

Nepal: Results based monitoring for climate adaptation

Context

► Policy and programmatic context

At the national level, climate change adaptation activities are guided by the **2010 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)** and the **2011 Climate Change Policy**. As of June 2011, eight major projects – and associated programmes – dedicated to climate change adaptation are being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and currently form the core of **Nepal's Climate Change Program (CCP)**. These projects are intended to support the implementation of the NAPA and the Climate Change Policy and to respond to eight of the nine priority areas for adaptation identified in the NAPA.

The Government has not yet elaborated a national M&E system for climate adaptation. But efforts are underway to mainstream climate change adaptation into the existing national M&E system. In addition, the CCP is developing a programme-wide M&E system called the Nepal Climate Change Program Results Framework (NCCPRF). NCCPRF is being developed under the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) funded by the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). At the subnational level, an M&E framework integrating climate adaptation has also been developed under the Environment Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) framework. EFLG aims to mainstream environmental considerations including climate change and disaster risk reduction into local development planning processes (i.e. from household to district level) and is expected to complement the Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs) process.

► Purpose of the M&E system, level of application and status as of October 2013

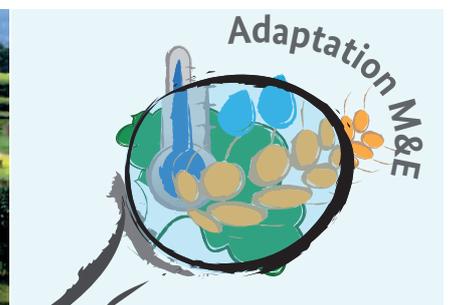
Different M&E systems for adaptation exist (or are being developed) at the national, subnational and programmatic levels as shown in table 1.

Process

► Institutional arrangements

At the national level, the **National Planning Commission (NPC)** is the apex body responsible for assessing progress towards development. The national M&E system operates from national to local level. Any project/programme in Nepal has to report on progress to the NPC.

At the project/programme level, the M&E of climate change is coordinated by the **Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE)**, which is responsible for the central coordination of all climate change activities. Specifically, MOSTE coordinates the development of the programmes' M&E frameworks through stakeholder consultations and submits monthly adaptation progress reports to the Office of the Prime Minister. The **Climate Change Program Coordination Committee (CCPCC)**, under MOSTE, is a new institutional body in charge of coordinating the CCP and supporting the development of the NCCPRF.



At the subnational level, MOSTE is supposed to work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Federal Affairs & Local Development (MoFALD), as it has neither the human capacities nor the authority to monitor climate adaptation activities at subnational

level. MoFALD is responsible for overseeing and guiding local bodies and for implementing and monitoring activities at the local level (including the implementation of the LAPAs and EFLG framework).

Table 1 M&E systems for adaptation at national, subnational and programme level in Nepal

M&E systems	Purpose	Level	Status as of October 2013
National M&E system	To measure progress towards development (including climate change adaptation), the Government has established a Climate Change Budget Code.	National	National development indicators are being revised to include some climate change indicators.
Results management framework of the Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs)	To measure progress towards the implementation of the LAPAs, which aim at integrating climate adaptation activities at the local level, using periodic household surveys.	Subnational	On-going
M&E system of the Environment Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) framework	To monitor and evaluate environmentally friendly development activities (incl. the integration of climate change considerations into local development plans and programmes).	Subnational	Initial implementation phase. EFLG was approved by the Cabinet in October 2013 and initial preparation for the baseline data collection is starting.
Nepal Climate Change Program Results Framework (NCCPRF)	To track progress, achievements and lessons learnt from the implementation of the CCP to harmonise the result-based frameworks of all climate change programmes and associated projects.	Project & Programme	Under development (baseline indicator assessment phase). CCPRF is currently being piloted for the eight projects of the CCP from 2011 to 2017.

► Establishment process

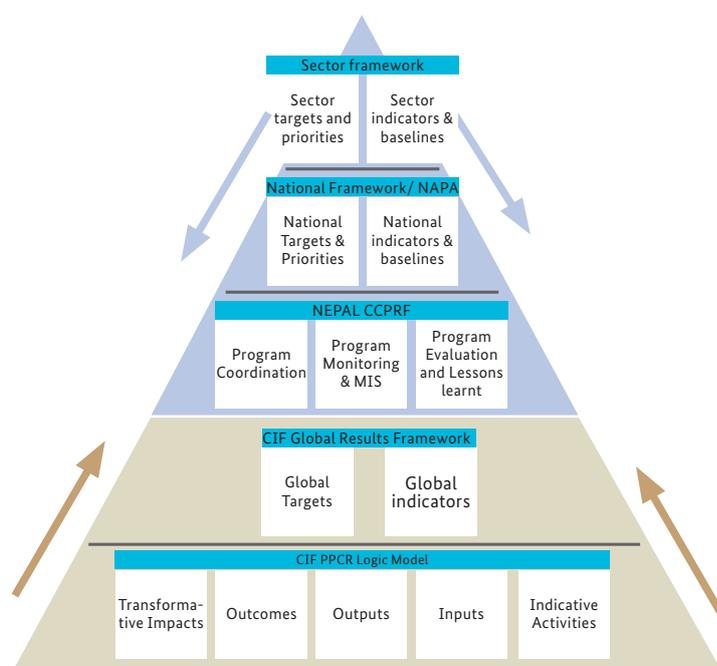
Currently, an overall step-by-step approach for the establishment and implementation of a comprehensive M&E system for climate adaptation still needs to be defined.

At project/programme level, MOSTE decided in 2013 to use the PPCR results framework for the monitoring and reporting on climate change adaptation projects. In addition, progress towards climate adaptation will also be measured against the NAPA's and sector agencies' priorities. A Management Information System (MIS) will be established to monitor and coordinate all indicators (see figure 1).

At the subnational level, the EFLG framework was developed by reviewing and analysing existing environment and climate policies as well as by consulting key stakeholders at the national and local levels over a twelve-month period.

At the project/programme level, the implementation of the NCCPRF will be done by the relevant national government sector agencies and development partners under the coordination of the MOSTE.

Figure 1 Development of the Nepal Climate Change Program Results Framework



Source: ICEM, METCOM and APTEC (2012).

► Implementation process

At the subnational level, EFLG will be done on a voluntary and competition basis by local bodies from household to district level. Once a local body (e.g. households, village, municipality, district) fulfills the EFLG requirements, it will be declared as environmentally friendly and will receive incentives (e.g. award, trainings) for doing well. The implementation process will include an awareness campaign, baseline data collection, analysis and regular updating, and the establishment of coordination committees at central, district and village level to monitor and evaluate environmentally friendly development activities (incl. the integration of climate change considerations into local development plans and programmes). Recommendations on how the NCCPRF and EFLG frameworks may be linked will be made based on the lessons learnt from the piloting of the NCCPRF for the eight CCP projects.

Content

► Approach

Currently, the M&E frameworks for climate adaptation at programme and subnational level are strongly based on a results-based management approach (incl. result-based indicators). NCCPRF includes an indicator-based M&E framework as well as strategies and templates for consolidating and sharing more qualitative analysis of CCP results in the form of a lessons-learnt framework as follows:

Table 2 The key components of the NCCPRF approach

Tools	Description	Purpose
Pro-gramme-level indicators	Five core indicators which all CCP projects will use (similar to the five core indicators of the PPCR) and a set of indicators linked to the NAPA's priority issues.	To evaluate the progress and achievements of the CCP against the NAPA priorities and development partner objectives
Project-level indicators	Each CCP project has a set of project-specific indicators as part of their project M&E system.	These indicators will be tracked and monitored by project M&E focal points separately to the CCP
Lesson learnt reports	A template for the qualitative documentation of the experiences of implementing each of the CCP projects.	To document what has been successful and what has not worked

► Indicators

At the project/programme level, NCCPRF will use the PPCR's five core indicators developed by the CIF Administrative Unit and will measure them by using **scorecards and data tables**.¹ Data and information will be collected at sector and project levels by government agencies and development partners respectively. MOSTE is currently coordinating the development of the CCP baselines against which the five core PPCR indicators will be measured. Additional indicators will be identified to assess progress against the NAPA priority response areas.

At the subnational level, the EFLG framework includes a total of 149 'environment friendly' indicators ranging from household to district level. It includes climate indicators as well as other sectoral indicators for environment (e.g. tree planting), disaster risk reduction and waste management, which directly or indirectly contribute to climate change adaptation at the local level (but they are not labeled as 'adaptation indicators').

► Data and information requirements

At the national level, ways to incorporate questions of climate change into existing national surveys are being discussed to reduce the need for project and programme level data collection.

At the project/programme levels, NCCPRF will use data from existing departments and agencies responsible for measurement (e.g. the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Finance, NPC's Central Monitoring and Evaluation Division, the Social Welfare Council).

At the subnational level, and as part of the EFLG, data and information on how local bodies address climate and disaster risk reduction, manage natural resources and construct infrastructures using environmentally friendly approaches, will be collected from household to district level. Service providers responsible for social mobilization will collect the data from each Village Development Committee (VDC). These VDCs will do the data input in appropriate software and submit the information to the District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee (DEECCCC).

► Output and reporting

As part of NCCPRF, **three indicator templates** to aggregate information at sector, project and programme levels have respectively been developed for government sector agencies, development partners and MOSTE. MOSTE will coordinate the development of a **CCP baseline assessment report** and of **CCP periodic performance reports** to be disseminated to government and development partners through the CCPCC.

¹ Refer to the PPCR factsheet for further details.



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As part of the EFLG, the DEECCCC will submit the database (monthly basis) and a progress report (trimester basis) to the Nepal Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP), one of the large-scale programmes on climate adaptation in Nepal. The NCCSP will submit the progress report to MOSTE, MoFALD and development partners (trimester basis).

► Resources needed

Limited information is currently available on the resources required for the development and implementation of the different M&E systems for adaptation. However, the Government emphasizes the need to build on existing data and monitoring systems as much as possible, which should contribute to reduce resources.

Lessons to date

Nepal has a vibrant but complex and rapidly evolving M&E environment with numerous developments happening including M&E of climate adaptation at different levels. The linkages between the different M&E systems for adaptation from national to local levels have to be clarified. This process will require strong coordination among agencies at government and programme level. Particularly, the collaboration between MOSTE and MOFALD will be essential in bringing the NCCPRF and the EFLG frameworks together. Collaboration across sectors and scales is also hampered by high staff turnover rates in government departments, which impairs institutional memory on M&E activities. However, a common adaptation framework exists: the NAPA is widely accepted across government agencies in Nepal and provides a solid set of priorities against which progress can be measured. So far, the focus of the NCCPRF has mainly been on monitoring progress of climate change programmes and projects rather than on

evaluating results – a trend that also reflects the orientation of the national M&E system.

For further information

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