

The Adaptation Fund's Pillars

Based on the Medium Term Strategy 2018-2022

ACTION

 Support eligible countries to undertake high quality adaptation projects and programmes consistent with their priority needs, goals and strategies.

INNOVATION

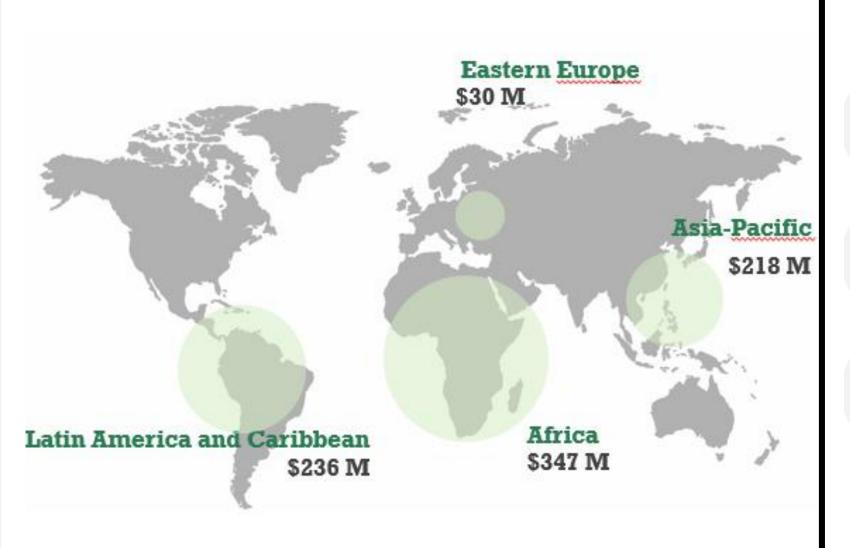
 Development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies for effective, long-term adaptation to climate change accelerated, encouraged and enabled.

LEARNING AND SHARING

 Practical knowledge about effective adaptation activities and financing modalities generated and communicated to actors around the world.



A diversified portfolio with projects across all regions





Beneficiaries

21.2 million



Early Warning Systems

414



Natural habitats protected or rehabilitated

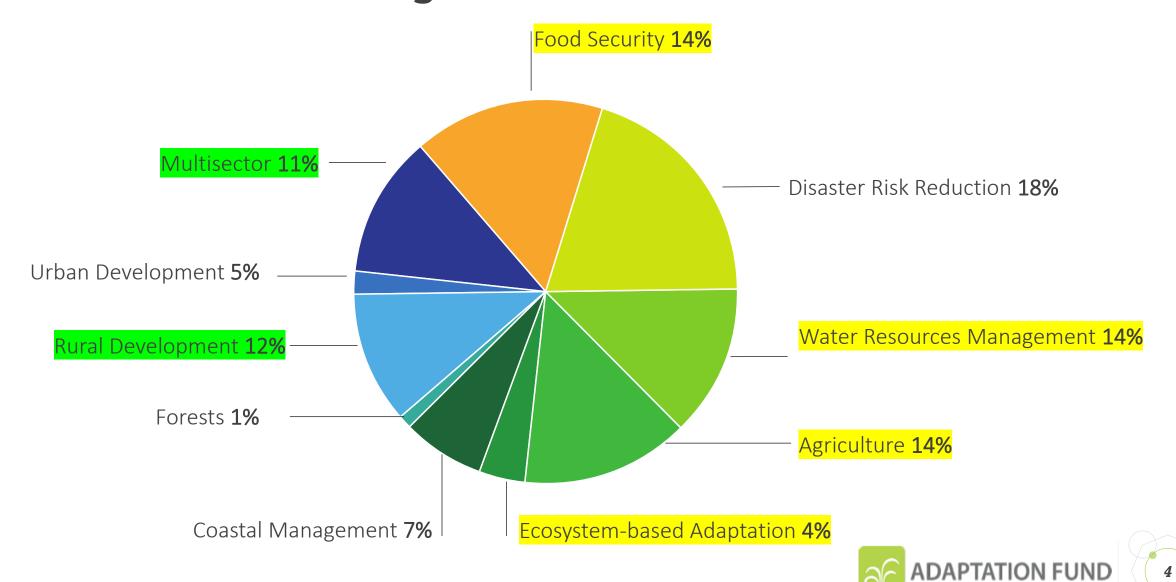
408,442 ha



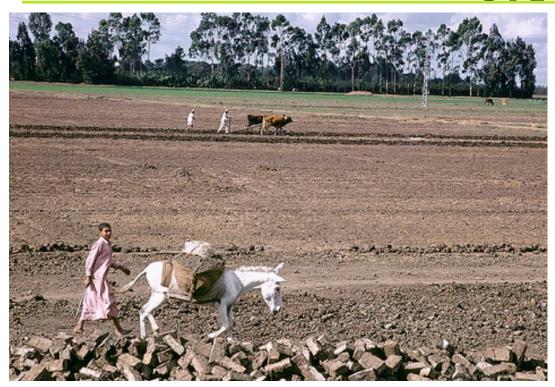


Total portfolio of US\$ 831 million for 121 projects

A diversified portfolio with strong focus on sustainable land and water management ~ About 60%



Egypt: Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region



- Implementing Entity: UN World Food Programme
- **Financing amount**: US\$ 6.9 Million
- <u>Objective</u>: improve the adaptive capacity of the Southern zone to anticipated climate-induced food insecurity.
- <u>SLM/Water management</u>: Integrated package of SLM interventions and water saving irrigation methods to build resilience in agricultural production of smallholder farmers

Key achievements:

- EWS established to around 400,000 people in 49 villages and led to a 60% reduction in crop losses to extreme weather events;
- 40% increase in household incomes through SLM and Agric. practices;
- 25-30% reduction in water usage through irrigation techniques
- Phase 2 funded by AF for US\$ 4Million



Indonesia: Community Adaptation for Forest-Food Based Management in Saddang Watershed Ecosystem



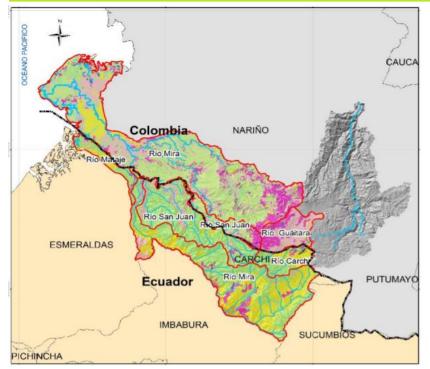
- <u>Implementing Entity</u>: Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) of Indonesia
- Financing amount: US\$ 835,465
- Objective: Increase resilience to food security of the community of Saddang Watershed ecosystem as an effort to adapt to climate change.
- <u>SLM/Water management</u>: Alternative agroforestry-based food crops, intercropping techniques to improve agricultural productivity and increase forest cover

Key achievements:

- CCA and mitigation plans integrated into the Village Development Plan and the Long-term Forest Management Plan;
- Increased finance access with an innovated finance program "Bang Persona" for social agroforestry farmers;
- Income diversification through agroforestry and SLM techniques



Building Adaptive Capacity through Food and Nutrition Security and Peacebuilding Actions in Vulnerable Afro and Indigenous Communities in the Colombia-Ecuador Border Area



- Implementing Entity: UN World Food Programme
- Financing amount: US\$ 14 Million
- <u>Objective</u>: Reduce the climate vulnerabilities of local Afro and indigenous communities and the ecosystems, promoting food security and gender equality, and strengthening the adaptive capacities.
- <u>SLM/Water management</u>: Local climate change adaptation responses with a focus on both community-based adaptation (CbA) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches to promote food security and nutrition

Key achievements:

- Climate services through the first binational early warning system specifically tailored to Afro and indigenous community needs and government priorities in Colombia and Ecuador;
- By the end of the project, up to 120 communities adopt water management measures according to community plans (CCA)
- At least 10 percent increase in household incomes through introduced adaptation measures
- At least 3,000 ha degraded land recovered using agro-forestry and nitrogen fixing species

Challenges in addressing "sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security" and Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture support

Capacity building in community-based Adaptation

SLM and water management requires enabling policies in countries and local level

Link between land security and food security is key to long term resilience Available solutions and best practices (SLM, agroforestry, etc.) widely available but not well disseminated

Scaling up – needs for complementarity with other actors

Financial and institutional instruments and mechanisms are key to strengthen food security



