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September 2013

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Nepal

Quarter 2 Report - Feasibility testing phase

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Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) Project Nepal: Second Quarter Report (July – September, 2013)

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Submitted by:

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This report is prepared based on the selection of interventions and district for TAMD feasibility study in Nepal done by IDS-Nepal and submitted to IIED.

It is based on exploratory field visit and meetings held with the key officials of Nawalparasi districts, Sukrauli Village Development Committee, two communities named Ghinaha and Nadiya tole and review of secondary information of the interventions and DDC/VDC.

Executive Summary

The TAMD feasibility study is to develop contextualized TAMD framework for Nepal to track climate change adaptation linkages with development interventions. This study is being conducted under the MoSTE/GoN in Nepal. In order to provide advice and guidance to the TAMD working team, the TAMD Coordination Committee (TCC) has been formed in MoSTE. The technical team had carried out the scoping of potential interventions including vulnerability assessment of the districts and produced report in the first quarter.

In the second quarter, the methodological approach for TAMD feasibility study has been developed. The TCC had selected interventions and districts for TAMD feasibility study based on the technical team's recommendations. As per the guidance of the TCC, the technical team is further collecting data and information on selected interventions and vulnerability related to Nawalparasi and Rukum districts. Considering the methodological approach, TAMD indicator framework (T1 and T2) has also been drafted. Relevant indicators from the extensive review of the selected interventions and vulnerability (i.e. flood, drought and landslide) are extracted employing the drafted framework.

Furthermore, considering the objectives envisaged by the TAMD feasibility study, information relevant to the study collected and district profile had been prepared for the selected districts. The draft check list has been prepared and the team paid an exploratory visit to Nawalparasi district to explore further information about the intervention and vulnerability. An interaction meeting was held with VDC secretaries, key stakeholders of Sukrauli VDC and two FGDs with Ghinaha and Nadiya tole communities. The TAMD Brochure has also been prepared for wider circulation about the TAMD feasibility study.

Selection of VDCs/communities in both districts considering interventions and vulnerabilities will soon be followed as up-coming tasks for this study to go further down at the community level. In addition, the sampling method and tools for FGDs, HHs surveys etc. will be developed to collect further data and information required by the end of this year. Based on the further exercise, TAMD Theory of Change (ToC) and T1 and T2 indicators will also be finally developed.

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Adaptation Plan
CADP-N	Climate change Adaptation Design and Pilot phase Nepal
CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan of Action
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CC	Coordination Committee
CCU	Central Coordination Unit
CDO	Chief District Officer
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CF	Community Forest
CO	Community Organization
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CRM	Community Resilience Management
CV	Climate Vulnerability
CVP	Climate Vulnerable People/Population
CVS	Climate Vulnerable Settlements
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Group
DCCC	District Climate Coordination Committee
DCU	District Coordination Unit
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDMU	District Disaster Management Unit
DEEU	District Energy and Environment Unit
DFCC	District Forest Coordination Committee
DFID	Department for International Development of UK government
DFO	District Forest Office
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DIU	District Implementation Unit
DPMAS	District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
DTO	District Technical Office
EFLG	Environment Friendly Local Governance
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	House Hold
I/NGO	International Non-Government Organization
ICCA	Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDS-Nepal	Integrated Development Society-Nepal
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ISET - N	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition – Nepal
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LDC	Least Developed Country
LFP	Livelihoods and Forestry Programme

LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
MC	Minimum Conditions
MLV	Mountain-specific Livelihood Vulnerability
MoAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Management Plan
MSFP	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Project
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCSP	National Climate Change Support Programme
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
PLMC	Public Land Management Committee
PM	Performance Measures
PMAS	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PVAT	Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment Tool
REDD	Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RIMS-Nepal	Resource Identification and Management Society Nepal
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
TAMD	Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development
TCC	TAMD Coordination Committee
TOC	Theory of Change
UC	Users' Committee
UG	Users' Group
VDC	Village Development Committee
VFCC	Village Forest Coordination Committee
WCF	Ward Citizens Forum
WFP	World Food Programme

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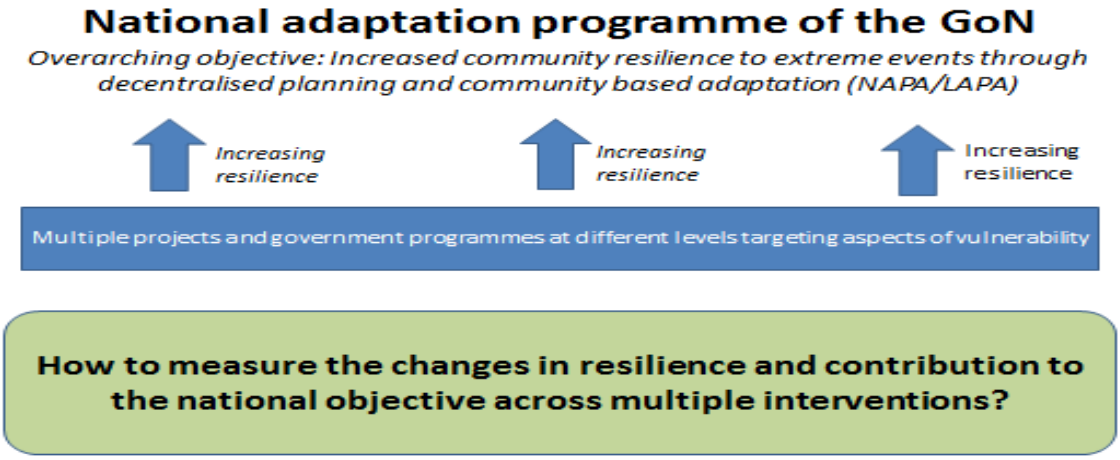
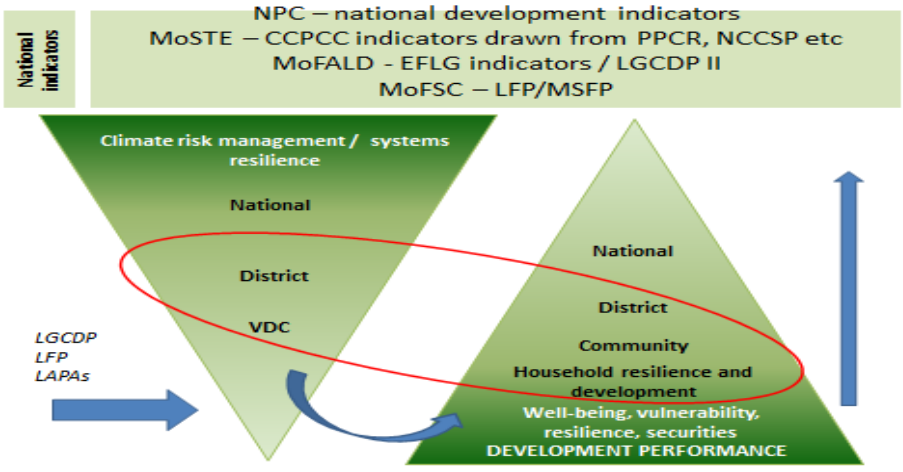
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Contextualization of TAMD framework

The TAMD feasibility study in Nepal is being undertaken by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and Integrated Development Society (IDS) – Nepal, as the follow up to the previous study on TAMD appraisal and design conducted on October 2012-February 2013 by the Practical Action Consulting Nepal, ISET Nepal and IIED.



In order to track adaptation at the national level and to measure progress against national development objectives, TAMD framework for Nepal needs to be developed to making meaningful conclusions from different indicators and M&E frameworks for different intervention in reference to vulnerabilities viz. landslide, flood and drought.



Indicators are selected from existing frameworks and government data system, as well as from the TAMD framework and contextualised with climate risk data. It will allow assessing the contributions of a set of

interventions to climate resilience and climate risk management and combined to understand changes at the national level. Cross verification will also be made through available secondary information of disaster and climate data at a national, regional or district level. The selected intervention communities will be matched and climate hazards– landslides, flooding and drought will be analysed.

As a mile-stone of this study, based on the methodological approach and country context, the study interventions and districts selection has been finalised according to the following selection criteria.

1.1.1 Intervention Selection Criteria

For the TAMD feasibility study purpose, short-listing of interventions is done based on the following criteria, in order of priority:

i. Objective of intervention;
ii. Status of implementation;
iii. Scale of intervention;
iv. Wider significance of the intervention;
v. Availability of baseline data /tools indicators/report;
vi. Availability of M&E framework/system – tools/indicators;
vii. Location of intervention - climate vulnerability

1.1.2 District Selection Criteria

i. Presence of intervention (s);
ii. Multiple interventions in the same district;
iii. Climate vulnerability index- flood, drought or landslide risk index from the NAPA - at least moderate or high as defined by the NAPA;
iv. Secondary data availability – baseline data, disaster data, WFP food insecurity data;
v. Ecological zone – aim to provide meaningful conclusions that can be extrapolated to national scale, thus multiple zones need to be covered;

1.2 Level of TAMD application - scale and interventions

As per the TAMD Coordination Committee's (TCC) advice and guidance (Annex-1) and the technical consultant's recommendation, the TAMD feasibility study in Nepal is being piloted in two districts (i.e. Nawalparasi and Rukum) for three selected interventions namely LFP, CADP-N/NCCSP start-up-phase and LGCDP based on the set of selection criteria. This study particularly focused on climate vulnerability/hazard of flood risk in Nawalparasi district and landslide and drought in Rukum district. A quick glance of the districts and the brief summary of the selected interventions are presented below.

Figure 1: TCC meeting

1.2.1 Livelihood Forestry Programme (LFP)

LFP was a national programme, implemented through Forest and Soil Conservation (i.e. MoFSC) from 2001 to 2011 in 15 districts and reaching out to community level. It worked to strengthen policy, build the capacity of forest users, forest managers and service providers to manage natural resources equitably and sustainably (including forest management, public land management, soil conservation, watershed management, private forestry, and alternative energy technologies) and livelihoods diversification, promoted income generating activities for poor and excluded households, developed forest based enterprises and small-scale infrastructures that enhanced assets of the rural communities that led to the reduced poverty, increased adaptive capacity and greater

resilience. Based on the lessons of the LFP and Swiss Forestry Programme, the Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP) has been designed and is currently in implementation phase.

1.2.2 CADP-N /HTSPE-NCCSP start up phase

"Support for climate change adaptation in Nepal – design and piloting phase" (CADP-N) project had tested a series of hypotheses related to the feasibility and effectiveness of conducting LAPA at local scale in Nepal. Hypotheses were tested through 7 pilots that explored the process of bottom up mainstreaming of local adaptation priorities into development planning.. The series of these interventions prepared VDC level LAPA by promoting bottom up planning process, identified vulnerability of households, identified short term and long term intervention options with capacity building and resource mobilization plan, including awareness and capacity building plan to implement and monitor for effective climate change adaptation with greater participation and ownership of the community and local authorities. The interventions' learning are further developed as NCCSP and is being implemented by MoSTE.

1.2.3 LGCDP

LGCDP is MoFALD programme implemented in all 75 districts of Nepal, intended to increase participation of poor, women and disadvantaged group people in local planning for greater inclusion of vulnerability and priorities in local development plans, ensure better services for the groups at hazards. LGCDP Phase-I promoted participatory planning and inclusive development through bottom up planning process, capturing local people's needs and aspirations, particularly promoting ward level citizen forum (WCF). LGCDP has conducted Disadvantaged Group Mapping at ward level and ranked VDCs accordingly. Based on the LGCDP first phase implementation from 2008 to 2012, MoFALD is implementing LGCDP phase II which will incorporate the recently approved by the ministry, Environment Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) framework.

1.3 Feasibility study piloting districts with interventions

1.3.1 Rukum

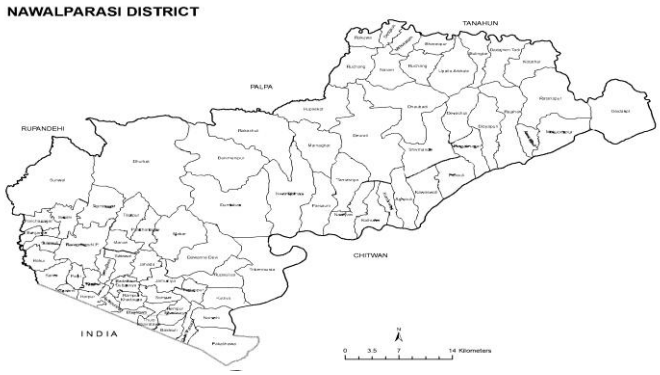
Rukum district is one of the hilly districts of mid-western development region covering 2,877 Sq. Km, with altitude ranging from 754 to 6000 meters 762-6072 meter from the sea level. The temperature ranges from minimum 0.4ºC to maximum 34.4ºC and rainfall 1600 mm minimum and maximum 2290 mm. It has altogether 43 VDCs.

According to national census 2011 A.D. there are altogether 3350 HHs resided by208567 (99115 male 109408 female) people. According to the NAPA vulnerability ranking, this district falls under the moderate vulnerable.
Among the various development interventions, following three selected interventions were implemented in this districts.
LFP programme was implemented in Rukum District and which has piloted LFP/ CAP in 12 VDCs for increased climate resilience. Similarly, LAPA preparation for the forest sector was commissioned in Rangsi VDC of Rukum. Rangsi VDC has the mean maximum and minimum temperature 24.7ºC – 13.8 ºC and the Annual rainfall is 3076.1 mm with about 100 rainy days in a year. Landslide is the major climatic threat in this VDC due to irregular rainfall, resulting in increased infestation of diseases and pest due to rise in temperature in agriculture and livestock (LAPA Piloting and Designing Report 2011).

Local governance and community development (LGCDP)/MoFALD was implimented in all 43 VDCs mapping DAGs and categorizing into 4 different categories.

1.3.2 Nawalparasi

Nawalparasi is a Terai district situated in western development region, covering 201616 hectare area. This district has 3 types of geographical features -Terai, Inner Terai and High hills. The highest altitude in this district is recorded as 1965 meters from the sea level.



It has 73 VDCs and one municipality (Ramgram) with the total population of 643,508 (303,675 male, 339,833 female) as per the census 2011. It has warm subtropical climate. The annual temperature is between 5º to 44º Celsius. Among the various development interventions, following three selected interventions were implemented in this districts for increasing climate resiliency of the district.

LFP programme was implemented in Nawalparasi District and prepared LFP/CAP in 42 VDCs. The

CADP-N was commissioned only in Sukrauli VDC of Nawalparasi district. Sukrauli VDC has the mean maximum and minimum temperature ranges from 36ºC – 15 ºC and the annual rainfall is 2145 mm. Flood is the major climatic threat in this VDC with washing off of trees, drowning of houses, loss of lives, water lodging and alternation of rainfall pattern (LAPA Piloting and Designing Report 2011).

Local governance and community development (LGCDP)/MoFALD was implemented in all 73 VDCs in Nawalparasi where DAG were mapped and categorized into 4 categories.

1.4 Planned activities for Quarter 2 and status

Among the various activities planned for the second quarter, TAMD Coordination Committee (TCC) meeting was a breakthrough in terms of the TAMD project work. TCC has taken ownership of the scoping work done by the TAMD team and provided guidance for the Team. Furthermore, TCC had selected 3 interventions (i.e. LFP, CADPN/LAPA Pilot and LGCDP) and two districts (i.e. Nawalparasi and Rukum) for TAMD feasibility study. The team has explored the data set availability of the selected interventions, collected disaster and vulnerability information of Nawalparasi and further worked out on draft framework and TAMD relevant indicators. Team had a exploratory visit to the Nawalparasi district and tested the draft T1 indicators in Sukrauli VDC. Similarly, the team conducted 2 FGDs in two communities to define flood vulnerability locally. The progress status of the quarter is given in table 1 below.

Table 1: Second Quarter Activities and Status

Key Activities	Status	Remarks
1. Finalize 1st quarter report	Achieved	
2. Review of information available/Data assessment of interventions (LFP, NCCSP/LAPA, LGCDP)	Achieved	
3. Assess secondary data (ICIMOD, WFP, CBS/NLSS, DHM) including risk and hazard information	Partially achieved	VDC level demographic data of CBS/NLSS and disaster data of MoHA
4. Assess baseline comparability of potential		Baseline data set is not available

interventions		
5. Prepare draft tools	Indicator development on progress	
6. Prepare draft proposal for TAMD Coordination Committee (TCC)	Achieved	TCC approved interventions and districts for TAMD feasibility study
7. Thematic group discussion	Differed	Indicator development is on progress and not ready for thematic group discussion.
8. TAMD Coordination Committee meeting	1st meeting held on 1 August 2013	
9. Selection of intervention and intervention area	Achieved	Selected 3 interventions (i.e. LFP, CADP-N/NCCSP–LAPA and LGCDP) and 2 districts (i.e. Nawalparasi and Rukum)
10. Meeting with selected intervention	Achieved	Meeting with LGCDP and LFP/MSFP
11. MoU with selected intervention for TAMD feasibility text		Not required
12. Field verification of selected VDCs	Partially achieved	Exploratory visit to Nawalparasi and Sukrauli VDC completed
13. Prepare TAMD inception report	Achieved	Under process for printing
14. Climatological data collection from DHM	Achieved	
15. Finalize tools for pre-test, pre-test the tools/finalise tools, field study and initiate data entry	Differed	Indicators /tools and sampling not finalized
16. Nawalparasi Exploratory visit report	Completed	
17. TAMD Quarter 2 report	Submitted	

2 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS / KEY ENTRY POINTS

2.1 Existing stakeholders

Central level stakeholders, the MoSTE has chaired the TCC comprising MoFALD, MoAD, MoFSC, MoE, ISET-Nepal and NPC. Representatives of these organizations participated in the first TCC meeting held on 1 August, 2013. They participated actively in the TCC meeting and provided guidance to the TAMD team. Further, TCC had selected three interventions (i.e. LFP, CADP-N/ HTSPE – start up phase /NCCSP and LGCDP) for TAMD feasibility study in two districts (i.e. Nawalparasi and Rukum).

In this quarter, after selection of intervention, exploratory meetings were organized with LFP, NCCSP and LGCDP for data and information.

2.2 Any new entry points/stakeholders

2.2.1 Moving towards VDCs selection: for new stakeholder involvement

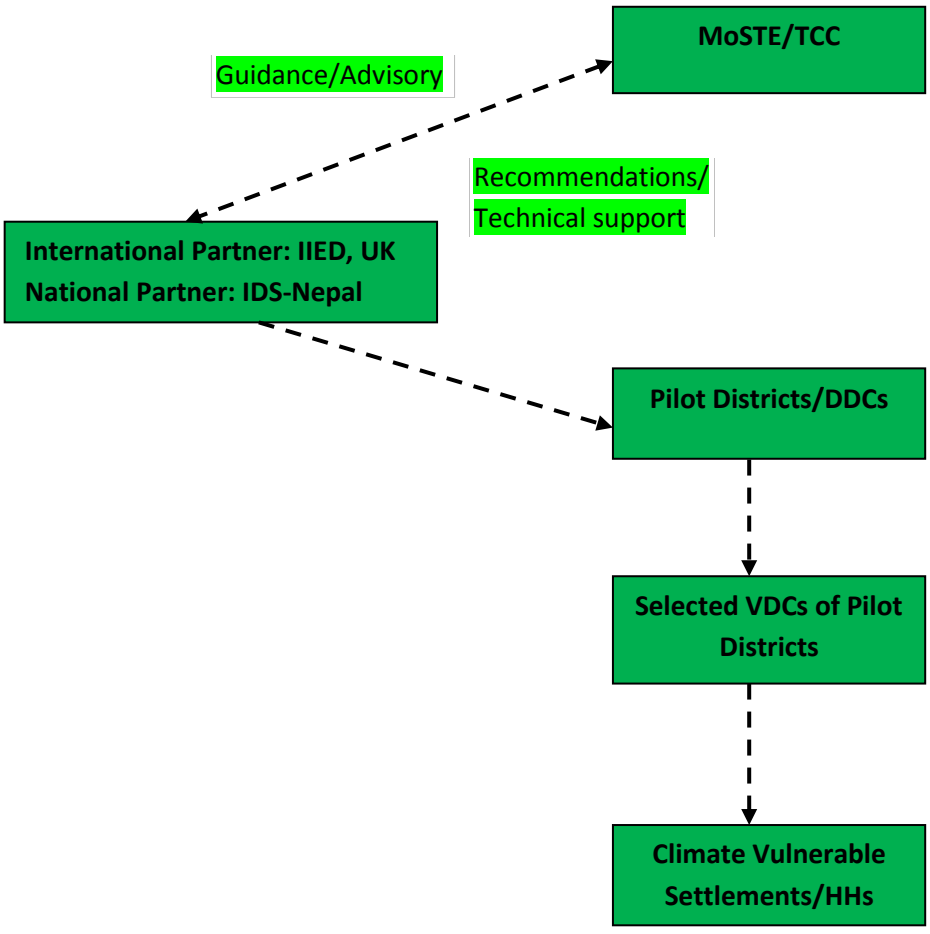
In order to move forward with the site selection process, ascertaining linkages between the interventions will therefore depend on the selected VDCs having very similar contextual elements – socioeconomic status, climate vulnerability and demographics. By matching VDCs based on these elements, any differences between the unit-less scores generated can be at least partly attributed to the intervention itself. This matching process will be a key determining factor in the process of VDC selection.

Considering flood vulnerability as the entry point in the Nawalparasi district, district level government offices/ line agencies were approached. The exploratory visit was conducted in Nawalparasi district and collected data and information from DDC, DEEU, DTO, LGCDP Unit, DDMU, DADO, DFO, LDO, DSCO and RIMS office Nawalparasi. An interaction meeting was held with secretaries of VDCs in Nawalparasi.



Another interaction meeting was also held in Sukrauli VDC comprising VFCC, PLMG, women group, VFCC network and users group. Similarly, FGDs was conducted in Ghinaha and Nadiya Tole communities. Similar process will be followed for the Rukum district as well.

TAMD Stakeholders Map:



3. THEORY OF CHANGE ESTABLISHED

3.1 Draft Theory of Change

The project documents and reports of the three selected interventions were reviewed and the draft theory of change for each intervention developed as table 2 below:

Table 2: ToC of selected interventions

Intervention	ToC
LFP	Strengthening policy, local/community level planning, building the capacity of forest users group/users will lead to livelihoods diversification and income generating activities for poor and excluded households, developing enterprise and small-scale infrastructure that lead to enhanced assets of the rural communities, reduced poverty, increased adaptive capacity and greater resilience.
CADP-N/NCCSP LAPA	Preparation of LAPA at VDC level will promote bottom up planning process including identifying the vulnerability of each household, identifying short term and long term intervention options with capacity building and resource mobilization plan, build awareness and capacity to implement and monitor for effective climate change adaptation with greater participation and ownership of the community and local authorities.
LGCDP	The citizens and communities engage more actively with local governments and hold them accountable [added hypothesis: therefore allowing their concerns about climate change to be reflected in local planning and budgets making then more resilient] through Ward Citizen Forum (WCF), increases participation of poor, women and disadvantaged group people in local planning leads to greater inclusion of their vulnerability and priorities in local development plans, leading to better services for the groups at hazards of drought, which lead to greater resilience at household (HH) level.

3.2 Outputs, outcomes and impacts for evaluation of selected interventions

Based on the various relevant documents of the selected three interventions, following output, outcomes and impacts are extracted for the evaluation as given below (table-3). Contextualised TAMD framework is being developed based on the study at the local level.

Table 3: Outputs, outcomes and impacts for evaluations

Intervention	Output	Outcome	Impact
LFP	1. Forest managers enabled to responsively manage and utilize forest resources to sustainably maximize multiple benefits 2. Poor and excluded groups enabled to participate in and benefit from the forestry sector 3. Capacity within and coordination amongst institutions strengthened	1. Establishment of Forestry Sector Coordination Committees at village, district and national levels. 2. FUGs find that the improved communication and transparency between everyone who is trying to help them makes it easier in raising issues and put forward their views.	1. Reduced vulnerability and improved livelihoods for poor and excluded rural people 2. Assets of rural communities

	for forestry sector development and enhanced livelihoods 4. Innovative, inclusive and conflict sensitive approaches shared to inform forest sector planning and policies 5. National level forest sector capacity and response to field reality strengthened	3. 105 operation plans at FUG level have so far been updated by 2012 by incorporating climate change issues 4. 1,769 local people trained and mentored to provide social and technical support to FUGs as Community Facilitators. 5. 44,000 FUG members trained in basic forest management. 6. Core staff from 45 NGO partners competent in running programmes for forest and community development, and many are earning new donor contracts as a result. 7. Establishment of Forestry Sector Coordination Committees at village, district and national levels. 8. District and VDC level collaboration has reduced overlap and focused resources down to the poorest families. 9. District Forest Offices have become more participatory, work more closely with NGOs and other local government offices and work to make decision-making more collaborative. 10. Decentralized forestry sector governance promoted with local ownership and partnerships creating synergy across the sector	are enhanced by more equitable, efficient, and sustainable use of forest resources
CADP-N/ NCCSP LAPA Pilot	1.	1. Identify and address the climate change adaptation needs of the poor and excluded people who are the most climate vulnerable. 2. Designed LAPA	

LGCDP	1. Communities and community organizations participate actively in local governance processes 2. Increased capacity of citizens, communities and marginalized groups to assert their rights and hold local governments accountable	1. Citizens and communities engaged actively with local governments and hold them accountable 2. Increased capacity of local governments to manage resources and deliver basic services in an inclusive and equitable manner	

3.3 Providing driving narratives for the established theory of change

Based on the review of the project documents and reports of the three selected interventions, the draft theory of change for each intervention was developed. However, it is in the premature stage and requires local level development information, community perception and inputs form key stakeholders to further refine them.

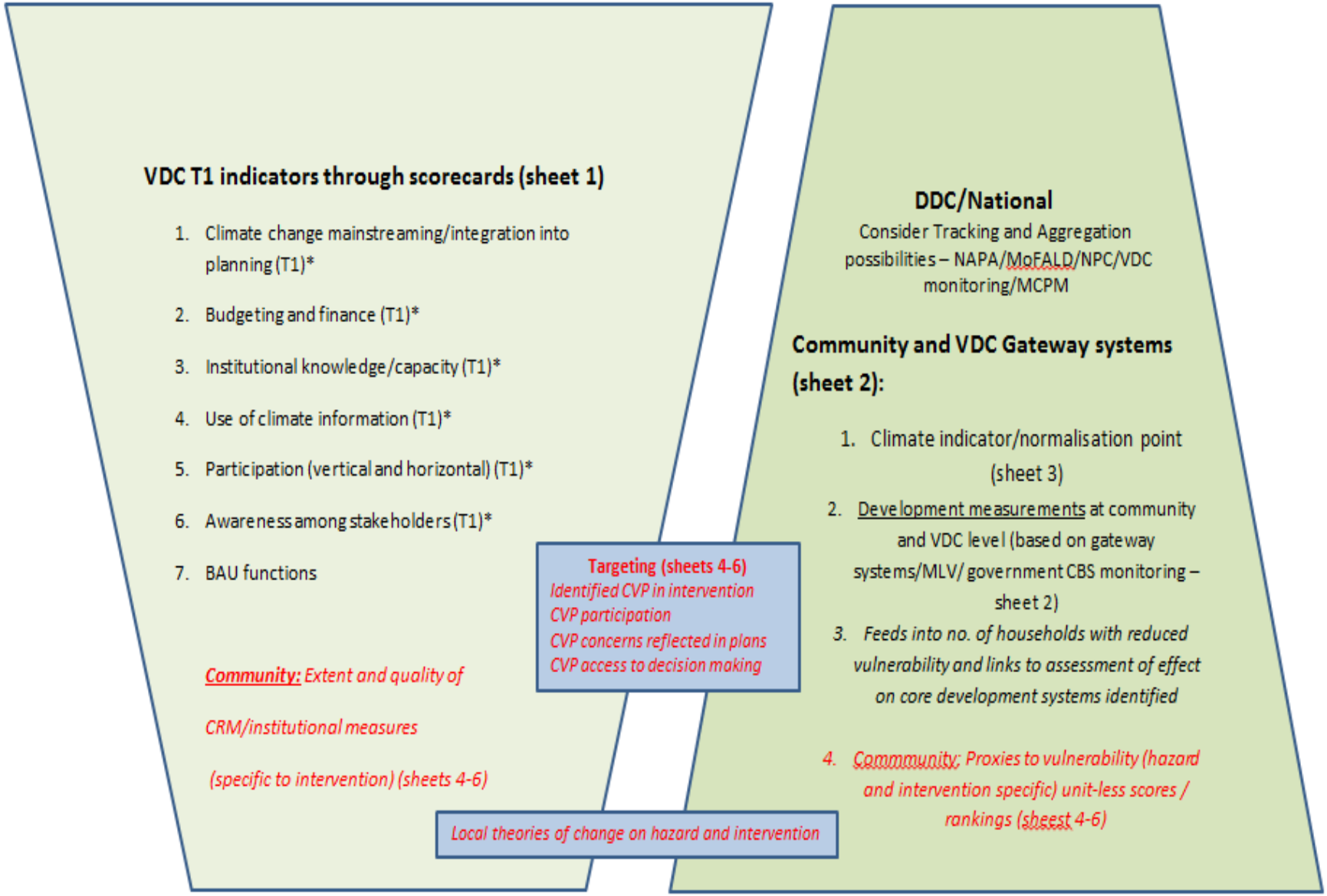
4. INDICATORS (TRACK 1 AND TRACK 2) AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Indicator development

The initial entry point for the TAMD feasibility study is the Village Development Committee (VDC) where information regarding both climate change intervention and other development interventions are planned, budgeted and coordinated. Village Development Committees (VDCs) are the lowest local level government institutions where local level development plan, budget and implementation take place. However, there is also other more local forums such as the Ward Citizen Forums (WCFs), the platform for the need identification and participatory planning with the participation of local communities. Local groups/ user groups may also have their own plans, budget and implement the adaptation and development activities such as Village Forest Coordination Committees (VFCCs) and Public Land Management Committees (PLMCs) such as in Nawalparasi district.

Provisional work has been done on indicators development based on background work by the TAMD team. This currently focuses at two levels: monitoring within government systems (i.e. VDCs/DPMAS etc) and monitoring/evaluation at community level. The framework tries to see how these two might be linked through sample data points allowing the government to track climate projects and improvements in resilience at the local level. Red indicators (Figure below) are specific to an intervention while black ones provide the linkages between them. More indicators are being developed to test parts of the TAMD methodology, however a simplified version will be suggested for government tracking. Other indicators may be useful for evaluation through surveys or project M&E.

The framework takes as its starting point placing the emphasis on community based decentralised planning in Nepal and the NAPA priority of supporting community based adaptation. All interventions (LGCDP, LFP, CADP-N/ CAPA) attempt to work within this paradigm and many more will do so in the coming years (NCCSP, MSFP, PPCR etc). This framework seeks to track how different efforts contribute to community/ward/VDC resilience.


VDC T1 indicators through scorecards (sheet 1)
1. Climate change mainstreaming/integration into planning (T1)*
2. Budgeting and finance (T1)*
3. Institutional knowledge/capacity (T1)*
4. Use of climate information (T1)*
5. Participation (vertical and horizontal) (T1)*
6. Awareness among stakeholders (T1)*
7. BAU functions
Community: Extent and quality of
CRM/institutional measures
(specific to intervention) (sheets 4-6)
Targeting (sheets 4-6)
Identified CVP in intervention
CVP participation
CVP concerns reflected in plans
CVP access to decision making
Local theories of change on hazard and intervention
DDC/National
Consider Tracking and Aggregation possibilities – NAPA/MoFALD/NPC/VDC monitoring/MCPM
Community and VDC Gateway systems (sheet 2):
1. Climate indicator/normalisation point (sheet 3)
2. Development measurements at community and VDC level (based on gateway systems/MLV/ government CBS monitoring – sheet 2)
3. Feeds into no. of households with reduced vulnerability and links to assessment of effect on core development systems identified
4. Community: Proxies to vulnerability (hazard and intervention specific) unit-less scores / rankings (sheest 4-6)

4.2 Draft Track 1 and Tract 2 indicators of selected interventions

Relevant T1 and T2 indicators have been developed for the selected interventions and vulnerabilities (i.e. flood, landslide and drought). These indicators need to be tested/refined further through discussion with stakeholders, meeting and interactions at different levels. VDC level T1 indicators were developed as below table-3. The score card (see Annex-6) on T1 indicators was discussed/pre-tested in the Sukrauli VDC of Nawalparasi district.

Table 3: T1 Indicators for VDC level

Baseline (VDC profile)
Integration
Is there a climate change plan or strategy set out in a dedicated strategy document and/or embedded in VDC planning?
Is there a formal requirement for climate change to be integrated into development planning at the VDC level?
Have specific measures been identified to address climate change?
Budgeting and finance
Has funding been allocated to climate change activities in the past 2 years?
Do mechanisms exist for assessing costs associated with extra climate risks (such as those identified through risk assessments)?
Is funding available to address additional climate risks identified through screening?
Institutional knowledge/capacity (VDC secretary and staff unit)
Does planning involved people with some awareness of climate change?
Does planning involved people with formal training on climate change?
Are enough people with some knowledge of climate change involved in planning processes? (more than 50%)
Use of climate information
Does planning take account of climate observational data on variability and trends?
Is climate information readily available from national and international sources?
Does planning take account of future climate projections?
Participation
Are all the Ward Citizen Forums represented at the VDC in planning process?
Are those most in need for measures to address climate change (DAG) represented in planning/decision-making?
Is participation of these groups sustained from planning to implementation?
Stakeholders (VDC Council)
Are stakeholders aware of climate change risks and possible responses?
Do stakeholders have relevant information in climate sensitive sectors (i.e. agriculture)?
Is there an institutional mandate to raise awareness and give out information on climate change?
Learning and flexibility
Has the VDC used past experiences with hazard x to develop a new plan or strategy?
Are plans for hazard x reviewed on a regular basis?
Functioning of systems in BAU (MCPM indicators)
How often do local people at HH level raise/discuss about climate change issues and measures to address them in WCF meetings?
Do the WCF (from discussions/meetings/outcomes on climate change issues) put forward to VDC level planning and budgeting to address climate change impacts?

4.2.1 Some potential T1 and T2 indicators

Following indicators are worked out as examples and the other indicators has to be developed further.

LGCDP	Indicators
	Engagement with local government; WCF concerns reflected in VDC plans; climate sensitive issues raised in WCF, activities successfully implemented. Community correctly identified climate issues]
Track 1 - institutional functioning	
From LGCDP M&E or MCPM	
Targeting	
	Number of HHs where no member was previously engaged in any organization in the last 3 years, but now is engaged in either school management committee, health management committee or VDC (LGCDP M&E framework indicator)
	% CVP targeted by WCF - (disaster reporting to the DDCC unit - loss and damage)
	% of VDC internal income explicitly on women, children, DAGs, ethnic groups, disabled and old people per fiscal year (LGCDP M&E framework indicator)
	% HH participated in WCF for ward level planning meeting who are Dalits (as proxy for all DAGs) (LGCDP M&E framework indicator)
Track 2	
Proxies identified by community for vulnerability to the hazard they seek to address and access to key services	
	% citizens that say that the services of VDCs are more accessible than they were one year ago (LGCDP M&E framework indicator)
	% citizens who say that the infrastructure (roads, drinking water, electricity) offered by the local governments better meet their needs than last year (LGCDP M&E framework indicator)
Most relevant development outcome indicators aggregated to a score	

4.3 Driving narratives for the indicators

T1 Indicators

VDC level T1 indicators have been discussed and pre-tested at Sukrauli VDC in Nawalparasi. The aim here is to produce a list of relevant institutional indicators that can also be modified for DDC level and capture the main stages of progress in Nepal. We also seek to combine these with the Minimum Conditions and Performance Standards (MCPM) of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and will consider if a small subset of T1 indicators might be recommended for incorporation into these MCPM indicators or into the Environmentally Friendly Local Governance indicators.

Some of the TAMD areas were too complex and far away from the current situation in the VDC. i.e. dealing with uncertainty, and so the team propose to have indicators on BAU functioning, learning and

flexibility as precursors to dealing with uncertainty and then the specific climate risk management indicators.

T1 indicators focus at the VDC level as that is the lowest level of decentralized planning. However, we hope that through developing indicators at this level, it will provide some tools for the government to track what is going on and identify DDCs and VDCs in need of further support.

We also have a plan to develop a few intervention specific indicators at the local level on CRM measures/the institution specific to the interventions i.e. the functioning of the ward Citizen Forum in LGCDP, or the CFUG in the LFP.

T2 Indicators

There are several levels of T2 indicators.

DDC/National

At this stage, we are not developing a separate set of indicators at this level but using national priorities and indicators (e.g. NAPA/MoFALD/NPC/VDC monitoring/MCPM) to determine what we will look at the local level. The aim is to gather information at VDC level which will then be aggregated to inform these national indicators / priorities.

Community and VDC Gateway systems

There will be several areas of indicators at this local level, some of which will be chosen to present a more simplified picture for monitoring at the VDC/DDC level and some of them would be required for a full evaluation of contribution/attribution.

i. Development indicators at community and VDC level (based on gateway systems/MLV/ government). We may wish to prioritise a set of 4-5 core indicators that are in the area of the intervention as well as tracking 10-15 core development indicators related to the gateway systems (the system used in the LAPA to assess vulnerability).

ii. Community level: Proxies to vulnerability (hazard and intervention specific) unit-less scores / rankings. This community data then feeds into a robust assessment of the number of households with reduced vulnerability and links to assessment of effect on core development systems identified.

Draft indicators for T2 so far have been partly derived by reviewing the project documents including reports of the selected interventions in detail. Similarly, perception of the community on vulnerability was discussed in Focus Group Discussions in Nawalparasi. These indicators require further detail work and refinement.

Climate data and contextual point

To contextualize the development indicators and wider context we are seeking to create a climate data point or set of contextual information. Due to severe data shortages, it is unlikely this will be a time-series analysis or will have much historical data, but we are currently scoping how we might combine sources on a few areas such as rainfall, crop yields, loss and damage payouts. We would seek to use this to create an easily assessable data point at the VDC level (i.e. through converting to a qualitative scale on the state

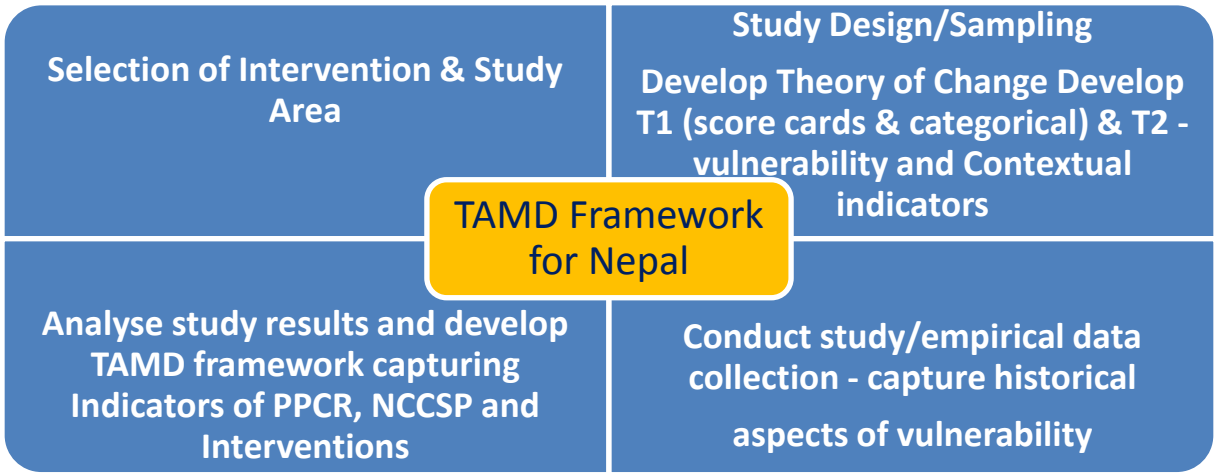
of the information and the change in climate) as well as using a wider set of data for an evaluation context.

4.4 Methodological approach

4.4.1 Methodological approach

The main purpose of the TAMD feasibility study is to look at the effectiveness of different interventions on adaptation and development by going beyond the reported outputs and assessing how they have affected households/community resilience, and how this information can be tracked and evaluated at the VDC level. It is to understand the contributions and linkages of a set of interventions to climate resilience and climate risk management in Nepal. Therefore, to contextualise the TAMD framework in country context, the methodological approach has been devised as below figure.

Figure 2: TAMD feasibility study methodological approach



4.4.2 VDC and community selection

In order to test the TAMD feasibility study further down at the local level, VDC/community will be selected based on interventions and vulnerability. Such selection will be 2 VDCs facing each hazards (i.e. 2 floods, 2 droughts, 2 landslides) in the study districts. Sampling technique has yet to be decided. This could be sampling of all vulnerable to that hazard in the VDC or community level.

The study will use three groups of which the LGCDP is the control that needs to be matched for climate vulnerability and development level. The LGCDP is an example of an intervention that focuses purely on institutional strengthening and community participation without a focus on climate change. It therefore gives us the opportunity to try to understand what the implications are for the other two interventions that seek to directly address climate change and how effective it is to focus purely on development or to include climate change explicitly in the intervention.

For example,

Group 1: LGCDP facing hazard x (Climate Vulnerable sampling)

Group 2: LGCDP project and LFP facing hazard x (CV sampling)

Group 3: LGCDP, LFP, and CAPA/LAPA (CV sampling)

Techniques:
This study will adopt community level participatory techniques to develop a set of location (VDC) and hazard specific contextual indicators for each set, as well as the links between the climate hazards and their access to basic/secondary/tertiary services (following the gateway services approach). The study may also employ either community wellbeing ranking to assess relative climate vulnerabilities (e.g. climate participatory wellbeing ranking) or may also use community recall techniques to check on climate hazards and other external shocks.

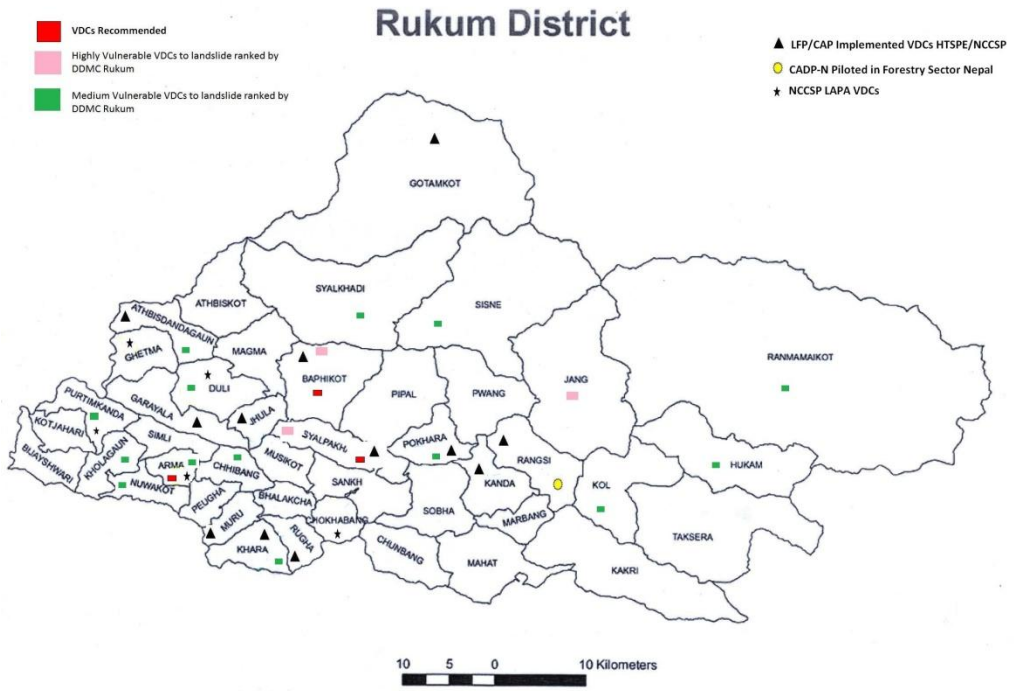
This will be complemented with a HH survey by sampling the climate vulnerable poor either at community level or within the VDC.

Expectation from the local context:
- Locally relevant indicators and theories of change
- Local data on development outcomes/access to services to compare with contextual baseline
- Data on changes in vulnerability within intervention communities

Steps for VDC and community selection:
- Map the VDCs within each selected district and highlight those that are implementation locations for selected interventions
- Analyse any climate vulnerability ranking of these VDCs, either from interventions' data or publicly available other sources
- Create a shortlist of VDCs based on climate vulnerability risk and intervention presence
- Consult with VDC and DDC representatives to discuss TAMD feasibility study and permission
- Carry out a ranking of communities within VDC, either through Participatory Well-Being Rankings or HH survey data
- Narrow down to a shortlist of communities and consult with community representatives
- Selection of communities/VDCs for further test and research.

Intervention and vulnerability Mapping of Rukum:

In Rukum district, LGCDP is implemented in all 43 VDCs where as LFP/CAP implemented in 12 VDCs (see Map below), HTSPE/NCCSP in 5 VDCs and CADP-N/LAPA piloted in Rangsi VDC only. VDC wise interventions and climate vulnerability in Rukum district are mapped in the figure below.



Note: LGCDP is Present in all VDCs of the District.

Interventions:

A. LFP

- LFP was implemented in 12 VDCs
- LFP/LAPA implemented in 1 (Rangsi VDC = 435 HHs)

B. LGCDP

- LGCDP Village Development Programme (VDP) implemented VDCs = 15
- LGCDP/DAG Mapping :
  (i) High concentration of Disadvantaged Group = 3 VDCs
  (ii)Medium concentration of Disadvantaged Group = 12 VDCs

C. CADP-N/NCCSP

- NCCSP LAPAs preparation = 5 VDCs (Arma, Chaukhawang, Duli, Ghetma, and Purtimkanda). Rukum ranked as moderate vulnerable by the NAPA vulnerability assessment. The NCCSP – start up phase prepared LAPA in above 5 VDCs in Rukum district.

Vulnerability ranking of VDCs in Rukum

Among 43 VDCs in Rukum district, The district disaster preparedness work plan prepared by District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) had ranked 43 VDCs risk categorized based on 1 to 5 unit less score and analysed the disaster risk of flood, landslide, fire, famine, earth quake and strom in the districts. The very high vulnerability ranked 15 VDCs are namely (i) Gotamkot, (ii) Athbiskot gaun, (iii) Rasma Maikot (iv) Jang, (v) Baphi kot, (vi) Jhula, (vii) Syalapakha, (viii) Chhiwang, (ix) Arma, (x) Purtimkada, (xi) Khalanga

Landslide vulnerability ranking by VDCs in Rukum

Three VDCs were ranked as very high landslide vulnerable and 15 VDCs ranked as high landslide vulnerable by Landslide vulnerability ranking of VDCs.

Very high landslide risk VDCs (ranked at 5)

1. Shyalapakha
2. Jang
3. Banfikot

High landslide risk VDCs (ranked at 4)

1. Khara
2. Pokhara
3. Sisne
4. Hukam
5. Ratmmaikot
6. Kol
7. Kakri
8. Chiwang
9. Arma
10. Nuwakot
11. Kholagaun
12. Purtimkanda
13. Athbiskot
14. Shyalakhadi
15. Duli

VDC selection criteria

In order to recommend VDC for landslide vulnerability for TAMD feasibility study in Rukum district, following criteria are devised:

1. Presence of at least two intervention out of three selected interventions;
2. Ranking of VDCs either very high or high landslide vulnerability.

Recommendation of VDCs for landslide vulnerability in Rukum

Based on the available information on vulnerability and intervention mapping, following three VDCs are suggested/recommended for TAMD feasibility study for landslide vulnerability.

1. Shyalpakha
2. Baphikot
3. Arma

Regarding the drought vulnerability, information are data are being explored for VDCs recommendation.

Loss and damage due to climate hazard in Rukum

The main hazards in the Rukum district are landslide, famine, flood, fire, storm and earthquake but lack the reliable information on loss and damage due to these hazards. Following information on loss and damage are extracted from the data provided by the National Emergency Operation Centre /MoHA.

Type of hazard	Year	Losses/Damages
Landslide	2008	16 family affected
	2009	19 family affected
	2010	110 family affected
	2013	17 House completely destroyed, 1 Animal lost

Intervention and vulnerability mapping of Nawalparasi:

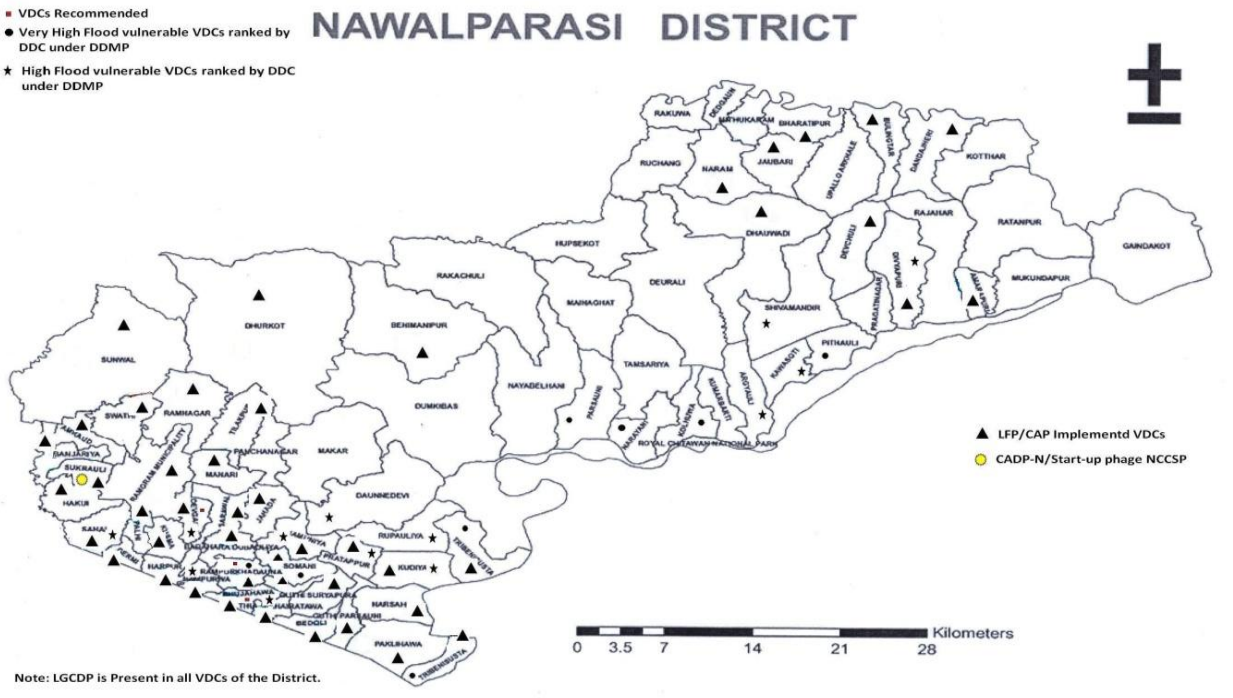
In Nawalparasi district, LGCDP is implemented in all 73 VDCs where as LFP/CAP implemented in 42 VDCs (see Map below) and CADP-N/LAPA piloted in Sukrauli VDC only.

Vulnerability ranking of VDCs in Nawalparasi

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) was prepared in the year 2009 by District Disaster Committee (DDC) in Nawalparasi. DDMP had ranked 73 VDCs for climate vulnerability based on 1 to 4 unit less score where 1 indicated as the very high vulnerable and 4 as less vulnerable. 15 VDCs ranked as the very high vulnerability are namely (i) Rajahar, (ii) Dhaubadi, (iii) Shivamandir, (iv) Pithauli, (v) Parsauni, (vi) Narayani, (vii) Kolduwa, (viii) Sanai, (ix) Rampurwa, (x) Rampur Khadauna, (xi) Bhujahawa, (xii) Somani, (xiii) Pratappur, (xiv) Kudiya, and (xv) Tribeni Susta.

Flood and Landslide Vulnerability ranking of VDCs in Nawalparasi

VDCs particularly ranked as very high vulnerability based on flood and landslide are (i) Rampurkhadauna, (ii) Somani, (iii) Susta, (iv) Tribeni Susta, (v) Parsauni, (vi) Narayani, (vii) Kolhuwa, and (viii) Pithauli.



Interventions:

- LFP LAPA was implemented in 44 VDCs
- CADP-N/LAPA Pilot in Sukrauli VDC
- LGCDP phase I was implemented in all VDCs but DLGSP Village Development Programme (VDP) was implemented in 10 VDCs. DAG mapping was done by LGCDP in all VDCs that shows high concentration of Disadvantage Group in 3 VDCs and medium concentration of Disadvantage Group in 7 VDCs.

VDC selection criteria

In order to recommend VDC for flood vulnerability for TAMD feasibility study in Nawalparasi district, following criteria are devised:

1. Presence of at least two intervention out of three selected interventions
2. Ranking of either very high or high flood vulnerability

Recommendation of VDCs for flood vulnerability in Nawalparasi

Based on the available information of the district on flood vulnerability and invention mapping, following three VDCs are recommended for TAMD feasibility study.

1. Rampurkhadauna
2. Bhujahawa
3. Devgaun

Loss and damage due to climate hazard in Nawalparasi

The main hazard in the Nawalparasi district is flood but lack detailed and sufficient information on loss and damage. Some information on loss and damage are extracted based on humanitarian aids (*Rahat*) provided by the National Emergency Operation Centre /MoHA.

Type of hazard	Year	Losses/Damages
Flood	2011	3 people died, 2 missing and 1 family affected
	2013	8 people died, 3 house swept away, 37 HHs affected, Shed destroyed 1

5. EMPIRICAL DATA COLLECTION (a) TRACK 1 (b) TRACK 2

Empirical data has to be collected in Nawalparasi and Rukum. Recently, some information has been collected in Nawalparasi.

5.1 Establishing Baseline for TAMD Feasibility study

For the TAMD feasibility study, community level climate change adaptations and increased resilience due to climate related interventions and development interventions and correlation between them has to be established. Unfortunately, community level data sets are not available. Therefore, secondary as well as primary data related to the development indicators, intervention, gateway systems and vulnerability are under exploration and are being collected as available for TAMD purpose to establish baseline from different sources as mentioned below.

Baseline for Developing Indicators

Development	Time period
VDC Profile	annual
CBS data	10 yearly
NLSS	10 yearly
Intervention	
Baselines	one off
Impact assessments	one off
Reporting	if accessible
Climate	
Compensation claims for loss and damage	as happens
DHM data (temp, rainfall)	daily?
Community recall	recall of 5-10 years
Crop yields etc?	

Gateway systems

Access to gateway systems / poverty
Number of HHs relying on agriculture as main occupation
HHs with food sufficiency for less than 3 months
Access to all weather motor able roads in 30 minutes
Access to safe drinking water fetching time 15 minutes
Access to health post in 2 hours
Access to educational institute in 30/1 hour/1.5 hours
Access telephone/communications system in the VDC
Market centre within 1 hour
Sectoral service centre-agriculture, livestock-1 hour
Other government administrative offices
Literacy rate
Number of cooperative organisations
Access to proper sanitation (% of HHs having toilets)
% of HHs with irrigated farm land
% people with CGS corrugated roofs/pillared houses
No. of HHs migrated by specific Climate induced hazard

No. of HHs with access to electricity
% of HHs switching to renewable energy
% of barren land planted and greenery regained

Vulnerability Data

Description
Vulnerability rankings (time scale? - time of intervention? 2-5 years)
DHM data from closest met station
Indicators-DDC, Agriculture?
Cultivable land affected by flood, drought or landslide
Loss and damage from extreme events
Crop yields?
Deaths from disasters?
Aggregated to quantitative assessment or ranking with measure of uncertainty?
What basic services were obstacle in last 5 years by some extreme events: Community level survey /VDC/DDC
1. Effects of the extreme event
2. Quantification of the obstacle
i. Change in crops production or yield
ii. Shifting of flooding time, duration and area
iii. No of HHs effected by the extreme hazards each year
iv. Support received from different agencies for regaining services and compensating loss

5.2 Challenges in data

There is a big challenge to access the data set of the selected interventions at the national level or programme level. LFP and LGCDP baseline reports, monitoring report and final reports are available but data as such of these interventions relevant to TAMD study are not available from the concerned stakeholder.

6. POTENTIAL CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

The TAMD feasibility study team is facing many difficulties in getting data sets of the selected interventions from the respective programmes. It is also difficult to establish relevancy and reliability through information extracted from the reports of particular programme at the ground level. Some of challenges and potential limitations to accomplish the TAMD feasibility study are:

- Unavailability of data set of LFP, CADP-N/LAPA pilot;
- Reports with data compiled at DDC level is difficult and seems unreliable to break down at VDC and community level;
- Identification of particular adaptation practices at community level is difficult for tracking in absence of data set or community level information;

7. CONCLUSIONS AND EMERGING LESSONS

The TAMD Coordination Committee (TCC) has owned the scoping work done by the TAMD team and further discussed and selected three different interventions namely LFP, CADP-N/LAPA Pilot or NCCSP start-up-phase and LGCDP for the feasibility study. Furthermore, TCC selected Nawalparasi district for flood vulnerability and Rukum district for landslide and drought vulnerability study.

Based on the TCC decision, TAMD team has further geared up the work by gathering additional information on the selected interventions and districts to identify potential VDCs in the district based on the interventions and vulnerability. The TAMD team had an exploratory field visit in Nawalparasi district – met with various district officials including DDC and District Disaster Management Unit of the District Administration Office/CDO. Organized a stakeholder meeting in the Sukrauli VDC and organized Focussed Group Discussion on flood vulnerability and adaptation measure adopted in Ghinaha and Nadiya tole community. In addition, the team visited the river training site and observed real situation of the field and collected information to tally with the available secondary information. Based on the information of the interventions, interaction with DDC, VDC and community helped to conceptualise T1 and T2 indicator framework.

8. WORK PLAN FOR NEXT QUARTER

The activities for the next quarter (Q3) are mainly to collect relevant information/data from selected VDCs based on the vulnerability and interventions, improvement of T1 and T2 indicators, establish ToC, develop sampling methodology and tools/techniques for HH/key informants survey, FGDs and to test/ conduct research. The detailed activities for the third quarter of the TAMD feasibility study including sub-activities, timeframe (tentative) and remarks are attached in the Annex-3.

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Annex – 1: TAMD Coordination Committee meeting minute

TAMD COORDINATION COMMITTEE
- MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING -

The Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) Coordination Committee (TCC), which was formed as per the decision of MoSTE on B.S. 2070/02/08 (i.e. 22 May 2013), had its 1st meeting on 1 August 2013 at 5.30 pm under the Chairmanship of Mr. Prakash Mathema, Joint Secretary, Chief, Climate Change Management Division, MoSTE.

Attendees:

#	Name	Role	Organization
1.	Mr. Prakash Mathema	Coordinator	Chief, Climate Change Management Division / MoSTE
2.	Mr. Arjun Kumar Thapa	Member Secretary	Chief, Climate Change Section / MoSTE
3.	Mr. Govinda Bahadur Shrestha	Member	Representative, MoFSC
4.	Mr. Chakrapani Sharma	Member	Representative, MoFALD
5.	Mr. Prahlad Prasad Sapkota	Member	Representative, MoE
6.	Ms. Ramita Manandhar	Member	Representative, MoAD
7.	Ms. Neeta Pokhrel	Member	Representative, NPC
8.	Dr. Susannah E. Fisher	Member	Representative, IIED
9.	Ms. Prabha Pokhrel	Member	Representative, IDS-Nepal
10.	Dr. Dinesh Chandra Devkota	Invitees	
11.	Mr. Prakash Koirala	Invitees	
12.	Mr. Jhank Narayan Shrestha	Invitees	
13.	Mr. Narayan Joshi	Invitees	
14.	Mr. Bhupal Khadka	Invitees	

Opening

Mr. Prakash Mathema, coordinator of the TAMD Coordination Committee welcomed and started the meeting at 5.30 pm. A quorum of members was present and the meeting was duly convened, after Mr. Mathema reviewed the agenda. The meeting was followed by a brief self-introduction of the participants.

Agenda

1. Progress review on TAMD
2. Selection of interventions (programme) for TAMD feasibility study
3. Selection of districts for TAMD feasibility study

Discussion

1. Discussion was held on work progress, findings of the scoping, assessment of interventions and district for TAMD feasibility study.
2. Initial discussions were held on potential intervention selection criteria: objective, scale, significance, availability of data and methodology, implementation status, monitoring and evaluation system and climate vulnerability of location. Based on this discussion the committee reviewed three highly potential projects viz. (i) Livelihood Forestry Programme (LFP); (ii) Climate Change Adaptation Design and Pilot Phase Nepal (CADP-N)/Nepal Climate Change Support Programme

(NCCSP); and (iii) Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) for TAMD feasibility study.

a. Furthermore, discussion was also held on identifying criteria of selecting study districts. The criteria reviewed for selecting location were: (i) Climate vulnerability index (flood, drought and landslide) based on NAPA vulnerability mapping, (ii) Number of interventions implemented (or continuous) in the same district; (iii) Availability of Secondary data; (iv) representation of ecological zones; and (v) Accessibility. Based on the above criteria, committee discussed on selecting Rukum to represent drought and landslide vulnerability case and Nawalparasi for flood and drought vulnerability.

Decision

1. TAMD Coordination Committee selected CADP-N)/NCCSP, LFP and LGCDP for TAMD feasibility study.
2. Regarding Agenda 3, the Coordination Committee agreed on selecting Rukkum and Nawalparasi as study sites.

Closing

The Coordinator concluded the meeting by highlighting the importance of the study to develop country specific TAMD framework with tailor-made indicators based on the reality of the country to track adaptation. He thanked all the members including consultants from IIED and IDS-Nepal for their active participation and valuable contribution. The meeting was closed at 7:30 pm.

Annex -2: Score cards for VDC level indicators at Sukrauli VDC

Village/District Council	No	Partial	Yes
Baseline (VDC profile)			
Integration			
Is there a climate change plan or strategy set out in a dedicated strategy document and/or embedded in VDC planning?			
Is there a formal requirement for climate change to be integrated into development planning at the VDC level?			
Have specific measures been identified to address climate change?			
Budgeting and finance			
Has funding been allocated to climate change activities in the past 2 years?			
Do mechanisms exist for assessing costs associated with extra climate risks (such as those identified through risk assessments)?			
Is funding available to address additional climate risks identified through screening?			
Institutional knowledge/capacity (VDC secretary and staff unit)			
Does planning involved people with some awareness of climate change?			
Does planning involved people with formal training on climate change?			
Are enough people with some knowledge of climate change involved in planning processes? (more than 50%)			
Use of climate information			
Does planning take account of climate observational data on variability and trends?			
Is climate information readily available from national and international sources?			
Does planning take account of future climate projections ?			
Participation			
Are all the Ward Citizen Forums represented at the VDC in planning process?			
Are those most in need for measures to address climate change (DAG) represented in planning/decision-making?			
Is participation of these groups sustained from planning to implementation?			
Stakeholders (VDC Council)			
Are stakeholders aware of climate change risks and possible responses?			
Do stakeholders have relevant information in climate sensitive sectors (i.e. agriculture)?			
Is there an institutional mandate to raise awareness and give out information on climate change?			
Learning and flexibility			
Has the VDC used past experiences with hazard x to develop a new plan or strategy?			
Are plans for hazard x reviewed on a regular basis?			
Functioning of systems in BAU (MCPM indicators)			
How often do local people at HH level raise/discuss about climate change issues and measures to address them in WCF meetings?			
Do the WCF (from discussions/meetings/outcomes on climate change issues) put forward to VDC level planning and budgeting to address climate change impacts?			

Annex -3: Activities Plan for 3rd Quarter

Key Activities	Sub-activities	Tentative Time-Frame	Remarks
1. Selection of 2 VDCs for Flood vulnerability in Nawalparasi	i. Collect VDC level data/vulnerability ii. Disaster risk maps of district iii. Discuss among the TAMD team and finalize iv. Rationale for the selection.	VDCs recommendation by 1st Week of Oct	- NCCSP LAPAs - District disaster preparedness work plan - District disaster management plan. - Loss and damage data for MoHA - VDCs selection will be validated after District W/S
2. Selection of 2 VDCs each for Landslide and Drought vulnerability	i. Collect VDC level data/vulnerability ii. Disaster risk maps of district iii. Discuss among the TAMD team and finalize iv. Rationale for the selection.	VDCs recommendation by 1st Week of Oct	- NCCSP LAPAs - District disaster preparedness work plan - District disaster management plan. - Loss and damage data for MoHA - VDCs selection will be validated after District W/S
3. T1 and T2 indicator development	i. Collect PMAS/DPMAS reports from MoFALD/DDC on disaster/agriculture losses and damages. Reports from VDCs and MOAD (last 5 years) ii. Extract and compile baseline information for development indicators (if available for 5 years) including contextual CBS and NLSS and any other sources (project baselines, secondary sources, if possible draw on insights from PAF) of: (a) DDC (b) VDC and (c) Climate vulnerable settlements (CVS) iii. Monitoring versus evaluation, techniques that were successful. iv. Develop and suggest improved indicators sheet for development /finalise	Ongoing process	
4. Develop baseline i. Rukum	i. Collect climatological data (Temperature, rain fall, disaster)	Ongoing process	

ii. Nawalparasi	ii. Compile and analyse data (10 years if possible) on hazard - disaster data from MoHA iii. Development data (NLSS) iv. Data gap analysis		
5. Match communities/ wards for development across interventions	i. Match communities/wards for development across interventions ii. Finalise/recommend	By 4th week of Nov	
6. Finalise methodology, sampling methods, survey tools and other community techniques for testing/research in Nawalparasi and Rukum	i. Sampling – consider options for sampling i.e. several communities vulnerable to flood, stratified by project ? Sample whole flood vulnerable VDCs ii. Modify VDC indicators for development and learning/flexible for discussion iii. Development tracking indicators - finalise for testing iv. DDC model indicators for discussion v. Proxies/vulnerability develop for discussion vi. Finalize methodology, sampling, survey and community techniques vii. Finalise tools (HH/key informant survey, FGDs, questionnaires and GPS etc)	By 4th week of Nov	
7. Technical feedback/progress sharing meeting	i. Identify potential experts for workshop ii. Prepare for workshop iii. Organize one day workshop	3rd week of Oct (to be confirmed)	1/2 day on appropriate date
8. TAMD Coordination Committee meeting	i. Prepare/organize meeting	Last Week of Nov.	(to be confirmed with MoSTE)
9. Conduct field study in Rukum	i. Travel to Rukum from Kathmandu ii. Meeting with district level officials/arrange for workshop iii. District level workshop iv. Test tools (HH/key informant survey, FGDs, questionnaires and GPS etc) at Rukum v. Refine/adjust/print tools based on testing vi. Hire local enumerators (as per requirement based on sample size) / conduct orientation vii. Conduct study in Rukum	From 26 Nov to 2nd week of Dec 2013	Sample size will be decided in consultation with statistician. Dates proposed for the field study are only tentative. Can be revisited and adjusted in consultation.

10. Conduct field study in Nawalparasi	i. Travel to Nawalparasi ii. Meeting with district level officials/arrange for workshop iii. District level workshop iv. Test tools (HH/key informant survey, FGDs, questionnaires and GPS etc) v. Refine/adjust/print tools based on testing vi. Hire local enumerators (as per requirement based on sample size) / conduct orientation vii. Conduct study in Nawalparasi	From 26 Nov to 2nd week of Dec 2013	Sample size will be decided in consultation with statistician. Dates proposed for the field study are only tentative. Can be revisited and adjusted in consultation.
11. 3rd Quarter report	i. Initial work on Q3 report ii. Prepare draft report and share for inputs iii. Send report	9 Dec 13 Dec	Quarter 3 Report will be submitted as per the work plan scheduled and progress made till the submission deadline
12. Data analysis	i. Data tabulation, entry and analysis	4th Week of Dec onwards	Will be done in consultation with statistician

Project materials

Climate change

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