



# Success Stories

## National Adaptation Plan Nepal

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Government of Nepal

Ministry of Forests and Environment

Building Capacity to Advance the National Adaptation Plan  
Process in Nepal

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"This report is solely based on consultations, compilation, review and analysis of available national and international knowledge products, technical reports, strategies, policies, periodicals and research papers. The report has been benefited from different sources of literatures and ongoing works in subject area. The relevance of this report is limited to the stated purpose of the NAP process in Nepal."

# Abbreviations

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AFS	Agriculture and Food Security
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCMD	Climate Change Management Division
CWG	Cross-cutting Working Groups
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
FBWC	Forests, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GESILG	Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, Livelihoods and Governance
HDWS	Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation
ITPI	Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plans for Action
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MR&R	Monitoring, Review and Reporting
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
TWG	Thematic Working Groups
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WG	Working Groups
VRA	Vulnerability and Risk Assessments

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# Background

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Nepal is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, despite its negligible contribution to global greenhouse gas emission. The global climate changes have exacerbated climate hazards and amplified the risk of extreme climate-induced disasters in Nepal. The country is experiencing a 0.056 °C increase in temperature annually, while the precipitation patterns are changing, with a shift in onset and withdrawal of monsoon and reduction in winter monsoon.

Understanding the urgency to address the nation's most crucial medium and long-term adaptation needs, the government officially launched the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulation process in 2015, adhering to the Cancun Adaptation Framework. At present, the United Nations Environment

Programme (UNEP) is executing the NAP process through the project, "Building Capacity to Advance National Adaptation Plan Process in Nepal," with financial support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Building on the NAPA formulation and implementation experiences, this project supports the Climate Change Management Division (CCMD) of the Ministry of Forests and Environment, in the NAP formulation process, through a participatory, country-driven, gender-sensitive and multi-sectoral working group approach, emphasizing "leave no one behind" as the guiding principle.

In this line, this publication features a few success stories to document the best practices of the project. More success stories will be documented in the second edition of this publication.

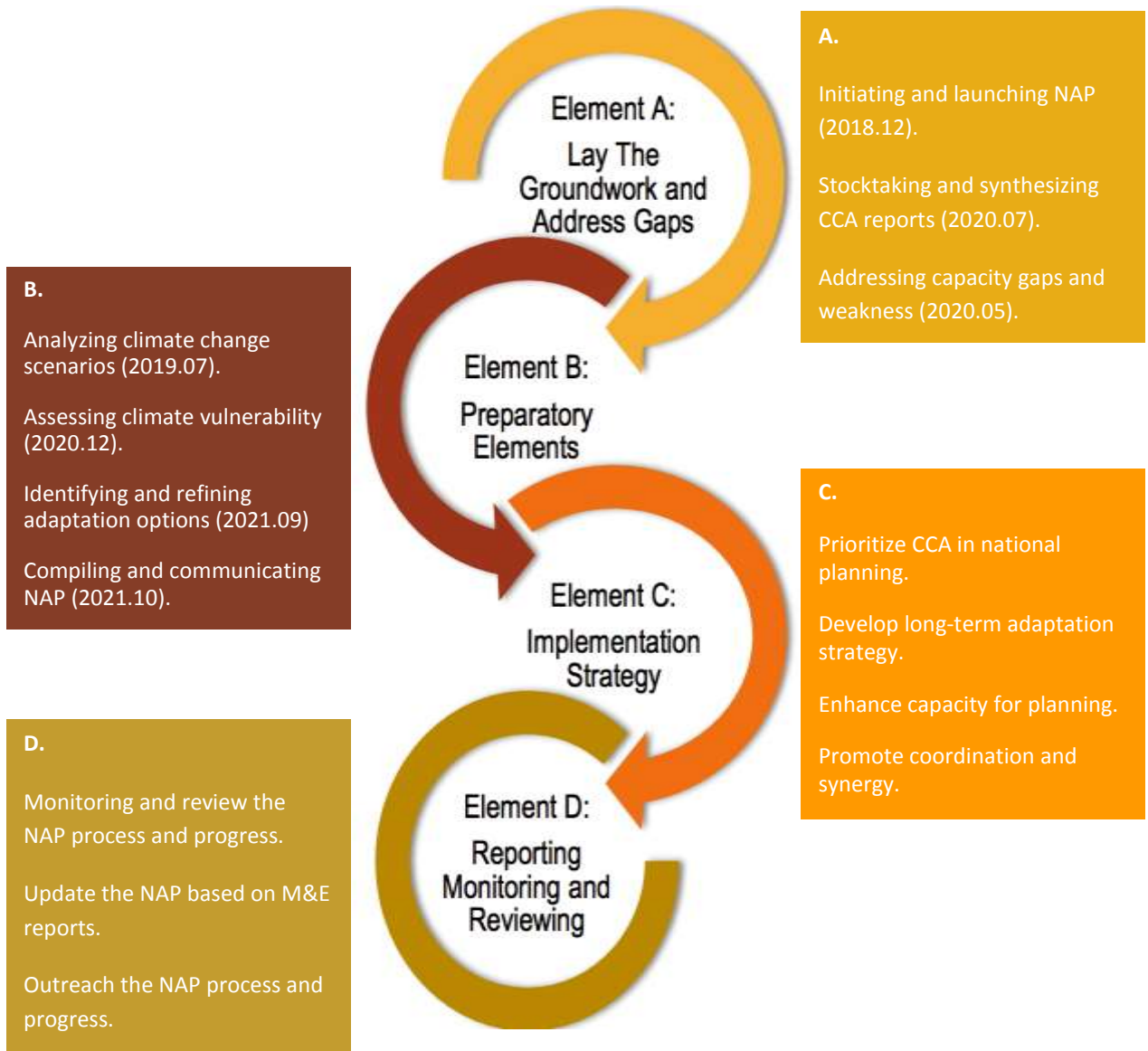


Figure 1: NAP Nepal Methodology

## Integrating Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation through the Engagement of Thematic and Cross-cutting Working Groups

Climate change impacts various sectors, each in different ways. Hence, adaptation plans and programs need to address each sectoral issue accordingly. In order to do so, the concept of thematic and cross-cutting sectors and their respective Working Groups (WGs) have been integrated as an essential aspect of Nepal's NAP formulation process.

In this relation, here's how the NAP process in Nepal has been able to identify, prioritize, and address adaptation plans, strategies, budgets, and programmes, specific to each climate-vulnerable sector through the engagement of thematic experts and stakeholders; and formation,

execution, and capacity building of the Thematic and Cross-cutting Working Groups (T/CWGs).

### **Formation of Working Groups (WGs), building on the experiences of NAPA and in line with NCCP 2019**

Nine sectors/areas were identified during the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) phase – seven thematic and two cross-cutting sectors. In 2017, however, after the new constitution was promulgated, Nepal moved towards implementing federalism. Many of the ministries, coordinating the working groups were either merged with other ministries or removed. As a result, the (then) existing working groups could not be maintained. For the government to formulate the NAP through the working groups, they needed to be revived.

Therefore, in 2019, when the Government of Nepal approved the updated Climate Change Policy, which endorsed eight thematic and four cross-cutting sectors/areas, NAP Process adopted the sectors identified by this policy. Henceforth, in line with the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2019, and building on the experiences of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process engages eight Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) and four Cross-cutting Working Groups (CWGs), led by the concerned ministries to address climate adaptation on a sectoral basis.

### Engagement of T/CWGs in the NAP process

The NAP process engages diverse, gender-inclusive, and multiple stakeholders, including senior officials from the respective divisions/departments of the line ministries, academicians, INGOs, NGOs, civil society networks, and experts for each working group.

Working Group	Thematic Sectors	Coordinating Ministries
<i>Thematic Groups</i>	Agriculture and Food Security	Agriculture and Livestock Development
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Home Affairs
	Urban and Rural Settlement	Urban Development
	Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation	Health and Population/Water Supply
	Forest, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation	Forests and Environment
	Water Resource and Energy	Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation
	Tourism, Natural and Cultural Heritage	Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
	Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure	Physical Infrastructure and Transport/Industry, Commerce and Supplies
	Gender, Equality and Social Inclusion, Livelihoods and Good Governance	Women, Children, and Senior Citizens
<i>Cross-cutting Groups</i>	Awareness Raising and Capacity Development	Education, Science, and Technology
	Research, Technology Development and Extension	Forests and Environment
	Climate Finance Management	Finance

Box 1: Working Groups and their coordinating ministries

The stakeholder engagement is carried out using a working group approach for each identified thematic and cross-cutting area. Each thematic/cross-cutting working group is led by their respective ministries and is chaired by the Joint Secretary of the concerned ministry. The Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) ensures overall coordination and facilitates the WG process.



Each working group engages in validating the climate information and assesses sector-specific capacity gaps and needs, as well as climate risk and vulnerability. They identify climate change adaptation actions for their respective sector for the NAP document. Besides, the contribution of the Working Groups is considered crucial for designing strategies for the financing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and cross-collaboration across sectors.

### **Capacity building training provided to T/CWGs to integrate climate change adaptation into sectoral policies and plan**

NAP conducted capacity building training to build and enhance the Working Group members' capacity in climate change affairs. Through the training, NAP was able to transfer necessary knowledge and skills to working group members for requisite policy facilitation and functional coordination for the NAP formulation and implementation. The training also

oriented the WGs members on the overview and outcomes of NAP in relation to Nepal, as well as its linkages to each identified sector. It also acquainted them with the roles of the different Working Groups. Apart from that, the training also successfully reoriented them on current climate scenarios, the vulnerability of identified sectors to climate change, and the climate adaptation needs of each thematic and cross-cutting sector. The participants were capacitated on policy drivers of climate change, the policy formulation process, policy engagement, and influences. Concisely, NAP offered Working Group members a capsule on coordination and communication to capacitate them so that they can recommend revisions and integrate climate change adaptation into sectoral policies, strategies, and plans. Refer to Annex 1 and 3 (a) to learn about the stakeholders' participation.

### **Participation of T/CWGs in several consultation and validation processes**

Thematic leads, sectoral experts, stakeholders as well as government

officials from each province were rigorously engaged in incorporating climate change adaptation in sectoral policies/strategies and plans. A series of review processes, group works, and multi-stakeholder consultative and validation processes were organized throughout the different phases of the NAP formulation process with the active participation of all stakeholders. NAP also organized the NAP Writeshop, which was a significant consultation process.

During the NAP Writeshop, NAP Nepal took part in video bytes documentation process with about 13 thematic leads from different sectors in which they openly shared about differential climate change impacts on sectors; their experience in representing and ensuring suitable adaptation programmes in their sectors and on overall NAP process. To mark a few, Mr. Ram Gopal Kharbuja, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MoEWRI), stated, "Keeping in mind that climate change impacts are more likely to be pronounced in the coming decades, NAP Nepal is



Figure 2: Thematic leads participating in NAP Writeshop to finalize sectoral prioritized adaptation programmes

*preparing the nation's adaptation plan (2021-2050) to help people adapt to the changing climate and reduce the adverse effects of climate change. Several multi-stakeholder consultation processes, among other things, have been adopted, which I believe is a positive aspect."* On the other hand, Ms. Rita Bhandari Joshi, Chief, Health Coordination Division, Ministry of Health and Population, expressed her gratitude to be a part of the NAP formulation process. She said, "I am delighted to be able to suggest and incorporate consolidated adaptation actions of my sector. NAP will play a crucial role in laying the foundation of climate-resilient health system in Nepal. It will also address the differential climate change impacts in other sectors." "We

*are aligning identified climate adaptation actions with the nation's sectoral development strategies, plans, budget, and programmes so that we can fill the gap and revise policies if needed. NAP will help in several adaptation interventions, including the revision of sectoral policies and the empowerment of local levels towards making a climate-resilient society,"* added Rudra Prasad Pandit, Under Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

To elucidate, thematic leads prioritized the adaptation actions that were collected from the provincial consultations, finalized elements of the NAP document, and based on the prioritized actions, created project briefs for short (2025), medium (2030), and long-term (2050) periods for each sector at the NAP Writeshop.

**A total of 64 prioritized sectoral adaptation programmes/ interventions identified with a major engagement of Working Groups and thematic experts**

The NAP sets out 64 strategic priority adaptation programmes (Annex 3(b) and 6) addressing climate vulnerabilities and risks in the eight thematic and four cross-cutting sectors. The programmes address climate change in the short, medium, and long-term, and they will further contribute to Nepal's economic and development priorities' plans. The NAP process also estimated the budget (i.e., USD 47.4 Billion) and timeframe (until 2050) for implementing these adaptation programmes. Efforts were made to ensure that the programmes aligned with the national policy while addressing the climate vulnerabilities and sectoral risks.

Throughout the process, extensive consultations, round-table discussions, validation workshops, desk research, expert reviews, and writeshops were held adopting a bottom-up, gender-inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach. Each tier of government, Working Group leads, members, and thematic experts were extensively engaged in developing the programmes.

## Development and Testing of Step-by-step Guidelines for Integrating Adaptation Priorities into the Local Development Planning in Nepal

Through the NAP project, the Government of Nepal also plans to help local governments manage and address climate change impacts at their level and assist them in identifying and implementing both short-term and long-term climate-resilient plans and programs. However, there are no systematic guidelines to guide the integration of adaptation priorities into development initiatives and help local communities develop and implement Local Adaptation Plans of Actions (LAPA).

Henceforth, for this process, NAP Nepal, through Ecards Nepal, a non-profit organization (NGO) (*chosen as a service provider entity for the development and piloting of step-by-step guidelines at the local levels to help local communities to develop and implement both short-term and long-*

*term community-based adaptation plans and programmes as per the mandate of the Environmental Protection Act, 2019*), selected four local levels from the different province – (Ramprasadrai- Rural Municipality (RM) from Province No. 1, Namobuddha from Bagmati Province, Harion from Province No. 2 and Rainas from Gandaki Province). Refer to Annex 4 and 5 for more details.

The LAPAs were prepared, and the step-by-step guideline preparation process was tested. During this process, different tools and models were tested, and the process was benefited from numerous previous methods and learnings. The major highlights of the LAPA preparation and step-by-step guideline preparation process are outlined below.

### **Review of policies, DRR management plans, and integration in the planning process**

Various DRR plans, such as the National Climate Change Policy (2019), Land Use Policy (2015), Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2018), along with the Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guideline (2019), Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plan Development Guideline (2017), and the Environment Friendly Local Governance Framework (2013), were reviewed during the process to explore the similarities and differences in the process and content. Moreover, plans and strategies prepared under different DRR frameworks were extensively analyzed, and relevant information was extracted as per the objective of the assignment. The difference in all frameworks was compared, and each plan/framework's strength was incorporated in the guideline development process.

### **Integration of lesson learned from previous CCA plans**

The commonalities and differences in gender integration, sensitization

process and content, vulnerability assessment, adaptation actions prioritization, and progress assessment methods were analyzed for the LAPA (prepared by ASHA, CAFS-Karnali, and MSFP) in order to understand the consistency in the methodologies and overall contents. The lesson learned from different processes were documented and incorporated during the step-by-step guideline preparation process.



Figure 3: Local level leaders engaged in a consultation programme with the NAP

### **Integration of indicator-based vulnerability and risk assessment (VRA) in the planning process**

VRA at the local level was done in a mixed manner, combining both

bottom-up and top-down approaches. The top-down approach was particularly for identifying the combined indicators. The local communities have defined the weightage for all identified indicators based on the impacts and risks posed by different hazards. Altogether, four indicators were identified for exposure, whereas ten indicators were recognized for sensitivity and 16 for adaptive capacity in consultation with the NAP team. These combined indicators were placed in such a way that they can represent each thematic area of NCCP 2019; likewise, the VRA process was identified from the national level vulnerability and risk assessment report of the Ministry of Forest and Environment.

### **Using different models for testing guidelines**

LAPAs were developed using three different models at three local levels. In Harion, *wards* with similar communities and vulnerability and hazards were combined during the planning process. In Rainas, each *ward* was treated

separately, and *ward-level* consultation meetings were conducted. Whereas, in Namobuddha Municipality, communities with different levels of vulnerability were mapped out, as it was revealed that each ward had a more or less similar vulnerability. Thus, planning meetings were conducted in each ward.

### **Assessment of community-level vulnerability**

The participatory community-level vulnerability and risk assessment were carried out at all three-local levels. During the guideline testing and LAPA preparation process, all communities were mapped, and the level of vulnerability and risk against each identified hazard were assessed from high to low scale. This process has allowed us to identify high-risk zone/communities within the ward, which facilitates developing long-term and medium-term adaptation plans focusing on risk zone to minimize the potential loss in the future.

### Leadership of local government and communities in plan preparation process

The entire LAPA preparation process was implemented in the leadership of the local government. Both orientation (capacity building meeting of council members) and VRA meetings were organized at the Municipal level in the chairpersonship of the Mayor. Likewise, the ward-level planning meetings were conducted under the leadership of the ward chairperson, where participants from forest user groups, woman groups, teachers, political leaders, farmers, etc., were covered. In total, 957 people were consulted (participated in the different meetings) at three local levels while preparing draft LAPA and testing Step by Step Guidelines.

Local Level	Participants in Inception meetings	Participants in VRA meeting	Participants in Ward level/cluster meeting
Harion	35	53	144
Rainas	22	32	274
Namobuddha	45	33	319
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>737</b>

Box 2: Number of participants in different meetings at three local levels

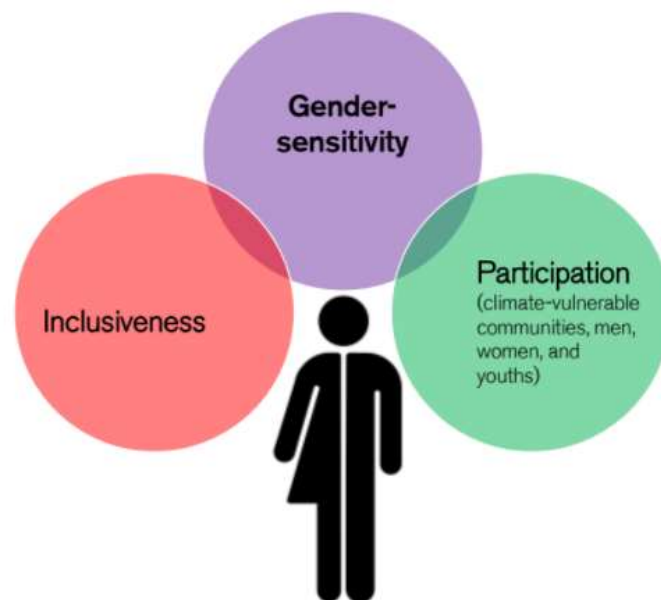


Figure 4: A glimpse of a meeting conducted at a local level

## Achieving a Gender-responsive NAP Nepal Process

A keen evaluation and study have shown that women, children, senior citizens, and marginalized groups are most prone to hazards brought upon by recent changes in the climate. A gender-responsive NAP refers to a strategic process that prioritizes gender sensitivity and inclusiveness in its approach. Women's participation is placed high in the process, considering them as significant adaptation beneficiaries and a vulnerable group. The gender-sensitive NAP approach ensures transparency, inclusiveness, wider acceptance, and ownership by securing participation from climate-vulnerable communities, men, women, and youths.

In this regard, let's take a glimpse at how NAP Nepal integrates gender-responsiveness into its planning, implementation, monitoring and review,



and information sharing process at all appropriate levels.

### **NAP Nepal builds on existing good practices related to gender and climate change**

With the commencement of NAP in 2010, the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) emphasized the



need to adopt a gender-sensitive approach to climate change adaptation (UNFCCC, 2010). The UNFCCC also recognized the NAP process as a pivotal opportunity to integrate gender considerations (UNFCCC, 2015b; 2016b). On the other hand, the NAP Global Process Synthesis Report urges governments to commit to the gender-sensitive NAP process and have a nuanced understanding of the linkage between gender and climate change (Daze and Dekens, 2018).

In the context of Nepal, the Constitution of Nepal promulgated in 2015 states that women's right is fundamental right. It guarantees the inclusion of women in all governmental bodies based on the regulation of proportional inclusion (Nepal, 2015). The NAP process aligns with Nepal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Climate Change related Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan 2020, the fundamental principles of the 2030 Agenda, including the commitment to leave no one behind, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and

contribute to several other national and international agreements, which also includes GESI as a target to be achieved. Henceforth, taking all of these into consideration and building on the NAPA's good practices, and in line with the National Climate Change Policy 2019, NAP Nepal engages GESILG as one of its cross-cutting sectors and implements the overall process with a gender-sensitive approach.

### **Review of several policies and institutional strategies to identify gaps and opportunities concerning the integration of gender**

As part of the process, NAP Nepal scrutinized several existing policies, plans, strategies, guidelines, and institutional mechanisms with a gender lens. To do so, along with other relevant stakeholders, NAP Nepal also consulted with the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, the lead ministry for the Gender and Social Inclusion, Livelihood and Governance Cross-cutting Working Group, and other T/CWGs representatives. Apart from identifying gaps and analyzing

strengths and weaknesses, NAP Nepal provided guidance on how best to bridge the gaps in the GESI, Livelihoods, and Governance Sector. The Ministry of Forest and Environment published 'Climate Change Related Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan, 2020' in the same line as well. This strategy and action plan depict the government's plan to ensure gender equality and social inclusion in the NAP process of Nepal. While considering the gaps and weaknesses in the policies, the NAP process has built on the previous good practices relating to gender and climate adaptation.

### **Gender-responsive and social inclusion as one of the NAP Principles**

The NAP Process in Nepal has taken concrete steps to incorporate GESI as one of the principles to ensure equitable participation towards the path of a climate-resilient nation. The principle stresses the *"gender-responsive and social inclusive actions to ensure that people of all genders are engaged in all stages of climate adaptation planning,*

*budgeting, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation."*

### **Formation of a separate CWG on GESI**

In order to plan and implement NAP, the NAP Process has created eight Thematic Working Groups and four Cross-cutting Groups who bear the responsibility of implementing NAP. In this context, Nepal has included Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Livelihood and Governance (GESILG) as one of the four Cross-cutting Working Groups (CWGs) to ensure gender equivalence in the NAP Process. This group is tasked with ensuring that the plans, programmes, and actions of NAP are gender-inclusive and that people of all gender are involved in each level of the process, including planning, implementation, monitoring, and so forth. As mentioned above, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens has been entrusted to this CWG, which plays a substantial role in facilitating and maintaining gender equality and social inclusion in the formulation of policies, institutional framework, and implementation of programs related to

climate. By creating a separate Cross-cutting Working Group for Gender and Social Inclusion, Livelihood and Governance, NAP Nepal has indeed recognized women as a distinct stakeholder group in the NAP process.

### **Gender integration in the institutional arrangement and monitoring of Nepal's NAP process**

Various national and international policies, plans, and strategies suggest that there must be a gender balance while engaging with stakeholders and in the monitoring, review, and reporting processes. More importantly, the institutions during the NAP process themselves need to be gender-balanced to help bring out the voices of women and consider how climate change affects women on a practical level.

The prioritized adaptation programmes developed by NAP envisions ensuring meaningful participation of women and other marginalized groups in the policy development, planning, implementation, and monitoring

processes at the federal, provincial, and local levels. It also aims to promote women's leadership, participation, and negotiation capacity in climate change forums. NAP ensures the equitable involvement of gender experts in the monitoring and evaluation of NAP programmes. It plans to ensure that gender-disaggregated data is collected when reporting on the progress and achievements of the NAP process.

Besides, several institutions, including the Environmental Protection and Climate Change Management National Council (EPCCMNC), Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Coordination Committee (IMCCCC), Thematic and Cross-cutting Working Groups (T/CWGs), Ministry of Forests and Environment, Provincial Environmental Protection, and Climate Change Management Council (PEPCCMC), Provincial Climate Change Coordination Committee (PCCCC), Provincial Policy and Planning Commission, relevant ministries, District Climate Change Coordination

Committee, and the Local-level Executive Board, are involved at the federal, provincial and local level to help implement the NAP identified programmes. To which the NAP process ensures gender and social inclusion in all of these institutional bodies.

### **Capacity building training and consultations**

To facilitate the government and other stakeholders in the NAP Process, NAP has conducted comprehensive training for the Thematic Working Groups and Cross-cutting Working groups. This training helped build and enhance the Working Group members' capacity in climate change affairs, transfer knowledge and skills for policy facilitation as well as functional coordination among the Working Groups members and other concerned stakeholders for the NAP formulation process in Nepal. During the capacity building training, Gender and Social inclusion were also one of the major areas discussed. Moreover, the training also ensured the participation of female members.

NAP has also organized the NAP Writeshop, a significant consultation process where thematic leads participated and prioritized GESI related adaptation actions and project profiles. Moreover, during the NAP process, several one-on-one and group consultations were held to integrate the GESI perspective into planning. Refer to Annex 1 to see the gender data on major capacity building and consultation workshops organized during NAP Nepal process as of December 2021

### **Four priority adaptation programmes identified for GESILG**

This CWG has formulated four priority adaptation programmes to integrate gender responsiveness to climate adaptation action. The four priority adaptation programmes mainly aim to incorporate GESI in the development and social interventions, enhance climate change adaptation through GESI-responsive livelihood programmes and establish and institutionalize climate change-aware gender focal desks in concerned institutions.

The first programme aims to strengthen, establish and functionalize climate change-aware gender focal desks in all state and non-state institutions. In order to do so, NAP will focus on increasing research related to GESI and climate change matters for evidence-based planning and implementation of climate change adaptation projects. Besides, capacitating and raising awareness to concerned stakeholders on the significance of GESI integration in CCA would be another priority of the programme. The programme also aims to recognize and promote GESI responsive and climate-resilient indigenous knowledge for socio-economic empowerment.

Likewise, through the second adaptation programme, NAP aims to promote equitable access to disaster reduction response services by forming and strengthening GESI responsive multi-hazard early warning systems. The priority would be to capacitate the frontline service provider and concerned networks to provide GESI

responsive support and referrals during climate-induced emergencies while minimizing gender-based discrimination and violence risks.

Similarly, the third priority programme aims to integrate GESI and climate foresight in social protection and development interventions by identifying social safety nets for building resilience to disasters and promoting participation and involvement of vulnerable groups to reduce the risks of disasters.

Lastly, the fourth priority adaptation programme centers to enhance resilience to climate change through GESI responsive livelihood programmes by developing, implementing, and operationalizing a GESI responsive budgetary system at all tiers of government.

The proposed programmes are medium to long-term projects with an estimated cost of USD 700 million. These NAP-identified adaptation actions on GESI helps women and marginalized

groups access the resources and opportunities they need for adaptation and enhance equity in realizing rights and access to resources for men and women.

Refer to Annex 3 to learn about the priority adaptation programmes, its timeline and budgets in detail.

### **GESI considerations in the information sharing process**

NAP Nepal, furthermore, ensures equitable representation of women in its platforms and networks and incorporates gender-responsive communication and dissemination strategies. Besides, NAP Nepal is developing a climate information management system in collaboration with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) to provide equitable access to climate information to each gender.

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## Annexes

### Annex 1: Details on the Virtual Capacity Building Training to Working Group members

Training	Thematic Working Group	Concerned Ministry/ Stakeholders	Date (Training conducted on)	No of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
Training 1	a) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management b) Water Resources and Energy	a) Ministry of Home Affairs b) Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation	March 7-8, 2021	24	3	27
Training 2	a) Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation b) Rural and Urban Settlements	a) Ministry of Population and Health/ Ministry of Water Supply b) Ministry of Urban Development	March 9-10, 2021	11	2	13
Training 3	a) Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure b) Tourism, Natural and Cultural Heritage c) Awareness Raising and Capacity Building	a) Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation/Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies b) Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation c) Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	March 12-13, 2021	8	4	12
Training 4	a) Forests, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation b) Agriculture and Food Security c) Research, Technology Development and Expansion	a) Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development b) Ministry of Forests and Environment c) Educational Institutions	July 14-15, 2021	18	8	26 (excluding students)
<b>Total</b>				<b>61 (78%)</b>	<b>17 (22%)</b>	<b>78</b>



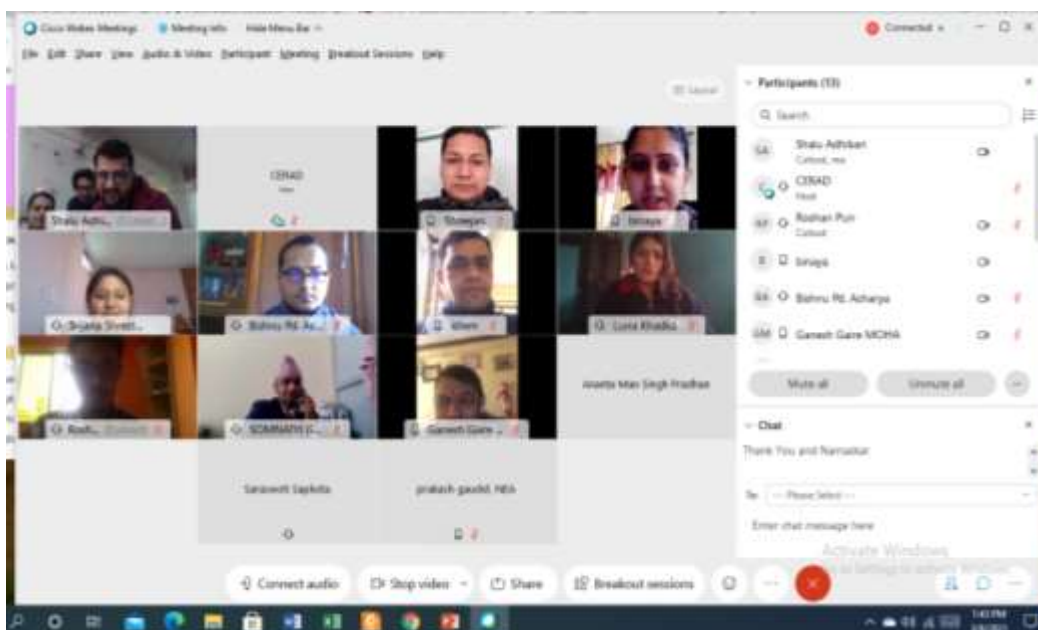
**Annex 2: Gender and Stakeholder data on major events organized by Nepal NAP as of December 2021**

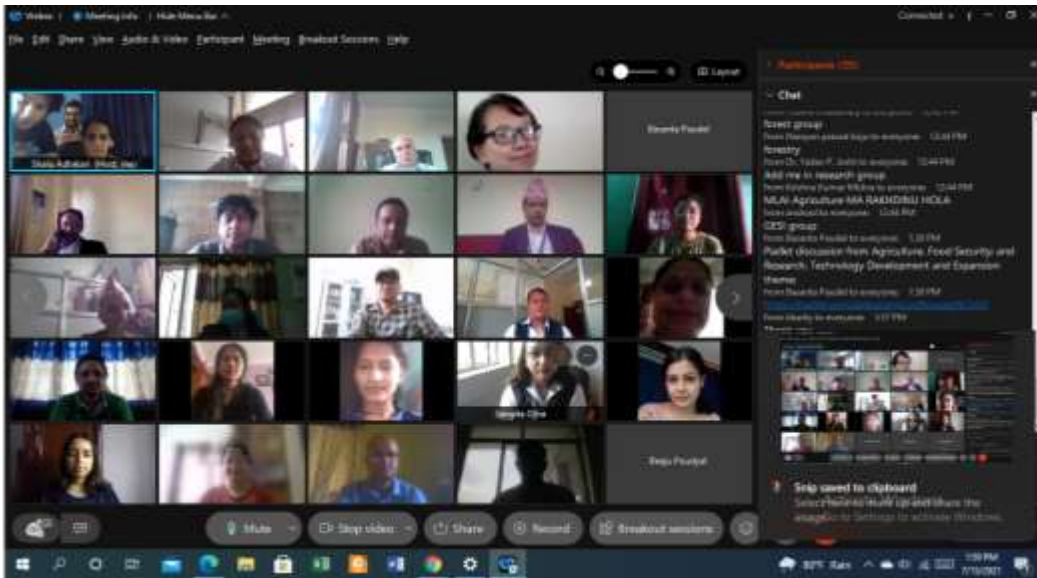
S.N.	Major Events Organized by Nepal NAP  (Workshop, Capacity Building Training, Writeshop, etc.)	Date	Venue	No. of Institutions involved in stakeholder meetings/ events	No. of participants		
					Male	Female	Total
1.	Provincial Workshops on National Adaptation Plan Formulation Process in Nepal	24 July 2019 -22 August 2019	Seven provinces	105	209 (90%)	25 (10%)	234
2.	National Level Consultation Workshop on the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plan Process in Nepal	27 August 2019	Kathmandu	38	59 (82%)	13 (18%)	72
3.	Capacity Building Training on Adaptation Planning and Integration of Climate Change Adaptation into sub-national Policies/Strategies/Plans	22 March 2021-28 July 2021	Seven provinces	187	183 (70%)	80 (30%)	263
4.	Virtual training program for Thematic and Cross-cutting Working Groups (T/CWGs) members on “Capacity building to integrate Climate Change Adaptation in sectoral Policies/Strategies/Plans”	7 March 2021- 15 July 2021	Virtual	12	61 (78%)	17 (22%)	78 (excluding students)

5.	<b>NAP Writeshop (Working Groups' Coordinators' Conclave)</b>	13 – 20 September 2021	Dhulikhel, Kavre	24	47 (76%)	15 (24%)	62
6.	<b>Round table expert consultation for the sectoral adaptation project design for NAP formulation process in Nepal</b>	28 September 2021	Kathmandu	16	20 (62.5%)	12 (37.5%)	32
7.	<b>NAP Finalization Workshop</b>	22-25 December 2021	Dhulikhel, Kavre	3	13 (72%)	5 (28%)	18
<b>Total</b>				<b>385</b>	<b>592 (78%)</b>	<b>167 (22%)</b>	<b>759 (100%)</b>

### Annex 3: Photos from the workshops and capacity building trainings

#### a) Snapshots of the virtual capacity building trainings to T/CWG members





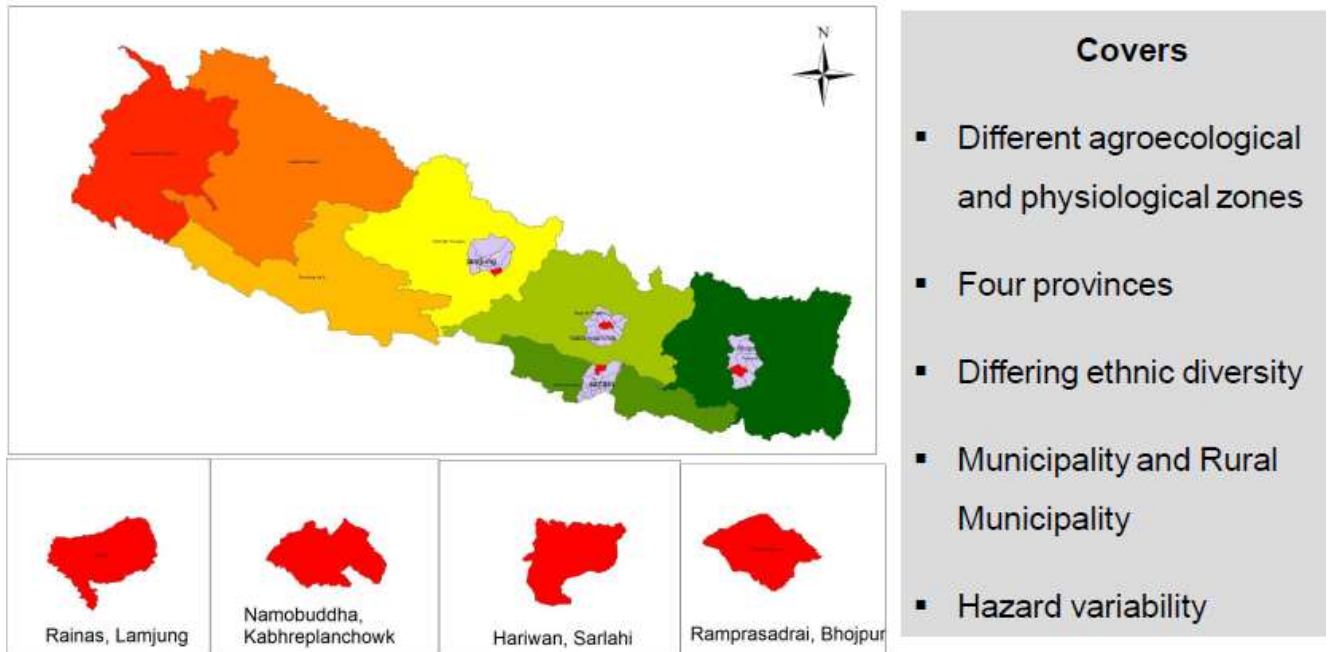
**b) Thematic leads and experts engaged in prioritizing sectoral adaptation programmes**



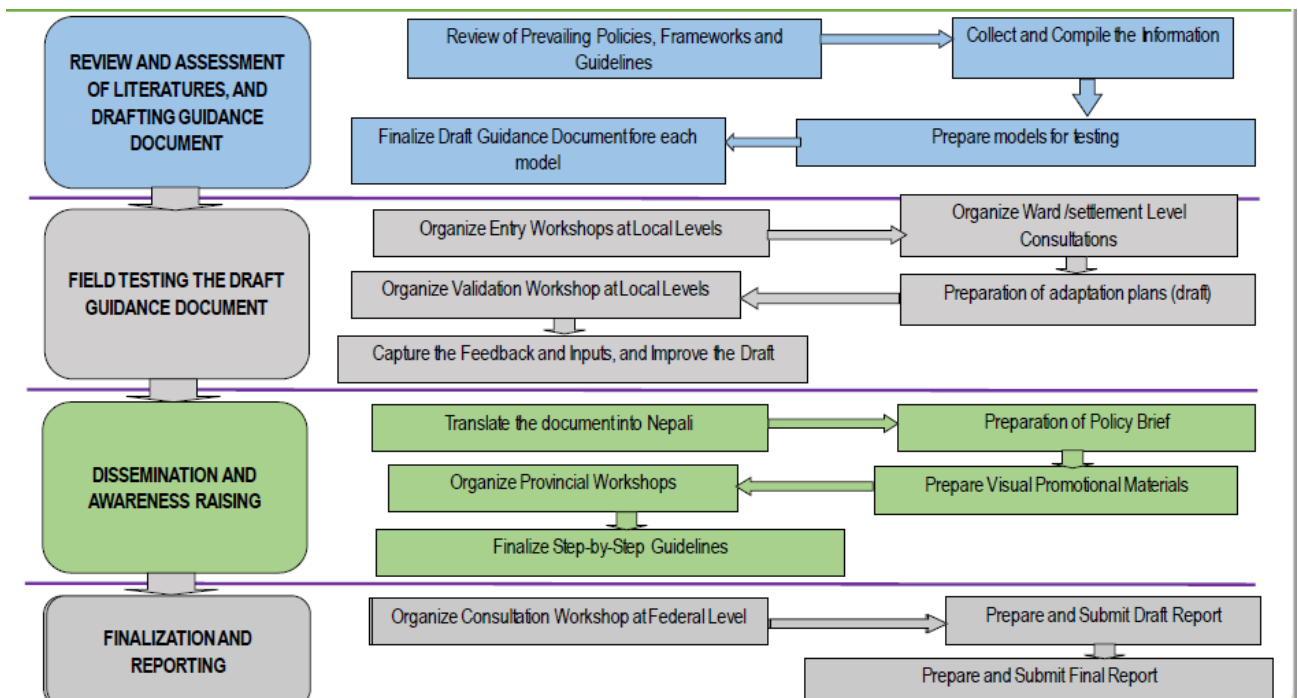





#### Annex 4: LAPA Model testing sites




#### Annex 5: Overall framework of the development and testing of step-by-step guidelines for integrating adaptation priorities into the local development planning in Nepal






## Annex 6: Prioritized sectoral adaptation programmes and budget


Thematic and Cross-cutting Areas/ Sector	Priority Adaptation Programmes (2025, 2030, 2050)	Budget (USD)	Major Activities/Contribution of the Identified Programmes
 <p><b>Agriculture and Food Security</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Capacity Building of Agriculture and Livestock Institutions on Climate Change Adaptation Research, Planning and Implementation</li> <li>2. Strengthening Climate Services and Agriculture Information System</li> <li>3. Integrated Soil and Nutrient Management for Resilient Agriculture</li> <li>4. Enhancing Agriculture Productivity through Building Climate-Resilient Water Management Systems</li> <li>5. Genetic Resource Conservation and Development Programme for Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Nepal</li> <li>6. Programme on Sustainable Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security and Climate-Resilient Health and Hygiene</li> <li>7. Commercial Animal Husbandry for Climate-Resilient Rural Livelihoods (753 Model Demonstration Project)</li> <li>8. Development of Insurance, and Community and Peasant-Friendly Climate Induced Risk Sharing Model</li> </ol>	11.2 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build resilience of agro-ecological systems through the enhancement of agricultural productivity</li> <li>• Preserve genetic resources</li> <li>• Build national capacities and information systems, adopting clean energy, and introducing peasant-friendly climate induced risk-sharing models</li> </ul>


	<p>and Expansion in both Agriculture and Livestock</p> <p>9. Climate Smart Collective Agriculture Promotion in Hills and Mountains</p>		
 <p><b>Forest, Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forests Fire Preparedness, Prevention and Control (In Multi-stakeholder Partnerships)</li> <li>2. Karnali Watershed Management Programme for Reducing Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities and Promoting Irrigation Facilities in the Downstream</li> <li>3. Restoration of Habitats and Strengthening Ecological Connectivity for Wildlife and Biodiversity</li> <li>4. Integrated Sub-Watershed Management for Climate Resilience</li> <li>5. Improvement of Forest Health and Restoration of Rare, Endangered, Endemic, and Threatened Species for Building Resilient Forest</li> <li>6. Promotion of Multiple Uses of Protected Areas and Natural Heritage and Generation of Climate Adaptation Services by Maximizing the Utility of Protected Areas (PAs)</li> <li>7. Reduce the Impact of Climate Induced Disasters and Extend Forest Networks for Resilient Ecosystems</li> <li>8. Conserve and Restore Ponds/Lakes in Community Forests for Climate-Resilient Biodiversity (One Community Forest-One Wetland)</li> </ol>	8.7 Billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the development of climate-resilient ecosystems; sustainable management and conservation of forests, ecosystems and watersheds</li> <li>• Enhance food and water security</li> <li>• Enhance hydrological ecosystem services, such as regulation of rain and storm water</li> <li>• Improve livelihoods of forest communities</li> <li>• Improve opportunities for non-timber forest products</li> </ul>




	<p>9. Wetlands Development and Conservation along the Chure</p> <p>10. Integrated Green Economy Promotion through Sustainable Forests Management and Non-Timber Forest Products Management, and Circular and Economy in the Hills and Mountains</p> <p>11. Upland Conservation and Climate-resilient Livelihoods Programme in High Mountains</p>		
 <p><b>Water Resources and Energy</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promoting Climate-informed Decision Making, and Developing Climate-Smart Design and Guidelines for Water Resource Infrastructure</li> <li>2. Promoting Energy Mix System for Industrial Sustainability and Climate-resilient Livelihoods</li> <li>3. Reduce Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risks in Gandaki, Koshi and Karnali River Basins to protect livelihoods and assets</li> <li>4. Promoting Water Pumping Technology in Water Scarce Areas</li> <li>5. Promoting Climate-resilient Renewable Energy in Rural Vulnerable Settlements and Institutions</li> <li>6. Climate-Resilient Flood Control to Protect Livelihoods and Assets at Risk from Climate Induced Flooding</li> <li>7. Sustainable Run-of-River Systems at Feasible Locations Supported by Reservoir Systems</li> </ol>	<p>5.35 Billion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute in lowering risk of GLOFs</li> <li>• Improve water availability</li> <li>• Promote a clean energy mix system that emphasizes hydroelectricity</li> <li>• Build capacity to improve the enabling environment</li> </ul>

	8. Clean and Efficient Energy Technology Development, and Build Resilient Systems and Infrastructure		
 <p><b>Rural and Urban Settlements</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting Circular Economy for Sustainable Urban Development</li> <li>Developing Integrated Settlements and Urbanization Models for Climate Risk Reduction and Supplying Climate Adaptation Services through Nature-based Solutions</li> <li>Upgrading and Promoting Climate Resilient Building Designs, Codes, Practices and Construction Technologies, and National Capacity Building for Implementation</li> </ol>	2.85 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream adaptation in land use planning, integrated settlement planning, and urban and rural development planning</li> <li>Improve the enabling environment to promote climate resilient building design and construction</li> <li>Assist vulnerable settlements to cope with climate impacts</li> </ul>
<p><b>Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure</b></p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening Institutions, Technologies, Policies and Resources (Databases), and Building Capacity and Awareness for Climate-Resilient Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure</li> <li>Developing and Promoting Resilient, Clean Energy-based Transportation Systems</li> <li>Developing Climate-Resilient Community Infrastructures to address Climate Risks, Hazards and Pandemics</li> <li>Up-Grading, Maintaining and Relocating Vulnerable Industries and its Physical Infrastructures to Increase Resilience to Climate Risks</li> </ol>	3.05 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve enabling environment, encouraging infrastructure and industrial development that accounts for climate risks</li> <li>Diversify the energy supply mix to scale up clean energy to meet industrial demand, and encourage electric modes of transport</li> </ul>

	5. Diversifying the Energy Supply for Industrial Districts		
 <p><b>Tourism, Natural and Cultural Heritage</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate Resilient Tourism for Ecological Sustainability and Economic Prosperity</li> <li>2. Climate Risk and Tourism Information System for Resilient, Safe and Sustainable Tourism</li> <li>3. Develop Climate Resilient Infrastructure and Explore and Enhance Knowledge and Capacities for Resilient Mountain Tourism</li> <li>4. Promotion of Community-based Adaptation through Eco-and Cultural Tourism</li> <li>5. Diversifying and Promoting Alternative Tourism Destinations and Products for Climate-Resilient Tourism Business</li> <li>6. Establishment and Operation of Emergency Relief and Rescue Services in Adventure Tourism Diversifying and Promoting Alternative Destinations and Products for Climate Resilient Tourism Business</li> <li>7. Capacity Building for Resilient Tourism in Nepal</li> <li>8. Promotion of Climate-Resilient 'One Local Level-One Tourism Destination</li> </ol>	1.13 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify climate sensitive areas</li> <li>• Establish emergency preparedness and rescue teams for immediate action in climate-related disasters</li> <li>• Establish a digital information center</li> <li>• Strengthen sustainable climate-resilient tourism practices</li> <li>• Promote the diversification of tourist products and destinations</li> </ul>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'Health Promoting Cities': Health, Environment and Life (Heal)</li> <li>2. Strengthening of Climate Sensitive Disease Surveillance System with</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the public health system to address critical climate vulnerabilities and risks through improved research and</li> </ul>

 <p><b>Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation</b></p>	<p>Emergency Preparedness and Response</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Research and Innovation of Climate-Resilient Water Supply System and Sanitation Technologies</li> <li>4. Promotion and Conservation of Water Sources along with Watershed Management for Sustainable Water Supply Service</li> <li>5. Capacity Building of Health and Hygiene Service Providers (Institution and Personnel) on Climate-Resilient Health Hygiene Service Planning and Implementation</li> <li>6. Climate Change Resilience Development through Capacity Building, Innovation, Improvement and Construction of WASH Services and Facilities</li> <li>7. Integration and Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation in Health and WASH sector through Policy Reform, Strategy Development and National Level Awareness</li> </ol>	<p>4.75 billion</p>	<p>surveillance of diseases linked to climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish early warning systems, emergency preparedness, and prompt responses to epidemics and pandemics</li> <li>• Integrate climate risks in all infrastructure projects</li> <li>• Improve the conservation of water sources, along with watershed management to ensure sustainable water supply</li> </ul>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building Climate Resilience by Developing and Harmonizing DRRM and CCA at Federal to Local Levels through Policy Reforms (Integration of DRR in Local Adaptation Plans)</li> <li>2. Strengthening Adaptive Social Protection/ Shock Responsive</li> </ol>	<p><b>8.05 billion</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower provincial and local governments to assume effective and efficient roles in leading DRRM activities in their respective localities</li> <li>• Harmonize DRRM and climate adaptation plans, policies, and</li> </ul>

<p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Management</b></p>	<p>Practices Initiatives for Transferring Climate Risk</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Maintaining and Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Multi-Hazard Monitoring Systems to Facilitate Climate Adaptive Function of Key Economic Service Sectors</li> <li>4. Develop Regulatory Framework for Domestic and Industrial Fire Control and Mitigation, and Implementation Strategy and Build National Capacities</li> <li>5. Promote Culture of Safety and Build Climate Resilience through Climate Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) Guideline and Standards</li> <li>6. Development of Federal and Provincial Strategies and Action Plans on Control of Climate Induced (Primarily water borne) Disasters in the Forests Areas of Nepal and Phase-wise Implementation under the leadership of Forest Authorities</li> </ol>		<p>guidelines to develop climate risk sensitive land use planning, and to develop actions plans to address climate-induced disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve and strengthen early warning systems and multi-hazards monitoring, and integrate adaptation considerations into social protection systems</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Gender, Social Inclusion, Livelihoods and Governance</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Responsive Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Implementation</li> <li>2. Building Human Capital for Inclusive Climate and Disaster Resilient Society</li> <li>3. Economic Empowerment through the Usage of GESI Responsive, Climate-Resilient and Smart Technologies</li> </ol>	<p><b>0.7 billion</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to training and capacity building for women and marginalized groups</li> <li>• Collect sex-disaggregated climate change data, and implement specific actions to improve the livelihoods of women</li> </ul>

	<p>4. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change through GESI Responsive Livelihood Programs</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate GESI and climate foresight in social protection and development interventions</li> <li>• Establish and functionalize climate change aware gender focal desks in all state and non-state institutions</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Capacity Building, Research and Awareness Raising</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation of Nepal NAP including Research on Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities, and Capacity Building of Actors and Stakeholders on Climate Change Issues</li> <li>2. Strengthen Capacities of Federal Thematic Ministries and Provincial and Local Governments on Nepal NAP Implementation</li> <li>3. Establish and Operationalize Climate Change Data Management, Monitoring and Reporting Center at Federal, Provincial and Local Level</li> </ol>	<p><b>0.16 billion</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish an MR&amp;R framework and system for adaptation</li> <li>• Establish the Climate Finance Unit in the Ministry of Finance to strengthen national capacity to absorb and manage climate financing</li> <li>• Increase adaptive capacity through research and technology development in each sector</li> <li>• Build the national, provincial, and local capacities to implement the proposed strategies</li> </ul>



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