## Project Indicators and Achievements (till Sep)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome/Output</th>
<th>Project Targets</th>
<th>Achievements so far</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>** Outcome 1: Continuous freshwater availability is ensured during the dry seasons in 280 villages in the Dry Zone**</td>
<td>- At least 60% of households (facing water shortages) in 280 villages in the five project targeted townships report increased freshwater availability during dry periods</td>
<td>- 1 (Kin Tat) irrigation canal renovated (Shwebo township)</td>
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<td>- 45 canals for water diversion constructed</td>
<td>- 44 water diversion canals constructed in 5 townships to enhance water availability in water retention ponds</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- 70 small scale water pumping systems installed</td>
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<td>- 56 communal water tanks (equivalent to total capacity 5000 gallon) incl. pipes installed</td>
<td>- 56 communal water tanks (equivalent to total capacity 5000 gallon) incl. pipes installed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- 40 shallow tube wells</td>
<td>- 20 Shallow tube wells constructed</td>
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<td>- 10 deep tube wells (new &amp; fixed/renovation)</td>
<td>- 12 deep tube well renovated</td>
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<td>- 150 communal ponds rehabilitated or constructed</td>
<td>- 136 communal water retention ponds renovated in 5 project townships</td>
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<td>- 1156 ha of land covered with soil and water conservation techniques</td>
<td>- 1629 hectare of land treated with soil conservation measures</td>
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<td>- Trainings on (#/hh’s/m-f):</td>
<td>- 304 trainees received soil and water conservation training (280 beneficiaries and 24 Govt staff)</td>
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<td>- Water infrastructure</td>
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<td>- Soil &amp; water conservation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Operation &amp; management</td>
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<td>- Community agreements (WUGs) (#)</td>
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<tr>
<td>** Output 1.1: Water capture and storage capacities in 280 villages enhanced to ensure improved access to fresh water supply during dry periods**</td>
<td>- 3,913 ha of natural forest conservation</td>
<td>- 3049 ha of rehabilitation/reforestation under natural forest conservation completed</td>
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<td>- 1,458 ha of community forest establishment (including x# of CF management plans)</td>
<td>- 1229 ha of community forests established</td>
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<td>- 770 ha of tree planting activities on public land:</td>
<td>- 1109 ha of public land rehabilitated/reforested</td>
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<td>- Micro-watersheds 661ha</td>
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<td>- Road-side planting  35.5ha</td>
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<td>- Religious compounds  32.2ha</td>
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<td>- Schools  38.5ha</td>
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<td>- Clinics  2.8ha</td>
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<td>** 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**</td>
<td>- 1,000 ha of homestead gardening/agro-forestry plots established in 76 villages</td>
<td>- 1000 ha of home gardens established under community-based agroforestry modality.</td>
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<td>- 1,500 ha of farm boundary plantations in 95 villages</td>
<td>- 745 ha of reforestation activity on farm boundaries</td>
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<td>- Demo plots 20ha</td>
<td>- 25 ha of demonstration plot (mixed plantation with agri crops) established.</td>
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<td>- Silvopasture 2ha</td>
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| Outcome 2: Climate-resilient agricultural and livestock practices enhanced in Myanmar’s Dry Zone | - By the end of the project, at least 6 discrete agricultural adaptation and diversified livestock rearing practices are demonstrated including resilient varieties, on-farm water management techniques, soil management practices, planting techniques, post-harvest processing and diversified livestock breeds.
   - Training on (/#/hh’s/m-f):
     - CF establishment
     - Agro-forestry
     - Natural forest conservation
     - Micro-watershed management
     - Workshop: CF review | - 672 ha of rehabilitation/reforestation under gap plantation completed |
|---|---|---|
| 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
   - Trainings on (/#/hh’s/m-f):
     - Climate resilient farming methods
     - Water smart practices (AWD)
     - Thanakha intercropping
     - Fruit tree drip irrigation
     - Organic farming and vermiculture
   - At least 140 villages (research farm is operational) produce climate-resilient seed varieties
   - Trainings on climate-resilient seed multiplication (/#/hh/m-f)
   - At least 50 participatory demonstration plots on climate-resilient agricultural practices are established
   - At least 20% of community participants in exchange visits and farmers field demonstrations are from non-project target villages
   - Farmer field schools on climate change (/#/hh’s/m-f) | - 14,698 (14061 farmers, 637 DoA extension staff) households had been trained on climate-resilient farming methods. |
| 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:
   - 20 rice threshers and 120 multi-crop threshers
   - Establishment of thresher groups (140) | - 11604 HH (11455 farmers, 149 DOA extension staff) are introduced with resilient post-harvest processing and storage system. |
### Output 2.3: Diversified livestock production systems are introduced in 6,300 households to buffer the effects of flooding and drought on rural livelihoods

- Trainings and participatory assessments on PHL
- Elevated storage systems (36)

- By the end of the project, at least 6,300 marginal and landless households (vulnerable households) have increased the diversity of livestock assets
  - Diversity in types:
    - Cattle#
    - Sheep#
    - Goat#
    - Pig#
    - Poultry#
    - Climate-resistant/improved breeds#

- Distribution of (20 rice- and 107 multi-crop) locally made, community-managed crop threshers based on the results of post-harvest assessment report
- 127 Thresher User Groups set up in 127 villages
- Operation and Maintenance training for 127 Thresher User groups - focusing on understanding of threshing, cleaning, quality requirement and pricing mechanism
- Developed cost-sharing and maintenance plan for long-term use (both rice and multi-crop threshers)
- 36 storage system had been elevated in the project villages.

- 27 staff from LBVD participated in and completed the training on climate-resilient livestock production practices
- 8,790 marginal and landless households (male - 5072, female - 3718) received training and skills on climate-resilient livestock production through project-trained TOT trainers at community level
- 3,700 marginal and landless household received and started rearing diversified livestock (local chicken – 8,563 hhs; layer - 450 hhs; pig – 2229 hhs and goat - 2488 hhs) in 5 townships. A total of 2,543 hhs have paid back capital provided through livestock banking system.
- 2,974 marginal and landless household had been payback livestock through livestock banking system.
- 108 demonstration farms established for improvement of current breeding practices
- 40 demonstration farms established for forage development

### 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 behavior 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
  - Rapid risk/vulnerability assessment conducted in 146 village tracts
  - Risk assessment conducted in 5 township
  - Hazard maps developed

- Rapid risk/vulnerability assessment conducted in 146 village tracts
- Risk/vulnerability assessment conducted in 146 village tract of 5 townships
- Hazard maps (earthquake, flood and drought) available for 5 townships
- Climate scenario and climate profiles developed for 5 project townships
- Disaster Alert Notification (DAN) mobile application developed and upgraded to include additional features

### 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
- 5 Climate Risk Information sub-committees established within the Township DPC
- At least six agro-meteorological bulletins; two early warning and disaster response bulletins/posters; four guidance notes on resilient agricultural /livestock practices produced

- 75 CBDRM Committee are formed
- 5 Climate Risk Information sub-committees established in 5 project townships.
- Specialized Expert System for Agro-met Early Warning (SESAME) mobile application developed and launched at 18th Monsoon Forum in Nay Pyi Taw.
- 2 CBDRM ToT trainings conducted for government stakeholders in 5 townships.
- CBDRM Inception Meetings conducted in 5 Project Townships
- 595 Agro-met bulletins developed (6 bulletins/month/township) and disseminated to relevant govt. staff at local level