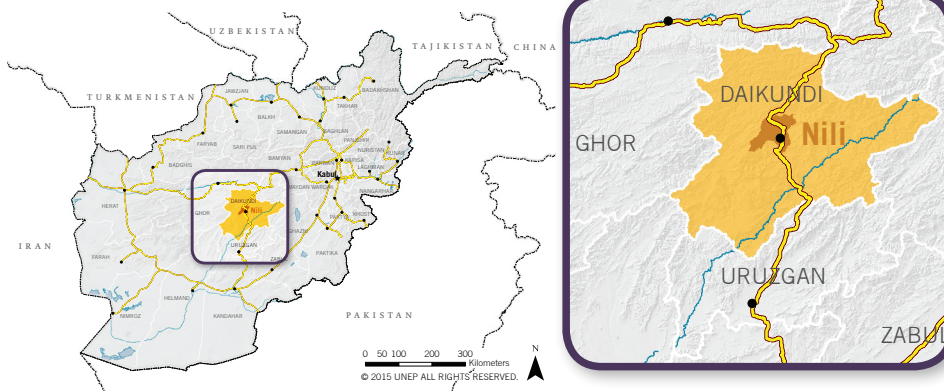




AFGHANISTAN

Fact Sheet

DAIKUNDI: BUILDING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Daikundi is one of the most vulnerable and sensitive provinces to Climate Change in Afghanistan. The province experiences acute water shortages and droughts, has poor soil quality, and risks of avalanche, landslide and flooding, which cause extensive damage to agriculture land, infrastructure, and food security. The impacts of climate change in Daikundi are manifold, mostly due to the limited institutional capacity to plan and respond to these impacts. With support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) are cooperating on pilot field demonstrations in Daikundi province that aim to build environment adaptive and resilience of vulnerable villages to climate change impacts and build the capacity of local institutions to address climate change risk within the peri-urban extent of the rapidly developing Nili Town.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

Village Management Plans: Developing village-level management, restoration, and land-use plans for ecosystem-based climate change adaptation.

Ecosystem Restoration and Rehabilitation: Design and construction of terraces, planting native forest and fruit trees on slopes to reduce erosion and flat land to reduce flooding, restoration of rangelands for animal grazing, construction of check dams and eco-weirs to reduce soil erosion and recharge groundwater, rehabilitate reservoirs, installation of drip irrigation, and establishment of village woodlots. Moreover, research on drought-resilient species and practices in dryland areas.

Increasing Adaptive Capacity: Building community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change through livelihoods support, including the establishment of household and community gardens to improve food security, promotion of renewable energy through solar electricity, climate-proofing of irrigation systems, and bee-keeping for agricultural pollination and income generation.

Training, Advocacy, and Outreach: Delivering capacity-building trainings for local communities, civil society, and government authorities on climate change adaptation, and outreach to the general public on climate change risks and adaptation techniques suitable for Badakhshan province.

Early Warning Systems: Developing capacity for monitoring of climate change risks and establishment of community-based early warning systems (EWS) to reduce the risk of natural disasters, particularly related to precipitation and temperature.

Gender Mainstreaming: Recognizing that women have an essential role to play in community-based management of natural resources, many interventions have been designed for the inclusion on women, such as bee-keeping, community gardening, harvesting of forest products and fruits, and installation and maintenance of solar electricity systems.

Project Executing Agencies:

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)

Project Government Partners:

- Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)
- Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock (DAIL)
- Department of Water and Energy (DEW)
- Department of Rural Rehabilitation & Development (DRRD)

Project Demonstration Sites:

- Pir Bagh Dasht
- Deh Payeen Sang-e Moom
- Ghoroch
- Chaarder
- Sarqul Sang-e Moom

Project NGO Partners:

- Green Way
- Oxfam
- Education, Health, and Development Organization (EHDO)

