



# Nepal Climate Change Support Programme - Phase 2

Quarterly Newsletter

Volume 2



Woman is learning-by-doing in the Farmer Field School programme in Rajapur Municipality -5, Bardiya. Photo: Roshana Gautam/Mott MacDonald

## Key updates from NCCSP2

- NCCSP2 is continuing implementation during the COVID-19 crisis where possible depending on local restrictions and following safety measures. It has become even more important to support communities with interventions that will make them more resilient regarding available infrastructure and livelihood opportunities.
- Twenty-eight Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) schemes are completed and 143 LAPA schemes out of 181 schemes are in the implementation phase. The remaining ten LAPA schemes are recommended to carry over into next year's planning due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis.
- Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) have finalized allocating NCCSP2 funds for the next financial year for local government to plan green, resilient, and inclusive interventions following their seven-step planning process using the LAPA framework.
- Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forests and Environment (MoITFE), Karnali Province is implementing a climate model village at Nalgad municipality in Jajarkot, analysis of sub-watersheds in Jajarkot, and water source protection in Surkhet with support from NCCSP2.
- Ministry of Forests and Environment has agreed with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) to integrate the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) framework into the on-going reform of local annual and periodic planning.

## Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) formulation

According to the LAPA framework 2019, all local governments should prepare LAPA strategies to give direction to long-term community climate and disaster resilience priorities. Thirteen municipalities of Karnali, Lumbini and Sudurpaschim provinces have started the formulation with technical support from NCCSP2.

Preliminary LAPA findings have identified major climate induced hazards such as drought, landslides, floods, forest fire and avalanches that are affecting local communities. Hence, climate change adaptation and resilience activities focusing livelihood of poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people should be prioritized while reducing adverse impacts of the climate change and increasing their adaptive capacity.

## Coming together to create an enabling environment for climate change priorities



Participants coming together after concluding the training; Photo: Nirajan Shrestha/Mott MacDonald

Climate change experts came together for coordination, sharing, and collaboration in achieving the sectoral priorities of the Government of Nepal. The meeting was chaired by Joint Secretary, Dr. Radha Wagle and hosted by Mott MacDonald jointly with the ASHA project on 26 March 2021.

It discussed on MoFAGA's climate change initiatives for integration and mainstreaming, experiences and learning from ASHA on LAPA and GESI approaches in human resources and services, framework and learning on differential impacts and response from Hariyo Ban programme, and key learning on climate hazards and climate model village from NCCSP2 programme.

It also updated participants on the recent policy landscape on the LAPA framework, National Climate Change Policy, Gender, and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, Enhance Nationally Determined Contribution, and National Adaptation Plan. Possibilities of interconnection between LAPA Framework and Periodic and Annual Planning guidelines were also explored.

## Vulnerability and Risk Assessment learning-sharing

Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forests and Environment (MoITFE), Karnali Province organized "Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk Analysis and Identification of Adaptation Measures" workshop supported by the Climate Change Management Division (CCMD), MoFE, and Oxford Policy Management (OPM) in Surkhet in January 2021.

During the workshop, CCMD and OPM jointly presented the status of risk and vulnerability of Karnali Province based on secondary data analysis. Participants of the workshop also provided their observation and feedback on the vulnerability risk assessment process.

In addition, MoFE and OPM team also visited the NCCSP2 supported Drinking Water Source Protection scheme in Surkhet valley and a Flood Resilient Shelter in Tikapur, Kailali. They also interacted and conducted focus group discussions with user committee members to understand

the vulnerabilities, persisting risks, and ways of addressing those issues within the communities.



A Joint team of MoFE, OPM, MoITFE, and NCCSP2 TA in Surkhet for the learning-sharing workshop; Photo: Mott MacDonald

## Climate change adaptation and resilience building in agriculture

NCCSP2 is implementing various climate resilient agricultural interventions to improve the agricultural productivity and resilient capacity of farming community to the adverse impact of climate change.

Twenty-four agricultural schemes with sub-activities are running including vegetable productions, walnut farming, apple farming, lime farming, sea buckthorn farming, and other interventions such as Farmer Field School (FFS) and livestock vaccination program are ongoing to support climate vulnerable community people.

The farmers learn about climate-smart agricultural practices such as drip irrigation, mulching, and wastewater collection tanks ensuring more reliable agricultural production. They also disseminate the knowledge to other farmers in the community which helps in building their adaptive capacity.



Caption: Vegetable production in plastic tunnel house; Photo: Bhawani Pandey/Mott MacDonald

## Farmer Field School



Participants growing cucumbers during a practice session. Photo: Roshana Gautam/Mott MacDonald

The Farmer Field School (FFS) in Rajapur Municipality in Bardia brought 100 farmers together to learn about climate smart and sustainable production practices. The major topics discussed in FFS are quality seed selection, methods of the plantation, irrigation, pest and disease management, and safe harvesting. Farmers also prepared biofertilizers in the field school for the improvement of fertility status of soil and to reduce pest and disease incidents. "I will start applying these new techniques while growing vegetables in my field," said one of the participating farmers.

## Capacity building in climate resilience and sub watershed management



Active participation during watershed management workshop. Photo: Nirajan Shrestha/Mott MacDonald

MoITFE with technical support from NCCSP2 organised trainings on 'Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Watershed Management and Design of Flood and Landslide Control Measures' in March 2021. The workshop targeted the Division Forest Offices, Soil and Watershed Management Offices, and civil engineers from Jagdulla and Mudkechula of Dolpa, Nalgad of Jajarkot, and Naumule of Dailekh districts.

The training focussed on climate change impacts, sub-watershed vulnerability mapping, and watershed restoration techniques. The trainers taught the application of tools, such as mapping with Google Earth Pro. Participants also learned about the river systems of Nepal, the impacts of floods and landslides, and designs of structural flood and landslide control measures.

## Yard connection of water brings joy to the community

"I had to carry four to five vessels of water each day to fulfill the needs of my motel and household activities," remembers 17 years old Sarita while sitting at her grocery shop at Badakanda, Shivalaya – 9 in Jajarkot district of Nepal. Sarita and her husband run a small motel and a shop to make a living. However, things were not as convenient as it is now.

Monsoon season was bearable as water flowed through a small pit. However, in the dry season, water scarcity resulted in long queues at the taps. "We could not meet all the requirements for water," says Sarita.

The struggle for water is common in the community, of which, women bear the biggest burden. Lack of water also negatively affected the hygiene and sanitation requirements. "Washing hands with soap and water was infrequent, as it demanded more water," says Sarita.

To overcome the scarcity of water, a drinking water supply intervention connecting 54 local houses was implemented in Shivalaya constructing a reservoir tank, pipelines, and tap stands. Municipality's direct contribution and engagement from community people, and the User Committee ensured that people make regular contributions for maintenance.

"I can now focus on my business earnings without having to worry about water," says Sarita. It has become easier to maintain cleanliness and hygiene, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Wastewater is going into kitchen gardens for small-scale farming of nutritious crops.

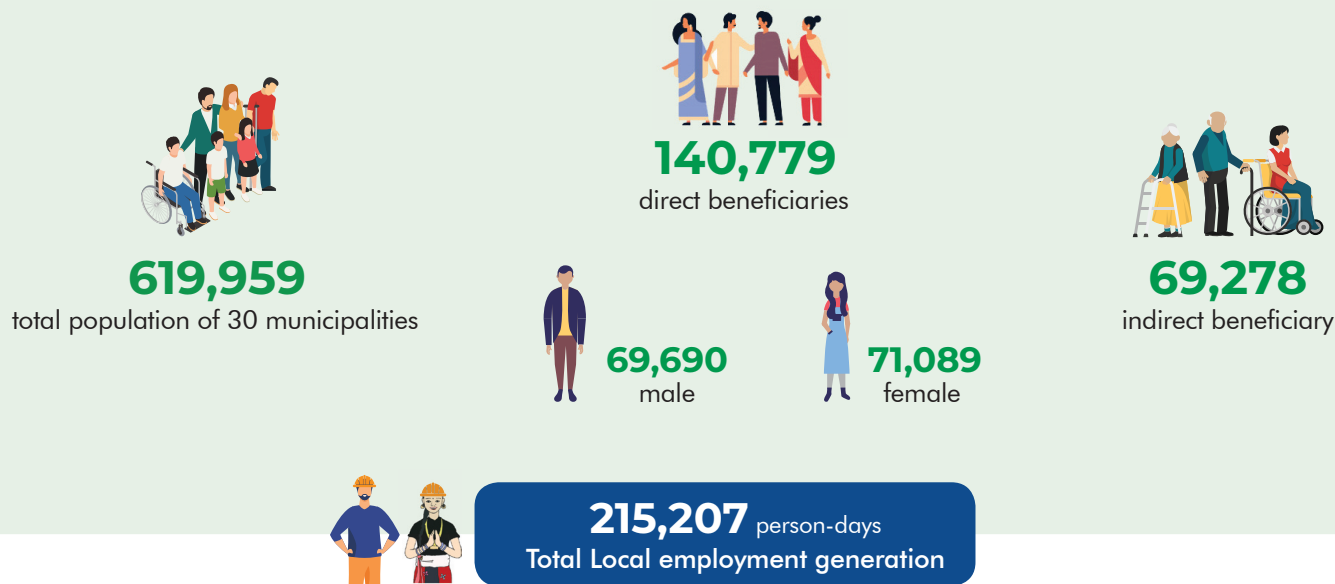


Photo: Sandeep Kumar Kayastha/Mott MacDonald

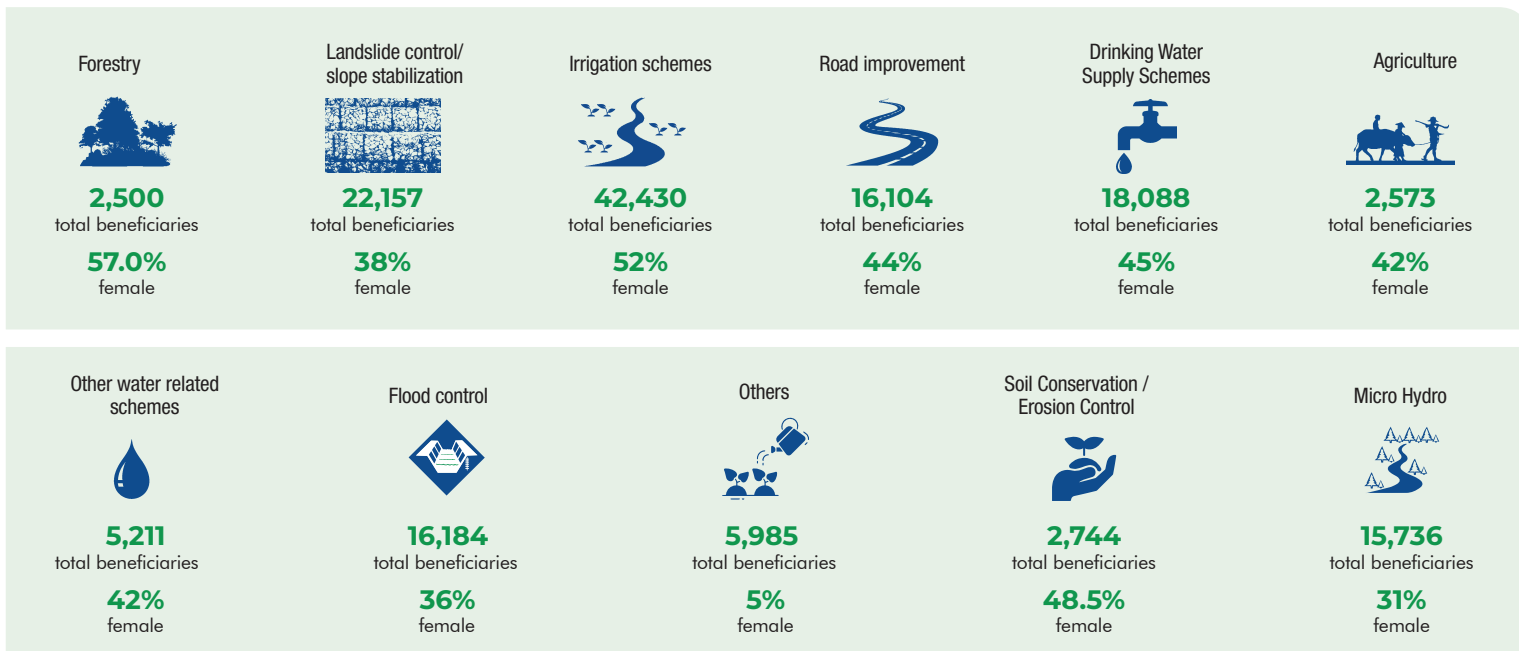
NCCSP2 is supporting local governments to mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience into their development plans. Mainly in agricultural and livelihood interventions, the marginalised and socially excluded people including women's participation are ensured to help them adapt to the effects of climate change. Though it is still a challenge to ensure equal participation in decision making processes, NCCSP2 is continuing its effort through various strategies.

Participation and representation of women in key positions of User Committees (UCs) for the implementation of LAPA schemes still require attention. NCCSP2 is setting up additional criteria to ensure adequate representation of women in the committees based on Gender Equity and Leave No one behind strategy, LAPA framework, and recently approved GESI and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan by MoFE.

A total of 181 LAPA schemes are being implemented by 30 municipalities for the fiscal year 2020-2021.



## Sectoral snapshot of LAPA scheme and gender focus



Data as of March 2021

### For more information, contact:



Ministry of Forests and Environment  
Climate Change Management Division  
Singh Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Phone: 977-1-4211894, 4200580  
Email: ccdivision@mofe.gov.np



NCCSP 2 TA, Mott MacDonald  
Forestry Complex  
Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Email: nccsp2@mottmac.com  
Facebook: Nccsp Nepal  
Twitter: @NCCSPGoN