

**Input by Chakra Pani Sharma, Under Secretary, Environment Management Section,  
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal**

**Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation: Nepal's Experiences**

Nepal Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) envisions mainstreaming climate change into national development agenda and contributing to poverty reduction, livelihood diversification and building community resiliencies. To contribute to the vision the NAPA document has identified the following nine major activities.

1. Increasing community based adaptation through integrated management of agriculture, water, forests and biodiversity
2. Building Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities through Climate Resilient Agricultural Development
3. Community Based Disaster Management for Facilitating Climate Adaptation
4. GLOF Monitoring and Disaster Risk Reduction
5. Forest and Ecosystem Management for Supporting Climate Led Adaptation Innovations
6. Adapting to Climate Challenges in Public Health
7. Ecosystem Management for Climate Adaptation
8. Management of Water Resources and Clean Energy Supply
9. Promoting Climate Smart Urban Settlement

**Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

Monitoring and Evaluation is a very critical component for assessing whether climate change adaptation interventions are on track and meets the basic needs of climatic vulnerable community upto household level. It is planned to be done at different levels from policy makers, development partners to the people whose adaptation capacity is to be increased. Towards this, a comprehensive M&E framework is being developed based on the prevailing information of the selected LAPA pilot districts in Nepal. Moreover, the LAPA framework will be complemented by Environment Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) Framework. EFLG framework is a comprehensive government document that includes indicators for various sectors which directly or indirectly contributes to climate change adaptation at local level.

An arrangement has been made to monitor climate change adaptation performance at the district and central level under the leadership of MoFALD, the government ministry which has mandate to oversee and guide local bodies. The feedback from the field will pass to the MoSTE, a focal ministry of climate change adaptation. A monitoring mechanism will also be established at sub national and local level involving the DDCs, relevant government line agencies, VDCs and local communities and CBOs. The results of monitoring will become inputs for devising policies. A provision of mandatory review and evaluation mechanism is also designed. Types of monitoring methods, approaches and responsibilities described above are summarized below in the following matrices.

Table 1. Broader Climate Change Monitoring Framework

Program Monitoring Framework	Achievements so far
Mainstreaming climate change into national planning	NAPA, 2010 Climate change policy, 2011 LAPA framework developed Agriculture perspective plan (1995 - 2014) National Agriculture Policy 2004 Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, 2006 Nepal Biodiversity Strategy Implementation Plan REDD+ strategy under preparation Revised Nepal Rural Road Standard (2055) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy 2004 National Water Plan 2002 Local Bodies Annual Planning Guidelines, 2012 Local Bodies Resource Mobilization and Management Guidelines, 2013

Government capacity and coordination	<p>Climate Change Council chaired by the Prime Minister  Climate Change Coordination Committee Chaired by Minister of MoESTE  MCCICC Chaired by the Secretary of MoESTE  Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Country Investment Plan 2010  Climate change budget code , 2012  Climate Public Expenditure Institutional Review, 2012  Environment Protection Act and Regulations, 1997  District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee (DEECCCC) at sub national level  Study on mainstreaming climate change into local annual development plan and programs  Climate change management division under MoESTE mandated for overseeing integration of climate change mainstreaming into national and local development plan and programs climate change criteria such as</p>
Mainstreaming tools and techniques	<p>Minimum Condition and Performance Measure Manuals of Local Bodies – District Development Committee and Municipality includes  There are four environmental performance indicators with a total of 12 marks in Municipality MCPM Guidelines 2012.  The indicators include i) Sanitation and solid waste management following 3R principles ii) Environment management - As per need IEE/EIA implemented, road side plantation, environment awareness program, climate change adaptation activities, environment unit/section established, focal point with ToR identified, environment management fund developed and budget mobilized management and iii) Emergency service/disaster management.</p> <p>Likewise, there are four environmental performance indicators with a total of 8 marks in District Development Committee MCPM Guidelines, 2013. The indicators, among other includes Energy and environment management plan prepared for infrastructure development activities, micro hydro and energy development project formulated and implemented, local adaptation program planned and implemented, policy formulated from DDC council to use heavy equipments etc.  Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guidelines  District Risk Management Planning Guidelines  Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA)</p>
MoFALD is implementing 70 LAPAs at village level	<p>Nepal Climate Change Support Program  Environment Friendly local Governance Framework, 2013</p>

#### Monitoring arrangements in different level

- [LAPA level](#) (Ward/VDC level Energy, Environment Climate Change (EECC) committee, community, [service providers](#), District Development Committee (DDC) through meeting, review, periodic and adhoc monitoring visit)
- District Level (District level EECCC committee, PMU, review, visits)
- Project level (MoSTE, LAPA Project personal, Development Partners, MoFALD, AEPC, other [stakeholders](#) )

### **Progress Tracking**

- Data collection on different formats(collected from each VDC) by Service Provider responsible for social mobilization from all concerned parties specially from various levels ranging from individual to settlement based organizations such as Ward Citizen Forum and Citizen Awareness Centers on monthly basis
- Data inputs on MIS software by Service provider and submitted to DDC/DEECCS on monthly basis
- DDC/DEECCS submits Data base to NCCSP on monthly basis
- Service Provider will submit data base to DDC on monthly basis and progress report on trimester basis on the format provided by DDC
- DDC/DEECCS submits MIS database to NCCSP on monthly basis and progress report to NCCSP and MoFALD on trimester basis on NPC format along with MIS data base
- DDC will also provide a narrative report on trimester basis to NCCSP on the format provided
- NCCSP will submit progress report to MOSTE, MOFALD on trimester basis and Development Partners

### **Types of Monitoring**

<b>I. Involvement</b>			
<b>Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Against what?</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Internal	Monthly, trimester, half yearly, annually	Annual Work plan, progress reports, field visit reports	Project Management Committees, MoFALD, MoSTE, DEECCs, Service provider, Social Mobilisers, Village Development Committees , Municipalities & Ward Citizen Forums
Independent	Occasionally as needed, but at least once a year	Issue based, progress or field reports	Independent consultants hired by the Ministry , Third Party Monitoring
Joint	Half yearly, Annually	Indicators as set in the <a href="#">M&amp;E framework</a> of EFLG, AWP, baseline data, progress reports	Central, District, Committee, VDC stakeholders, Ward Citizen Forum, Development Partners and Academic Institutions

<b>II. Management themes</b>			
<b>Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Against what?</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Programmatic	Day to day, quarterly, annually	Work plans, Guidelines, Menu of work	District Facilitator, Environment and energy unit of DDC and Municipality, LDO, Environment Section and Monitoring Section of MoFALD

Financial	Quarterly, annually	Annual work plan, budget plan, guidelines of expenditure	Account officer at the DDC, Environment and Energy Unit of the DDC, Environment Section and Monitoring Section of the MoFALD
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### **Lessons Learned**

- Community empowerment specially climate change vulnerable society should be empowered so as to make them able to bring their voice into local development planning and budgeting process
- Be based upon and should promote local knowledge, resources, technologies, and practices
- Be flexible in terms of design and implementation in order to respond to the changing and diverse climate adaptation needs of local people
- Be sustainable, making efficient use of resources, particularly local people's time, and should represent value for the money invested in them
- Be operated over the medium term and be comprised of various linked activities rather than short-term, 'project' type interventions
- Be mainstreamed into local, VDC, and district-planning processes, thereby enabling bottom-up and top-down planning processes to engage with each other and be matched in terms of areas and scales.
- Strengthen the capacity of service providers so that they can deliver climate change adaptation services transparently, accountably, inclusively, effectively, efficiently and participatory

### **Strengths**

- Has wide network of local offices which is strength in effective implementing and mainstreaming climate change adaptation activities.
- Enabling policies and guidelines at national and local level
- Institution provisioned/established from local to sub national and national level
- With the aim of strengthening coordinated efforts for climate change adaptation, the MoFALD has prepared EFLG document with sectoral indicators, monitoring mechanism, reporting procedures and integrated planning measures

### **Challenges**

- New Issue: Less knowledge, awareness
- In most cases, more visible development interventions like road and construction get prioritized in vdc planning so mainstreaming climate adaptation may create conflict
- Inadequate technical capacity of local bodies in integrating climate change in planning and budgeting process(knowledge and understanding)
- Disconnect between current allocation and NAPA's commitment of spending at least 80% at local level
- Currently only 40% of the nationally controlled budget is executed through Local Agencies of Ministries
- Meeting the target of spending 80% of adaptation finance at the local level as envisaged by NAPA
- Building capacity in public financial management to handle large amounts of climate finance

### **Expectations from COP**

- Being a mountainous country, Nepal seeks to draw special attention to mountain ecosystem through forming an alliance of mountain countries
- Priority is in adaptation as being a country of extreme poverty and low emission, seeks more international support to implement adaptation programs
- Increase capacity of the workshop participants that will help enriching the existing Climate Change Adaptation Framework

- Based on the sharing of experiences across the participant countries a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework will be a "take home" product
- Feed back on further refining the EFLG framework