

Nepal Baseline Assessment Summary

How far is Nepal in addressing agriculture in its National Adaptation Plan ¹

1. What is the national climate change policy and legislative context?

The key piece of climate change legislation in Nepal is the 2011 Climate Change Policy. Implementation of the policy is complemented by the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and [National Framework on Local Adaptation Plan of Action](#) (LAPA). The latter act as major guiding policy instruments for mainstreaming adaptation, and facilitates the integration of adaptation into local-to-national development planning processes. The agriculture sectors and food security feature prominently in policies. The [Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Priority Framework for Action \(2011-2020\)](#) is a comprehensive priority framework to support and provide strategic direction to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, its technical services and agencies for the implementation of adaptation and DRM priorities. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) supported the development of the framework. For more information, reference should be made to the [NAP-Ag Partner Country webpage](#).

2. What is the status of the NAP?

Nepal launched its NAP process in September 2015, by informing stakeholders through a national consultation gathering various ministries and institutions. Since then, many activities have been organized with the aim to develop a common understanding on NAP and its process, define approaches, and communicate the NAP initiatives. The [Launching Workshop Proceeding](#) details on the differences between NAPA and NAP, provides an overview of ongoing adaptation options, NAP-related domestic activities and a framework for NAP formulation. The Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE) is coordinating the development of the overall NAP, while concerned ministries have been charged with developing thematic working groups (TWGs) on particular sectors. These groups will oversee and provide technical backstopping from a multi-stakeholder technical committee, undertake stocktaking exercise and institutional gaps and needs assessment. As highlighted in the proceedings from the workshop, the MoPE leads activities for drafting the NAP. The Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) has a coordinating role for the TWG on Agriculture and Food Security, including nutrition.

3. What are the NAP priority adaptation actions for the agriculture sectors?

The NAP covers nine thematic sectors:

- i. Agriculture and food security (nutrition);
- ii. Forest and Bio-diversity;
- iii. Water resource and Energy;
- iv. Public Health (WASH);
- v. Climate-induced disasters;
- vi. Urban settlement and infrastructure;
- vii. Tourism, Natural and Cultural heritage
- viii. Gender and marginalized group (social inclusion); and
- ix. Livelihoods and Governance.

The TWG for Agriculture and Food Security sector has a mandate to identify the adaptation priorities for integration into the NAP.

¹ The information in this brief was collected through the review of existing country policy documents and a baseline survey on the status of NAP formulation and implementation carried out as part of the NAP-Ag Programme in April 2017. The NAP-Ag Baseline Assessment Summary Report is available online at: <http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-relevance-country-teams/baseline-assessment-report>

4. Who is involved in NAP formulation and implementation?

The Council of Ministers has designated MoPE as the country's UNFCCC focal point, which has overall responsibility for NAP formulation and coordination. The multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee, chaired by the MoPE Secretary will coordinate and provide guidance. The Climate Change Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, also provides guidance and instruction for the NAP formulation as necessary. Other ministries are also part of the NAP formulation, nine ministries are mandated to coordinate a TWG, seven of which are thematic working groups and two are crosscutting working groups, consisting of 172 institutions and individuals, such as ministries, departments or offices, local bodies, private sector, non-governmental and community-based organizations, indigenous communities, academia and research institutions, women, youths, media and professional societies. They might function as service providers, beneficiaries, advocates and enablers in the working groups to voice different concerns and needs for inclusion in the NAP document².

Table 1: Overview of key actors for involved in NAP formulation and implementation

Ministry/Departments/ other actors and stakeholders	Sector	Involvement in NAP development	Involvement in NAP implementation	Role
Ministries leading Thematic and Cross Cutting Working Group in the NAP-Process				
Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)	Climate-induced disaster	Y	Y	172 members in nine working groups as of 05 January 2017 nine ministries coordinate working groups activities for NAP process
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)	Forests and biodiversity	Y	Y	
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Health (WASH)	Y	Y	
Department of Tourism (MoCTCA)	Tourism, natural and cultural heritage	Y	Y	
Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)	Urban settlement and infrastructure	Y	Y	
Ministry of Energy (MoErg)	Water resources and energy	Y	Y	
Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW)	Gender and Marginalized Group	N	N	
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)	Livelihood and governance	Y	Y	
Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD)	Agriculture and Food Security	Y	Y	
Stakeholders in TWG on Agriculture and Food Security (Nutrition)				
MoAD	Agriculture	Y	Y	Lead the TWG; Agri. Policy Crop extension. (planning and monitoring)
Ministry of Livestock Development (MoLD)	Agriculture	Y	Y	Co-lead the TWG; Policy, Livestock (Planning & Monitoring)
Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE), Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)	Science & Tech	Y	N	Technology generation
MoAD, Nepal Agriculture Research Centre (NARC)	Agriculture	Y	Y	Agriculture. Research,
MoAD (Planning, M&E and Stat)	Agriculture	N	Y	Agri. Policy Planning, Monitoring

² Source: IIED. 2017. NAP. Understanding mandates and sharing experiences.

http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Documents%20NAP/Supplements/Understanding_mandates_NAPs.pdf

Ministry/Departments/ other actors and stakeholders	Sector	Involvement in NAP development	Involvement in NAP implementation	Role
MoAD, Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC)	Agriculture	Y	N	Food quality
MoLD, Department of Livestock Services (DLS)	Agri. (Livestock)	Y	Y	Livestock ext. (planning & monitoring)
Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU)	Agri./ Forestry	Y	Y	Education/ enabling
FAO (Nepal)	Agri. and FS	Y	Y	Policy/ technical support.
Agro Enterprises Centre	Private	Y	N	Beneficiary/ enabler
Agriculture Federation	Private/ Professional	Y	N	Advocacy/ enabling
Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research, and Development (LI-BIRD)	NGO	Y	N	Beneficiaries/ enabling
Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ)	Env. Journalist group	N	N	Advocacy
Agri. Coop. Fed.	Private	N	N	Beneficiaries/ enabling
Nat. Peasants' Coalition	Private	N	N	Beneficiaries/ enabling/ advocacy

The private sector plays a role in advocacy, it includes Farmers' Commission, National Agricultural Cooperative Association, Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce & Industries (FNCCI), Li-Bird (NGO), Agri. Env. Journalist Ass.

5. How adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation occur at national and subnational levels?

Nepal has pursued a community-driven approach to adaptation planning, in line with its commitment to disburse the bulk of financial resources available for adaptation at the local level (Government of Nepal, 2011). LAPA development is undertaken through Village Development Committees (VDCs) or municipalities, which are the lowest administrative units in Nepal, operating beneath the district level. They take the lead in involving local people analyzing vulnerability to climate change and identifying adaptation priorities for their locality, which are then integrated into development plans at district and national levels through an iterative process. To date, over 100 VDCs and municipalities have developed LAPAs, with the process facilitated by both government and civil society actors. While some challenges have been encountered in rolling it out, the LAPA process has been recognized as valuable, particularly in terms of the awareness raised through engagement of community members in dialogue on climate issues and adaptation options³.

The National Planning Commission has prepared the [National Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines](#) (2013) to move towards results-based management and improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of development programmes and projects seeking to enhance the living standards of the poor and vulnerable. Within this context, the M&E of adaptation is a newly emerging challenge. Nepal is moving forward at supporting sector ministries to develop an M&E framework for the Agriculture Development Strategy 2015-2035 to evaluate effectiveness of adaptation options and/or implication of sector ministries interventions with climate resilience building.

³ IISD. NAP Global Network. 2016. Vertical Integration in National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes: A guidance note for linking national and sub-national adaptation processes. <http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Vertical-Integration-in-NAP-Processes-Guidance-Note.pdf>

6. Mainstreaming gender in adaptation responses

The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare leads the TWG of NAP formulation on Gender and Social Inclusion. MoAD developed a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy in 2006, and it has recently formulated a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy (GESI) for ADS that includes climate change issues, as well as gender sensitive indicators. MoPE is also developing a Climate Change and Gender Strategy, which will be integrated in the NAP.