ADAPTATION POLICY PLANNING

The NAP formulation process of utilizing the existing LAPA framework for reflecting communities' needs and active involvement of relevant agencies

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Lessons Learned and Policy Recommendations

- NAP is being formulated through a country-driven, participatory, multi-disciplinary and gender-sensitive approach.
- Reflecting the needs of communities, NAP is being formulated based on experiences and lessons learned from LAPAs.
- The climate change budget code is used to ensure transparency of budget allocation for climate change-related activities.

Background

● **Geographical characteristics**[2]

Nepal is a land-locked country in the central Himalayas. Nepal occupies a land area of 147,181 km² with an average stretch of 885 km from east to west and width of 193 km from the north to south. It is classified into five physiographic regions; i.e. High Himal, High Mountain, Middle Mountain, Siwalik (Churia Range, hilly area), and Terai (plains). Nepal exhibits a wide range of climatic conditions varying from tropical in the south to alpine/arctic in the north due to topographic extremes.

Nepal has more than 6,000 rivers and rivulets draining from north to south towards the Ganges. The three main rivers are the Karnali, Narayani (Gandaki), and Saptakosi. Forests occupy 39.6% of the total area. A significant bulk of energy is derived from biomass, mainly fuel wood. Less than one third of the population has access to electricity, which comes mainly from hydropower.

● **Basic policies**

The Government of Nepal (GoN) approved National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in September 2010. Immediately, GoN formulated Climate Change Policy in January 2011. [1]

The National Framework on Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) was approved in November 2011. The LAPA Framework consists of seven steps for integrating climate change adaptation/resilience into local-to-national planning processes, which include sensitization, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, prioritization of adaptation options, formulation of adaptation plan, integration of adaptation plan into planning processes, implementation adaptation plan and monitoring and evaluating progress.[3] LAPA was individually prepared for 100 units (90 VDCs and 7 Municipalities) in 14 districts, considering local adaptation needs, options, and priorities.

Nepal also prepared the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), which complements NAPA, Climate Change Policy, and LAPAs. It outlines the following components to respond to climate risk priorities.[4]

Table1-2-1 **Components of Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)**[4]

Component 1	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions
Component 2	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards
Component 3	Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development
Component 4	Building Climate Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation

● **Outline**[1]

Nepal initiated the formulation of National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which addresses medium- and long-term adaptation needs and mitigates climate vulnerabilities. The process of formulating NAP is country-driven, and ministry-led Thematic Working Groups have the role of promoting the integration of climate change adaptation into sectoral policies, strategies, plans, and programs.

The Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE) works with the line ministries to identify critical areas of technical support and capacity needs to formulate a comprehensive NAP document. For this, a Team Leader and nine thematic leads, including two officers and an office secretary are mobilized from May 2016. As of 15 October 2016, NAP technical team has put in place the following:

a. Development of 'common understanding' on NAP process:
Four consultations were organized to discuss on key elements of the initial and technical guidelines on NAP and develop 'common understanding' within and outside the NAP team.

b. Development of guiding documents:
The NAP team has developed generic roles and responsibilities of TWGs/CWGs through in-house consultative process, work plan and outcome documents. Information materials are also in place for interested public.

c. Stakeholders' mapping:
The team has identified key stakeholders, along with potential service providers, policy stakeholders, beneficiaries, enables and advocates to establish a multi-stakeholder working group for the NAP process. (For details, refer to Lessen Learned 1 which is mentioned later.)

d. Formation of five thematic working groups and one cross-cutting working group :
MoPE invited line ministries to lead and coordinate Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) and Cross-cutting Working Groups (CWGs).

● **Institutional arrangements** [1]

The Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC), established in 2010 under the chair of the Secretary of the MoPE, ensures overall coordination and guidance for the NAP Process.

The respective TWGs and CWGs ensure thematic and sector coordination. The MoPE establishes the Technical Committee under the chair of the UNFCCC focal point for necessary coordination at technical level. This Committee is also represented by TWGs/CWGs, local bodies, academe and research organizations, NGOs working on climate change, experts and private sector. This is ensuring harmonization of ongoing efforts and integration of outcomes into the NAP.

The NAP is being formulated through the financial support from UKAID and the technical assistance provided from the Practical Action. Development of NAPA and LAPA was financially supported by DFID and EU, and technical assistance is being provided by UNDP. Through the experience of NAPA development, there was an atmosphere in which GoN could request DFID India for continuous financial support to NAP development.
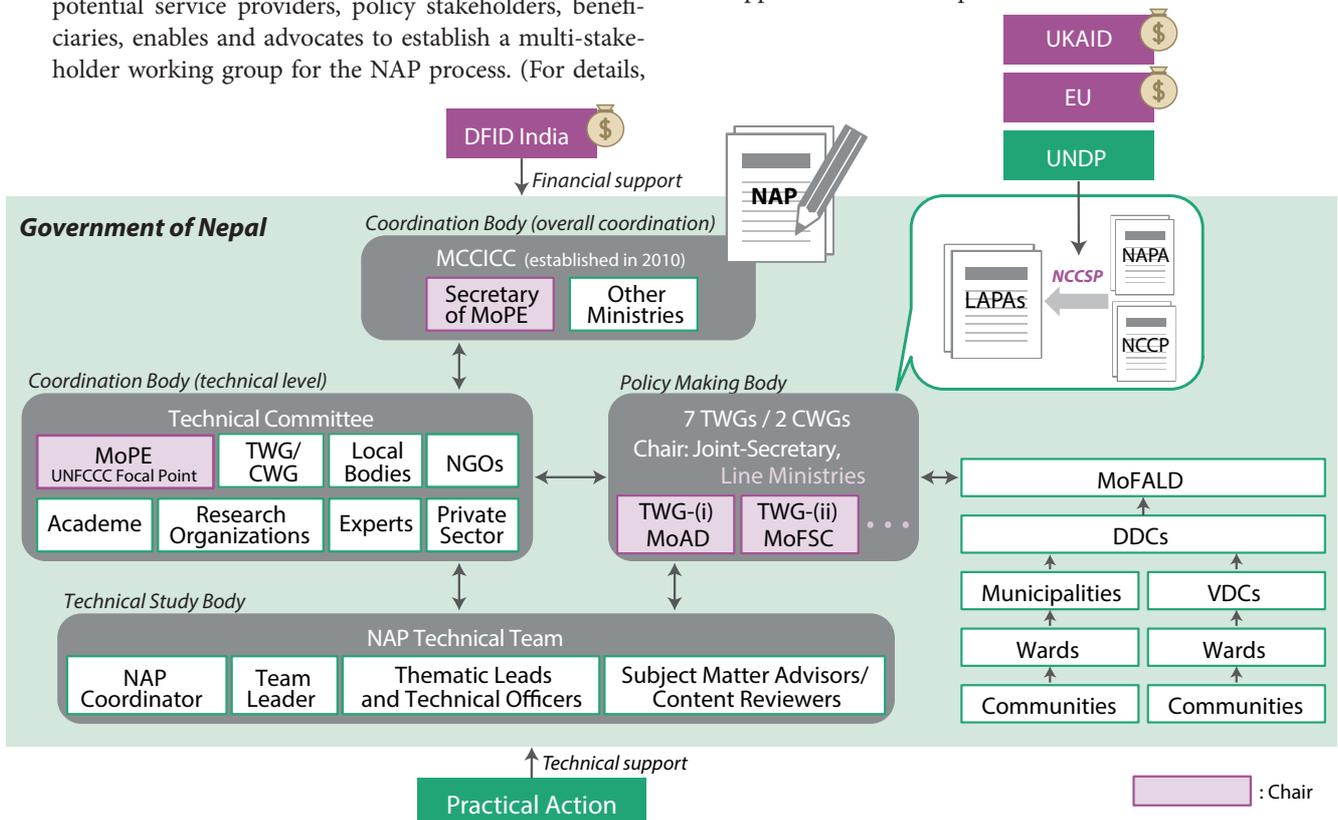

Figure 1-2-1 **Institutional arrangements**

Lessons Learned and Policy Recommendations

1 NAP is being formulated through a country-driven, participatory, multi-disciplinary and gender-sensitive approach.

The characteristic of the NAP process of Nepal is that it is process driven and inclusive. Nepal does not produce a sectorial adaptation plan document. Instead, mainstreaming is based on stakeholder consultations on seven thematic areas and two cross-cutting areas. The following steps are taken to include the relevant stakeholders:

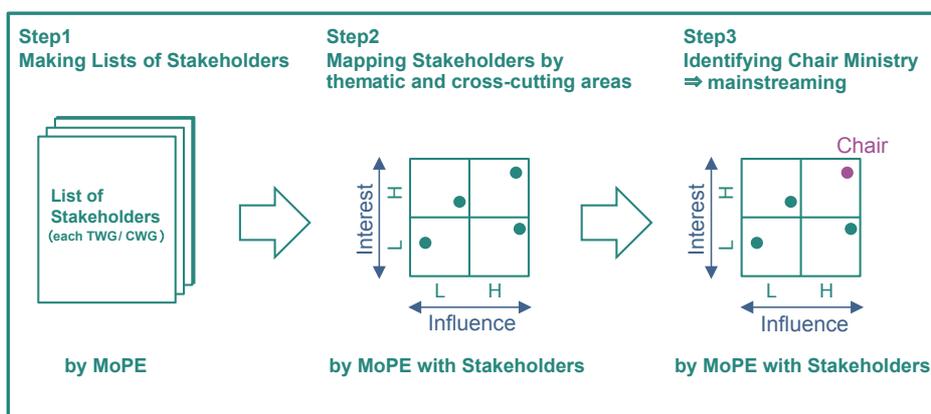|	
Step 1	A list of stakeholders of Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) and Cross-cutting Working Groups (CWGs) were identified by MoPE with the active participation of stakeholders.
Step 2	Stakeholder mapping was done using the list of stakeholders based on their roles in the NAP process and levels of "influence" and "interest" and facilitated to select the member of each TWG/CWG based on the results of the assessment. This process was facilitated by MoPE with the active participation of stakeholders.
Step 3	Chair Ministry was selected for each TWG/CWG to lead the working group. For example, Ministry of Agricultural Development is the Chair of Agriculture and Food Security Nutrition TWG.

Step1
Making Lists of Stakeholders

List of Stakeholders (each TWG/ CWG)

by MoPE

Step2
Mapping Stakeholders by thematic and cross-cutting areas

Interest (H/L) / Influence (L/H)

by MoPE with Stakeholders

Step3
Identifying Chair Ministry ⇒ mainstreaming

Chair

Interest (H/L) / Influence (L/H)

by MoPE with Stakeholders

Figure 1-2-2 **Identification process of Chair Ministry**

Mainstreaming of CCA requires the active participation of various stakeholders. Formulation of TWGs enables stakeholders to take ownership and eventually lead NAP implementation. Stakeholder mapping activities ensure that WG members feel that their CCA themes are highly relevant to their function, activities, interests, etc. Initially, NAPA activities identified six TGWs. From the experiences from NAPA and LAPA and realizing the importance of the other additional sectors, one TWG and two CWGs were added for the NAP formulation process.

2 Reflecting the needs of communities, NAP is being formulated based on experiences and lessons learned from LAPAs.

Local level stakeholder consultation process, through LAPA implementation, yielded a local level "Wish List," with short-term needs conveyed in LAPA whereas medium/long-term adaptation needs to be identified and prioritized in NAP.

The LAPA formulation process was bottom up and decentralized with particular emphasis on understanding the real needs of the most vulnerable communities. NAP also adopts this approach and aims at "leaving no one behind."

This approach involves local government officers consulting local stakeholders to create a wish list using the following steps:

Step 1	Educate local stakeholders about climate change through the climate change sensitization program.
Step 2	Making a wish list and defining the priorities of local stakeholders.
Step 3	VDC and DDC aggregate and produce findings, which are reported to WGs via MoFALD.

Short-term needs are conveyed in LAPA by VCD and DDC, whereas medium- and long-term needs will be discussed by TWGs and CWGs to be incorporated into NAP. Such a bottom-up approach minimizes the implementation cost of LAPA using existing local governing structures such as VDC and DDC through collaboration between MoPE and MoFALD.

Step1
Education for residents by local government

Step2
Making "Wish Lists" by communities and supported by Municipality/VDC

Wish List

Short-term needs → LAPAs

Medium- and Long-term needs → NAP

Figure 1-2-3 **Making "Wish Lists" for LAPAs and NAP**

3 **The climate change budget code is used to ensure transparency of budget allocation for climate change-related activities.**

For sufficient communications among interested parties and increasing transparency, the Government of Nepal developed the Climate Change Budget Code in 2012, which helps to track budget allocation towards climate change-related activities, and provides a code to each development/capital budget including a three-step evaluation. This works in conjunction with the Pro-poor and Gender code, which was developed earlier, and is publicly available. The transparency of budget use is ensured through this coding practice. The annual governmental budget for climate change is on the increase (In 2012, it was estimated to be 2-3% of GDP and 2-8% of the government budget), of which 80% is being allocated for CCA-related activities (Climate Change Policy, stipulates the establishment of a Climate Change Fund and 80% of its finances are to be channeled towards community-level activities). Furthermore, MoPE intends to increase awareness of the outcome of CCA project activities among local residents by distributing posters and placing signboards on-site.

Table1-2-2 **Climate Change Budget Code**

Climate change expenditure	Relevance to climate change	Code to be used in the budget sheet
If the expected expenditure is more than 60% of the total budget.	Highly relevant	1
If the expected expenditure is 20% to 60% of the total budget.	Relevant	2
If the expected expenditure is less than 20% of the total budget, or if the programme is not related to climate change.	Neutral	3

SN	Budget Number				Programme / Project	Revised Estimate FY 2067/68	Projected Budget		Priority Series	Strategic Pillar	Pro-poor code	Gender Code	Climate Change Budget Code
	New Budget Subhead No.			Regular Budget Subhead No.			FY 2069/70	FY 2070/71					
16	329	106	-3/4	59-3/4-310	National Forest Development and Management Programme	42971	310900	331460	1	6	2	3	1

Budget Sheet ('in '000 Rupees)

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SOURCES

[1] Ministry of Population and Environment, Climate Change Management Division of the Government of Nepal (2016): National Adaptation Plan Formulation Process - Approach Paper- .
[2] Ministry of Environment (2010): National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change.
[3] Ministry of Environment (2011): National Framework on Local Adaptation Plans for Action
[4] Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) Website, http://ppcr.moste.gov.np/
[5] Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission (2012): Climate Change Budget Code