Adaptation Fund Project Targets

Logframe No	Project Strategy	Target at end of Project (Revised)	2016	2017	2018	2019
Objectives	To reduce the vulnerability of households in Myanmar's Dry Zone to increasing drought and rainfall variability, and enhance the capacity of households to plan for and respond to future impacts of Climate Change on food security.	By the end of the project, at least **61%** of impoverished farming households or the landless, equivalent to approximately 17,850 households (11,550 agriculture and 6,300 livestock) benefit from and implement climate-resilient agriculture or livestock practice				
		At least 50% of all households in target location (based on random sampling), equivalent to 25,000 households, report that they have changed their livelihood behavior based on climate risk information produced by the project				
		At least **75%** of all households in target location, equivalent to 38,000, receive early warning in a timely manner.				
Outcome 1	**Continuous freshwater availability is ensured during the dry seasons in 280 villages in the Dry Zone**	At least **60%** of households (facing water shortages) in 280 villages in the five project targeted townships report increased freshwater availability during dry periods				
Output 1.1	Water capture and storage capacities in 280 villages enhanced to ensure improved access to fresh water supply during dry periods	**45** canals for water diversion constructed	1	44		
		70 small scale water pumping systems installed		0	70	
		56 communal water tanks (equivalent to total capacity 5000 gallon) incl. pipes installed		0	56	
		40 shallow tube wells		0	20	
		10 deep tube wells (new & fixed/renovation)		0	12	
		150 communal ponds rehabilitated or constructed		75	61	
		1156 ha of land covered with soil and water conservation techniques		852	777	
		Trainings on (#/hh's/m-f):				
		· Water infrastructure				
		· Soil&water conservation		152	152	
		· Operation&management				
		Community agreements (WUGs) (#)				
Output 1.2	6,141 hectares of micro-watersheds are protected and rehabilitated through Farmer- Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) to increase natural water retention and reduce erosion	**3,913** ha of natural forest conservation		2625	425	
		1,458 ha of community forest establishment (including x# of CF management plans)		844	386	
		770 ha of tree planting activities on public land:	138.75	517.71	532.45	
		· Micro-watersheds 661ha		325	342	
		· Road-side planting 35.5ha	138.75	192.71	190.45	
		· Religious compounds 32.2ha				
		· Schools 38.5ha				
		· Clinics 2.8ha				
Output 1.3	Community-based agro-forestry plots are established on 3,983 hectares of private and communal lands to conserve soil and water	**1,000** ha of homestead gardening/agro-forestry plots established in 76 villages	203	397	400	
		1,500 ha of farm boundary plantations in 95 villages	84.25	511.34	305.9	
		Demo plots 20ha		10	10	
		Silvopasture 2ha		1	1	
		Intercropping 3ha		2	1	
		Taungya crops – 1,458ha		55	612	
		Training on (#/hh's/m-f):				
		· CF establishment		70	153 (126, 27)	
		· Agro-forestry		118 (110,8)	140 (131, 9)	
		· Natural forest conservation		118 (110,8)	140 (131, 9)	
		· Micro-watershed management			176 (147, 29)	
		Workshop: CF review				
Outcome2	**Climate-resilient agricultural and livestock practices**	By the end of the project, at least 6 discrete agricultural adaptation and diversified livestock rearing practices are demonstrated including resilient				

Outcome2	**enhanced in Myanmar's Dry Zone**	varieties, on-farm water management techniques, soil management practices, planting techniques, post-harvest processing and diversified				
Output 2.1	Drought-resilient farming methods introduced to farmers to enhance the resilience of subsistence agriculture in the Dry Zone	By the end of the project, at least 11,550 (**11,200 farmers plus 350 others**) households, extension workers and CSO/NGO members in the target (villages) Townships are trained on climate-resilient farming methods		9153	8527	
		Trainings on (#/hh's/m-f):				
		· Climate resilient farming methods		537 (430, 107)	575 (443,132)	
		· Water smart practices (AWD)		61 (58,3)	200 (164,36)	
		· Thanakha intercropping		60(54,6)	155 (131,24)	
		· Fruit tree drip irrigation		153 (136,17)		
		· Organic farming and vermiculture				
		At least 140 villages (-level (research farm is operational) produce climate-resilient seed varieties		75	75	
		· Trainings on climate-resilient seed multiplication (#/hh's/m-f)		206 (187,19)	160 (129,31)	
		At least 50 participatory demonstration plots on climate-resilient agricultural practices are established		180 (153, 27)	149 (119,30)	
		At least 20% of community participants in exchange visits and farmers field demonstrations are from non-project target villages			98 (86,12)	
		Farmer field schools on climate change (#/hh's/m-f)		111 (101,10)	344 (288,56)	
Output 2.2	Resilient post-harvest processing and storage systems introduced to reduce climate-induced post-harvest losses (droughts, rains and floods)	80% of target households (9,240 of 11,550) report reduced post-harvest losses through the use of improved processing and storage technology: e.g.:		10241	2164	
		· 20 rice threshers and120 multi-crop threshers		127 (20,107)		
		· Establishment of thresher groups (140)		127		
		· Trainings and participatory assessments on PHL		299 (268 HHs, 31 Staff)	10 staff	
		· Elevated storage systems (36)		36		
Output 2.3	Diversified livestock production systems are introduced in 6,300 households to buffer the effects of flooding and drought on rural livelihoods	By the end of the project, at least 6,300 marginal and landless households (vulnerable households) have increased the diversity of livestock assets		4546	2309	
		Diversity in types:				
		· Cattle#				
		· Sheep#				
		· Goat#				
		· Pig#				
		· Poultry#				
		· In climate-resistant/improved breeds#				
Outcome 3	**Timeliness and quality of climate risk information disseminated to Dry Zone households enhanced through use of short-term weather forecasts, medium-term seasonal forecasts, and longer-term climate scenario planning**	At least 50% of all households in target location (based on random sampling), equivalent to 25,000 households, report that they have changed their livelihood behaviour based on climate risk information produced by the project				
		At least 90% of all households in target location, equivalent to 45,600, receive early warning in a timely manner.				
Output 3.1	Climate hazard maps and risk scenarios are developed in each Township to support community-based climate risk management and preparedness planning	Climate hazard maps and risk scenarios are available in each Township, based on vulnerability assessments.		15		
Output 3.2	Local level climate and disaster risk management framework strengthened for timely and effective communication of climate risk and early warning information	70 community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) committees are formed to relay climate early warning information from the Township DPC		75		
		5 Climate Risk Information sub-committees established within the Township DPC		5		
		At least six agro-meteorological bulletins; two early warning and disaster response bulletins/posters; four guidance notes on resilient agricultural /livestock practices produced		325	426