Local Adaptation Planning for Climate Change Resilience – a Nepal /New Zealand comparison

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Section 1
Climate Change - Nepal

1

International drivers

Climate science and increasing disasters

2010 UNFCCC Cancun declaration led to focus on National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and associated Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA) for less developed countries.

2015 focus turned to developed countries through SDG and UNFCCC Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Nepal

National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010

National Framework for LAPA 2011

Local Adaptation Plans for Action

Seven steps;

- sensitization,
- vulnerability and adaptation assessment,
- prioritization of adaptation options,
- formulation of the adaptation plan,
- integration of the adaptation plan into regular planning processes,
- implementation of the adaptation plan.
- progress assessment

Standard Nepal approach

Largely Donor funded but funding may be direct to a domestic NGO or via a Government Department

Structure driven by NAPA and a national guiding framework

Government level (recent political restructuring) essentially LAPA are prepared at:

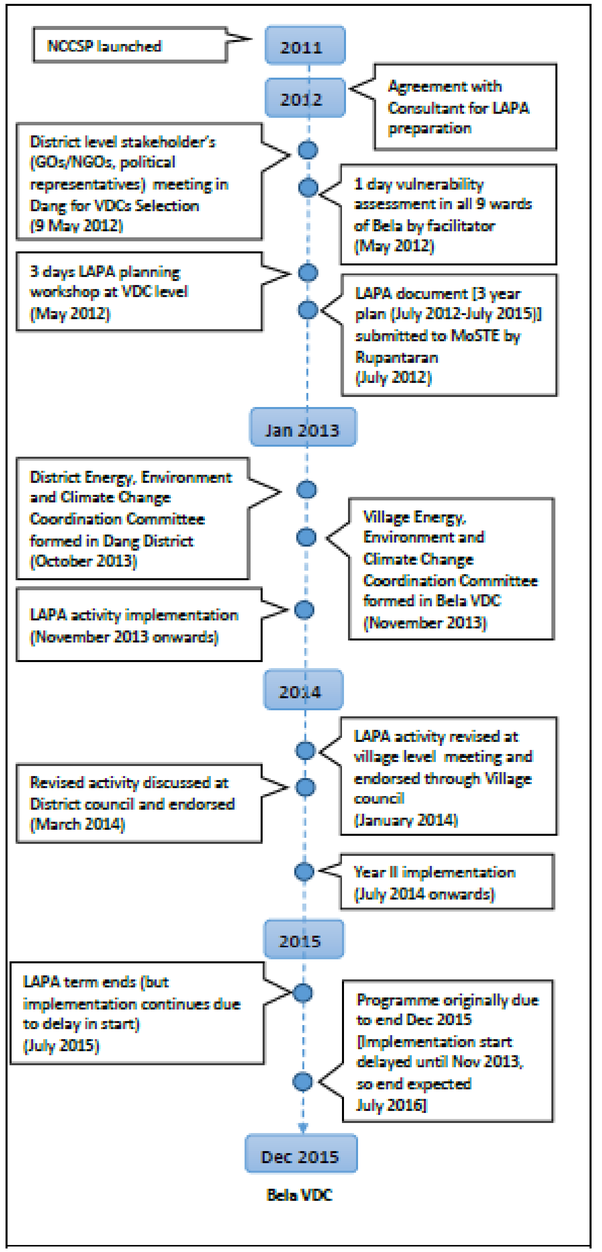
District Level
Village level
Community Level (Ward)
Community User Group Level (eg Community Forestry User Group – CFUG)

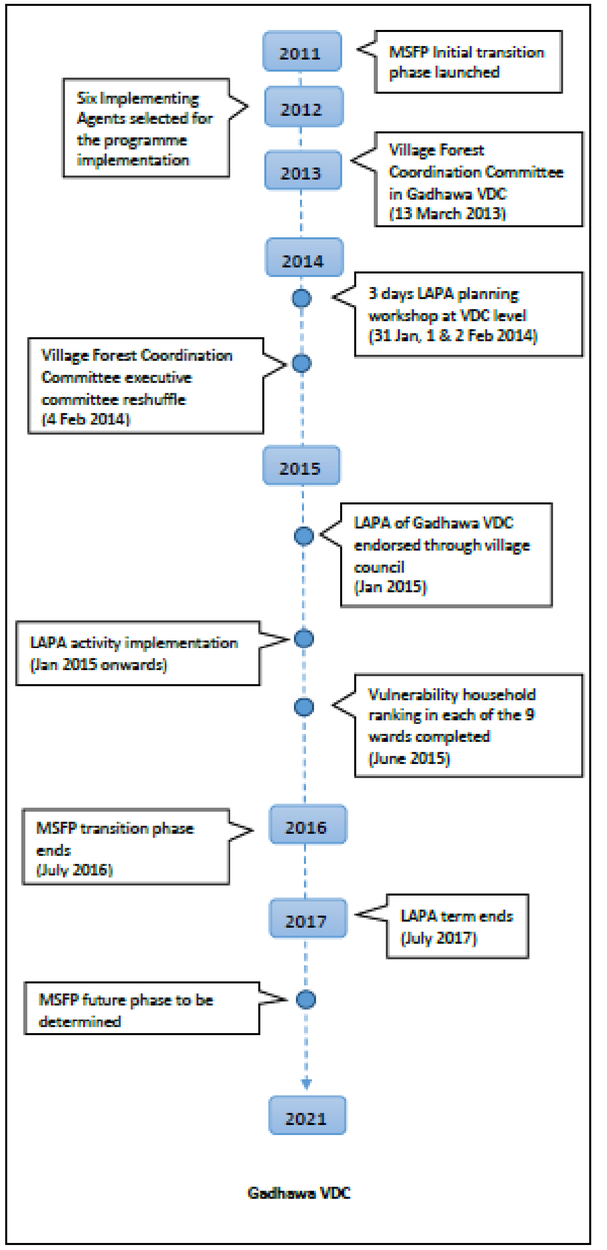
Process

NGO trains facilitators
NGO facilitates
Gain permission from relevant powerbrokers (eg Village committee or leader)

Undertake Vulnerability Assessment at individual household level for entire community/village

Invite people to attend LAPA workshop in community where knowledge is shared, people are ‘sensitised to climate change, and a LAPA prepared through PRA processes


NCCSP launched
2011
2012
Agreement with Consultant for LAPA preparation
District level stakeholder's (GOs/NGOs, political representatives) meeting in Dang for VDCs Selection (9 May 2012)
1 day vulnerability assessment in all 9 wards of Bela by facilitator (May 2012)
3 days LAPA planning workshop at VDC level (May 2012)
LAPA document [3 year plan (July 2012-July 2015)] submitted to MoSTE by Rupantaran (July 2012)
Jan 2013
District Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee formed in Dang District (October 2013)
Village Energy, Environment and Climate Change Coordination Committee formed in Bela VDC (November 2013)
LAPA activity implementation (November 2013 onwards)
2014
LAPA activity revised at village level meeting and endorsed through Village council (January 2014)
Revised activity discussed at District council and endorsed (March 2014)
Year II implementation (July 2014 onwards)
2015
LAPA term ends (but implementation continues due to delay in start) (July 2015)
Programme originally due to end Dec 2015 [Implementation start delayed until Nov 2013, so end expected July 2016]
Dec 2015
Bela VDC


2011
MSFP Initial transition phase launched
Six Implementing Agents selected for the programme implementation
2012
2013
Village Forest Coordination Committee in Gadhawa VDC (13 March 2013)
2014
3 days LAPA planning workshop at VDC level (31 Jan, 1 & 2 Feb 2014)
Village Forest Coordination Committee executive committee reshuffle (4 Feb 2014)
2015
LAPA of Gadhawa VDC endorsed through village council (Jan 2015)
LAPA activity implementation (Jan 2015 onwards)
Vulnerability household ranking in each of the 9 wards completed (June 2015)
MSFP transition phase ends (July 2016)
2016
2017
LAPA term ends (July 2017)
MSFP future phase to be determined
2021
Gadhawa VDC

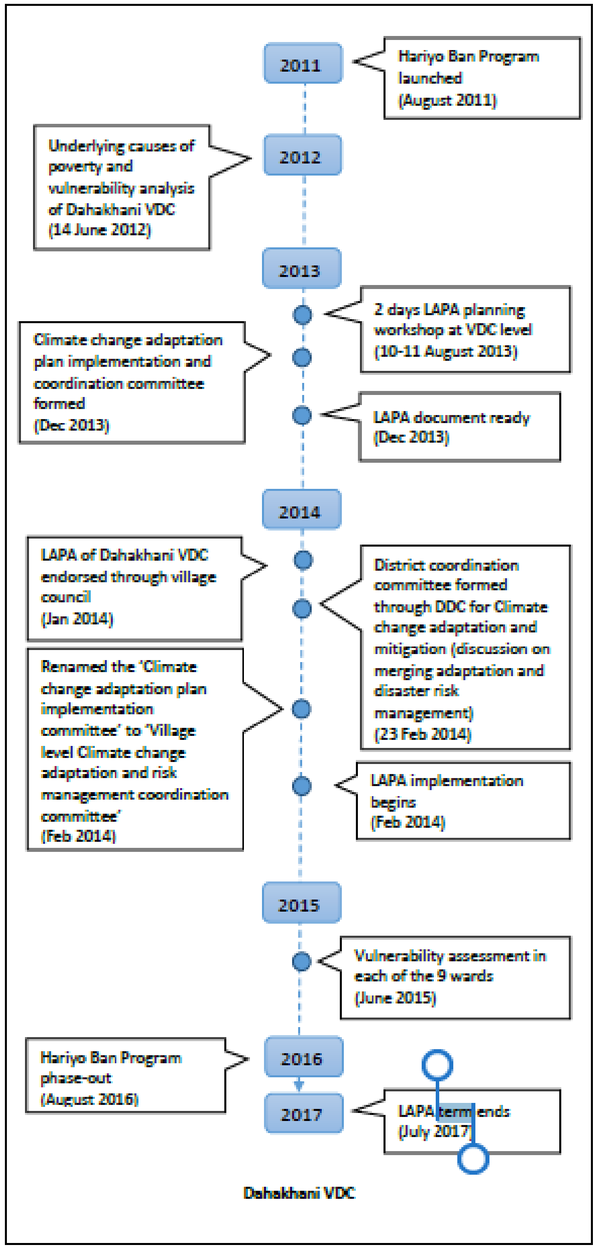

2011
Hariyo Ban Program launched (August 2011)
Underlying causes of poverty and vulnerability analysis of Dahakhani VDC (14 June 2012)
2012
2013
2 days LAPA planning workshop at VDC level (10-11 August 2013)
Climate change adaptation plan implementation and coordination committee formed (Dec 2013)
LAPA document ready (Dec 2013)
2014
LAPA of Dahakhani VDC endorsed through village council (Jan 2014)
District coordination committee formed through DDC for Climate change adaptation and mitigation (discussion on merging adaptation and disaster risk management) (23 Feb 2014)
Renamed the 'Climate change adaptation plan implementation committee' to 'Village level Climate change adaptation and risk management coordination committee' (Feb 2014)
LAPA implementation begins (Feb 2014)
2015
Vulnerability assessment in each of the 9 wards (June 2015)
Hariyo Ban Program phase-out (August 2016)
2016
2017
LAPA term ends (July 2017)
Dahakhani VDC

Table 2 Schedule of the LAPA workshop conducted in the study area, showing tools used in each stage (PRA = Participatory Rural Appraisal)

Session	Day 1	Tools used	Day 2	Tools used
1	Introduction and welcome speech		Short welcome speech	
2	Presentation on climate change	Six posters	Introduction to livelihood analysis table and discussion of the table	PRA for Livelihood mapping
3	Introduction and use of seasonal calendar	PRA to develop a seasonal calendar	Discussion on vulnerability assessment per household	PRA for Vulnerability assessment
Break				
4	Introduction and use of historical timeline	PRA to develop historical timeline	Discussion on adaptation options and prioritisation of adaptation options	PRA for adaptation identification and prioritisation
5	Conclusion of the day shared		Workshop closed by workshop chair with vote of thanks	
6	End of sessions		End of sessions and programme Snacks	

Outcomes

Positive

- Community LAPA that combined become village LAPA
- Increased shared knowledge and understanding
- Projects get funding (hopefully)
- Set of actions that contribute to development of the community

Negative

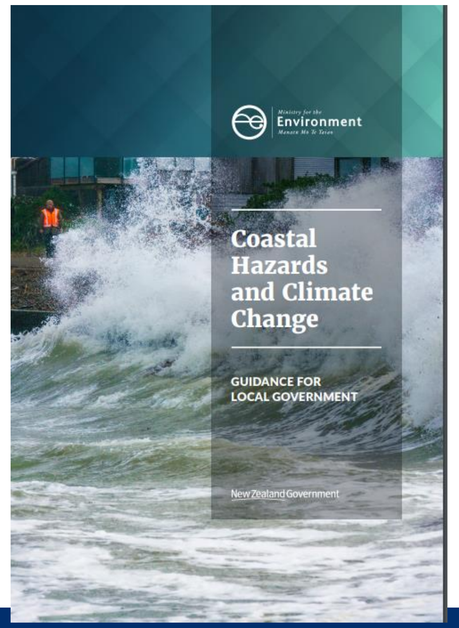
- A lack of knowledge of ;local climate changes projections and robust data
- Projects are generally simply development as usual wearing a different fashionable perfume
- There is a lack of novel ideas or transformative approaches
- A lack of transformative knowledge generation
- Those who participate may not be fully representative and even if participating barriers of gender and literacy are significant.

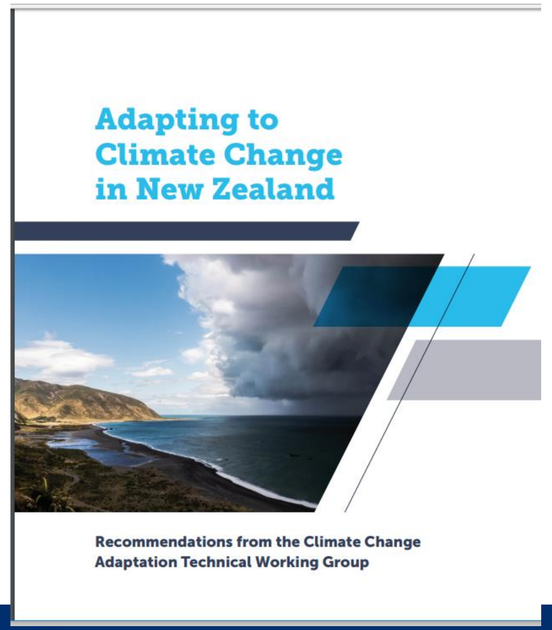
Section 2
New Zealand

March 2017 NIWA scoping report for a NZ NAP based on looking at USA, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Poland, Denmark, and Finland.

Recommendations include:

- Ministries and local governments to develop their own separate implementation plans – following a defined framework or template, linked to the same overall goals and principles, but allowing for flexibility as necessary
- To have any adaptation strategy or plan developed be statutory
- No mention of ‘public participation’



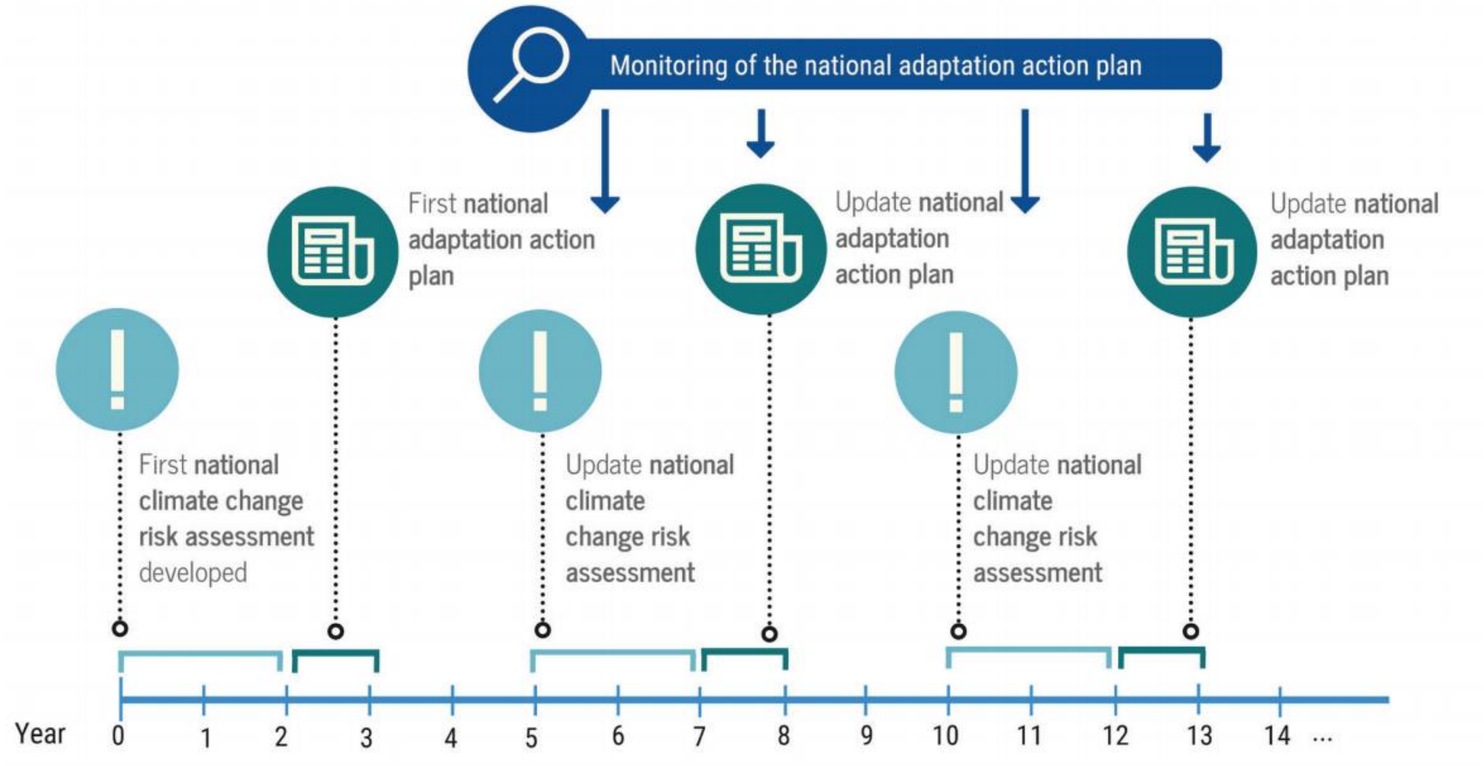


MfE
December 2017 Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance for Local Government
December 2017 Stocktake Report
May 2018 Recommendation of the TWG

- NAP 100yr time frame with measurable objectives independent monitoring and reporting
- Climate Change Commission lead
- Funding implications, methods needed especially for local government
- “informed by experts working in a multidisciplinary way – in climate science, impacts and implications, adaptation, social behavioural science, engineering, health, environmental science, Te Ao Māori including Mātauranga Māori, finance, economics, and legal and public policy”
- developed through a process of public engagement and is publicly available
- allocates actions for central/local government, iwi/hapū, the private sector, and communities

TWG 2018 “recommend the plan be a single document, developed by central government in collaboration with local government, iwi/hapū, the private sector, and the New Zealand public. Although we recommend this be undertaken at a national, economy-wide level, it does not preclude the development of supporting plans for regions, communities, or by the private sector”

Standard methodologies and shared data sets and adaptive over time



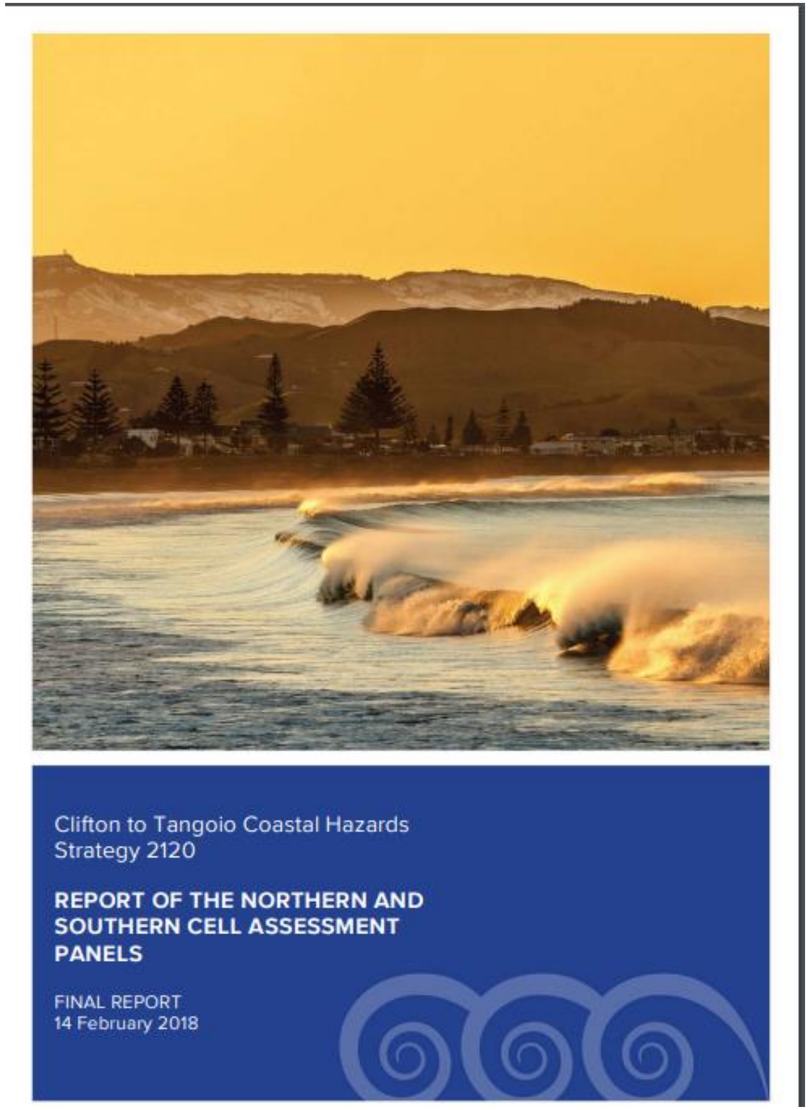
New Zealand Resilience to Natural Disasters

Barriers to resilience
We are only just starting to tackle some of the ‘truly hard’ issues around existing levels of risk, such as how to adapt to or retreat from the highest risk areas, **including to adapt to the impacts of climate change**. There is likely high cost around many of these options. (TWG 2018, National Disaster Resilience Strategy Draft for Consultation 2018 November p.43, emphasis added)

Address gaps in risk reduction policy (particularly in the light of climate change adaptation)

- By 2030 we have had a national conversation – including with affected and potentially-affected communities – about how to approach high hazard areas, and we have a system level-response (including central and local government) with aligned regulatory and funding/financing policies in place.

Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy 2120 (published February 2018)



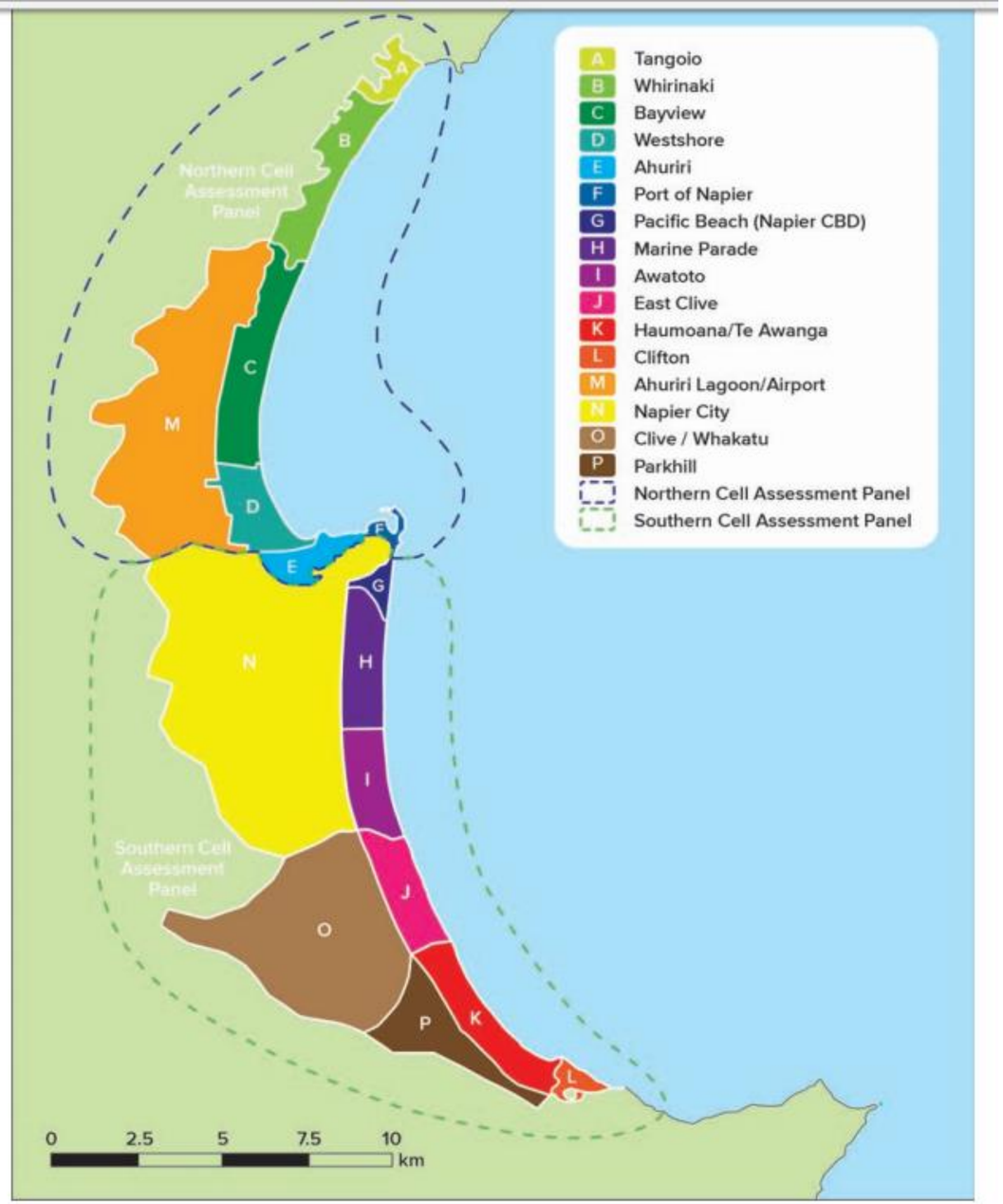


Figure 5. Assessment Cell Evaluation Panel areas and Coastal Units.

Unit E2: Pandora

Pathway	Short term →	Medium term →	Long term	MCDA Score	MCDA Ranking	Cost + Loss[1] ($m)	Cost + Loss[1] Ranking	VFM[2] ($'000/ point)	VFM[2] Ranking	Short Term build costs[3] ($m)
PW 1	Status quo →	Inundation Protection →	Managed Retreat	51	**2**	12.36	**2**	193	**2**	0.00 (0.00 / yr)
PW 2	Inundation Protection →	Inundation Protection →	Managed Retreat	54	**1**	13.39	**3**	202	**3**	2.00 (0.16 / yr)
PW 3	Inundation Protection →	Inundation Protection →	Inundation Protection	49	**3**	10.08	**1**	138	**1**	2.00 (0.16 / yr)
PW 4	Inundation Protection →	Inundation Protection + Flood Gate →	Inundation Protection + Flood Gate	45	**4**	19.05	**4**	349	**4**	2.00 (0.16 / yr)
PW11	*Status quo* →	*Inundation Protection* →	*Inundation Protection*	-	-	*9.05*	-	-	-	-

[1] Cost + loss is equal to the total cost estimate (operational + capital costs) for the full 100 year pathway + residual losses due to events that exceed a 1 in 100-year chance of occurrence.

[2] Value for Money measure – how much it costs to "purchase" each MCDA point based on the MCDA score and total cost estimate (operational + capital) of each 100 year pathway

[3] Mid-point cost scenario (including operational costs) for the first stage of each pathway (i.e the short term option). Numbers in brackets are the annual rating cost of the short term option over 20 years.

Conclusion – the less-developed country leads the developed!

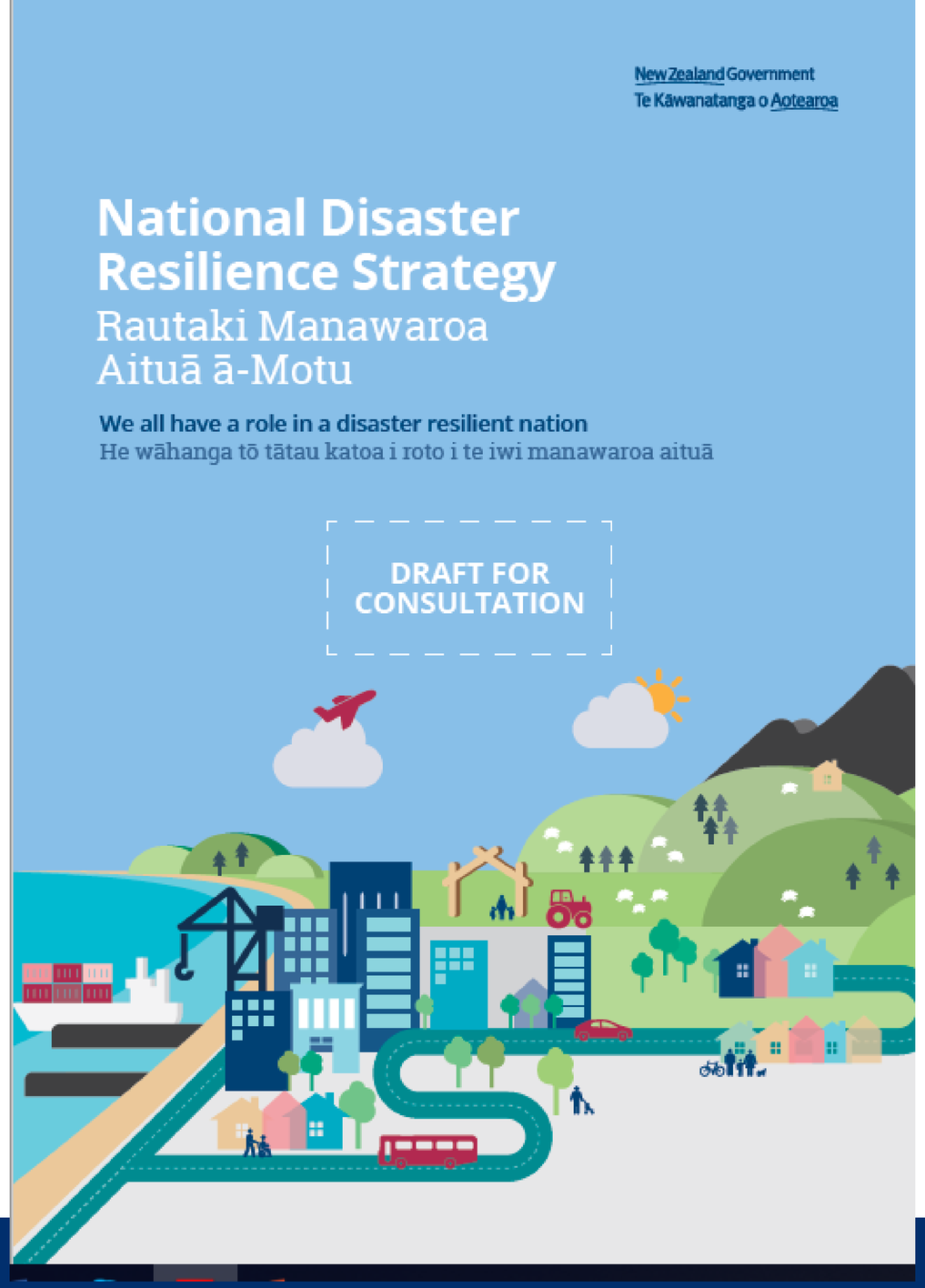
1. Nepal well advanced in developing national and local adaptation plans relative to NZ

2. NZ focus appears to be more top down and expert driven and moving to adaptive pathways approach, but lacks any standardisation as yet (eg Kaikoura has no plan)

3. Both lack useful local scale climate change data and projections (beyond disputed sea level rise in NZ)

4. Vulnerability assessments done at household (Nepal) v ‘community’ (NZ) level

5. Despite its pathways model and use of MCA the difference in outcome appears little different from BAU
6. Both lack innovative transformative solutions



MCDEM – Sendai context

- Strong on what, not so good on how
- Submissions invited from the Public and Close tomorrow – GET WRITING!

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