



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.7/12
2 December, 2011

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Seventh Meeting
Durban, 12 December, 2011

PROPOSAL FOR MYANMAR

I. Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board, state in paragraph 41 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e. those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the approval by the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would finally require Board's approval.

2. The Templates Approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, Annex 3) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.

3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:

1. Country Eligibility,
2. Project Eligibility,
3. Resource Availability, and
4. Eligibility of NIE/MIE.

4. The fifth criterion, applied when reviewing a fully-developed project document, is:

5. Implementation Arrangements.

5. According to the Adaptation Fund Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

6. The following project concept titled "Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources and Food Security in the Dry Zone of Myanmar" was submitted for Myanmar by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund. This is the first submission of the concept. It was received by the secretariat in time to be considered at the 16th Adaptation Fund Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the diary number MMR/MIE/Rural/2011/1 and filled in a review sheet.

7. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Adaptation Fund Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with UNDP, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the Project and Programme Committee of the Adaptation Fund.

8. The secretariat is submitting to the Project and Programme Review Committee the summary of the project, prepared by the secretariat, in the following section. The secretariat is also submitting to the Committee the technical review sheet in an addendum to this document.

Project Summary

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

Implementing Entity: *UNDP*

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 617,182

Total Project/Programme Cost: 7,289,425

Implementing Fee: USD 619,601

Financing Requested: USD 7,909,026

Project/Programme Background and Context:

The concept proposal focuses on the Dry Zone of Myanmar, responding to high vulnerability of local rural communities to rainfall variability and drought. The project addresses the improvement of the adaptive capacity of farmers through targeted interventions in sustainable land and forest management, technical measures (irrigation), as well as collection and dissemination of information to feed back into policies that better enable adaptation. The proposal attempts to engage local communities in project implementation to a large extent and also empower them in decision making and planning. The focus of the proposed project is on improved and sustainable land and natural resources management, where the majority of the investments would be targeted.

Component 1: Respond to the climate-induced reduction of freshwater supply (USD 3,718,443)

The main Outcome of Component 1 is that in 280 villages, the climate-induced reduction of freshwater supply is countered through increasing rainfall capture, storage and water retention capacity. Consistent with the community-based adaptation strategy of the project, concrete investment activities under Component 1 will be preceded by participative community-based assessments, which are essential for community-based organizations and village stakeholders to agree on the specific locations and site-specific design elements of water supply measures in the village context.

Component 2: Climate-resilient food and livestock production systems established and promoted (USD 2,209,800)

The main Outcome of Component 2 is increased diversification and resilience of the most vulnerable rural livelihoods in Myanmar's Dry Zone from climate-induced shocks and stresses. The component will provide drought-resilient crop and fodder varieties and promote conservation agriculture practices, as well as resilient post-harvest processing and storage systems. Lastly, the project will introduce diversified livestock production systems to buffer the effects of flooding and drought on rural livelihoods.

Component 3: Improve communal climate risk information and monitoring (USD 744,000)

The main Outcome of Component 3 is increased capacity of Dry Zone farmers to respond and adapt to changes in rainfall through the use of short-term forecast information and longer-term climate scenario planning through climate hazard maps and risk scenarios developed in each township to support community-based climate risk management and preparedness planning; as well as the establishment of 5 climate risk information centers.