


Title of case study	Building community adaptive capacity
Name of organization(s)	Himal Power Limited
Business sector	Energy & Utilities
Region(s) relevant to case study	<input type="checkbox"/> All regions <input type="checkbox"/> Africa and the Arab States <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asia and the Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean and Central America <input type="checkbox"/> Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries <input type="checkbox"/> North America <input type="checkbox"/> Polar regions <input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States <input type="checkbox"/> South America
Country(s) relevant to case study	Nepal
Adaptation sector(s) relevant to case study	<input type="checkbox"/> Business <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> Oceans and coastal areas <input type="checkbox"/> Science, assessment, monitoring and early warning <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial ecosystems <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport, infrastructure and human settlements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
Adaptation activity	<p>The Khimti I Hydropower Project is the first private sector power project in Nepal, based on a Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) structure. The power plant is owned and operated through the company, Himal Power Limited (HPL). It is a 60 MW run-of-river hydropower facility, generating 350 GWh of electricity per year to the national grid, and is located in Dolakha District, about 100 km east of Kathmandu.</p> <p>Nepal has an acute shortfall in electricity supply that, together with political instability, restricts economic and social development in both urban and rural areas. Yet the country has the world's second largest hydropower</p>

	<p>potential. The plant is located in a region where climate change will have significant impacts on water resources.</p> <p>In order to maintain strong community relations, HPL has invested in various community development programmes including rural electrification, building irrigation channels for farmers, health improvement, education and skills development, and sustainable forestry. These actions have contributed towards more sustainable and climate-resilient farming livelihoods in the face of climate change and also promoted economic development, which helps communities move into less climate-sensitive sectors.</p>
<p>Cost-benefit</p>	<p>Positive community relations and local development were recognized as critical success factors for the project, especially in the face of uncertain climate change impacts, and as necessary actions for maintaining the project's social license to operate. Furthermore, these actions help to build the resilience of the local community.</p>
<p>Case study source(s)</p>	<p>Climate Finance, Business and Community: The Benefits of Co-operation on Adaptation (Acclimatise and Synergy)</p> <p>Climate Risk and Business: Practical Methods for Assessing Risk (International Finance Corporation)</p>
<p>CLICK FOR MORE INFO</p> 	



Khimti I Hydropower Plant
Source: <http://www.hpl.com.np/khimti.php>