Project Duration

4 years (October, 2014 ~ September, 2018)

Resources

- Adaptation Fund US$ 7,289,425
- UNDP US$ 624,998
- Government of Myanmar (in kind) US$ 554,181

Funding agency

Adaptation Fund

Counterpart National Institution

Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Implementing Entity

United Nations Development Programme

What is Adaptation Fund?

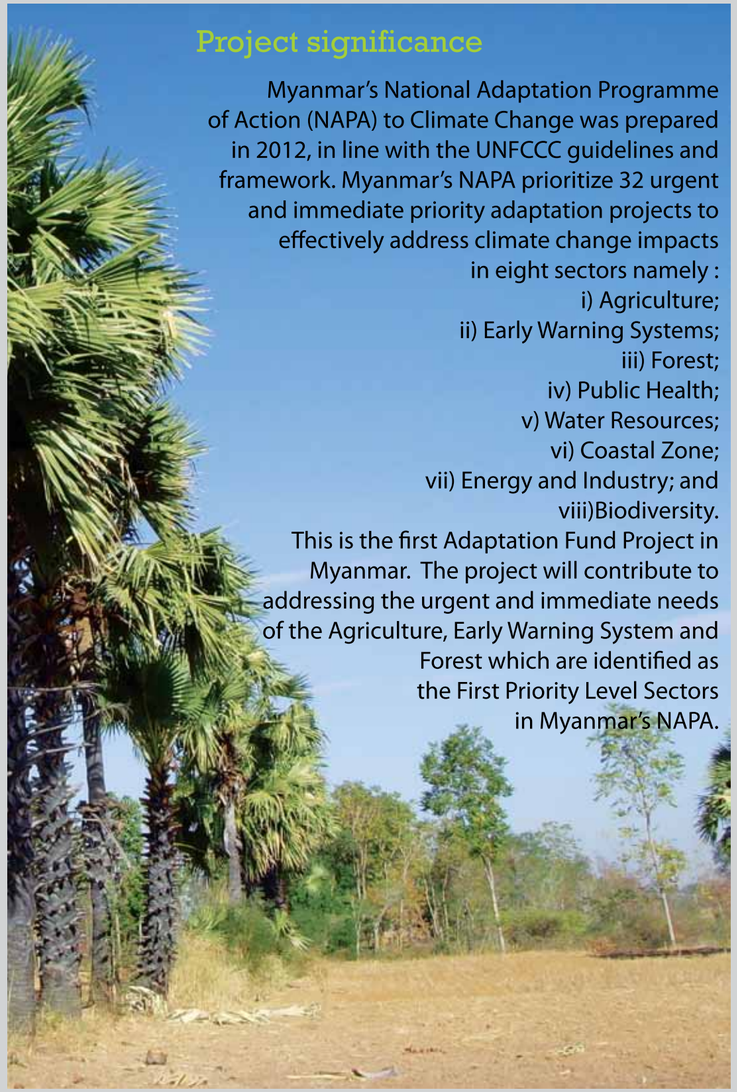
The Adaptation Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Over the past three years, the fund has dedicated more than US$ 232 million to increase climate resilience in 40 countries around the world.
https://www.adaptation-fund.org

Project significance

Myanmar's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to Climate Change was prepared in 2012, in line with the UNFCCC guidelines and framework. Myanmar's NAPA prioritize 32 urgent and immediate priority adaptation projects to effectively address climate change impacts in eight sectors namely :

i) Agriculture;
ii) Early Warning Systems;
iii) Forest;
iv) Public Health;
v) Water Resources;
vi) Coastal Zone;
vii) Energy and Industry; and
viii)Biodiversity.

This is the first Adaptation Fund Project in Myanmar. The project will contribute to addressing the urgent and immediate needs of the Agriculture, Early Warning System and Forest which are identified as the First Priority Level Sectors in Myanmar's NAPA.



Contact

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UNDP-ADAPTATION FUND PROJECT

Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar

The Dry Zone is one of the most climate sensitive and natural resource poor regions in Myanmar.

A large portion of the Dry Zone's population is dependent on subsistence farming and small-scale livestock rearing. Their livelihoods are at risk due to the combined effects of water scarcity, widespread mono-crop practices, and unsustainable use of forest resources for fuel, timber and fodder.

Global warming is likely to make the existing livelihood options even more difficult to maintain with increasing intensity of extreme events such as drought and cyclones.

The Project "Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar" financed by the Adaptation Fund will support 50639 house holds in building their capacities to cope with future impact of climate change and will strengthening food and water security.

Project Objective

To reduce the vulnerability of farmers in the Dry Zone to increasing drought and rainfall variability, and enhance the capacity of farmers to plan for and respond to future impacts of climate change on food security.

Project Expected Outcomes

1) Continuous freshwater availability is ensured during the dry seasons in 280 villages in the Dry Zone

2) Climate-resilient agricultural and livestock practices enhanced in Myanmar's Dry Zone.

3) Timeliness and quality of climate risk information dissemination to Dry Zone farmers enhanced through use of short-term seasonal forecasts, and longer-term climate scenario planning.

Project Expected Outputs

1.1 Water capture and storage capacities in 280 villages enhanced to ensure sufficient irrigation and potable water supply during dry periods

1.2 4,200 hectares of micro-watersheds protected and rehabilitated through Farmer- Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) to increase natural water retention and reduce erosion

1.3 Community-based agro-forestry plots established on 5,100 hectares of private and communal lands to conserve soil and water

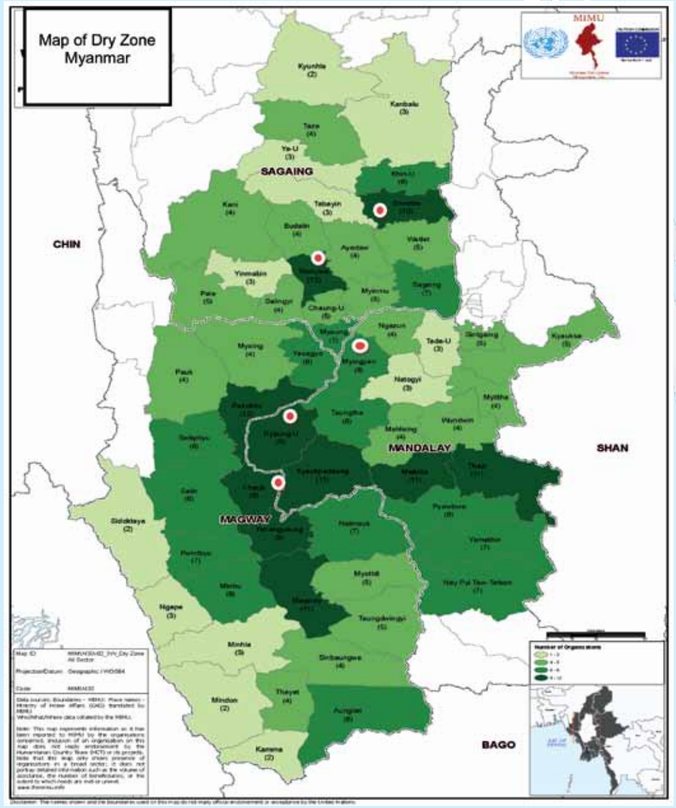
2.1 Drought-resilient farming methods introduced to farmers to enhance the resilience of subsistent agriculture in the Dry Zone

2.2. Resilient post-harvest processing and storage systems introduced to reduce climate-induced post-harvest losses (drought and floods)

2.3. Diversified livestock production systems introduced to buffer the effects of drought on rural livelihoods

3.1. Climate hazard maps and risk scenarios developed in each township to support community-based climate risk management and preparedness planning

3.2. Local level information dissemination framework strengthened for climate and disaster risk management



Targeted Beneficiaries and Project Location

Region	Townships	No. of Villages	No. of House-holds	Beneficiary Population
Sagaing	Shwebo	60	12,318	64,906
	Monywa	50	8,347	48,759
Mandalay	Myingyan	60	12,447	51,579
	Nyaung - U	70	12,455	63,140
Magway	Chauk	40	5,072	26,176
	Total	280	50,639	254,560