

**Meeting of PPCR Pilot Countries and Regions
October 30, 2012 - Istanbul, Turkey**

Progress Updates from PPCR Pilots

Country/regional pilot: NEPAL

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR):

- ☐ Endorsed
- Endorsement date/Expected endorsement date:

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Overall PPCR:

- A formal coordination mechanism between the projects has been approved.
- Climate change projections for Nepal have been downscaled using a multi-model ensemble approach and training on the use of the data has been conducted.

2. Component 1: Based on the interim technical feasibility report for project design, Government and ADB have agreed on the broad scope for the investment program. This is still being refined.

3. Component 2: The project was approved by the PPCR SC in August 2012

4. Component 3:

- Project team mobilised and inception consultations conducted during July 2012.
- Inception report submitted for government review in September 2012.
- Knowledge Management & Communications strategy has been drafted.
- Six case study districts for CC Vulnerability and Adaptation assessment have been selected.
- Institutional review underway.

5. Component 4:

- *Project 1: Public and private sector collaboration to enhance food security through promoting climate resilient agriculture:* Project design has been finalised and approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee. Key private sector companies and financial institutions for partnership have been identified. Dissemination workshop organised by MoEST.
- *Project 2: Climate-proofing vulnerable infrastructure:* Program has been approved by PPCR Sub-Committee. Negotiations with key private sector partners are underway
- *Project 3: Feasibility Study on Low Cost Climate Resilient Housing:* Program has been approved by PPCR Sub-Committee. TOR for the feasibility study has been finalised.

6. Component 5: A Government led preparation team submitted their own developed concept,

identifying project location, focus, activities to the Bank in late August 2012

Challenges:

1. Implementation of adaptation activities is going to be a challenge in Nepal. Many areas of the country are remote with poor access and where issues are acute. For example, Component 1 is learning how to deal with the core problem of water shortage in climate vulnerable mountain areas that have steep slopes and where people settle 600-700 meters above the river valley.
2. In the Nepali context, assessment of climate change vulnerabilities often requires time steps too short for climate change projections. Downscaled climate information for Nepal is now available at a daily time step, however, it is clear that many cc-related issues such as Flash floods and landslides require hourly data. Component 2& 3 is learning how to project forward these issues given the data constraints.
3. PPCR components share common government stakeholders and coordination between projects has on occasion proven a challenge. For example, with multiple components mobilised in July 2012, an occasion arose where two workshops were held at the same time with the same government counterparts invited to both events.

Lessons learned:

1. Stakeholder engagement throughout the design and subsequently during implementation is key to the success of the project.
2. Enhancing ownership within the Government is of key importance, but takes time.
3. Government agencies are already undertaking a lot of activities which promote climate resilience but are not considered 'climate change adaptation' activities. The PPCR components need to better understand the existing activities of key agencies as the foundation for adaptation response.
4. Coordination between projects is proving to be essential and a coordination mechanism was needed to facilitate this.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

PPCR is providing the framework for MoEST to manage ministry portfolio on climate change, including projects outside the PPCR. Three non-PPCR projects under implementation by MoEST are now being coordinated through MoEST's PPCR coordination mechanism. These projects include:

1. National Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP), with support from DFID
2. Community-based flood risk and GLOF risk reduction programme, with support from UNDP
3. Ecosystem's based adaptation Programme, with support from UNDP

The inclusion of these three projects under the PPCR coordination framework will:

- i. allow for better harmonisation between these projects and the five PPCR components;
- ii. ensure an integrated approach to managing and communicating results, and
- iii. provides MoEST with a program to address eight of the nine adaptation priorities as set out in the NAPA

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The peak body for coordination of climate change activities in Nepal is the Climate Change Council (CCCC), chaired by the honorable Prime Minister of Nepal.

Arising from the NAPA, MoEST has also set up two coordination committees: a PPCR Coordination Committee (PPCR CC) co- chaired by the honorable Minister for Environment, Science & Technology and the Hon. Member, National Planning Commission; and the Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Coordination Committee (MCCICC) which includes membership from government, MDBs, and NGOs. The PPCR CC will report directly to the Climate Change Council and the MCCICC.

In addition, each climate change adaptation project has a dedicated steering committee chaired by the Joint-Secretary or Project Director (PD). These steering committees are project-specific and their representation to the GoN is also project-specific. Dedicated adaptation projects do not, at present, represent themselves to GoN as a unified program of activities designed collectively to implement the NAPA.

As part of the PPCR a review was conducted in July 2012 and identified that there is a gap between high-level coordination through these three committees and operational coordination of climate change adaptation activities under the facilitation of MoEST, it was agreed that a new coordination mechanism will be instituted, comprising two components:

- 1) **CCPRF Coordination Committee (CCPRF CC):** The purpose of this committee is to bring together Project Directors or nominated senior representation from the Steering Committees of the eight projects under the CCPRF in order to: (i) share progress, (ii) facilitate coordination and the sharing of information and data, (iii) avoid duplication in activities, (iv) evaluate progress and performance, and (v) document lessons learned. The nominated project focal points will meet together quarterly with meetings chaired and convened by the Joint-Secretary of the Climate Change Management Division (CCMD). The CCPRF CC will report directly to the PPCR CC chaired by the honorable Minister for Environment.
- 2) **CCPRF Technical Working Group (TWG):** In order to support the CCPRF CC it is proposed that a technical working group be established, comprised of the M&E specialists from each of the eight CCPRF projects and where possible NPMs. The group will have primary responsibility for designing and overseeing the implementation of a coordinated results management framework for MoEST and will provide quarterly briefings to the CCPRF CC.

The TWG will convene meetings on an as-needs-basis either face-to-face or via video conference. The group will report directly to the CCPRF coordination committee and support the committee through the preparation of briefing notes; consolidating outcomes of meetings and ensuring they are implemented at the project level. The Coordination committee will report to the PPCR Committee as a unified program.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project: PPCR is being implemented as a program of activities. *Component 3 – Mainstreaming climate change in development* is the most advanced of the five projects having completed the inception phase in September 2012. However, this has been the result of initial planning by MoEST and MDB partners to prioritise start-up of Component 3 due to its cross-cutting support to the Ministry's climate change agenda. All projects are proceeding at or close to schedule.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Overall PPCR:

- First meeting of the CCPRF coordination committee, December 2012
- Formal PPCR Program Review, June 2013

2. Component 1:

- Discussion of feasibility team's findings in December 2012.
- Completion of field studies in pilot project watersheds by January 2013.
- Discussions with Stakeholders on Project Design in February 2013
- ADB appraisal mission in March 2013.

3. Component 2:

- Project negotiations between Bank team and Government, expected in November 2012
- WB Board approval; expected by mid-January 2013
- Start of project implementation; expected by second quarter 2013

4. Component 3:

- Inception workshop, Dec 2012
- Mobilisation of full international consultant team, January-March 2013
- Preparation of a national climate change threats atlas, March 2013
- Finalisation of Nepal Logic model and results framework, June 2013

5. Component 4: Implementation of Public-private partnership project to enhance food security is expected to start in January 2012 after approval from IFC internal management

6. Component 5:

- WB concept note review; expected by mid-November 2012
- Detailed project design; expected to commence by November 2012