Channeling of Climate Change Finance on Local Level

Experience from the Agriculture Sector

IRAS Project Lao PDR

Khamphone Mounlamai
Project Manager, NAFRI, Vientiane

kphonemou@yahoo.com

22 October 2012
Figure 6. Climate change vulnerability map of Southeast Asia

Source: Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA)
http://www.eepsea.org
How IRAS works

Improving resilience of the agriculture sector

• Knowledge management
• Capacity building
• Community-based agricultural adaptation practice
• Adaptation learning

Funding: Project proposal GEF, UNDP, Government (in-kind), Co-finance
Addressing Vulnerabilities in Agriculture

- Hazards-based selection of target areas
- Policy-based interventions on institutional level
- Adaptive capacity-based activities on farmers’ level

Goal: Removal of policy and capacity barriers and gaps in technical knowledge and know-how
Taking Vulnerability Needs into Account

• Review of official policies, data and statistics
  – Poverty and Gender
• Interviews with key informants
  – Districts and Villages
• Consultation workshops
  – Provinces and Capital
• Field visits and excursions
• RRA/PRA: village maps and timelines
• Introduction into Agriculture CCTAM
Plans for Scaling Up

- Designed for piloting
- Emphasis on replication and multiplication
- Focus on policy development
- Planned expansion into other provinces
- Planned collaboration with Lao Women’s Union and Northern Research Centre
- Concept note for further funds from other donors
From Constraints to Recommendations

• Climate Change to become an issue on macroeconomic level
• Improved understanding of CCA across the agriculture sector
• Applied research for agriculture adaptation
• More direct access to CCA technologies
• Funding sources clear and less “accidental”
• Specific community funds to be made accessible
THANK YOU.

Experience of IRAS Project Lao PDR – Agriculture Sector

Khamphone Mounlamai
Project Manager, NAFRI, Vientiane

kphonemou@yahoo.com

22 October 2012