indirect and direct benefits that will probably contribute to improving the vulnerability condition of the most vulnerable, and ultimately contribute to achieve the intended impacts of phase 1. Still, it would be advisable that Phase 2 as foreseen conducts a thorough ex-post vulnerability assessment and identifies the most effective adaptation actions for which consolidation, maintenance and upscaling should be promoted.

III. Analysis of Sustainability Levels

3.1. List of services, systems and products that were established/delivered under the project and that should have been maintained (based on the outputs delivered)

RELATED TO ER1, OUTPUT 2

- Local adaptation activities continue to be planned and implemented under the National Framework for LAPA development and implementation, including district level project implementation and financial management systems
- The Climate Finance Management section within MoPE/MoFE is still existing and assuming its responsibilities
- The established DEECCCs, VEECCCs and MEECCCs, with their dedicated monitoring sub-committees, still exist and are operational
- The Agriculture Development Bank Ltd (ADBL) is still accredited as National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund and assumes its responsibilities as NIE

RELATED TO ER1, OUTPUT 3

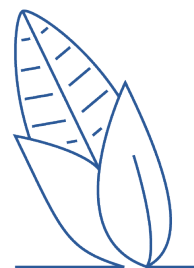
- The beneficiaries (56 persons of DDCs, line agencies at district level and NGOs) of the Training of Trainers (ToT) course on CCA and adaptation planning continue to deliver trainings on CCA
- LAPA facilitators are still on the job and facilitating local adaptation activities

RELATED TO ER1, OUTPUT 4

- Is the National Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy been officially approved, adopted and under implementation? To what extent?
- Is the INDC (assumably “NDC” by now) under implementation? To what extent?
- Are current national CC policies and major plans still integrating GESI (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion) principles?

RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SECURITY

- 2 animal breeding centers still existing and functional
- Agro-vet group/cooperative still existing and functional
- 8 livestock insurance funds still existing and operational
- The dairy collection and processing center still existing and functional
- The 4 supported Agriculture and Veterinary Centers still existing and operational
- 58 Commercial pig farming groups still existing and practicing pig farming as a viable income generating activity (IGA)
- The constructed 36 agricultural extension centers still existing and used for the intended purpose
- The established crop protection service still operational
- 8 ponds well maintained and in use
- The 18 established food cooperatives still existing and operational
- The 29 established seed and crop storage centers still existing and used for the intended purpose
- Beekeeping still practiced as an IGA
- The 4 allo and bhango processing centers still functional
- The established 2 vegetable and fruit collection centers still existing and used for the intended purpose
- 55 established fruit tree nurseries still producing fruit tree seedlings as a sustainable undertaking



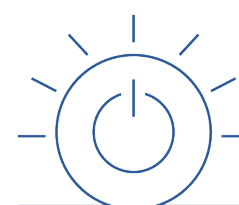
- The constructed 11 apple stores still existing and used for the intended purpose
- The 6 walnut processing machines still functional
- Irrigation infrastructure (canals, dams, pipes) well maintained and still functional
- The constructed 150 water collection tanks well maintained and still functional
- The 991 water collection ponds well maintained and still functional
- The 1,625 drip irrigation systems well maintained and still functional
- The 760 sprinkler irrigation systems well maintained and still functional
- 88 deep boreholes and associated pumps for the farmers of Kailali, Dang and Bardia still operational
- The target population continues to practice the improved/adjusted production techniques in the agriculture, livestock and food security sector and is able to generate an income from these activities that is higher than their income before the project. (In July 2016, almost 6,000 households had been able to increase their income from activities in the agriculture, livestock and food security sector)

RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY

- The 535 ha of community forest planted is still existing and managed by the community/ies
- The 513 ha of area prone to landslides still protected by the trees planted
- The replanted (bamboo and amriso) river banks still protected by the vegetation
- Forest fire control measures and services continued (e.g. fire brigades in place and regular patrolling, proper maintenance of the 9,560 m of forest fire lines that have been cleared, effective fire extinguishing in case of forest fire outbreak)
- 77 private tree nurseries still existing and producing seedlings as a viable undertaking
- 5 established community forest conservation and patrolling committees still existing and assuming their mandate
- 24 established wetland conservation areas still protected and managed
- 84 ponds constructed for wildlife purposes still existing and functional
- 1 established herbal nursery still existing and productive

RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 – ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

- New (2,377) and old maintained (270) iron stoves still in use
- New (15,829) and maintained existing (1,781) improved cooking stoves still in use
- 448 installed biogas plants still in use
- New (3,203) and maintained existing (20) micro solar systems still in use
- New (90) and maintained existing (58) improved water mills still in use
- New (1,315) and maintained existing (26) micro hydropower plants/systems still in use



RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - CLIMATE INDUCED HAZARDS AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- 40 toles and wards still using and implementing their flood-preparedness plans, and acting accordingly in case of flood emergency
- 54 sets of emergency supplies still functional/usable
- The 94 established emergency / disaster funds still existing and well managed
- The 79 established adaptation funds still existing and well managed
- The 9,764 m of gabion wire box reinforced walls constructed still existing and functional
- 2,259 m of stone walls constructed still existing and functional
- 1,737 ha of land in 13 districts protected by landslide control measures still under vegetation and protection
- 8 constructed high raised community buildings in flood prone VDCs of Kailali district and in Narayanpur VDC to protect lives and physical properties of vulnerable people in case of floodings still existing and used for the intended purpose

- Constructed elevated water taps (161) and elevated toilets (28) in flood prone districts (Bardiya and Kailali) still in use and well maintained
- 1,548 drinking water taps constructed in the programme area still operational
- 306 toilets (of which 203 permanent) constructed in 7 districts still existing, well maintained and functional

RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - HUMAN RESOURCE, CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

- The target population continues to practice one or more of the promoted livelihood activities and is able to generate an income from these activities that is higher than their income before the project. (In July 2016, about 360 households had been able to increase their income from new livelihood activities)

RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - PUBLIC HEALTH

- Supported community health centers still existing and operational

3.2. Information and comments on sustainability aspects from the available reports (desk phase)

FROM THE ANNUAL UNDP PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2017, 2018:

The project institutionalised local Coordination Committees at district, village and municipal levels to mainstream the climate change adaptation agenda into local development plans. 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 were included within the DDCs' periodic plans. VDCs have allocated matching funds for climate change adaptation activities and climate change emergency funds in their budgets. The provision of community contribution on different activities and transparency of LAPA implementation has also contributed to the sustainability of the LAPA activities.

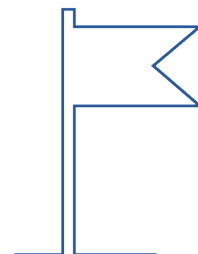
Likewise, many of the districts have established and operated maintenance funds and developed local resource experts on climate change adaptation issues. Some VDCs advocated for climate smart villages through promotion and application of climate friendly technologies, agriculture practices and integrating climate change into development plans and programmes. Thus, local level institutions and the practices they have adopted indicate a good foundation for the sustainability of adaptation strategies and pro-poor climate change policies.

FROM THE NEPAL MISSION AIDE MÉMOIRE, GCCA GLOBAL EVALUATION, 2014:

On the extent to which the conditions are met and mechanisms put in place to sustain programme results and to ensure a continued flow of benefits to beneficiaries:

- From a sustainability point of view, the action is well designed, as it is fully embedded in GoN systems and structures. It has been and still continues to be a challenge to align the programme with government policies and structures, in particular in view of the 'fiduciary risk'. If this challenge can be properly mitigated, in particular through the UNDP Technical Assistance, prospects for sustainability are good.

- From a financial point of view, LAPA actions and budgets have effectively been incorporated in the GoN annual planning system and funds are channelled through the government treasury. However, the action is still fully dependent on donor funding, including the staffing of the District-level Committees in charge of Climate Change (DEECC Sections or Units). It is questionable if and at what point District-internal revenue would be able to support the DEECC units/sections to act as focal points for CC action. GoN budget allocations for Climate change are reportedly at 1.34% of the total budget, though other sources mention 6%. The mission does not dispose of earlier figures to assess the trend.
- The action has a clear focus on capacity building at the various levels, from national down to village and ward-level, and involvement of stakeholders at all levels in the design and planning is creating a good sense of ownership. GoN is taking full ownership and was actively involved in preparing the Programme Document constituting the basis for implementation of the Action. However, implementation mechanisms seem to have become so complex that actual field-level interventions are yet to start, more than two years after the start of the NCCSP project.



To date, MoSTE has allocated approx. 4 M EUR for the FY July 2013/July 2014 to implement LAPA priority activities, and approx. 1 M EUR to UNDP for TA support (of which 477,000 EUR was spent in 2013) to be delivered by July 2014. At field level, as per annual progress report, 42 actions were accomplished benefiting 998 people. As Requests for Proposals are still under preparation by prospective service providers, expenditure is still rather low.

3.3. Summary findings from the desk phase and specific issues to be further explored during the field phase

- From the collected documents, it is clear that a “good foundation” has been created for sustainability (capacity development, institutional strengthening, operational mechanisms, good ownership thanks to participatory/local planning and implementation). Also, already by the end of the project, there was evidence of various national/local financial contributions, pointing towards genuine interest of the country and its beneficiaries to sustain the outputs and achievements made with the project.
- The sustainability analysis of the present project (NCCSP 2012-2016) must take due account of the effects of the follow-up phase of NCCSP.
- Otherwise, the general guidelines (provided in the I&S field phase ToR) for assessing the levels of sustainability will be applied.

3.4. Results of the sustainability analysis (as per table in Annex)

61 items were listed for checking their sustainability. Information could be collected for 39 of these.

The scores of these 39 items are as follows:

- 4 items (10%) scored 1, meaning that they were fully sustained and expanded or improved
- 8 items (21%) scored 2, meaning that they were fully sustained in a “status quo” situation
- 20 items (51%) scored 3, meaning that they still exist but with quality and/or coverage issues
- 7 items (18%) scored 4, meaning that they disappeared or lost functionality

Evidence was found through unreliable sources in most cases (27 items or 69%) and through reporting by reliable sources for the remaining 12 items (31%).

ER1: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING (LINKED TO NCCSP RRF OUTPUT 2: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND FUNDING MECHANISM; OUTPUT 3: CLIMATE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF GoN AND OTHERS; AND OUTPUT 4: CLIMATE COMPATIBLE STRATEGIES, PLANS AND GUIDELINES)

For all 9 items that relate to ER1, information could be collected and a score assigned. (1 fully sustained and improved; 2 fully sustained; 3 still existing but with quality and/or coverage issues; and 3 disappeared and/or lost functionality)

In the last three years, Nepal has gone through a major political and institutional transformation. The federal reform affected all levels of the climate change governance systems that had been established with NCCSP support. As a consequence, many of the institutional project outputs were discontinued, with or without being adjusted and integrated in the new set-up. For example, the structures and procedures for climate change planning that had been introduced and established at district and local levels were discontinued because of the reform. Under the ministerial reorganisations, the Ministry of Environment was merged with the Ministry of Forestry, amongst others resulting in significant changes in staff of the CC management division.

Detailed analysis of the continued functionality of the 9 institutional outputs (as presented in annex) might give the impression that the overall sustainability in this result area is relatively limited. It should be noted, however, that the project contributed to a wider and deeper change at individual, institutional and systemic levels that is not captured by the outputs listed in the table (e.g. awareness and capacities of government officials and other stakeholders, mobilisation of additional donor climate finance, development of methodologies for climate resilient planning, etc.).

If several services and outputs have not been continued in the form they were delivered, in many cases they were not abandoned but evolved and adjusted to the changing institutional context. As examples of clear elements of continuity we can mention: lessons and experiences developed under NCCSP that were incorporated in the new climate change policy of 2019; project staff trained and capacitated by the project are now using their acquired knowledge and skills in their new positions²⁵; community members that were involved in climate change awareness raising and local participatory planning developed leadership skills which contributed to their election as political representatives during the first local elections in two decades and, as elected representatives, they are now in a position to use their knowledge on climate change adaptation for the benefit of their respective communities.



RELATED TO ER2: LAPA IMPLEMENTATION (LINKED TO NCCSP RRF OUTPUT 1)

The project has implemented a very high number of field actions (13,048 according to the data reported in the OPM independent review), many of them in very remote and inaccessible areas scattered in 14 districts. Due to their remote and scattered locations, the field visit for the I&S study was too short to visit a substantial part of these actions. Also, no monitoring had been carried out locally on their continuation and maintenance and consequently no data on their sustainability are available. As such, it was actually impossible to draw substantiated overall conclusions on the levels of sustainability defined as continued use and maintenance by beneficiaries of the action.

Still, some of the items listed in the table in annex had been (partially) covered by the Learning Study on Small Scale Infrastructure²⁶ that was conducted in 2018 by DfID's MEL Unit. This study actually became the main source of information for assessing the sustainability of the project outputs related to LAPA implementation (ER2). For a number of activities that were not covered by the study, some information could be collected through interviews (particularly with the staff of DfID's MEL unit); for 27 outputs, no information at all could be found.

²⁵ About half of the field staff involved in NCCSP 1 has been recruited by Mott MacDonald for phase 2.

²⁶ NCCSP Small Scale Infrastructure Learning Study, IOD PARC, DfID MEL Unit, May 2018

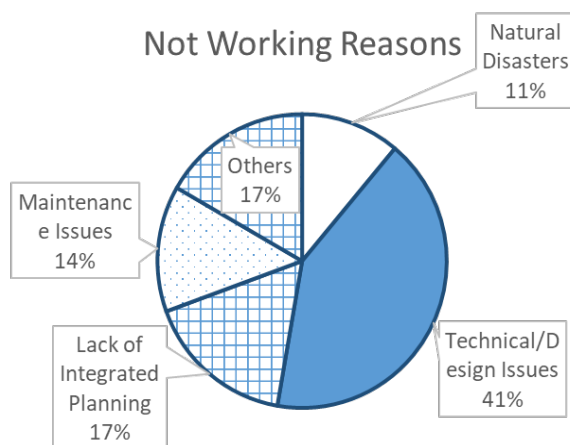
The DfID learning study surveyed the status of maintenance and operations of selected small scale infrastructure in 3 provinces (5, 6 and 7) visiting 247 sites spread across 5 out of the 14 Districts in which NCCSP 1 had intervened and where NCCSP 2 continues to work. Moreover, a characterisation of the beneficiaries was carried out as well as an analysis of the beneficiaries' motivations to maintain the outputs or, on the other hand, the reasons for their discontinued functionality. Unfortunately, as the study design lacked a proper statistical basis, extrapolation of data to the entire NCCSP 1 working area cannot be done.

Using the above-mentioned sources and methods, the Sustainability Analysis table in annex was filled to the extent possible. The summary table, hereunder presented, provides an overview of the data in the table in annex. It should be noted that each record corresponds to several occurrences of an action (i.e. one record = e.g. 448 installed biogas plants or New (15,829) and maintained existing (1,781) improved cooking stoves). The scoring of sustainability levels is purely indicative and based on the knowledge and observations of DfID's MEL unit. As such, the data lack any statistical value.

Related to ER2, output 1	fully sustained and expanded /improved	status quo (fully sustained)	still existing but with quality and coverage issues	disappeared or functionality lost	no information	Total
Agriculture, livestock and food security	1	4	4	1	14	24
Forest management and biodiversity	1		1	2	5	9
Alternative energy		1	5			6
Climate induced hazards and physical infrastructure		1	5	2	3	11
Human resource, capacity development and livelihoods			1			1
Public Health	1					1
Total	3	6	16	5	22	52

At least some information could be found for 58% of the entries under ER2, while for 42% no data could be found. Out of the 30 records for which some information was available, 20% scored as fully sustained, 53% as still existing but with quality and/or coverage issues, and 17% as disappeared and/or functionality lost. Only three records were classified as fully sustained and improved/expanded. However, based on perceptions from beneficiaries and stakeholders and the high levels of local ownership, the latter is very likely an underestimation. Still, in absence of a proper study on the uptake and upscaling of activities, it is not possible to draw conclusions on what activities were most effective and to what extent they have been upscaled.

From the 247 sites that had been visited under the Learning Study on Small Scale Infrastructures, infrastructures were still functional in 207 locations. This represents an average failure rate of 16.1% after less than 3 years from construction. The chart below is extracted from the report and illustrates the main causes for loss of functionality and their relative importance. In about 75% of the cases, the loss of functionality was due to causes 'under human control', meaning that failure could have been prevented through appropriate design, management and maintenance measures.



SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES WERE MOSTLY RELATED TO:

- Inadequate design and/or inappropriate technical standards during development of the infrastructure
- Lack of integrated planning
- Absence of provisions for operations and maintenance

3.5. Conclusions on the sustainability aspects and discussion on factors for success and failure

- The lack of a structured capacity needs assessment and capacity development strategy at both local and central levels was a limiting factor in achieving long term sustainability in relation to Expected Result 1.
- NCCSP 1 adopted a project-based approach, with the supported LAPA planning being a parallel process with its own set of procedures and documents. While at the time this might have been the most appropriate choice given the operational and capacity constraints, it did not allow for direct alignment with the local government regular planning and budgeting processes.
- An important shortcoming affecting sustainability has been the lack of provisions for maintenance and management of the infrastructures that were built with project support. This, together with the high fragmentation of the activities and the sub-optimal technical standards, are considered to be the key factors that are affecting the short and long term sustainability of the interventions. Ownership and benefits (private vs public or shared) are important aspects in designing appropriate mechanisms for maintenance and proper management.
- In preparing for NCCSP 2, a serious effort has been made to identify and integrate lessons from the first phase has been deployed. As a result, Phase 2 incorporates in its design several measures that address the issues mentioned above. The promising decision of setting up dedicated units for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL unit) and for informing Policies and Institutional Reforms (PIF Unit) in Phase 2 will hopefully allow to address the limitations in terms of structured learning and knowledge management that were experienced in the first phase.
- The extent to which Phase 2 will contribute to the sustainability of the field realizations of Phase 1 is unclear since Phase 2 is currently focusing on larger infrastructure interventions.



IV. Additional Elements

4.1. M&E Practice

M&E ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE:

- **Internal**
 - ♦ M&E framework and baseline development during the start-up phase (2011-2012)
 - ♦ Annual reviews conducted by DfID for the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018
 - ♦ NCCSP Small Scale Infrastructure Learning Study, DfID MEL Unit, 2018
 - ♦ NCCSP Process Learning Study, DfID MEL Unit, 2019
- **External:**
 - ♦ ROM mission, 2012
 - ♦ Case study in the frame of the GCCA global evaluation, 2014
 - ♦ Independent review by Oxford Policy Management, 2016 (commissioned by DfID)
 - ♦ Final evaluation commissioned by UNDP, 2019 (report not yet available)

During the start-up phase, DfID had commissioned HTSPE to develop a comprehensive baseline for the selected impact level indicators and to design an overall project M&E framework. The baseline was also connected to the LAPA planning exercise, particularly in identifying the priority target groups.

The M&E framework envisaged a mid-term review, a final evaluation and an ex-post vulnerability assessment, the latter aiming to compare beneficiary households' vulnerability levels with the baseline levels that had been identified in 2012. The mid-term review and ex-post assessment were not conducted.

After completion of phase 1, DfID decided to establish two dedicated units within the office to ensure adequate M&E, knowledge management and policy development services for its entire portfolio of projects in the sectors of energy, CC and DRR. It concerns (1) the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Unit and (2) the Policy and Institutions Facility. This decision was based on DfID's experience that in absence of a dedicated and sufficient budget these services are often neglected and/or delivering poor quality results. Indeed, these services are normally part of the standard project design but are most often underfunded; also, their operationalisation tends to be overshadowed by the priority of getting the activities implemented.

% OF BUDGET ALLOCATED TO M&E THAT HAS BEEN USED:

Information was requested to UNDP but was not received.

The budget under the GCCA allocation foreseen for M&E and audits was 300,000 EUR. Additionally, over 700,000 EUR of the GCCA allocation was earmarked for an ex-post vulnerability assessment (aiming at measuring the changes in vulnerability amongst the target group, hence measuring project impact). The study never materialised due to contractual issues related to the project duration (the assessment could not be launched in time, i.e; before the end of the maximum allowed extension period had been reached).

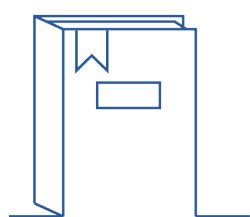
ADDITIONAL M&E REPORTS COLLECTED:

- NCCSP Baseline Survey Report, HTSPE, December 2012
- NCCSP Monitoring and Evaluation Manual, HTSPE, December 2012
- NCCSP Quality Assurance of Baseline Survey and M&E Framework, HTSPE, December 2012
- NCCSP Baseline Indicators Status Report, HTSPE, December 2012
- ROM Report, 2012
- DfID Annual Review Reports for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

- Review of Nepal Climate Change Support Programme, Methodology report, Oxford Policy Management, July 2016
- Review of Nepal Climate Change Support Programme, Final report, Oxford Policy Management, October 2016

4.2. Contributions to GCCA+ knowledge management and communication

PROJECT-SUPPORTED RESEARCH AND RESEARCH FINDINGS:



The application of the LAPA (Local Adaptation Plans of Action) approach and Nepal's experience with Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) has been the subject of research. Searches on Google Scholar with keywords "LAPA"²⁷ and "NCCSP+Nepal"²⁸ give 83 and 85 results respectively, with several overlapping entries. One of the papers with most citations is: "Regmi, B.R., Star, C. & Leal Filho, W. **Effectiveness of the Local Adaptation Plans of Action to support climate change adaptation in Nepal.** *Mitig Adapt Strateg Glob Change* **21**, 461–478 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11027-014-9610-3>"

Another interesting paper presents a comparative analysis of experiences from resp. Nepal and Pakistan with LAPA: "Chaudhury AS, Sova CA, Rasheed T, Thornton TF, Baral P, Zeb A. 2014. **Deconstructing Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPAs) - Analysis of Nepal and Pakistan LAPA initiatives.** Working Paper No. 67. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)"²⁹.

LINKS WITH THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY:
none

COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

DOCUMENTS CAPTURING SUCCESS STORIES:

- MoSTE/NCCSP, (2015). Success Stories on Adaptation from the field. Government of Nepal. Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- MoPE/NCCSP, (2016). Success Stories on Adaptation from the field. Government of Nepal. Ministry of Population and Environment, Kathmandu, Nepal.

They contain 27 stories from the field that could be used as sources for further communication.

VIDEOS:

- There is an NCCSP YouTube channel "<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCeiV2VjnX845-chP6raWZ8g>" with several videos (both in Nepali and English);
- The project also produced a 9 min English video on NCCSP: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRBYnzA3WtM>

The videos contain testimonials from both officials and final beneficiaries that can be used as a source for stories or citations.

²⁷ https://scholar.google.com/scholar?start=0&q=%22Local+Adaptation+Plan+for+Action%22+LAPA+nepal&hl=en&as_sdt=0.5

²⁸ https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=NCCSP+nepal&btnG=

²⁹ <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/publications/deconstructing-local-adaptation-plans-action-lapas-analysis-nepal-and-pakistan-lapa>

STORIES, TESTIMONIES:

There are at least three good stories worth telling:

- NCCSP was one the first initiatives worldwide pioneering Community-Based Adaptation through the LAPA framework; it was successful in implementing the national policy of directing 80% of climate adaptation finance to the field.
- The NCCSP was nominated by the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) of the UNFCCC as one of the five best cases out of 170 submissions that had been received from countries worldwide.
- The climate management capacity including the leadership, negotiation and advocacy skills of the MoPE/GoN officials have substantially increased, also thanks to the support of NCCSP. That Nepal was given to chair the Adaptation Fund Board is an indication of the country officials' enhanced negotiation and advocacy skills. Nepal also effectively lobbied the Mountainous Countries Agenda during the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris.

4.3. Opportunities for scaling up (future GCCA support activity)

The Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) approach to community-based climate change adaptation has attracted ample attention from the international community of practice. The approach was also fully supported by the Government of Nepal, who recently revised its National Framework for LAPAs to adjust it to the governmental reforms that took place in the country in view of a continued use.

During the first phase of NCCSP, DfID³⁰ put a lot of effort in monitoring the implementation of Nepal's LAPAs, in learning and documenting lessons, and in identifying the pros and cons of the approach. Building on these findings and experiences from the first phase, the NCCSP project developed in its second phase new guidelines to improve the LAPA planning process, called "Climate Resilient Development Planning (CRDP)".

The above demonstrates the clear interest in the LAPA approach from the government as well as from development partners. While the approach was developed in the specific context of Nepal, it is most likely also relevant for other countries with similar challenges. In that sense, the LAPA approach could be considered as a relevant tool or approach in future adaptation interventions supported by GCCA.

4.4. Climate Finance – evidence of funding mobilised from public and/or private local sources

While the NCCSP project catalysed the mobilisation of international funding to support new projects using similar approaches, there is no evidence of substantial public or private local funds being mobilised for climate action.

³⁰ Done by DfID's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Unit

V. Sources of Information

DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED FOR THE DESK PHASE ANALYSIS

- **Programming documents**
 - ◆ Action Fiche, 2010
 - ◆ Financing Agreement between the EU and the GoN, including TAPS with indicative logframe, 2011
 - ◆ Delegation Agreement between the EU and DfID, no annexes, 2011
 - ◆ Addendum 1 to FA, including annexes, 2014
- **Progress reports**
 - ◆ NCCSP completion report for the EU covering the period Jan 2011 to July 2016, 2016
 - ◆ UNDP/NCCSP annual progress report for 2017, 2018
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Reports**
 - ◆ Mission Aide Mémoire: Nepal. GCCA Global Evaluation. E. Topper, April 2014.
- **Others**
 - ◆ NCCSP Brochure
 - ◆ NCCSP, Thematic areas
 - ◆ NCCSP, Success stories on adaptation from the field, 2015 and 2017

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED DURING THE FIELD PHASE

- **Start-up Phase documents**
 - ◆ Regional Dimensions of Poverty and Vulnerability in Nepal, HTSPE, commissioned by DfID, 2012
 - ◆ NCCSP Baseline Survey Report, HTSPE, December 2012
 - ◆ NCCSP Monitoring and Evaluation Manual, HTSPE, December 2012
 - ◆ NCCSP Quality Assurance of Baseline Survey and M&E Framework, HTSPE, December 2012
 - ◆ NCCSP Baseline Indicators Status Report, HTSPE, December 2012
 - ◆ National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPAs), Climate Change Management Division of the MoFE, 2011
- **DfID Logical Frameworks**
 - ◆ DfID Logical Frameworks of 2012 (with agreed amendments) and 2017 (adjusted version)
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Reports**
 - ◆ Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Report, 2012
 - ◆ DfID Annual Reviews for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018
 - ◆ Final evaluation report of the Nepal Climate Change Support Programme, Oxford Policy Management, October 2016
- **Technical Documents**
 - ◆ Climate Resilient Development Planning – Facilitator Resource Book, Landell Mills, 2019 (?)
- **Learning and communication**
 - ◆ NCCSP Process Learning Study Visit 3, IOD PARC, DfID Nepal, June 2019
 - ◆ NCCSP Process Learning Study, Final Summary Report, IOD PARC, DfID Nepal, November 2019
 - ◆ NCCSP Small-Scale Infrastructure Learning Study, IOD PARC, DfID Nepal, May 2018
 - ◆ Success Stories on Adaptation from the field. Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Kathmandu, Nepal. 2015 and 2016.

RELEVANT WEBSITES:

- ♦ <https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/dfid-nepal>
- ♦ <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-201129/documents>
- ♦ <https://www.np.undp.org/content/nepal/en/home/projects/nccsp.html>
- ♦ <http://mofe.gov.np/>

Hariyo Ban (Healthy Forest) Programme:

- ♦ <https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/hariyo-ban-program-phase-1-achievements-and-learning>
- ♦ <https://www.usaid.gov/nepal/fact-sheets/hariyo-ban-program-phase-ii>
- ♦ <https://www.worldwildlife.org/projects/hariyo-ban-mitigating-and-adapting-to-climate-change-in-nepal>

Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas (ASHA) Project:

- ♦ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/project/id/1100001723>

DfID BRACED programme:

- ♦ <http://www.braced.org/>

Adapting to climate-induced threats to food production and food security in the Karnali Region of Nepal:

- ♦ <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/adapting-to-climate-induced-threats-to-food-production-and-food-security-in-the-karnali-region-of-nepal-3/>

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Nepalese mountains:

- ♦ <https://www.np.undp.org/content/nepal/en/home/operations/projects/closed-projects/environment---energy/eba/home.html>

CONTACTS OF STAKEHOLDERS COLLECTED DURING THE DESK PHASE³¹:

■ EU Delegation to Nepal:

- ♦ Ranjan Prakash SHRESTHA, Senior Programme Manager; Ranjan.SHRESTHA@eeas.europa.eu

■ Implementing partners and institutional beneficiaries:

DfID Nepal Office:

- ♦ Lisa Honan, Current Head of Office, nepal-enquiries@dfid.gov.uk
- ♦ Philip Smith, Deputy Head of Office & TL Resilience and Results, philip-smith@dfid.gov.uk
- ♦ Simon Lucas, Climate Change Adviser, s-lucas@dfid.gov.uk
- ♦ Sabita Thapa, CC and Environment Adviser, Sabita-thapa@dfid.gov.uk
- ♦ Pratima Ranjit, Resilience and Results team, p-ranjit@dfid.gov.uk

UNDP; Energy, Environment, Climate and Disaster Risk Management Unit

- ♦ Vijaya P. Singh, Assistant Country Director, vijaya.singh@undp.org

³¹ More names can be found (1) in the annex of the Nepal Mission Aide Mémoire by E. Topper (GCCA global evaluation) as well as (2) in the Minutes of the meeting of the NCCSP Project Steering Committee on 24 July 2014, but without indication of e-mail addresses.

MoSTE/MoPE/MoFE³²

- ♦ Mr. Ram Prasad LAMSAL, National Project Director, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE), Government of Nepal, rplamsal1@yahoo.com
- ♦ Naresh Sharma, NCCSP coordinator, nareshsharma40@gmail.com

Others (NGOs, CBOs, private sector)

- ♦ Deepak Rijal, CC specialist – independent consultant, rijal.deepak@gmail.com
- ♦ Manjeet Dhakal, Climate Analytics, LDC Senior Climate Policy Analyst, manjeet.dhakal@climateanalytics.org
- ♦ Biswo Ulak, HTSPE Associate, biswo.ulak@gmail.com
- ♦ Batu Krishna Uprety, CC Council, Deputy coordinator of the LDC Expert Group to UNFCCC, CCCI Advisory Committee, upretybk@gmail.com

PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THE FIELD PHASE

EU Delegation to Nepal

- ♦ Ranjan Prakash SHRESTHA, Senior Programme Manager

Government of Nepal

- ♦ Mr. Naresh Sharm, Former NCCSP Co-ordinator
- ♦ Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety, Former Member of the Nepal Climate Change Council, Deputy Coordinator of the LDC Expert Group to UNFCCC
- ♦ Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal, Ministry of Forest and Environment
- ♦ Mr. Ram Prasad Awasthi, Ministry of Forest and Environment
- ♦ Nawa Raj Dhakal, Director of the Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPIC), Ministry of Energy and Water Resources

DfID Nepal

- ♦ Mr. Simon Lucas, Climate Change Adviser
- ♦ Ms. Pratima Ranjit, Programme manager, Resilience and Results Team
- ♦ Joel Cutting, Principal Consultant to the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Unit of DfID's Climate Smart Development Programme for Nepal
- ♦ Sohan Lal Shrestha, MEL Unit of DfID's Climate Smart Development Programme for Nepal
- ♦ Jhalak Prasad Poudel, Senior Programme Officer to the MEL Unit of DfID's Climate Smart Development Programme for Nepal
- ♦ Johan Bentinck, Team Leader of the TA team for NCCSP Phase 2, Mott Mac Donald (contracted by DfID)
- ♦ Alicia Sabin, Programme Manager and MEL Manager for NCCSP Phase 2, Mott Mac Donald (contracted by DfID)
- ♦ Mr. Bimal Regmi, Senior Specialist in CC and DRM, Policy and Institutions Facility of Oxford Policy Management (contracted by DfID)

UNDP

- ♦ Mr. Vijaya P. Singh, Assistant Resident Representative and Policy Advisor for Resilience and Disaster Preparedness
- ♦ Mr. Manoj Ojha, Manager of the NCCSP transition phase

³² At the time of the field visit, all listed officials were transferred

- **USAID Paani Programme**
 - ♦ Dr. Deepak Rijal, Chief Technical Specialist of the USAID Paani Program, formerly engaged in the Start-up Phase of NCCSP Phase 1
- **USAID Energy Programme**
 - ♦ Mr. Biswo Ulak, DAI Associate (ex-HTSPE) during the Start-Up Phase of NCCSP Phase 1

Annex to the report: Sustainability Analysis

Preliminary remark:

The NCCSP Small Scale Infrastructure Learning Study, IOD PARC, DfID MEL unit (May 2018) has been a major source of information in completing the sustainability analysis table, especially in scoring and discussing the community-based adaptation interventions. However, the information – while useful and the only good source actually available - was very partial in the sense that the learning study in none of the cases covered the total number of outputs delivered per intervention. Scores are therefore very indicative. For example, when at least 50% of the outputs visited were observed as functional, a score 3 has been assigned. The evidence has been rated as “R” in all cases.

	SERVICE/SYSTEM TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
	RELATED TO ER1, OUTPUT 2			
1.	Local adaptation activities continue to be planned and implemented under the National Framework for LAPA development and implementation, including district level project implementation and financial management systems	1	R	Administrative structures, as known under phase 1 and involved in LAPA implementation, have been subject to changes induced by the federal reforms. The framework as implemented by the NCCSP Phase 1 was therefore discontinued. However, a revised LAPA framework was adopted in 2019 and has been pilot tested by NCCSP I/TE in 3 Palikas.
2.	The Climate Finance Management section within MoPE/MoFE is still existing and assuming its responsibilities	4	R	Due to restructuring in the MoFE, this structure was discontinued, pending operationalization of new arrangements consistent with the revised climate change policy of 2019.
3.	The established DEECCCs, VEECCCs and MEECCCs, with their dedicated monitoring sub-committees, still exist and are operational	4	R	The federal reform involved the dismantlement of VDCs, DDCs and Municipalities.
4.	The Agriculture Development Bank Ltd (ADBL) is still accredited as National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund and assumes its responsibilities as NIE	4	R	Based on the interview with the MoFE, the Bank is not currently operating as a NIE. Additional searches of publicly available sources, including the AF did not result in any indication that the Bank is accredited as NIE. On the other hand, the Alternative Energy Promotion Center, currently under the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources was accredited in February 2019 by the Green Climate Fund as climate action partner. The International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division of the Ministry of Finance was nominated as National Designated Authority in 2016, but no specific role of NCCSP in this was mentioned during the interviews.
	RELATED TO ER1, OUTPUT 3			
5.	The beneficiaries (56 persons of DDCs, line agencies at district level and NGOs) of the Training of Trainers (ToT) course on CCA and adaptation planning continue to deliver trainings on CCA	3	U	Following the federal reform, the DDCs have been dissolved. Yet, if resources have been made available for this purpose, it is very likely that staff from district level line agencies and NGOs have continued to provide some form of capacity development/trainings. As no reliable information could be found on this matter, the above remains an assumption.


	SERVICE/SYSTEM TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
6.	LAPA facilitators are still on the job and facilitating local adaptation activities	3	R	About 50% of the NCCSP Phase 1 staff has been recruited by Mott Mac Donald for the implementation of the second NCCSP phase and are likely to perform similar functions.
	RELATED TO ER1, OUTPUT 4			
7.	Is the National Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy been officially approved, adopted and under implementation? To what extent?	3	R	The strategy is still in the drafting phase.
8.	Is the INDC (assumably "NDC" by now) under implementation? To what extent?	2	R	The NDC is under implementation and currently being updated for submission to the UNFCCC by mid-2020.
9.	Are current national CC policies and major plans still integrating GESI (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion) principles?	2	R	The climate change policy that was revised in 2019 is integrating GESI.
	RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SECURITY			
10	2 animal breeding centers still existing and functional	5		
11	Agro-vet group/cooperative still existing and functional	2	U	According to the DfID MEL unit and based on information from third parties, the centers should still be functional
12	8 livestock insurance funds still existing and operational	4	U	According to an assumption by the DfID MEL unit, the insurance was probably discontinued after the end of the project. This is assumed on basis of the annual payment that was required to benefit from the insurance.
13	The dairy collection and processing center still existing and functional	5		
14	The 4 supported Agriculture and Veterinary Centers still existing and operational	1	U	According to the DfID MEL unit and based on information from third parties, the centers are probably still existing and operational. The centers were recognised as "good practice" and have been replicated by the government.
15	58 Commercial pig farming groups still existing and practicing pig farming as a viable income generating activity (IGA)	5		
16	The constructed 36 agricultural extension centers still existing and used for the intended purpose	5		
17	The established crop protection service still operational	5		
18	8 ponds well maintained and in use	2	R	
19	The 18 established food cooperatives still existing and operational	5		
20	The 29 established seed and crop storage centers still existing and used for the intended purpose	5		

	SERVICE/SYSTEM TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
21	Beekeeping still practiced as an IGA	5		
22	The 4 allo and bhango processing centers still functional	5		
23	The established 2 vegetable and fruit collection centers still existing and used for the intended purpose	2	R	The Dfid MEL unit knows about 1 center operational in Jumla where also NTFP are collected and processed.
24	55 established fruit tree nurseries still producing fruit tree seedlings as a sustainable undertaking	5		
25	The constructed 11 apple stores still existing and used for the intended purpose	2	R	The Dfid MEL unit has observed 1 apple collection center in Jumla. The beneficiaries have a good incentive to maintain the activity as they can sell the products to a higher price off season.
26	The 6 walnut processing machines still functional	5		
27	Irrigation infrastructure (canals, dams, pipes) well maintained and still functional	3	R	47 interventions have been visited by the Dfid MEL unit: they found 41 systems still functional, and 6 not operational anymore
28	The constructed 150 water collection tanks well maintained and still functional	5		
29	The 991 water collection ponds well maintained and still functional	5		
30	The 1,625 drip irrigation systems well maintained and still functional	3	U	The Dfid MEL unit visited 3 systems of which 2 were still functional, and 1 not functional (actually, not installed). In areas with water scarcity they are more likely to be maintained.
31	The 760 sprinkler irrigation systems well maintained and still functional	3	U	The Dfid MEL unit visited 3 interventions; they were all 3 still functional
32	88 deep boreholes and associated pumps for the farmers of Kailali, Dang and Bardia still operational	5		
33	The target population continues to practice the improved/adjusted production techniques in the agriculture, livestock and food security sector and is able to generate an income from these activities that is higher than their income before the project. (In July 2016, almost 6,000 households had been able to increase their income from activities in the agriculture, livestock and food security sector)	3	U	According to the Dfid MEL unit, there is anecdotal evidence of farming (including vegetables) being continued in proximity of the irrigation channels. Also, some farmers continue to grow off season paddy (observed in 2 or 3 locations).
	RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - FOREST MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY			
34	The 535 ha of community forest planted is still existing and managed by the community/ies	3	U	The Dfid MEL unit has visited 1 site and observed that some trees had survived.
35	The 513 ha of area prone to landslides still protected by the trees planted	4	U	In several places integrated management including gabion + plantation was foreseen but probably few sites have implemented it to adequate technical standards.

	SERVICE/SYSTEM TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
36	The replanted (bamboo and amriso) river banks still protected by the vegetation	5		
37	Forest fire control measures and services continued (e.g. fire brigades in place and regular patrolling, proper maintenance of the 9,560 m of forest fire lines that have been cleared, effective fire extinguishing in case of forest fire outbreak)	3	U	Most likely, the measures and services are still in place/use. In terms of forest fire control, the project support had mainly consisted in the clearing of fire lines, the supply of firefighting equipment and training. All this was done in collaboration with the concerned district forest offices.
38	77 private tree nurseries still existing and producing seedlings as a viable undertaking	5		
39	5 established community forest conservation and patrolling committees still existing and assuming their mandate	5		
40	24 established wetland conservation areas still protected and managed	1	U	The DfID MEL unit visited 1 area in Dang district, which was still protected and under management. This activity was/is also continued under the subsequent project phases (NCCSP I/TE and NCCSP II).
41	84 ponds constructed for wildlife purposes still existing and functional	5		
42	1 established herbal nursery still existing and productive	5		
	RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 – <i>ALTERNATIVE ENERGY</i>			
43	New (2,377) and old maintained (270) iron stoves still in use	3	U	The stoves are generally in use in areas that have not been reached by roads and where no LPG is available. As soon as LPG becomes available, most often, the stoves are replaced by other cooking devices based on gas. Possibly, only the poorest households would continue to use the stoves as they are more economical to operate with fuelwood being freely available.
44	New (15,829) and maintained existing (1,781) improved cooking stoves still in use	3	U	The stoves are generally in use in areas that have not been reached by roads and where no LPG is available. As soon as LPG becomes available, most often, the stoves are replaced by other cooking devices based on gas. Possibly, only the poorest households would continue to use the stoves as they are more economical to operate with fuelwood being freely available.
45	448 installed biogas plants still in use	2	U	They are probably maintained; the installation and use of biogas plants was evaluated as one of the successful activities.
46	New (3,203) and maintained existing (20) micro solar systems still in use	3	U	<p>The DfID MEL unit visited 2 micro solar systems and they were both still functional. One of the systems that was visited was a system installed in a school. The system had allowed to start computer education. The school had also set up a small fund for maintenance.</p> <p>In general, the installations are operational for 2/3 years until there is a failure of some component (the lifespan of the batteries is hereby a key factor). Service providers often do not operate in remote locations without project support and the owners/users</p>

	SERVICE/SYSTEM TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
				of failing system need to go to the district headquarter to get spareparts and/or advise, which is often very far. The installation of solar systems should go together with a training of the owners/users on how to maintain the installation and with the establishment of more effective arrangements with the service providers for follow-up and maintenance.
47	New (90) and maintained existing (58) improved water mills still in use	3	U	The DfID MEL unit visited 10 water mills, of which 7 were still functional (and 3 not functional)
48	New (1,315) and maintained existing (26) micro hydropower plants/systems still in use	3	U	<p>The DfID MEL unit visited 1 micro hydropower system that was still functional.</p> <p>In general though, maintenance and continued operations are a challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spare parts are not available at the local market ▪ Mechanisms to mobilise funds for maintenance are generally missing. Some cases were observed where a revolving fund had been established with some seed money; yet, users refused to pay fees for usage ▪ Though beneficiaries were trained in maintenance, community members often migrate (also woman) whereby the community is left without the required capacity for maintenance.
	RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - CLIMATE INDUCED HAZARDS AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
49	40 toles and wards still using and implementing their flood-preparedness plans, and acting accordingly in case of flood emergency	3	U	<p>The DfID MEL unit observed in Kailali and Bardia that the plans were still being used and considered to be useful.</p> <p>Other donor projects as well as the government itself are supporting the preparation and implementation of flood-preparedness plans.</p>
50	54 sets of emergency supplies still functional/usable	2	U	See item 49 above; the supplies (e.g. lifejackets, boat) were in Bardia were still functional and in good shape.
51	The 94 established emergency / disaster funds still existing and well managed	5		
52	The 79 established adaptation funds still existing and well managed	4	U	The funds were established at VDC level and carried forward by the Government. They were a quite effective mechanism, but probably they are not existing anymore due to the federal reform. The new Act for Disaster Risk Reduction includes a provision for similar funds which, in some municipalities, have already been set up. There could be a link with the NCCSP project that contributed to policy development processes, including to the development of the new Act for DRR.
53	The 9,764 m of gabion wire box reinforced walls constructed still existing and functional	3	U	The DfID MEL unit visited 35 places where this activity had taken place. In 33 places, the walls were still existing and functional; in 2 places they had lost functionality.

	SERVICE/SYSTEM TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
54	2,259 m of stone walls constructed still existing and functional	5		
55	1,737 ha of land in 13 districts protected by landslide control measures still under vegetation and protection	5		
56	8 constructed high raised community buildings in flood prone VDCs of Kailali district and in Narayanpur VDC to protect lives and physical properties of vulnerable people in case of floodings still existing and used for the intended purpose	3	U	The DfID MEL unit visited 3 places where such buildings had been constructed. 2 of these were still existing and functional.
57	Constructed elevated water taps (161) and elevated toilets (28) in flood prone districts (Bardiya and Kailali) still in use and well maintained	3	U	The DfID MEL unit visited 17 such water taps and/or toilets of which 10 were still functional.
58	1,548 drinking water taps constructed in the programme area still operational	3	U	The DfID MEL unit visited 24 drinking water taps of which 22 were still operational.
59	306 toilets (of which 203 permanent) constructed in 7 districts still existing, well maintained and functional	4	U	Anecdotal evidence indicates that in general the toilets are not maintained due to a lack of clear arrangements on ownership and responsibility for maintenance.
	RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - HUMAN RESOURCE, CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS			
60	The target population continues to practice one or more of the promoted livelihood activities and is able to generate an income from these activities that is higher than their income before the project. (In July 2016, about 360 households had been able to increase their income from new livelihood activities)	3	U	Same as item 33. According to the DfID MEL unit, there is anecdotal evidence of farming (including vegetables) being continued in proximity of the irrigation channels. Also, some farmers continue to grow off season paddy (observed in 2 or 3 locations).
	RELATED TO ER2, OUTPUT 1 - PUBLIC HEALTH			
61	Supported community health centers still existing and operational	1	U	The DfID MEL unit has observed one center in Rolpa that was still functional. More, the local government was upgrading the center.



This **Impact and Sustainability Assessment of the Nepal Climate Change Support Programme: Building Climate Resilience** (2010/022-504) is one of the 22 case studies that were conducted to feed into the overall **EU GCCA/EU GCCA+ Impact and Sustainability Study**.

This case study report provides a summary list of outputs delivered, a detailed analysis of ex-post impact and sustainability levels as well as additional information on the project's M&E practices, on the available knowledge and communication products, on scaling-up opportunities and on ex-post climate finance mobilised from local public and private sources.

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