

CCP Log Frame

CCP 1

BCRWME: Building climate resilient watersheds in mountainous ecoregions (PPCR 1)

Impact: Climate Resilience in Nepal Mountain communities improved

Outcome: Communities in selected climate-vulnerable mountain watersheds have access to more reliable water resources.

Outputs:

1. **Catchment approach to water management & storage:** Participating communities have improved catchment management and new/improved water storage infrastructure.
2. **Integrated land & water management:** Communities manage water & land in an integrated and inclusive manner within watershed.
3. **Knowledge-based approaches** for integrated water & land management and improved water reliability and accessibility in the wake of CC adopted by government.
4. **Project Management support** provided.

CCP 2

BCRH: Building resilience in climate related hazards (PPCR 2)

Impact:

1. **Improved weather & flood forecasting for vulnerable communities:** Enhance government capacity to mitigate climate related hazards by improving the accuracy and timeliness of weather and flood forecasts and warnings for climate-vulnerable communities,;
2. Developing **agricultural management information system (AMIS)** services to help farmers mitigate climate-related production risks.

Outputs:

1. Institutional strengthening, capacity building and implementation support to DHM
3. Modernization of observation network and forecasting
4. Enhancement of service delivery system of DHM
5. Creation of an Agricultural Management Information System (AMIS).

CCP 3

Mainstreaming Climate Change risk management in development (PPCR 3)

Impact: Nepal has increased resilience to climate variability and climate Change.

Outcome: the government's infrastructure development programs, policies, and projects incorporate safeguards to address the effects of climate change.

Outputs:

1. Climate change risks are integrated into Nepal's development planning and implementation of development projects.
2. Knowledge management tools for climate change are developed and applied.
3. Outputs and lessons from the SPCR and other adaptation programs are managed for results and incorporated into Nepal's climate change programming.

CCP 4

Building climate resilient communities through private sector participation (PPCR 4)

Impact:

Address key market barriers that prevent the private sector from playing a key role in building climate *resilient communities*.

Outcome:

Component 1: sustainable and replicable climate smart agriculture model demonstrated to improve farmer resilience through improved access to finance and capacity building along the agricultural supply chain.

Component 2: strengthen climate change risk management capacity in Nepal's private sector by climate proofing vulnerable infrastructure, mainly hydropower stations

Component 3: assess various construction designs for the climate resilient low cost housing for vulnerable communities and review the existing supply of finance to meet the housing finance demand of these segments.

Outputs:

CCP 5

Enhancing climate resilience of endangered species (PPCR 5)

Impact: assist the Government of Nepal to enhance capacity, knowledge and incentives to improve climate resilience of critically endangered species by safeguarding their natural habitats at landscape level against climate threats.

Outcome:

1. **Improved information, knowledge and capacity** regarding climate change impacts and resilience measures on the natural habitats of endangered species
2. **Improved natural habitats and eco system health**
3. **Improved well being** of natural habitat dependent communities

Outputs:

CCP 6

Ecosystem's based adaptation in mountain ecosystems of Nepal

Impact: Manage ecosystems for a continued supply of healthy and sustainable ecosystem goods and services, which will enable communities and ecosystems to be resilient and to adapt to climate change

Outcome:

1. Increased capacity of different stakeholders to develop and apply methodologies and tools so as to have better understanding on vulnerability of mountain ecosystems and to plan and implement EbA options
2. Implementation of EBA pilots at ecosystem level
3. Enhancing government capacity, as well as developing the case for feasible and cost effective EBA options as to integrate/ mainstream EbA into government program, plans, policies and strategies.

Outputs:

1. EbA Assessment Methodology and Tools, Options and Indicators for Monitoring Available to Decision Makers in Nepal
2. EbA Strategy and Action Plans at Ecosystem Level Developed and implemented
3. Capacity of Local Stakeholders Enhanced on EbA Planning, Executing and Monitoring.
4. Business Case for EbA Developed
5. Capacities of Government Agencies to Plan, Implement and Monitor EbA Actions
6. EbA Measures Incorporated into Select Sectoral Policies and Strategies/Plans
7. Lesson on EbA Produced and Disseminated Nationally and Internationally

CCP 7

Community-based flood and GLOF risk reduction programme for Imja Glacial lake

Impact:

Outcome 1:

Risks of human and material losses from Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding (GLOF) events from Imja Lake reduced.

Outcome 2:

Human and material losses from recurrent flooding events in 4 flood-prone districts of the Tarai and Churia Range reduced

Outputs:

1. Water level of Imja Lake lowered through controlled drainage
2. Protocols for GLOF risk monitoring and maintenance of artificial drainage system of Imja Lake developed and implemented
3. Community-based GLOF Early Warning System developed and implemented
4. GLOF Risk Management Skills and Knowledge Institutionalized at Local and National Levels
5. Sediment control and stabilization of hazard-prone slopes & river banks through structural and non-structural mechanisms
6. Flood proofing of Water and Sanitation systems in selected VDCs in target river basins
7. Institutionalization of flood risk management skills and knowledge
8. Flood preparedness training for district and VDC representatives, NGOs, CBOs and local communities in 4 flood-prone districts

CCP 8

NCCSP: Nepal Climate Change support programme

Impact: Nepal's poorest and most vulnerable people are able to adapt to the effects of climate change

Outcome: Enhanced capacity of Government (MOEST and MOLD and relevant offices at regional, district and village level) and NGOs, CBOs, private sector and communities to implement climate change policy, and most urgent and immediate adaptation actions to increase the resilience of climate vulnerable poor.

Outputs:

1. 70 LAPAs implemented on time and on budget in ways that deliver effective adaptation to the satisfaction of the most vulnerable.
2. Local and regional mechanisms promoting and implementing scalable adaptation and resilience measures are put in place.
3. Institutional and financing mechanisms of the GoN established / further developed for supporting CCA.