



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Environment

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

NAPA to LAPA

Background

Climate induced disasters such as floods, landslides and droughts have killed more than 4,000 people in Nepal over the last 10 years. The economic losses caused by disasters add up to about USD 5.34 billion. Nepal has prepared its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for adapting to extreme climate events and variability through an extensive country-driven consultative process. The document was shared with Parties to the UNFCCC in November 2010. Nepal has also prepared a National Framework for Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) with the twin objectives of implementing adaptation actions, and integrating climate change in local development planning and implementation.



NAPA in Nepal

Nepal's NAPA process began at an inception workshop in May 2009 and was completed in September 2010. The process involved six thematic working groups representing about 80 institutions and experts. The extensive consultation process – held at the local, regional and national levels – involved over 3000 farmers, practitioners, parliamentarians, policy-makers, thematic working group members and experts. The final document has nine priority, integrated

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profiles that include urgent and immediate adaptation needs for addressing extreme climate events and their consequences.

NAPA Profiles

1. Promoting community-based adaptation through integrated management of agriculture, water, forest and biodiversity.
2. Building enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities through improved system and access to service for agricultural development.
3. Community-based disaster management for facilitating climate adaptation.
4. GLOF monitoring and disaster risk reduction.
5. Forest and ecosystem management in supporting climate-led adaptation innovations.
6. Adapting to climate challenges in public health.
7. Ecosystem management for climate adaptation.
8. Empowering vulnerable communities through sustainable management of water resource and clean energy supply.
9. Promoting climate-smart urban settlements.



The preliminary estimate for NAPA implementation is about USD 350 million. Nepal intends to use all funds available for NAPA implementation for protecting its people, livelihoods and ecosystems from the adverse impacts of climate change. Nepal is in the process of implementing NAPA profile 1 in 13 of the country's 75 districts with DFID support, and profiles 3 and 4 by using the GEF-administered LDC Fund.

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LAPA: New Initiative

In line with Nepal's Climate Change Policy- 2011 and as a means of implementing NAPA and integrating adaptation options into development policy and planning processes, Nepal has recently approved the LAPA. Initiated in mid-2010, the LAPA was also prepared through extensive stakeholder consultations.



LAPA Purposes

- Enabling communities to understand the changing and uncertain future climatic conditions and engaging them effectively in the process of developing adaptation priorities,
- Implementing climate-resilient plans that are flexible enough for responding to changing and uncertain climatic conditions, and
- Informing sectoral programmes and catalysing integrated approaches between various sectors and sub-sectors.

LAPA Framework

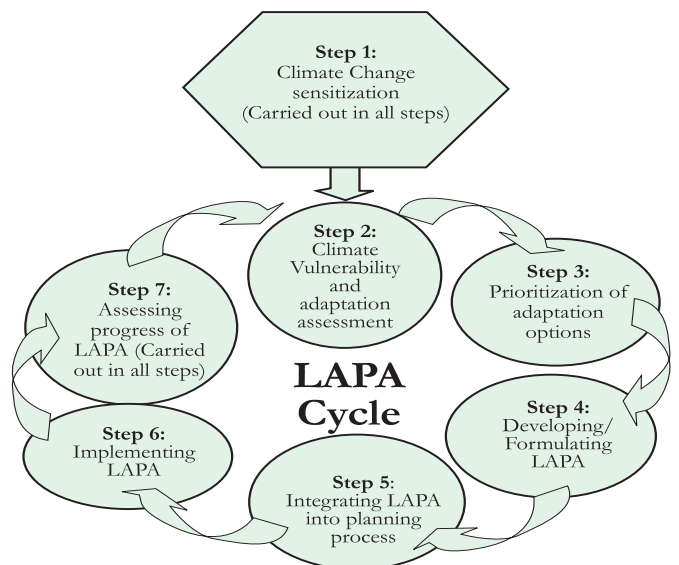
The LAPA Framework ensures that the process of integrating climate change resilience from local-to-national planning is bottom-up, inclusive, responsive and flexible.

LAPA identifies local adaptation needs that focus, among others, reducing local climate risks and vulnerabilities, and increasing resilience using seven steps. It has been piloted in 10 districts to promote and ensure people's participation and ownership, involving climate vulnerable communities in adaptation.



Both the NAPA and LAPA were discussed at the meetings of the Climate Change Council (CCC), chaired by the Prime Minister, and the Multi-Stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee (MCCICC) that has representation of local government, academia, civil society, and development partners/donors. Nepal expects that the LAPA will mainstream adaptation in the development agendas of local government bodies.

Nepal is grateful for the support extended by the GEF/ UNDP, UK DFID and DANIDA for the preparation of the NAPA and DFID for support in the preparation of the National Framework for LAPA.



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