

Brief Description

The 'Fast Tracking Millennium Development Goals and Safeguarding Development Gains Project's overall objective is to accelerate sustainable achievement of MDG target 1 (Poverty and Hunger Reduction) and 7 (Environmental Sustainability) among high risk marginalised communities in two highly vulnerable districts of Nepa. The project's focus will be on the following 2 watersheds, first the Riu Khola Watershed (Chitwan) and second, the Sindhukhola Watershed (Sindhupalchok).The project has three main objectives:

1. To sustainably increase incomes and food security in high-risk households in 9 VDCs of 2 districts in selected sub-watersheds currently facing environment degradation and at high risk from natural hazards.
2. To sustain and increase the percentage of land covered by forests and wetlands in target areas through the use of proven environmentally sustainable practices to contribute to livelihood improvement of poor and vulnerable communities.
3. To promote active knowledge exchange between Korean experts, UN agencies and GoN department to fast track action on MDG Target 7 to "Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and program and reverse the loss of environmental resources".

Programme Details

Award ID: 00061320

Project Title: Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme

Output ID: 00088411

Project Component: Fast Tracking Millennium Development Goals and Safeguarding Development Gains (Climate Risk Management and Livelihoods Promotion)

Donor: 54392

Funding Source: 55013

Duration:

Start: 1 May 2014

End: 30 April 2016

Programme Budget

Total Budget: US\$ 2,000,000

Allocated Resources:

KOICA: US\$ 2,000,000

Agreed by UNDP:

Shoko Noda
Country Director
Name/Title



Signature

Date: 30 April 2014

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Fast Tracking Millennium Development Goals and Safeguarding Development Gains

Country: Nepal

National Priority:	New and decent employment and income opportunities and better quality infrastructure, especially in the rural areas
UNDP Strategic Plan (2013 – 2017)	Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded; Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change;
UNDAF Outcome:	7. People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related
CPAP Outcome:	7. Risks of natural hazards to rural and urban livelihoods and infrastructure reduced.
CPAP Output:	CP Output C 7.1 Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement system and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change Output C 7.3 Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks
Expected Outcome(s):	The project's overall objective is to accelerate sustainable achievement of MDG target 1 (Poverty and Hunger Reduction) and 7 (Environmental Sustainability) among high risk marginalised communities in four highly vulnerable districts of Nepal.
Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets:	1. Incomes and food security in high-risk households in 9 VDCs in 2 selected sub-watersheds currently facing environment degradation and at high risk from natural disasters increased. 2. The percentage of land covered by forests and wetlands in target areas sustained and increased through the use of proven environmentally sustainable practices to contribute to livelihood improvement of poor and vulnerable communities. 3. Active knowledge exchange between Korean experts, UN agencies and Government departments promoted to fast track action on MDG Target 7 to "Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources." <i>Annual targets are reflected in the RRF</i>

Implementing agency:	UNDP Nepal in close collaboration with national nodal agency(ies)
Responsible parties:	UNDP CO
Programme Manager:	Pitambar Aryal, National Programme Manager CDRMP
UNDP CO Focal Point:	Vijaya P. Singh , ACD/ Head of Unit- Energy, Environment , Climate and DRM Unit

Location:	Kathmandu, Nepal
Date:	April 2014

ACRONYMS

APR/PIR	Annual Project Review/Project Implement Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CDRMP	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme
CFUG	Community Forestry User Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSUWN	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal
CRM	Climate Risk Management
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DFO	District Forestry Office
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DLPCC	District Level Project Coordination Committee
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoF	Department of Forestry
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
DSCWM	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
DWIDP	Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention
EECDRMU	Environment, Energy, Climate and Disaster Risk Management Unit
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center
EWS	Early Warning System
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GoN	Government of Nepal
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
HVR	Hazard Vulnerability and Risk
IAAS	Institute of Agriculture & Animal Science
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
MCG	Micro Capital Grant
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRRC	National Risk Reduction Consortium
NSDRM	National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management
PEI	Poverty-Environment Initiative
PMT	Project Management Team
PRF	Project Result Framework
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RERL	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood
ToR	Term of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
WTLCP	Western Tarai Landscape Complex Project

I. BACKGROUND:

Although Nepal has made significant strides towards achieving its Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets by 2015, the country still faces daunting challenges in key areas such as poverty and hunger reduction and environmental sustainability. The country still has the lowest national per capita GDP in South Asia in 2009 (UNDP 2009) and also ranks below most neighboring countries on the Human Development Index (HDI). While advancements have been made in reducing the average poverty rate (MDG 1) among Nepal's 26 million people, poverty reduction has been unevenly distributed geographically and across social groups. Poverty reduction has been highly urban centric and targets have been achieved mostly due to increased remittances in rural areas. Employment creation and economic growth in rural areas is limited. According to the latest national survey of living standards, while on average 25.4% of the population lives below the poverty line, rates in rural areas such as the Middle Hills and Tarai, which are the focus areas of this project, are far higher (UNDP, 2010).

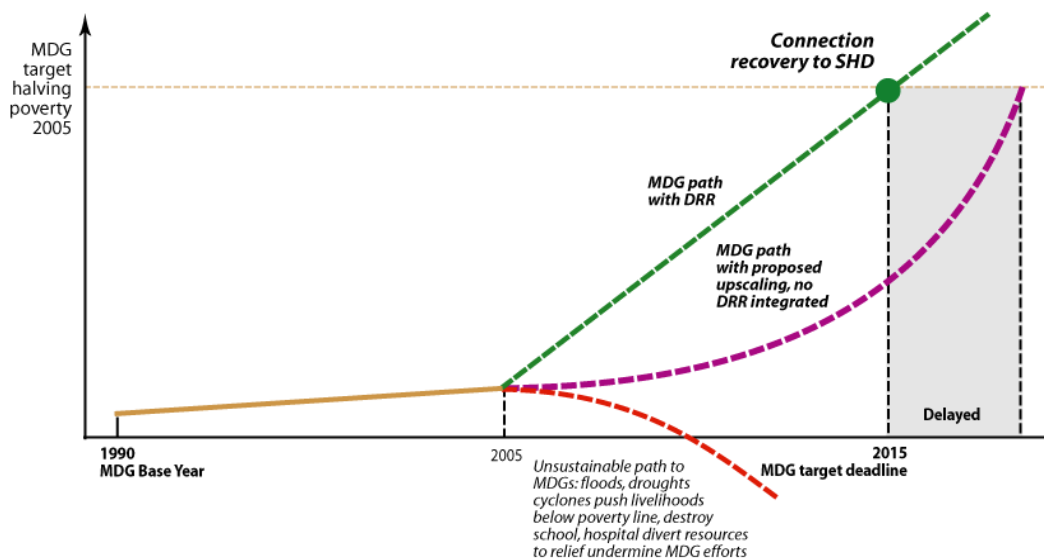
Achievement of the MDG related to hunger remains well out of reach due in part to the country's weak agricultural productivity. The majority of Nepal's rural population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. Increased climate variability and unsustainable farming techniques have significantly impacted farming practices and production. Annual farm production is on a downward trend making it difficult for farmers to meet their families' minimum annual food requirements. Furthermore, most farmlands are rain fed and lack modern irrigation facilities. Even the rainfall amounts and patterns have become increasingly unpredictable. Increases in the occurrence of intense rainfall over short periods of time have also contributed to increased erosion resulting in decreased soil fertility. All of these factors combined have contributed to a child stunting rate of 46.8% (with a target of 30%), one of the highest in the world. The targets of reducing the number of underweight children (36.4% with a target of 29%) and proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (36.1% with a target of 25%) are also off-track (UNDP, 2010).

The country's ecosystem services and fragile natural resource base, including its land, water, and forest resources, are under increasing pressure from a rapidly growing population and poorly planned and regulated development which threatens to hinder the country's progress towards MDG 7 related to environmental sustainability. Deterioration of the environment has contributed to chronic rural poverty and migration to urban areas, as well as heavy out-migration. The majority of the rural population (85%) depends on unsustainable and polluting sources of energy for home lighting and cooking. Clean energy substitutes such as biogas and improved cooking stoves, despite their successful use in a number of villages, are still lacking in many rural areas. Local energy needs are mainly met either by fuel wood from forests located at fragile mountain slopes or through kerosene oil and other costly fossil fuels that most poor people cannot afford. Deforestation and encroachment in upstream forest areas (2.3% per annum on average) to fulfill household energy needs and agricultural land expansion to compensate for low productivity add to soil erosion, landslides and impact downstream areas with heavy prolonged flooding during the peak monsoon season. As the majority of poor people are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, measures to reduce poverty and hunger under MDG 1 can only be maintained if they are environmentally sustainable and thus aligned with MDG 7.

Climate change is also affecting soil moisture and the availability of water, which is likely to have a negative impact on food production thus increasing food insecurity, particularly in poor and marginalized households. Longer periods of drought will also deplete natural resources in terms of quantity and quality; thus, the collection of water, fuel wood, and fodder—which are typically women's responsibilities—will likely take more time,

considerably increasing women’s drudgery and affecting the entire family. Steps need to be taken to address the unequal impacts of climate change experienced by women, who play a key role in natural resource management, household chores and taking care of family members.

Achievements of MDGs in Nepal are strongly connected with vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards. People living in rural areas are not only more likely to be poorer and have less adequate nutrition, but they are also more vulnerable to climate change as a result of their high dependence on natural resources for their livelihoods. Nepal is the 4th most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change and remains one of the most disaster-affected countries in the world (Maplecroft, 2010). The country is exposed to multiple hazards, particularly floods, landslides, droughts, windstorms, hailstorms, earthquakes, forest fires, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and avalanches. In the past 10 years, more than 4,000 people have died from climate-induced disasters, which have resulted in accumulated economic losses of US\$5.34 billion (Ministry of Home Affairs, Disaster Preparedness Network, Documentation Centre, 2010). Low levels of human and physical capital, weak government institutions, and political instability have also contributed to the slow pace of development (UNDP, 2009). This vulnerability to climate induced and natural hazards has the potential to significantly setback development gains with the most serious impacts on the poorest and most marginalized members of society. As Figure 1 illustrates, in order to safeguard development gains it is critical to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction planning into strategies for achieving the MDGs and ensuring their sustainability.



Source: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

Figure 1: Comparison of MDG path with and without the integration of DRR.

II. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS:

This project will aim to accelerate MDG achievement in two highly vulnerable districts; **Chitwan, and Sindupalchok**. All are both lagging behind in meeting MDG targets for poverty reduction and hunger and are also considered at high risk in terms of climate related disasters and environmental degradation. Selection criteria included:

- High rates of poverty/hunger especially in marginalized and or vulnerable communities, indigenous communities;

- Deteriorated environmental conditions due to a recent increased incidence of climate or natural hazards, human induced environmental degradation (deforestation, erosion, poor water quality, etc.);
- Previous UNDP experience in the area and ability to build on existing relations but also promote lessons learned from previous interventions.

The demographic and administrative breakdown of the districts is as follows:

Watersheds	District	No of VDCs	Area (sq km)	Households (No)	Population (No)
Riu Khola	Chitwan	4	218.2	8,960	37,683
Sindhukhola	Sindhupalchok	5	76.6	4,151	18,856
Total		9	294.8	13111	56539

Note: Entire households and area of local bodies of watershed were taken.

The proposed districts are also among 47 focus districts selected by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) as in particular need of efforts to promote disaster and climate resilience (see chart below and map in the annex).

S.N.	Districts	S.N.	Districts	S.N.	Districts	S.N.	Districts
1	Achham	13	Gulmi	25	Mahottari	37	Rupandehi
2	Baglung	14	Ilam	26	Makawanpur	38	Salyan
3	Banke	15	Jajarkot	27	Morang	39	Saptari
4	Bara	16	Jhapa	28	Mustang	40	Sarlahi
5	Chitwan	17	Kailali	29	Nawalparasi	41	Sindhuli
6	Dailekh	18	Kalikot	30	Nuwakot	42	Sindhupalchowk
7	Dang	19	Kanchanpur	31	Palpa	43	Siraha
8	Dhading	20	Kaski	32	Parsa	44	Sunsari
9	Dhanusha	21	Kathmandu	33	Ramechhap	45	Syangja
10	Dolakha	22	Kavre	34	Rautahat	46	Tanahu
11	Doti	23	Lalitpur	35	Rolpa	47	Udayapur
12	Gorkha	24	Lamjung	36	Rukum		

Table: The most vulnerable districts, prioritized by MoFALD for Flagship 4 Intervention

In addition, these districts are classified as at high risk to floods, landslides and climate change related disasters in the recent NAPA Nepal (see chart below).

Districts	Floods	Landslides	Overall Climate Change Impacts	Remarks
Chitwan	High (0.534-0.787)	Very Low (0.0)	High (0.601-0.786)	Out of 1.000
Sindhu palchok	Very Low (0.0)	High (0.63-0.78)	Moderate (0.356-0.600)	

Source: NAPA Report 2010, Ministry of Environment, Govt. of Nepal

The districts also represent two different ecological zones (mountains, and Tarai) and cover two sub-watersheds distinctly characterized by upstream and downstream ecological linkages. By employing a watershed based approach and building on lessons learned from similar interventions in the past, the project will be able to promote a sustainable approach of

addressing poverty and environment degradation in Nepal and contribute to national level learning leading to further relevant policy outcomes.

UNDP has been working to support poverty reduction and sustainable development in Nepal for more than five decades and has been a key partner of the Government in implementing strategies to support MDG achievement. UNDP is a pioneer in promoting climate risk management for the enhancement of poor people's livelihoods and increased sustainability of environmental assets through the implementation of a number of regional and national programmes. Many best practices have been developed and lessons learned from the implementation of these projects with regards to promoting community-centric, sustainable solutions for income generation, sustainable use of natural resources, alternative energy promotion and climate risk and adaptation. UNDP's capacity over the years has been largely enhanced through the development of practical tools and guidelines and documentation of best practices related to hazard vulnerability and risk (HVR) assessment, climate resilient agriculture, disaster preparedness and mitigation, soil and water conservation, renewable energy promotion and energy efficiency, reforestation and sustainable agriculture, etc. Through a watershed approach, UNDP has been currently working in eight sub-watersheds in Nepal and engaged with both upstream and downstream communities in supporting them to adopt environmentally sustainable, climate resilient livelihood options. UNDP has more than a decade of experience in promoting clean and renewable sources of energy in the rural areas of Nepal benefitting more than 100,000 households. The proven clean energy technologies can readily substitute the current unsustainable use of biomass and fossil fuel based energy. Likewise, UNDP has established strong partnerships with the local user groups and district level government offices for forest, irrigation, soil conservation and water induced disaster prevention, to help conserve water, forest, soil and ecosystems; mitigate impacts of floods and landslides; and demonstrate integrated poverty - environment results through the promotion of enterprises. In all these areas, UNDP has worked extensively at the policy front while remaining widely connected to community level pilot programmes to introduce innovative policies to improve people's lives, ensure environmental sustainability and safeguard communities against climate related disasters.

Nepal's key target under MDG 7 on environmental sustainability is to "integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources." In recognition of the key link between poverty, hunger and environmental sustainability, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has made a number of significant steps to develop a policy framework that recognizes that MDG targets cannot be sustainably met if community resilience to natural hazards is not increased. For example, Nepal approved the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2009) which aims to promote disaster risk reduction at local and national level. The National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA), 2010 also emphasized the need to manage climate related disasters and to integrated ecosystem management as a key component of community resilience. The Government commitments on Rio+20 to eradicate poverty also highlighted the need to sustain economic growth through the promotion of a green economy while maintaining the healthy functioning of Earth's ecosystems.

UNDP has also worked extensively with the GoN on programmes in which the conservation and sustainable use of environmental resources has been integrated with poverty reduction through the development of locally available natural resource based enterprises. Past interventions have shown that a sustainable approach to address rural poverty in Nepal mainly stems from ways of addressing the fragility of the land from which the majority of the poor derive their livelihood through agriculture, forestry and other practices. A three-pronged strategy to address land fragility may include: a) identifying current and anticipated climate risks and their root causes, b) addressing climate vulnerability through gradual adaptation to climate change introduced into on-going agriculture, forestry, and livelihood practices, and c)

applying long term risk mitigation measures to reduce the risks from flood, landslide, and other hazards. Reducing Nepal's rural poverty therefore largely depends upon how poverty reduction and environment conservation objectives are embedded together and complement each other in implementation under the framework of climate risk management. A classic programmatic approach targeted to address poverty must contribute to enhancement and restoration of environment services and vice-versa to make the poverty reduction strategy sustainable.

However, to date, combining these new policies to promote the achievement of MDG targets has proved challenging. To accelerate progress in this regard, there is an urgent need to support their mainstreaming into the sustainable development agenda by integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their linkages.

By leveraging UNDP's unique mandate and experience in supporting Government policy implementation, this project will promote an integrated approach in which the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of watersheds will be promoted to reduce poverty and hunger. The project will further enhance the climate adaptation and resilience capacity of local communities for optimum utilization of natural resources and their efficient management. As such, while the project's immediate objective is to accelerate income generation and decrease hunger for marginalized people in target districts, its interventions are designed to not only promote sustainable environmental management but also promote sounder policy at the national level.

III. UNDP'S APPROACH ON CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT IN NEPAL:

The project will draw upon, build on and integrate lessons learned and best practices from previous UN-GoN programmes, for poverty reduction, natural resource management and disaster risk management. In addition, based on the best practices, UNDP has developed several tools methodology such as tools for valuation of environmental goods and services, screening of environment and social impacts of interventions, integrated landscape planning, vulnerability assessments, climate resilient planning, integrated climate and disaster risk planning, performance measurements and grant mechanism for community groups, etc, which will help in identification of existing and anticipated gaps and opportunities and types of interventions needed. These existing tools will be integrated at the watershed level to develop a replicable model which can be used nationwide later on for reducing poverty and ensuring environment sustainability.

For more than two decades, UNDP has been recognized as a trusted and neutral partner of the government as well as donors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working on DRM in Nepal. UNDP has established a strong relationship with some of the key national actors which include the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) and Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE).

With UNDP's support, the GoN developed the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM) in Nepal. The NSDRM is a long term DRM strategy for Nepal fully aligned with Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) priorities and proposes new sets of policy, legislation and institutional reform needed to effectively manage disaster risks in the long run. UNDP is the lead agency for the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) Flagship 5 - Institutional and Legislative Systems. UNDP has also worked on community based disaster risk management linking with livelihood for more than one and half decades in close coordination with local and national government counterparts.

Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP) has been providing further support to Nepal in sustainable disaster risk management and builds on UNDP's long history of supporting the GoN in its efforts to manage disaster/climate risks.

Through the CDRMP, UNDP has been working in the 43 vulnerable districts. CDRMP's interventions are divided into six broad themes, which include climate risk management as one of the key intervention area. Other components are Institutional and Legislative System, Mainstreaming DRM, Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Emergency Preparedness and Response and Early Recovery. At the same time, two cross cutting components - Gender and Social Inclusion and Knowledge Management are also supporting ensure the inclusion and sustainability issues of the initiatives. Furthermore, the Gender and Climate Change Strategy currently being drafted by the MoSTE, with support from UNDP and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a fundamental step towards recognizing the issue of the unequal impacts of climate change on women and men.

The project will replicate an existing Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment methodology which was introduced as a part of the Community Based Disaster/Climate Risk Management Initiatives to understand the nature, triggers and patterns of occurrence and the disaster cycle associated with different types of hazards as well as climate variability indicators. These assessments have already been developed for Sindhukhola Watershed of Sindhupalchok and will be prepared for Riu Kola Watershed of Chitwan in order to implement the proposed activities which is being carried out under CDRMP in close collaboration with District Development committee of Chitwan..

UNDP has also worked extensively with the GoN and the local partners through Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (RERL) programme which works to ensure Nepal's poorest and most vulnerable people have access to renewable energy services. Likewise the programmes such as Western Terai Landscape Complex Program (WTLCP) and Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands Programme (CSUWN) help the community to adapt to the impacts of climate change through conserving the environment and making use of its resources for livelihood benefits. These programmes focused on bringing together government agencies, local people and non-governmental expertise to sustain the area's biodiversity in tandem with reducing poverty and hunger of local people. Through the support provided by the Poverty Environment Initiatives to the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), UNDP has played a catalytic role in integrating poverty and environment and climate resilience into local level development planning. The approach has not only helped building rural infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation and drinking water facilities, and ensure their sustainability but also worked to ensure that budget was allocated from the local development budget for community infrastructure protection, small mitigation measures to protect against disaster risks, water conservation and plantations.

IV. KEY GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS ON CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN NEPAL

The role of the project partners is outlined in the following table.

SN	Organization	Possible Areas of Partnership
1	MoFALD, MoFSC, MoSTE, MoHA	Policy support and directives to respective district line agencies to support project implementation, resource mobilization, networking, knowledge sharing and feedback on policy revision
2	Institute of	Empirical research on cropping system and impact of climate

	Agriculture & Animal Science (IAAS)	change on crop production in the project sites, introduction of high yield varieties (crop/ animal), training for farmers on improved agricultural practices and crop/ fruit/ animal product storage, crop diversification, etc.
3	District Development Committee (DDC)	Overall leadership, local (DDC) level resource mobilization, coordination, information management
4	District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO)	Technical support on site selection and implementation, resource contribution, regular monitoring of activities
5	Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention (DWIDP)	Technical support on site selection and implementation, resource contribution, regular monitoring of activities
6	District Forest Office (DFO)	Technical support on natural resources management, resource contribution, regular monitoring of activities
7	District Agriculture Development Office (DADO)	Serve as bridge between community and IAAS on crop/ animal improvement and production, local level capacity development activities
8	Department of Hydrology & Meteorology (DHM)	DHM has a network of meteorological stations used to forecast weather and provide early warning service. DHM can support on weather related information and pattern analysis.
9	Village Development Committee (VDC)	Local/ community mobilization, local resource mobilization, implementation, local (VDC) level coordination, information generation and sharing
10	Community members/ groups	Activities design and implementation, community/ social mobilization, information sharing, local level record/ information keeping

V. KEY ONGOING INITIATIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR)

Project Duration: 5 years from 2012; Funding scope: Approximately \$40 million as a combination of grant and loan from the Climate Investment Funds managed by ADB and WB

The Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), was developed by the GoN, in partnership with World Bank, IFC, ADB and was approved by the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) sub-committee on June 28, 2011. The SPCR will be providing valuable complementary parallel financing (Section IV). Component 2 of the SPCR ('Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards'), focuses on strengthening hydro-meteorological infrastructure, weather and flood forecast and information systems, and community hazard warning systems and will complement several outputs and activities planned under this project. The main objective of the SPCR Component 2 is to diminish the impacts of extreme climate related events, protect lives and assets, and support agricultural livelihoods by establishing multi-hazard information and early warning systems, upgrading the existing hydro-met and agricultural information management systems, and improving the accuracy and timeliness of weather and flood forecasts and warning. This includes strengthening the capacity of DHM. Activities funded through the project would help improve decision-making and planning in key climate vulnerable and water resources dependent sectors, particularly agriculture, and

contribute to building resilience for communities and sectors at risk. Activities will focus on the installation of real-time hydro-meteorological infrastructure, and information nation-wide, the establishment of early warning systems for priority vulnerable communities, and the creation of climate risk insurance / finance programs for vulnerable communities, home owners and women. In particular, SPCR-supported activities under this component will complement project activities related to the establishment of the community-based Early Warning Systems in Imja GLOF Impact Zone and in the Terai and Churia Range. The Project Information Document (PID) concept note is current with the GoN and awaiting final approval. Once approved the project will be implemented by MoEST's Department of Hydrology and Meteorology.

4th Flagship Programme (FS4) of the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC)

Project Duration: 2010-2015;

The project will also coordinate with the NRCC's Flagship 4 (FS4) Programme, which focuses on integrated community based disaster risk reduction/management (also see Section 2.3.2 for details about NRRC). The NRRC Flagship 4 (FS4), led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and MoFALD, is taking the lead in reducing vulnerability to natural disasters through community-based DRR/DRM.

The objectives of the FS4 are to:

- Provide an overall strategic framework for community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) activities
- Map and demonstrate the progress of CBDRR projects on a national level over a period of time
- Attract additional resources and partners
- Strengthen the linkages with government/administrative structures in Nepal to ensure sustainability

FS4 aims to have CBDRR projects covering 1,000 Village Development Committees (VDCs) over 5 years. More than 500 VDCs have CBDRR projects underway or in the planning that are Flagship 4 compliant. Mapping of over 275 CBDRR projects across Nepal has been done. Nine minimum characteristics of what a disaster resilient community comprises in Nepal have been agreed on as follows:

1. Organisational base at Village Development Committee (VDC) / ward and community level
2. Access to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) information
3. Multi-hazard risk and capacity assessments
4. Community preparedness / response teams
5. Disaster Risk Reduction / Management plan at Village Development Committee / municipality level
6. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Funds
7. Access to community-managed resources
8. Local level risk / vulnerability reduction measures
9. Community based early warning systems

An Information Platform has also been created for information sharing and project mapping (www.nrrc.org.np). Members include: Nepal Red Cross Society, Save the Children, Practical Action, Action Aid, Mission East, Handicap International, UNDP, Oxfam, Caritas, ADRA Nepal, Lutheran World Federation and more. The proposed project will collaborate with Flagship 4 programme at Siraha, Saptari and Udayapur in the Terai region where they currently have ongoing projects.

DIPECHO VII

Project Duration: 2013-2014 : Fund: €3.28 million

In Nepal, ECHO funds activities which strengthen populations' resilience to natural disasters including community-based disaster management, flood management & early warning systems, school-focused disaster management, livelihoods- focused disaster risk reduction, disability inclusiveness, and improving national emergency response capacity. As part of its earthquake preparedness programme, ECHO is working with UN agencies and NGOs to bolster the health emergency response capacities in the capital city, Kathmandu.

Since 2001, ECHO has contributed almost €15 million to disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities in Nepal, including €3.28 million allocated for 2013-2014. ECHO's sustained advocacy efforts led to the formulation of the "National Strategy for Disaster Management in Nepal".

VI. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE, OUTCOME, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Objective of the Action

The project's overall objective is to accelerate sustainable achievement of MDG target 1 (Poverty and Hunger Reduction) and 7 (Environmental Sustainability) among high risk marginalised communities in four highly vulnerable districts of Nepal.

The specific Objectives are the following:

Specific Objective 1: To sustainably increase incomes and food security in high-risk households in 9 VDCs in 2 selected sub-watersheds currently facing environment degradation and are at high risk from natural hazards.

Specific Objective 2: To sustain and increase the percentage of land covered by forests and wetlands in target areas through the use of proven environmentally sustainable practices to contribute to livelihood improvement of poor and vulnerable communities.

Specific Objective 3: To promote active knowledge exchange between Korean experts, UN agencies and Government departments to fast track action on MDG Target 7 to "Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources."

2. Proposed Interventions

The proposed interventions aim to achieve above mentioned three specific objectives. These proposed interventions and corresponding activities have been designed by a team of environment, livelihood and disaster risk experts. The expert team deemed these interventions and corresponding activities will ensure the expected results in turn the three specific objectives of the project. However, initial phase of the project will go through a consultative process, where line agencies, local government, communities and other relevant stakeholders will be brought in to identify communities' need and to align with government's development plan.

Intervention 1: To reduce the vulnerability of local communities arising from climate related risks and ensure the sustainability of development gains

Specific Objective 1:	Expected Results:
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To sustainably increase incomes and food security in high-risk households in 9 VDCs in 2 selected sub-watersheds currently facing environment degradation and at high risk from natural hazards.	Decrease in number of people in target VDCs earning less than \$1 USD per day
	Increase in number of households reporting increased food security after applying proven climate smart cropping practices and using climate resistant seed varieties
	Increase in number of VDCs meeting the minimum criteria for a disaster resilient community as outlined by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development flagship indicators
Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct community based disaster and climate risk assessment with a cross-section of community members, outlining key climate related risks to livelihoods and property, and likely impact of climate variability on food security. 2. Establish trial plots of climate resilient crops 3. Establish community climate resilient seed banks and distribute climate resilient seed varieties to selected farmers 4. Give training and distribute seeds and fruit samplings for the promotion of home gardens. 5. Provide local farmers (50% of whom will be women) with training on both sustainable crop practices and increase home nutrition through kitchen gardens Develop community committees that can work with the project to select the most promising enterprises and income generation activities that are both environmentally sustainable and will have greatest impact on income 6. Provide small grants to selected promising enterprises and income generation activities 7. Support the creation of market linkages 8. Prepare Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP) as approved by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development & support its implementation in project VDCs in Chitwan (disaster response preparedness fund, equipment, etc.) 9. Work with local Government officials to ensure that D/CRM is integrated into the 2015 annual plan of DDC and the sectoral agencies to increase Government finance allocations for resilience based on the Local Disaster Risk Management Plan prepared by MoFALD. 10. Assess and establish Community-based Flood Early Warning System (EWS) to protect lives and livelihoods of vulnerable communities 11. Support the communities to construct the structural mitigation measures to increase resilience to climate related hazards such as landslides, floods. These could include bioengineered flood defences, river training to prevent flooding, landslide protection measures, or improvements to community infrastructure (such as raising water pumps to ensure their functionality during flooding, or building a flood resistant seed bank) 	
Direct Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 500 men and women from local communities receiving financial assistance to establish enterprises • Approximately 100 male and 100 female farmers received seeds of climate resilient crop varieties • 90 DDRC members and sectoral line agency officials • 100 households with established home gardens • Officials of 9 Village Development Committees will have Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (L:DRMP) • Approximately 2000 households (men, women and boys and girls) living in the flood prone areas benefited from construction of structural mitigation measures for hydro-met-hazards In-direct Beneficiaries:	

- Approximately 50 officials of the District Development Committees, District Agriculture Development Offices, District Soil Conservation Office, District Forest Office, District Drinking Water Offices, etc.
- Approximately 15,000 households living in proximity to vulnerable areas (as these households will have reduction in stress and pressure exerted by the disaster migrants during the events of flood)

Budget: USD 558,929

Intervention 2: To promote integrated environmental sustainability and livelihood improvement with active participation of local communities.

Specific Objective:	Expected Results:
<p>To sustain and increase the percentage of land covered by forests and wetlands in target areas through the use of proven environmentally sustainable practices to contribute to livelihood improvement of poor and vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>Maintenance and or increase in the percentage of land covered by forests through conservation and plantation efforts</p>
	<p>Increase in the number of households using biogas, improved cooking stoves and bio-briquettes to decrease their dependence of forests</p>
<p>Activities:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise/prepare community forest operation plan as part of its overall risk management plan 2. Facilitate the membership of women members in the vital positions of the local user groups such as Community forest user groups (CFUGs) 3. Provide financial support to CFUGs, Village Council, VDC Integrated Planning Committee or Government bodies such as District Forest Offices to improve/restore forest cover and wetlands 4. Provide financial support to Biogas Support Program to increase the number of improved sanitation facilities and alternative sources of energy (biogas attached toilet, bio-briquettes) in the areas where existing programmes on sanitation need up scaling. 5. Provide financial support to households for installation and usage of energy saving devices that will reduce dependence on forests for fuel wood (improved cooking stoves, back boiler, etc) 6. Distribute fruit tree saplings to households to encourage reforestation and enhance diversity of local food supplies 7. Establish community nurseries and carry out plantation of multi-purpose tree species on communal and wastelands 8. Provide forage seeds, feeding troughs and grass cutters to households and monitor the progressive usage of the cultivated forage for environmentally sustainable livestock management 9. Implement proven approaches such as payment for environmental / ecosystem services that provide financial incentives to conserve natural resources in selected watersheds 10. Encourage the local social leaders to identify successful indigenous practices of ecosystem management in order to develop improvised ecosystem management mechanisms by integrating with modern ways 11. Assess the performance of CFUGs to determine the type of financial support to be provided to reward and encourage the pioneers and build the capacity of underperforming ones 	
<p>Direct Beneficiaries:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 households receiving agro-forestry saplings 	

- 200 households receiving forage seeds and equipment
- 400 households receiving financial support for improved sanitation and health facilities
- 400 households receiving energy saving devices such as improved cooking stoves
- 70 CFUGs receiving performance based financial grant recognizing their work on environment sustainability
- 20 CFUGs whose Operational Plan is revised/prepared

In-direct Beneficiaries:

- Officials of two District Forest Offices, District Soil Conservation Offices
- Officials and users of 70 CFUGs of 9 VDCs
- 100 members of 4 CFUGs, who received income from selling of environment services
- 50 households of 4 water user groups who benefited from increase supply of water

Budget: USD 427,143

Intervention 3: Strengthen institutional capacity and collaboration among stakeholders to practice integrated approach for poverty & hunger reduction, environmental sustainability and Disaster / Climate Risk Management (D/CRM) at the local level

Specific Objective:	Expected Results:
<p>To promote active knowledge exchange between Korean experts, UN agencies and Government departments to fast track action on MDG Target 7 to “Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.”</p>	<p>Increase in the number of knowledge exchange events, research studies, exposure visits conducted to facilitate coordination between Korean experts, UN agencies, Government departments</p>
	<p>Improved humanitarian coordination and cooperation in response to floods, landslides, earthquakes and accidental fires at the district and regional levels among Government authorities, security forces, local NGOs, INGOs .</p>
	<p>Increase in the number of Korean volunteers working on integrated poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, D/CRM projects in Nepal</p>
	<p>Increase in the partnership and involvement of Korean development partner to help GoN to develop and strengthen national and sub-national policies and programmes on environmental sustainability</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create opportunities for research, technology and knowledge transfer between Korean experts, UN/DP agencies, Government and research and academic institutes (students, researchers, experts, etc.) in the areas of improved climate resilient crop variants, improved forest management practices, development of accessible and affordable energy efficient devices for local communities, better integration of disaster reduction management and environmental sustainability with programmes on poverty and hunger reduction 2. Compile and where necessary adapt best practices, lessons learned and existing tools and implementations plans on environmental sustainability, poverty and hunger reduction and D/CRM to develop an integrated plan 3. Strengthen coordination mechanism among concerned line agencies at the district level and VDC level, including the specialized committees such as Village DRM Committee by forming an inter-agency coordination committee with a detailed terms of reference and specific mandates to coordinate the programmes related to MDG 1 and MDG 7 and associated budget allocations at the village level 	

4. Develop and disseminate project best practices and lessons learned
5. Develop and implement social, environmental and D/CRR screening criteria to ensure effective implementation of and reduced overlap among the activities undertaken to address poverty, environment and D/CRM issues.
6. Provide technical and financial support to government institutions (VDC, DFO, DSCO, DADO, DSCWM, DWIDP, DDC and DoF, DoA, DDRC etc) to help them address and mainstream poverty, environment and D/CRM related issues into local level development planning and implementation
7. Strengthen District Disaster Relief Committees on Disaster Preparedness and humanitarian response, through training, orientation, preparedness planning, simulation, preparation of district profiles, etc.
8. Provide training on income generating/livelihood activities, natural resource management, D/CRM, governance, institutional development to the local community, local government, local partners, and project staff.
9. Organize in-country exposure visits, knowledge sharing events, etc. for community people and other stakeholders to learn about good practices in other similar areas of Nepal.
10. Involve Korean volunteers on project implementation
11. Conduct awareness on integrated approach of poverty reduction, environment sustainability and risk
12. Organize learning exposure visit to Korea; explore the possibility of participating in KOICA's training courses)
13. Bring Korean best practices on sustainable management of natural resources and pilot them in select VDCs of the target districts
14. Active participation of the Korean experts in policy dialogues held at national and district level to discuss fast tracking achievement of MDG 1 and MDG 7.

Direct Beneficiaries:

- 80 participants of exposure visits representing local community, district line agencies, academic and research institutions and Korean counterparts
- 1000 participants receiving training on income generating / livelihood activities and natural resource management
- 800 participants capacitated with integrated approach of poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and risk
- Officials of 9VDCs and LDRMCs
- Major national and regional vocational training institutes and academic/ research institutes getting financial and technical support
- 4 Korean volunteers receiving hands-on-experience

In-direct Beneficiaries:

- Entire community getting benefit from the local government offices and line agencies with better and coordinated work plans
- GoN at district level and national level by building a better qualified human resource

Budget: USD 579,541

VII. RESULTS AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK:

Intended Outcome as stated in the Program Proposal:

The project's overall outcome is the acceleration of sustainable achievement of MDG target 1 (Poverty and Hunger Reduction) and 7 (Environmental Sustainability) among high risk marginalised communities in two highly vulnerable districts of Nepal.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework (2013-2017), including baseline and targets:

CPAP Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage disaster risks and adapt to climate change

- Key ministries increasingly implement well resourced institutional, legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk reduction and climate change
- Targets: Government at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change.

CPAP Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks

- Local adaptation plans of actions (LAPAs) at VDC level adopted, climate-proof infrastructure built, and mitigation measures taken in selected districts to address glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and other climate-related risks
- Targets: 1) 70 local adaptation plan of actions (LAPA) will be implemented in 14 districts of far and mid west region. 2) Water level in Imja glacier lake reduced by 3 meters and risk mitigation measures adopted in 4 most vulnerable Tarai districts. 3) Ecosystem based adaptation measures identified and implemented in Panchase area.

Applicable Key Result Area / Outcomes (from 2014-17 Strategic Plan):

Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded; Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change;

Partnership Strategy:

The Programme will be implemented in partnership with the identified Government institutions, UNDP COs and UNDP HQ/Regional Teams. There will be a close collaboration with the Republic of Korea (ROK) through the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) . The Programme will promote partnership and coordination with governmental, technical, research and academic institutions, other UN agencies as well as sector-specific organizations and civil society entities at global, regional, national and sub-national level.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Fast Tracking MDGs and Safeguarding Development Gains

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)/ Workplan	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
ATLAS ACTIVITY 1: Income and food security in high-risk households in 9 VDCs in 2 selected sub-watersheds currently facing environment degradation and at high risk from natural disasters increased.				
Expected Result 1.1: Decrease in number of people in target VDCs earning less than \$1 USD per day	YEAR 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out research in order to select the most promising enterprises and IGAs Provide financial support to selected promising enterprises and IGAs Support the creation of market linkages 	UNDP – CDRMP/KOICA	481,510
	YEAR 2015			
	YEAR 2016			
Expected Result 1.2: Increase in number of households reporting increased food security after applying proven climate smart cropping practices and using climate resistant seed varieties	YEAR 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute climate resilient seed varieties to selected farmers Establish community climate resilient seed banks Establish trial plots of climate resilient crops Promotion of home gardens 	UNDP – CDRMP/KOICA	
	YEAR 2015			
	YEAR 2016			
Expected Result 1.3: Increase in number of VDCs meeting the	YEAR 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement Local Disaster Risk Management Plan 	UNDP – CDRMP/KOICA	
	YEAR 2015			

minimum criteria for a disaster resilient community as outlined by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development flagship indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToR prepared and hiring the institution done, 1 Inception report prepared 	<p>(LDRMP) as approved by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry-out Emergency fund generating activities for D/CRM at VDC level Support the communities to construct small structural mitigation measures for hydromet-hazards such as landslides, floods, etc.: <i>Bioengineering structures, River training, Landslide protection measure, Community infrastructure improvements (schools, bridge, tap, etc.)</i> Promote mainstreaming of D/CRM into annual plan of DDC and sectoral agencies based on LDRMP Establish Community-based Flood Early Warning System (EWS) to protect lives and livelihoods of vulnerable communities 		
	<p>YEAR 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 target VDs develop and implement LDRMP 9 community groups initiate to establish emergency funds at least 30 small mitigation measures piloted At least 18 sensitization events conducted Two CBEWS establishment initiated 			
	<p>YEAR 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at least 30 small mitigation measures implemented One CBEWS established 			
<p>ATLAS ACTIVITY 2: The percentage of land covered by forests and wetlands in target areas sustained and increased through the use of proven environmentally sustainable practices to contribute to livelihood improvement of poor and vulnerable communities.</p>				
Expected Result 2.1: Maintenance and or increase in the percentage of land covered by forests through conservation and plantation efforts	<p>YEAR 2014</p> <p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support stakeholders and local communities to improve/restore forest cover Restore wetlands for enhancement of services Distribute agro-forestry saplings (fruits) 	UNDP – CDRMP/KOICA	435,417
	<p>YEAR 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> forest cover improved in at least 30 hectares of land At least 3 wetlands protected 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 200 sapling distributed to communities • at least 50,000 plants produced through community nursery • at least 75 household initiated environmentally sustainable livestock management • at least 15 community forest operation plan revised/prepared • PES mechanism initiated in 2 districts • PBGM revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish community nurseries and carry out plantation of forests and communal land • Promote environmentally sustainable livestock management (forage seeds, feeding trough and grass cutter) • Support to revise and prepare community forest operation plan • Implement Payment for Environmental Service (PES) mechanism in selected sites • Revisit and implement Performance-based Grant Mechanisms (PBGM) among CFUGs of watershed 		
<p>Expected Result 2.2: Increase in the number of households using biogas, improved cooking stoves and bio-briquettes to decrease their dependence of forests</p>	<p>YEAR 2014 -</p> <p>YEAR 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 200 household supported for improved sanitation/alternative energy • At least 200 household use energy saving devices <p>YEAR 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 100 additional household supported for improved sanitation/alternative energy • At least 200 additional household use energy saving devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and support improved sanitation and alternative sources of energy (such as biogas attached toilet, biobriquettes, solar etc) • Promote and support the use of energy saving devices (improved cooking stoves, back boiler etc) 	<p>UNDP – CDRMP/KOICA</p>	

ATLAS ACTIVITY 3: Active knowledge exchange between Korean experts, UN agencies and Government departments promoted to fast track action on MDG Target 7 to “Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.”

<p>Expected Result 3.2: Improved humanitarian coordination and cooperation in response to floods, landslides, earthquakes and accidental fires at the district and regional levels among Government authorities, security forces, local NGOs, INGOs .</p>	<p>YEAR 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report with clear coordination mechanisms (vertical and horizontal) in the districts • 5 training conducted - Training Report • 2 awareness campaign conducted- report • 3 Coordination Meeting per district organized- Report • Process initiated for need assessment and selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisit and compile best practices, lessons learned and existing tools and implementations plans on environmental sustainability, poverty and hunger reduction and D/CRM to develop an integrated plan • Strengthen coordination mechanism among concerned line agencies at the district level and VDC level, including LDRMC • Implement best practices, lessons learned and existing/revised tools and implementations plans on select communities to integrate poverty/hunger reduction, environmental sustainability and D/CRM issues • Strengthen District Disaster Relief Committees on Disaster Preparedness and humanitarian response, through training , orientation, preparedness planning, simulation, preparation of district profiles, etc • Contextualize and implement environmental and social screening 	<p>UNDP – CDRMP/KOICA</p>	<p>513,786</p>
	<p>YEAR 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination mechanism improved in two districts • At least 2 good practices replicated • Two DDRCs strengthened as per the need assessment • Study report developed on environmental and social screening criteria • Support provided to at least 5 initiatives supported through government institutions • At least 400 participants trained on livelihood/NRM/D/CRM issues • At least one awareness campaign implemented • At least 30 interactions conducted at National/District/VDC level • At least one set of material distributed 			

	<p>YEAR 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good practices and lessons learnt compiled • Coordination mechanism improved in two districts • At least 2 good practices replicated • The DDRCs in the two districts strengthened as per the need assessment • Support provided to at least 4 initiatives supported through government institutions • At least 100 additional participants trained on livelihood/NRM/D/CRM issues • At least one awareness campaign implemented • At least 12 interactions conducted at National/District/VDC level • At least one set of material distributed 	<p>criteria to address poverty, environment and D/CRM initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support government institutions to address poverty, environment and D/CRM related issues (DFO, DSCO, DADO, DSCWM, DWIDP, DDC and DoF, DoA, DDRC etc) • Training on income generating/livelihood activities, natural resource management, D/CRM, governance, institutional development, etc. organized for local community, local government, partners, and project staff • Conduct awareness on integrated approach of poverty reduction, environment sustainability and risk • Organize coordination meetings and interactions for collaboration among concerned line agencies and stakeholders on project activities • Develop and disseminate project best practices and lessons learned • Support mobilization of community based organizations, NGOs in implementation of the project activities in the local level 		
<p>Expected Result 3.1: Increase in the number of knowledge exchange events, exposure visits conducted to facilitated</p>	<p>YEAR 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Korean volunteers/ IUNV hired <p>YEAR 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize at least 2 knowledge sharing events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create opportunities for research, technology and knowledge transfer between Korean and Nepalese research and academic institutes 		

<p>coordination between Korean experts, UN agencies, Government departments;</p> <p>Expected Results 3.3: Increase in the number of Korean volunteers working on integrated poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, D/CRM projects in Nepal</p> <p>Expected Results 3.4: Increase in the partnership and involvement of Korean development partner to help GoN to develop and strengthen national and sub-national policies and programmes on environmental sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 visits/events for community people and stakeholders conducted • At least 3 visits/events for community people and stakeholders conducted • One exposure visit concluded • 1 volunteer supports programme activities 	<p>(students, researchers, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize in-country exposure visits, knowledge sharing events, etc. for community people and other stakeholders to learn about good practices. • Organize learning exposure visit to Korea (*explore the possibility of participating in KOICA's training courses) • Involve Korean volunteers on project implementation (UNV, KMCO, etc.) 		
<p>Other Activities in 3: Baseline studies, monitoring and evaluations,</p>	<p>YEAR 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base line Studies for two districts • Initial Result Survey Report • Review Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base line studies • Annual result survey and review • Final evaluation (with Korean expertise) • Lessons learnt document publication • Annual review and planning 		
<p>Programme Support Cost</p>	<p>YEAR 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Result survey and review report 			
	<p>YEAR 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Result survey and review report • Final evaluation report • Lesson learnt publication 			

Programme Support Cost (incl. Inception events)				278,740
Direct Project Cost (DPC)				170,910
UNDP General Management Support Cost (7%)				119,637
Total Budget				2,000,000

VIII. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

1. UNDP Environment, Energy Climate and DRM Unit and Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme Team

This project will be implemented by a team of environmental, livelihood and disaster risk experts with combined experience with both technical expertise and specific experience in the project districts. Key staffs are already in place within UNDP's ongoing CDRM Project, and activities will draw on existing partnerships with both district and local Government partners and civil society organisations. These partnerships, established relationships and experience working in project locations will be essential to producing results within the short timeframe up to 2015.

The project will directly support a small team of technical experts who will be based in Kathmandu but will travel frequently to field sites. UNDP will also identify and mobilize local NGOs at the project sites in each district that will oversee a small team of social mobilisers and will manage day-to-day operations.

2. Implementation Modality

This project has been designed to accelerate MDG achievement, promote learning, replicate good practice and document lessons learned both within UNDP and with government counterparts and other stakeholders. Within UNDP the project will integrate lessons learned from previous successful projects to combine environment and livelihoods, and to promote disaster resilience.

At the national level, UNDP's Environment, Energy Climate and DRM Unit (EECDRMU) will coordinate with respective ministries, departments and government and non-governmental institutions and will provide technical inputs and oversight.

At the district and VDC level, the project has been designed to help roll-out a number of newly developed planning processes and policies that are designed to better integrate climate and disaster risk management into sustainable development. As such, the field based teams will provide technical support to districts to complete Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMPs) as per newly approved MoFALD guidelines. Likewise, under the guidance of the project central team, the field based team will also provide support for application of the tools for social and environmental screening and performance based grant mechanism by the local forest, soil conservation and livelihood groups for sustainable use of resources in an effective, transparent and participatory manner.

Rather than attempting to create new district or VDC level structures, the project will reach out to existing community groups such as forest user groups or village DRM Committee or community level enterprise / fund coordination committees as the vehicle for community based interventions.

Project activities will be implemented according to UNDP policies and procedures and funds will be transferred to the implementing partners according to UNDP's Procurement and Financial rule and regulations. The following structures will support effective project implementation:

Project Team: A project team comprised will be responsible for overall implementation of the project as per the project document. This will be largely drawn from UNDP's existing Environment, Energy Climate and DRM (EECDRM) team. EECDRM unit of UNDP CO Nepal offers a wide range of environment, climate, and disaster risk and livelihood experts. If and

when in need, additional expertise will be brought in through the UNDP's Human Resource Management Guidelines to support the project team to maximize the quality outcome of the project within the available resources.

District Level Project Coordination Committee (DLPCC): At the district level, a DLPCC will be formed in the four project districts by involving the major line agencies and stakeholders. This committee will provide the practical guidance for the project during implementation, and provide their expertise to bring synergy among the line agencies. A functional ToR will be prepared for the committee which will be a guiding document for the committee. The committee member with the expertise on specific subject matter will be the project focal person and will be responsible for continuous technical support during programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation process and supervision

Community Based Organizations: At the VDC level, the project will work with existing community based organisations to ensure effective participation (including from women and marginalised groups) in all stages of the project including assessment and monitoring and evaluation. Where possible, existing CBOs with a proven track record for effective community mobilisation and sound fiscal management will be invited to work with the project. These groups will also be the vehicle from providing the micro capital grants as per the UNDP Micro Capital Grant (MCG) Guidelines. The CBOs will closely work with the project team and follow the ToR in terms of project implementation, communication and reporting

Professional Service Providers: The competent partners will be selected through the competitive bidding process as per the UNDP procurement guidelines/procedures. Based on the Terms of Reference (ToR), the professional services will be provided to meet the objectives of the project. This may include partnering with local NGOs, consulting firms and hiring individual experts.

IX. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

1. Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. The M&E budget is provided in the Section 5.

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 3 months after the project is signed off on, providing a platform for all project stakeholders to review the project document in line with their envisaged roles and responsibilities. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

After the Inception Workshop, the Project Management Team (PMT) will prepare the project's first Annual Work Plan (AWP), on the basis of the Project Results Framework (PRF). This will include reviewing the PRF (indicators, means of verification, assumptions and risks), imparting additional detail as needed on the basis of this exercise finalize the AWP with precise and measurable performance indicators and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

Quarterly:

Project progress made will be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) will be prepared by the PMT and submitted to the UNDP CO for sharing with the UNDP Regional Team.

A quality assessment will be employed to records progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods as per the UNDP Nepal Project M & E Framework.

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log will be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) will be generated in the Executive Snapshot. Other ATLAS logs will be used to monitor project issues and lessons learned; including tracking of key management actions and events. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR
- Portfolio level indicators are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

UNDP CO and the UNDP RCU will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

End of Project:

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit.

The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

2. Sustainability

The project will be designed and implemented in close consultation with key stakeholders to ensure it addresses urgent and immediate priorities of MDGs 1 and 7. The project is strongly anchored in several major national policies and programmes on poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and disaster/climate risk management. To ensure ownership and sustainability of project achievements, results will be institutionalized in the following ways. Action plans developed and implemented through the project will be internalized by district line agencies and local government units with clear and dedicated budget allocations. Project results will be monitored regularly by the identified respective Departments and also mainstreamed into key sector-based planning guidelines, such as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), climate risk management, enhanced food security, improved natural resource management and poverty reduction interventions into local and national development processes. Safeguard mechanisms will be developed in conjunction with local communities to ensure responsible parties are held accountable. Through these means, project results can be sustained long beyond the life of the project. The long-term viability and sustainability of the project will also depend greatly on support from the local communities and as such the project will have a strong emphasis on community engagement, empowerment and social inclusion.

Sustainability has also been built into the project approach by a strong emphasis on developing institutional and individual capacity by complementing other capacity development initiatives supported by government and development partners in the region. The project will support the on-going capacity building work of the DDCs and VDCs under the Poverty-Environment Initiatives (PEI) for mainstreaming poverty, environment and climate adaptation and risk reduction practices into planning and implementation of local development plans.

The capacity-building components of the project will empower stakeholders at all levels, from communities to district authorities to national government line agencies, to support climate risk management, environmental sustainability, food security and poverty reduction. When MGD Trust Fund funding ends, up-scaling and replication of good and best practices will take place in other parts of the country and project impacts will be institutionalized through the combined impacts of the project's work on capacity development, policy changes, additional technical knowledge and education and advocacy.

3. Application of Lessons Learned

This project specifically is designed to apply lessons learned and good and best practices from previous UN programmes and contribute to building upon existing foundations for replication and to develop institutionalization of positive results. As such, it will draw on a number of existing processes and analytical tools developed to manage climate and disaster risk, and conserve and make sustainable use of environmental resources and use them to improve people's livelihoods, enhancing incomes and food security, and protecting them from risks.

To fast track better analysis, the project will draw on existing Multi-hazard risk assessment assessments to help communities make informed decisions and prioritize risk mitigation interventions. Environment and social screening criteria and performance based grant mechanisms will also be applied to ensure different interventions are not conflicting to and contribute to a common goal.

To help communities to develop a practical, measurable plan to manage disaster risk, the project will include activities to meet all nine 'characteristics of a disaster resilient community' developed by MoFALD through the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium. Building upon the

success of the Poverty Environment Initiatives, the project will also support the DDCs and the VDCs for the use of environment friendly climate smart tools in development of infrastructure and mainstream these tools into local level planning process.

This project will build upon the successes and lessons learned from projects and programmes on the conservation and sustainable use of environmental assets which have included strong components related to poverty reduction and increasing agricultural productivity. Integrated approaches have been used to ensure that local communities are empowered to practice sustainable, biodiversity-friendly natural resource and land use management and pursue diversified livelihoods.

Demonstrated adaptation measures will be further up-scaled and replicated through integration of climate risk reduction measures into key policy guidelines and development plans at national, district and community levels. This will serve as a valuable demonstration of the critical importance of upstream-downstream linkages and a holistic approach to D/CRM. Mainstreaming of D/CRM into key policies will also help to ensure that adaptation considerations including the measures demonstrated by the project, become more widely adapted across Nepal. Replication will be further supported by the project's emphasis on capacity development, which promotes knowledge transfer and skills development through training workshops at national, district and community levels. Objective 3 focuses particularly on learning and knowledge transfer including dissemination of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned with key stakeholders including Korean partners.

As this project will be the first to apply and adapt these tools across the areas of poverty reduction, environment and disaster risk management, special attention will be paid to monitoring and evaluation and to promoting learning. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention period through existing information sharing networks and forums like national knowledge management institutions, national/regional and international workshops and seminars.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, with a special reference to linking to available Korean expertise, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

X. PROJECT TIMEFRAME AND BPAC:

The project will begin 01 June 2014 and will end on 31 May 2016. Implementation can commence as soon as KOICA approval is received.

S. N.	Project Phase	Year 1 - 2014				Year 2 - 2015				Year 3 - 2016	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1	Start Up Phase										
2	Implementation Phase										
4	Reporting and Wrap Up Phase										

Detail Activities under each Project Phase

Start Up Phase:

- 1 Stock taking of existing Implementation Plans, Lessons Learned and Best Practices of the target VDCs
- 2 Baseline Survey to establish Baseline Data
- 3 Preparation of **revised** Annual Work Plan on the basis of existing work /programme undertaken by GoN/UN/ KOICA/Local community
- 4 Selection and procurement of Implementation Partners/Service Providers
- 5 National and District level Inception Workshops

Implementation Phase:

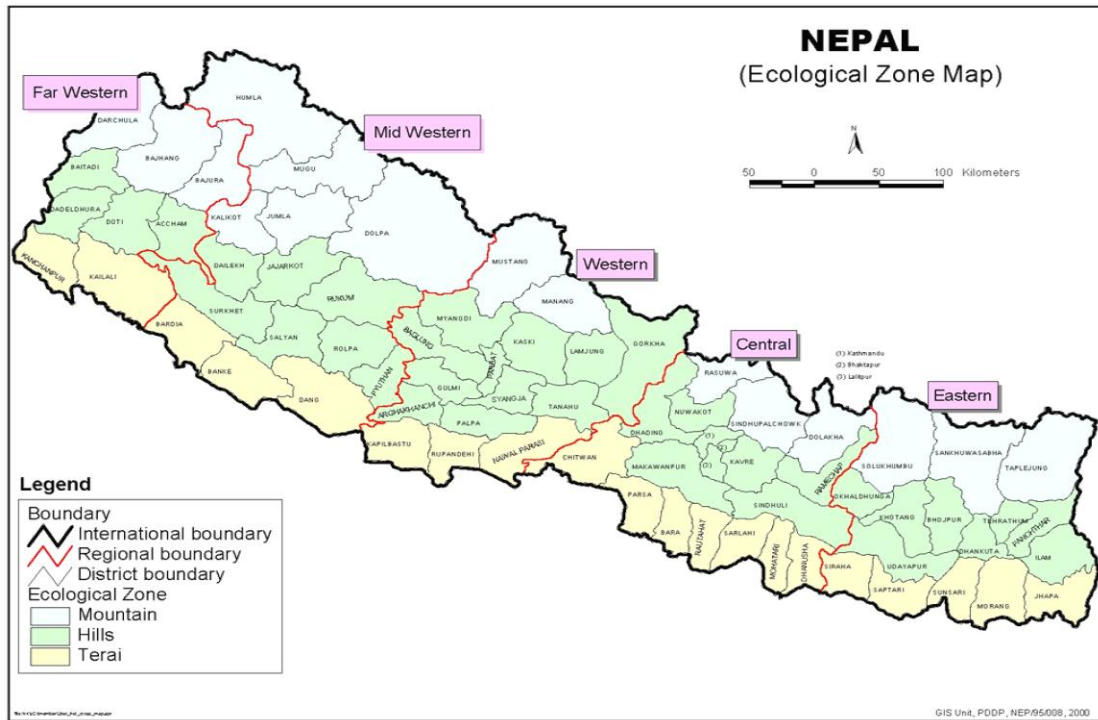
- 1 Activities under Specific Objective 1
- 2 Activities under Specific Objective 1
- 3 Activities under Specific Objective 1

Reporting and Wrap Up Phase

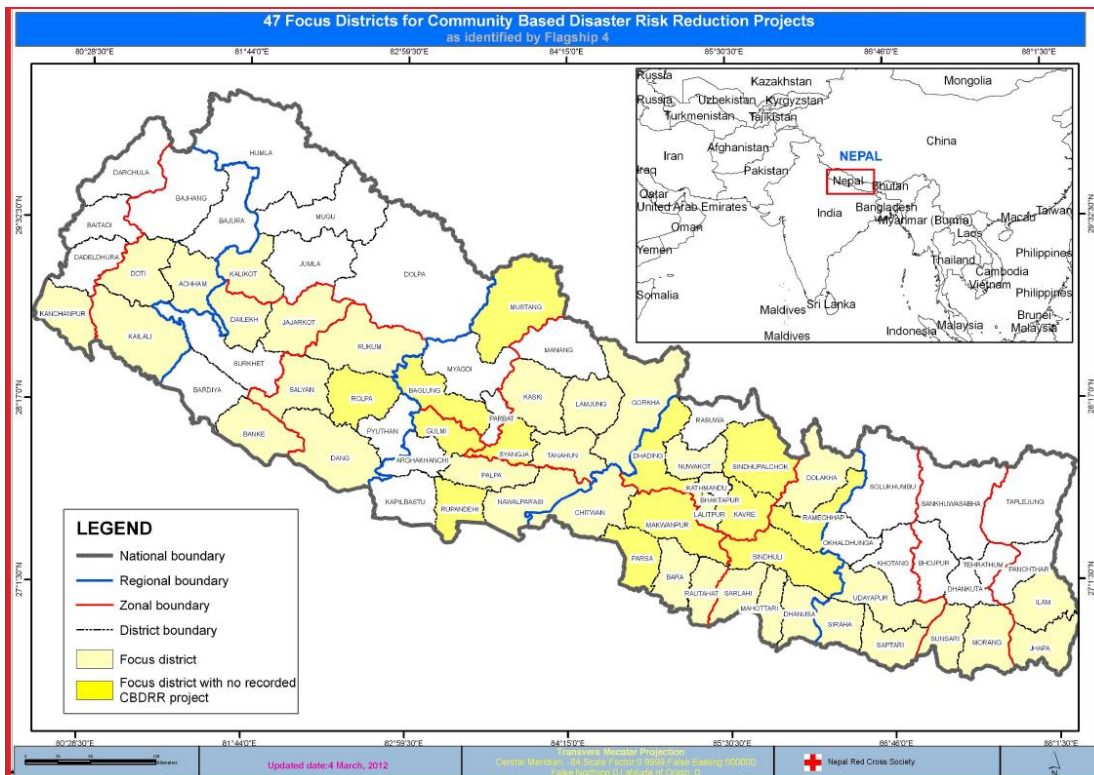
- 1 Preparation of Knowledge Products
- 2 Knowledge sharing events (Workshops) at national and local levels
- 3 Handing over to the GoN/ Communities
- 4 Advocacy Campaigns for replication of successful models
- 5 Terminal Evaluation

XI. ANNEXES

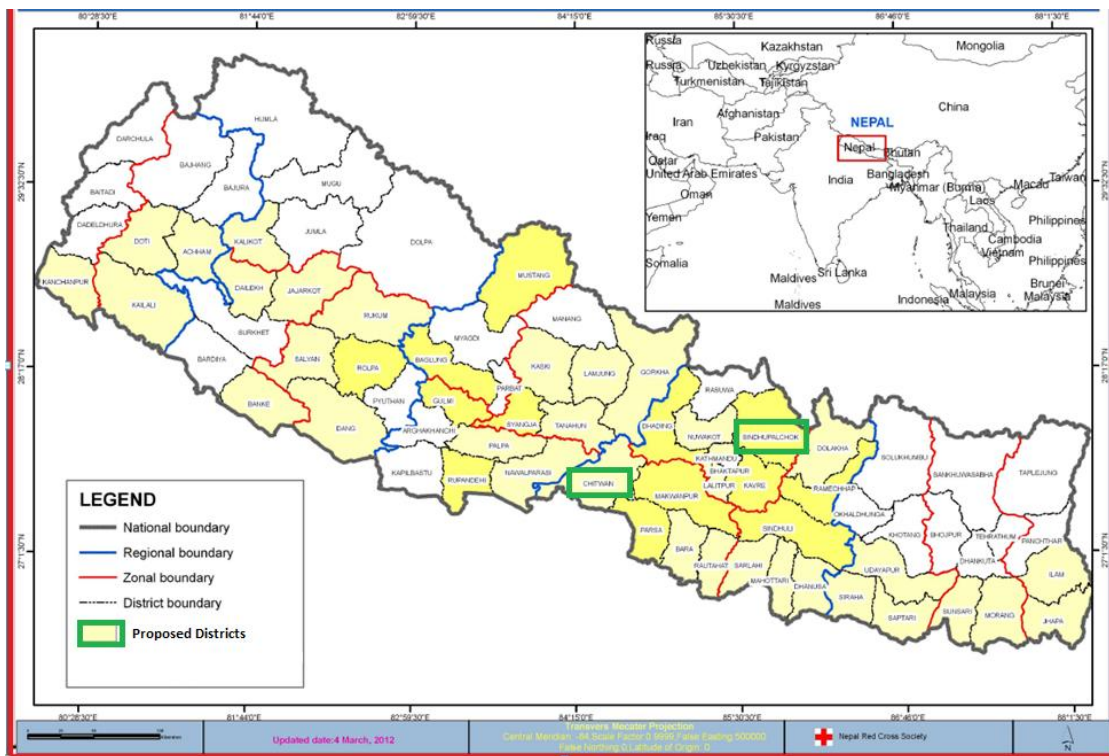
1. Maps of the districts of Nepal, regions and eco-zones



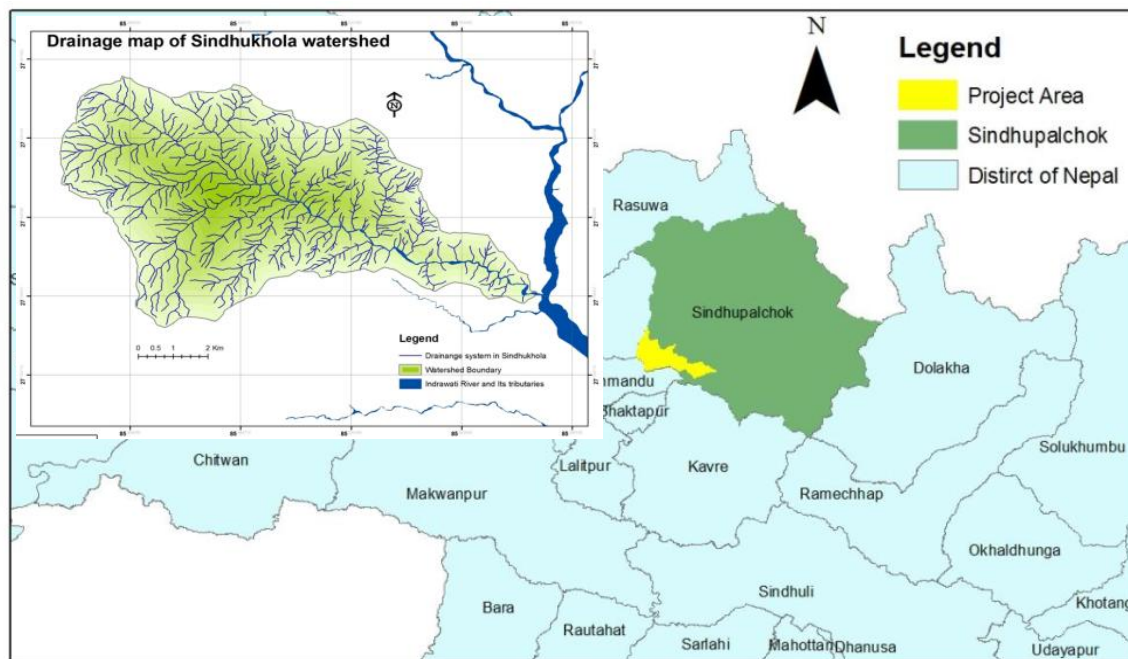
2. The most vulnerable districts- identified by MoFALD for Flagship 4 intervention



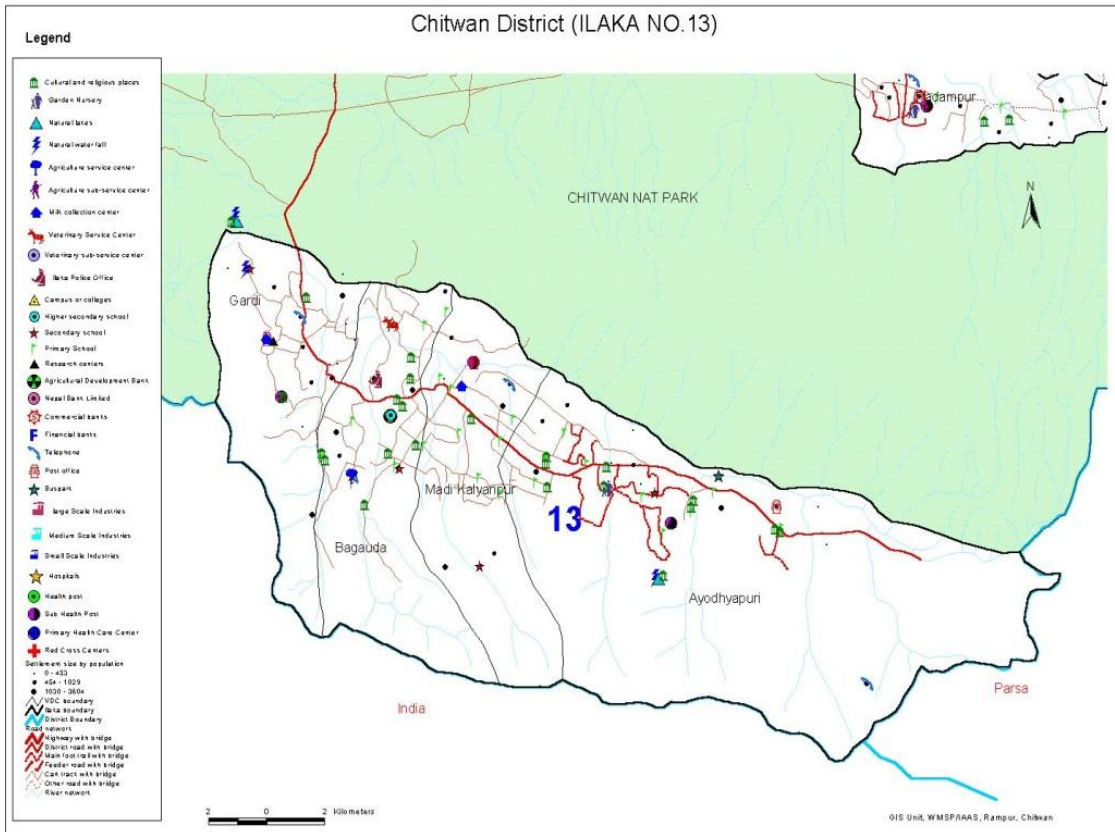
3. Maps of the proposed districts for project implementation



4. Maps of the proposed Watersheds [to be inserted a new map with two watersheds]



Map 1: Sindhukhola Watershed, SINDHUPALCHOK



Map 2: Riu Khola Watershed, CHITWAN

5. Nepal Malnutrition Map

