

The logo for Tearfund, featuring the word "tearfund" in white lowercase letters on a teal rectangular background.The word "Canada" in black lowercase letters on a yellow rectangular background.

# Climate Adaptation Interventions

Tearfund Canada Report



## Introduction

# The Cost of Climate Change



‘For many people living in India, climate change means death. The crops have failed again and again and again for these small-scale farmers. It isn’t just an inconvenience. It is their livelihood. If the crops fail, there is no plan B, and so we’ve seen a huge number of farmers committing suicide.’

Kuki Rokhum  
Director of Training and Mobilization, EFICOR, India

The term “climate change” often evokes images of arctic ice melting, polar bears, and hurricanes. We watch the news and see large catastrophes attributed to climate change. We hear about degrees of warming, sea level rise, and scientists ring the alarm. It can feel all so distant – or overwhelming.

But climate change is deeply personal. It affects real people. Real livelihoods. And creates real suffering.

As we talk with our partners around the world, they constantly tell us how climate change is affecting the poorest among us. Those who have done the least to create the problem, yet suffer the brunt of the consequences. They describe how droughts are becoming more frequent, storms more severe, and how a changing climate is pushing millions more into hunger and poverty. Indeed, new estimates show that as many as 132 million people may be pushed into extreme poverty by climate change by 2030.<sup>1</sup>

At Tearfund Canada we believe that God created a beautiful world where all are meant to flourish. And although it has been broken, we as God’s people are called to act as agents of restoration and love—helping those who are suffering and caring for God’s creation.

The following document outlines how we have been doing just that. Throughout the following pages, you will find examples of projects designed to help the poor adapt to the reality of a changing climate as well as some aimed at mitigating the downstream effects of climate change. Projects are divided into three levels based on impact: **change on the family level, community level, and regional level.**

We hope that this report encourages yet challenges you. Acting together, change is possible. But there is much more work to be done.

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<sup>1</sup> Revised Estimates of the Impact of Climate Change on Extreme Poverty by 2030, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/706751601388457990/pdf/Revised-Estimates-of-the-Impact-of-Climate-Change-on-Extreme-Poverty-by-2030.pdf>

# Remarkable Findings from our Climate Adaptation Report

Tearfund has been working in places of greatest need for decades. Over the past two decades, one of the greatest challenges for people in poverty is a changing climate. It threatens their food and water sources, destroys crop yields, and forces families to flee their homes. At Tearfund, we have been working with families, communities, churches and regions of the world to help adapt to a changing climate, these are just a few of the important project impacts we have seen.



**14,374**

individuals trained in Conservation Agriculture in Ethiopia and Tanzania



Over **4,000**

people were trained in gender in DR Congo, unlocking the potential for women to create solutions to the climate crisis in their communities.



**5,000+**

hectares of degraded land was rehabilitated in Ethiopia.

Over **130**

kilometers of canals were cleared creating better water security for communities in Gopalganj, Bangladesh.



**50**

borewells drilled or repaired providing 26 villages in South Sudan clean water



**272,577**

trees planted in Ethiopia in 2021



**6,000**

fruit trees planted in Port Loko, helping create food sources and a healthier ecosystem.



Tearfund Canada is working 9 countries to help create a more resilient and sustainable future.



## Change at the Family Level



**‘The climate has changed, and it has harmed us a lot and made farming difficult. As the weather changes, it causes rainfall fluctuations and untimely rainfalls, which often destroys the crops. [...] As a result we have a low harvest, and thus a lack of food, and income. We have suffered. My children have suffered as well.’**

Lebiso Labena  
Ethiopian Farmer

At the center of it all, a changing climate has a damaging effect on families. Increased droughts and floods destroy livelihoods and make it difficult, or even impossible, for families to make ends meet. Food becomes scarce and meals less frequent.

In desperation, families begin to sell their possessions. Pots and pans, bikes, farm tools, even the sheets of metal off their roofs. When that is not enough, they take exploitative loans. Men and boys will migrate to the cities for work. Women are vulnerable. Sometimes even children are sold.

Over the last couple of decades, Tearfund and its partners have implemented several projects designed to help families adapt to a changing climate.

### Malayo Food Security Project | Democratic Republic of Congo

#### Problem

Families faced food shortages, lack of income, poor soil quality, unsustainable farming techniques and the inability to adapt to changing climate.

#### Response

Families were trained in Conservation Agriculture and provided resources which focuses on soil and agroforestry management, creating new and sustainable income and food sources.

#### SITUATION

Malayo used to be a highly fertile area, providing food for families in the Eastern regions of the DRC. But sadly because of soil erosion, poor farming techniques, deforestation, droughts, and heavy rainfalls, the availability of food and income of families started to deteriorate.

#### ADAPTATION

Since October 2021, Tearfund, with local partner the Baptist Church of Central Africa, has been working to implement and train farmers in Conservation Agriculture. From this training, families gained knowledge and skills in environmentally friendly pest control, on-farm seed selection to ensure planting of drought-tolerant plants and farming methods that were tolerant to the changing weather conditions.

## OUTCOME

The new methods of Conservation Agriculture enhanced the soil quality, which helped produce food for families and provide stable income. Along with improved finance and food sources, these techniques help limit greenhouse gasses, reduce erosion, and help families' overall resilience to climate change. Farming families in Malyo have become more resilient to the effects of climate change and now have the skills to farm the Earth in a helpful and productive manner.

### Self-Help Groups in Hobicha | Ethiopia

#### Problem

Families struggled to save resources (financial and non-financial), leaving families without income and food when a climate crisis happened.

#### Response

Families joined Self-Help Groups that give skills in saving income and resources. These groups prepared families for unpredictable climate shocks and other emergencies.

## SITUATION

Climate shocks like flash flooding and droughts threaten food and income sources for families in Hobicha, Ethiopia. Because of a changing climate, these shocks are becoming even more frequent; droughts, common once every ten years, now hit families once every three. These shocks increase the likelihood of crop failure and have created internal unrest in different parts of the country.

## ADAPTATION

Beginning in March 2021, Tearfund invited families to participate in Self-Help training with the help of its local partner, Terepeza Development Association. These groups provide a place where members can slowly save small amounts of money, grow their wealth, and access loans. Many members within the group are also farmers who were trained in Conservation Agriculture—helping them increase their crop yields and family revenue.

## OUTCOME

Self-Help Groups are crucial for adapting to climate change, as families face periods of weeks and months when the climate changes and creates less food for families to eat and sell for income. Families in Hobicha can now face climate shocks with savings and resources, which help them avoid food and income shortages. During these groups, members also engaged in “credit plus” activities, including climate adaptation, mitigation strategies, and fuel-saving technologies. When families have the ability and skills to save resources, it prepares them for unpredictable climate shocks, and reduces harmful coping strategies that often hurt the Earth or a family's long-term well-being.

### Problem

Families in Makueni struggled to find additional and sustainable incomes, which forced them to sell essential assets, becoming more in debt when emergencies and climate shocks happened

### Response

Through kitchen gardens, farming families were educated and trained in water conservation, harvesting, recycling and reusing household wastewater.

### SITUATION

Makueni is characterized by a dry and hot climate, with low and unreliable rainfall. Not only does Makueni often lack rain, climate shocks and events have become more frequent, leaving families in Makueni with major food insecurities. Surviving emergencies like climate shocks forces families to sell valuable assets and become more in debt.

### ADAPTATION

Tearfund partnered with Fadhili, to support and train families in Makueni. This training included kitchen gardening, water conservation, harvesting, recycling and reusing household wastewater. Kitchen gardening is now an important part of families' food source. Families also participated in savings training to help them save resources. The training saw improvements in families' crop yields and now allows for a more sustainable food source near their homes.

### OUTCOME

Because of the training, families now have a sustainable source of nutritious vegetables despite multiple climate shocks. Alongside the more reliable gardens and water use, families gain a better understanding of finances and now save in a manner that allows them to survive climate emergencies without selling essential assets. Even with an unstable climate, families in Makueni are now adapting and living in more sustainable ways for their health. Living more sustainably and wasting less is always better for families and the environment.



## Case Study

# When the Rains Don't Come

Lebiso has been a farmer for the past 15 years. He lives in Hobicha, Ethiopia with his wife and 6 children. The landscape is picturesque—characterized by hilly terrain, large plains, valleys and gorges. But beneath the serene landscape, there is suffering.

Families don't have enough to eat because of a changing climate. **“The climate has changed, and it has harmed us a lot and made farming difficult.” Lebiso tells us. “As the weather changes, it causes rainfall fluctuations and untimely rainfalls, which often destroys the crops.”**



Like many families in the region, Lebiso relies on rain-fed farming for his livelihood and to feed his children. For many years, this was enough. Rains were predictable and steady. But now, things have changed. This year it didn't rain for 4 months. The usual way of farming doesn't work anymore. **“As a result we have a low harvest, and thus a lack of food, and income. We have suffered. My children have suffered as well.”**

Thankfully, his story didn't end here.

Last year, Tearfund Canada along with its local partner, Terepeza Development Association, helped Lebiso become trained in a new way of farming — Conservation Agriculture — where he learned how to replenish the nutrients of his soil and manage the rains better. He learned how to prevent soil erosion and store water for dry times.

Through these simple farming methods, Lebiso was able to increase his harvest by 71%! **“Before, even though we put in all the effort, it did not yield results or big harvests. After the church taught us about soil development, I started harvesting much more! We have even been able to sell some in the market.”**

**‘I have many plans for the future. Things happen according to God's will and I am implementing the new farming practice across my farmland [...] That way, I can increase my income, and cover the school fees for my children.’**

## All Family Level Projects

Project	Dates	Country	Description	Level of Impact
Rohingya Relief	2018	Bangladesh	500 metal cooking stoves (using compressed rice hulls or gas) provided to Rohingya refugees to save forests, and keep families safe from threats and fires.	Family
Maniema	2008-2009	DR Congo	Families were given fuel efficient stoves and trained to reduce fuel needs with stoves.	Family
Malyo	2021-2024	DR Congo	Post harvest management, including Purdue Improved Crop Storage, and other storage methods were introduced to help families save and produce less waste.	Family
Makueni	2020-2023	Kenya	Through kitchen gardening, Tearfund and Fadhili are sensitizing families and farming groups on water conservation, harvesting, recycling and reusing wastewater.	Family
Gopalganj	2007-2010	Bangladesh	125 men trained on biogas plant construction and use for cooking, safer, more effective cooking.	Family
Self-Help Groups	2021-2024	Ethiopia	Self-Help Groups started, giving skills in saving income and resources. These Self-Help Groups prepared families for unpredictable climate shocks and other emergencies.	Family
Zala	2019-2022	Ethiopia	Farmers were assisted and trained in conservation agriculture to boost households' capacity to produce enough food for their families and maintain an income source.	Family







## Change on a Community level

Beyond the family, a changing climate affects whole communities. Erratic rains can destroy a village's food system or water source. Environmental stress can completely change a community's economics and social structure. Often to cope, communities will engage in activities that increase environmental destruction and lead to a positive feedback loop.

Tearfund Canada works with its partners to help bring communities together and find collective solutions for climate adaptation. These solutions are not only good for communities but for the land and climate as a whole. When joining together with communities, better solutions are found that create positive change for the food system, water sources and entire communities. Climate adaptation for communities is necessary so that communities can face a changing climate and find ways to both thrive and be kind to the Earth around them. This work is not only for the current community but for generations that follow.



Port Loko | Sierra Leone

### Problem

Communities in Port Loko lack agricultural inputs, have difficulty generating income, and struggle to farm as the land suffers from soil erosion and dying crops from a changing climate. These issues lead to poor farming yields, food shortages and income inequality in communities.

### Response

These communities are now planting different types of trees, which creates new sources of income and food sources, which improves soil health and biodiversity of farming land.

### SITUATION

Communities within Port Loko lacked access to agricultural inputs, and the changing climate often damaged or killed entire crop yields. Without agriculture inputs and healthy crop yields, communities were left without reliable food sources. The lack of trees and soil erosion also affected the quality of the farming land, which created more food insecurity. Not only does the changing climate affect food insecurity in Port Loko, but it creates an economic crash as over 80% of the population farms for a livelihood. The changing climate creates economic and food source disasters.

## ADAPTATION

Between June 2018 and May 2022, Tearfund assisted communities in Port Loko by planting over 6,000 trees of different types like cashew, mango, and papaya. Along with planting trees, Tearfund also trained and gave farmers new tools to use for farming and planting trees.

## OUTCOME

Planting trees benefited the community in multiple ways; they created income, produced food sources, and established sustainable agroforestry that increased biodiversity, improved soil health and reduced soil erosion. Tree planting also plays a part in the carbon sequestration of Port Loko, meaning these trees help capture and store the carbon dioxide around Port Loko.

### Maniema Project | Democratic Republic of Congo

#### Problem

Women have been undervalued for so long in Maniema, leaving them as an untapped resource for conflict resolution and climate change solutions.

#### Response

Women in the Maniema have been given training and knowledge in farming to empower them to become part of the climate change solution in the community.

## SITUATION

For years the communities of Kallo and Pangl, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, suffered from conflict, neglect, and climate shocks. These issues left the communities with food shortages and instability which often erupted into violence and dangerous living conditions for families. Women, although a key part of the community, were undervalued and often neglected in any decision-making or solution building activities—undermining efforts to tackle the communities' problems including those climate-related.

## ADAPTATION

Tearfund Canada partnered with Canadian Foodgrains Bank to help communities with climate adaptation by empowering and training women in environmentally friendly farming methods. In the places we work, women are much more likely to be open to trying new ideas and are a key source of innovation and progression. Over 600 women were given 16kg of rice, seeds, and tool kits for farming. Using the training and resources, these women created another food and income source for families, helping them adapt to a changing climate.

## OUTCOME

By giving these women training and tools, they were empowered to participate in solutions for food insecurity and climate adaptation. These women now have the power and knowledge to create lasting effects on food insecurity and become a vital part of creating solutions when climate change makes life difficult for communities. Over 3,911 people were sensitized to nutrition, gender and environmental adaptation through forums and meetings. These people are now creating a community with more gender equality and the ability to care for both their bodies and the environment around them.

### Problem

Degraded land in Offa and Kindo Koysha meant less productive farming yields and a poor ecosystem of plants, trees and grasses.

### Response

Through physical soil transformation, water conservation, planting of trees, grasses and plants, degraded farmland in Offa and Kindo Koysha was rehabilitated and restored.

### SITUATION

Over time, farmlands in Offa and Kindo Koysha, Ethiopia, became degraded and dried up because of detrimental farming techniques, overuse of land, floods and droughts. Rehabilitating these degraded lands was essential to better community livelihoods, food sources and the overall environment.

### ADAPTATION

From 2007-2014, Tearfund partnered with Terepeza Development Association to help rehabilitate over 5,000 hectares of degraded land in Offa and Kindo Koysha. The rehabilitation was done through treating and caring for the soil, new water conservation activities, along with planting trees, shrubs and grasses around the degraded areas.

### OUTCOME

Because of these rehabilitation methods, the restored land now produces vegetation for livelihoods, and the overall crop yield has improved because the soil quality has become healthier. The variety of plants, grasses and trees planted gave the communities a more reliable micro-climate, resulting in more predictable rains and more sustainable and diverse ecosystems. Rehabilitating degraded land in places like Offa and Kindo Koysha has shown to be valuable to communities' livelihoods, incomes, food sources and the environment.



## Case Study

### **Stones are valuable too if placed properly**

Mr. Jabra Pahariya hails from Bada Gutipada Village situated in Pakur District, in the eastern State of Jharkhand India. He has 4 acres of upland fields, which were stony and full of boulders, and therefore it was considered as barren land not fit for farming. EFICOR with the support of Tearfund Canada and Foodgrains Bank are implementing a food security project in these rocky hills for the marginalized Malto ethnic community.

Besides being sloping and rocky, intense soil erosion degraded the quality of the land, rendering it fallow. Since some of the farmers in that village own such land, the project planned to help these farmers control soil erosion and to convert the farm into cultivable land. After attending awareness meetings on natural resource management, conservation agriculture and land treatment, Mr. Jabra was convinced that his land could be transformed into a fertile, cultivable farmland. During the stone bunding work, (see above, the contour rows behind the couple) he contributed his manpower by clearing away the unwanted bushes to assist the laborers working on stone bunding. He was amazed to see the change that the land had undergone on the first day itself. Motivated, he and his wife Baidi Paharin continued to help in the stone bunding work along with the other labourers.

Finally, both the husband and wife witnessed the transformation of their undulating land. Now they are planning to grow maize and pigeon peas in the same plot for the first time during the coming monsoon. Following the advice given to them during the training on Conservation Agriculture, and noticing the benefits of stone bunding on their land, the couple is careful not to plough the land too deep for sowing seeds.

Mr. Jabra is thankful to EFICOR; he said,

**‘I realized that every single stone is valuable and can be useful even to convert a barren land into a farmland.’**



## All Community Level Projects

Project	Dates	Country	Description	Level of Impact
Chamwino	2021-2025	Tanzania	230 farmers trained in Conservation Agriculture in order reduces erosion and conserves moisture	Community
Dodoma	2010-2015	Tanzania	Promotion of Conservation Agriculture and Village Savings Groups, with over 600 farmers being trained	Community
Hobicha	2019-Present	Ethiopia	Church approach & holistic development, along with over 2000 new farmers mobilized in Conservation Agriculture.	Community
Jonglei (Twic East & Aweil Centre) Wat/San	2017-2018	South Sudan	28 borewells drilled, 22 non-functioning borewells repaired and 26 villages sanitation training	Community
Jonglei Wat/San, in Uror and Twic East	2016-2017	South Sudan	Rehabilitated 37 boreholes and handpumps in 37 village, along with sanitation (toilets, hand washing, etc.) in 12 villages	Community
Makueni	2020-2023	Kenya	Establishing new Village Savings Groups and training provided in Conservation Agriculture, helping families and communities gather sustainable income & food. (Water sources were also studied, and suggestions were given.)	Community
Malyo	2021-2024	DR Congo	Maylo Food Security and livelihood project, using Church-based Community Transformation, Conservation Agriculture, and Village Savings Groups to end food insecurities and prepare communities for climate shocks.	Community
Pakur	2015-2021	India	Integrated project with agriculture/horticulture, forest and land management, over 268 farmers planted 2 or more fruit plants.	Community
Saura	2017-2021	India	Ponds were dug and renovated for use in watering farmland. Over 600 farmers were trained on forest management and 15,825 saplings for 9 types of fruit/nut/nutrition trees were distributed in partnership with EFICOR.	Community
Tharaka Nithi	2015-2019	Kenya	Training in Conservation Agriculture was given to 902 farmers to deal with dry land.	Community



## Change on a Regional level

A changing climate can alter entire regions leading to mass migration, conflict, and shifting economies. Regions which were once fertile and able to support substantial populations are slowly becoming barren landscapes unable to sustain the people who live there. Melting glaciers are changing the flow and course of rivers, disturbing a cycle of agriculture that had been in place for centuries.

At a regional level, Tearfund and its partners work with government officials, leaders of communities, and pastors of local churches, to better equip, encourage and empower them to make changes that help their region adapt and live in a more sustainable way. When Tearfund and its partners collaborate with regional leaders, greater change can happen. These collaborations allow for advocacy of those struggling with the climate crisis and create resources and policies changes that both help everyone in the region and the overall health of the land and environmental footprint a region leaves on the Earth.



### Gopalganj | Bangladesh

#### Problem

Over 130 kilometers of canals were jammed, damaged, and silted, causing flooding in the wet season and causing drought in the dry season.

#### Response

Tearfund and its partners cleared over 130km of canals so water can run freely through villages and towns.

#### SITUATION

In Bangladesh, climate change is increasing the unpredictability and severity of typhoons, causing unprecedented floods. These rains and storms caused multiple canals to become silted up and blocked. These canals are a necessary part of living for people in Gopalganj, Bangladesh as they use these for pump irrigation during droughts and drainage when massive rains threaten farms and homes.

#### ADAPTATION

From 2007-2010 and 2010-2015, Tearfund worked with partners in Gopalganj to clear over 130 kilometers of canals so that regions of Gopalganj are better prepared for the dry and wet seasons that have become unpredictable because of climate change. Because of climate change, Bangladesh's drought periods have become longer and hotter. But then torrential rains can also come quickly and wash out landscapes.

## OUTCOME

By clearing and helping prepare canals, Tearfund and its partners have created the ability to drain water, save water in the wet season, and then use these canals in the dry season for pump irrigation. Water is necessary for every human on Earth, but it's especially needed for regions of the world that rely on farming for their food and income. Climate change has changed weather patterns in Bangladesh, but canals, when kept clear, are a tool to adapt to the changing climate.

## Scaling Up Conservation Agriculture | Tanzania

### Problem

Unpredictable rainfall, droughts and improper farming methods cause a food crisis and income inequality.

### Response

Farmers in Tanzania have been trained in Conservation Agriculture, gaining the skills and methods needed to create a sustainable food source for the region. This training also gave farmers the ability to produce more food to sell for additional income.

## SITUATION

In recent years, weather in Tanzania has been erratic, with frequent droughts and unevenly distributed rainfall, negatively affecting crop yields and food security. Tearfund and Canadian Foodgrain Bank partnered with the Diocese of Central Tanganyika to promote and train farmers in Conservation Agriculture through Scaling Up Conservation Agriculture, a project to address the changing climate.

## ADAPTATION

Strategies within this Conservation Agriculture project include care and fertilizing of soil, water management, and new planting techniques. Caring for the land and soil through Conservation Agriculture allows for land to be used in healthy and productive ways, even during the changing climate, which brings unpredictable droughts and heavy rains.

## OUTCOME

This project saw over 4,299 farmers practice Conservation Agriculture in the region and dramatically increase their yields and income. This, in turn, created a stable food supply for the entire region. As the climate continues to change, food security and the incomes of farmers and families in regions of Tanzania can become fragile. Conservation Agriculture has proven to be an effective strategy when adapting to climate change's effects.

### Problem

The normal farming methods were harmful to land and the environment, causing poor crop yields and damaged farmland. Along with poor farming methods, erratic and unpredictable weather caused poor crop yields, and regional responses to climate shocks were not focused on a long term solution.

### Response

Training and assistance in Conservation Agriculture that focused on minimizing soil disturbance, planting of more diverse plants, and practicing crop rotations.

### SITUATION

Humbo and Damot Woydie Woredas are regions that rely heavily on farming for income and food security. Most of the region's agriculture is maize, sorghum, taro, sweet potato and haricot bean. Multiple challenges made farming difficult in this region, including poor soil quality, low-grade soil structure, moisture stress, poor land management, climate variability and farmland scarcity. Another issue these farmers faced was the early and more excessive rains that caused water logging and destroyed crops.

### ADAPTATION

From April 2015 to September 2020, Tearfund joined with its partner Canadian Foodgrains Bank to implement a project called; Scaling Up Conservation Agriculture. In order to create more sustainable and climate resilient farming, Tearfund and Canadian Foodgrains Bank trained and assisted 10,075 farmers in Conservation Agriculture throughout the region. The Conservation Agriculture approach showed farmers the value in diversifying their crops and taught simple farming practices such as crop rotation, mulching, inter-cropping, and no-till agriculture.

### OUTCOME

Farmers that use Conservation Agriculture became resilient to climate shocks and other natural disasters. The widespread, regional use of Conservation Agriculture in Humbo and Damot Woydie Woredas has improved incomes for people in these regions along with a more sustainable and resistant food security.





## Case Study

### Streams in the Desert

**“It was a totally barren wasteland,”** says Bereket, as he recollects his memories of the region. **“There was nothing, but people worked on this plot of land, and the community protected it... The tall trees are the ones planted by the community, but the shorter trees naturally came out because they’ve been protected. To me, it’s a miracle.”**

For many of us, a miracle is a difficult concept to define. For some, there is a question of whether miracles even exist. But Bereket, Executive Director of our Southern Ethiopia partner, TDA, knows that miracles do, in fact, happen - he’s seen it in his own community.

Bereket doesn’t exaggerate. Traditionally, farmers were taught to repetitively till the land, but this practice leaves the soil dry and fragile. The strong winds and rains of the region have swept away much of what used to be fertile soil and left nothing but barren, dry, sand. The main livelihood in Hobicha is rain-fed subsistent agriculture, so along with other causes, these outdated farming methods contribute to food insecurity and poverty among its population.



Now, farmers are being trained in a new way. Thanks to your generosity, our partners have been able to equip the local church to train their own community. By implementing farming practices like minimum tillage, soil cover, and crop rotation, we are seeing new life. Small changes create big impact. As soil fertility improves over time, the farmers will yield bigger results, and the lives of their families and neighbours will be enriched for generations to come.

Bereket’s testimony shows us that a small plot of land can truly be a miracle to the people that live in Southern Ethiopia. Here, we see that a miracle is an extraordinary product of God at work in the lives of his children on his earth.

## All Regional Level Projects

Project	Dates	Country	Description	Level of Impact
Dodoma	2015-2021	Tanzania	Over 1,566 ha (3,870 ac.) land is now being farmed via Conservation Agriculture methods with over 4,299 farmers trained.	Regional
Gopalganj	2007-2010	Bangladesh	Clearing of canals for pump irrigation and drainage, less flooding and more water security. Also, 57,000 saplings planted along canal banks to end erosion and create food/income source	Regional
Gopalganj	2010-2015	Bangladesh	Canals cleared for transportation, drainage and irrigation and 37,000 high value tree saplings (plus 20,000 palm seeds) were planted along canal banks.	Regional
Kucha	2019- 2021	Ethiopia	Empowering church & community through Church-Based Community Transformation, part of an exit strategy planned with the CFGB so these communities can thrive on their own resources and adaptation skills.	Regional
Maniema	2009-2011	DR Congo	Training and installation in agroforestry with over 200,000 trees planted. Over 5,500 farmers received training in sustainable agricultural techniques, including seeding.	Regional
Offa, Kindo Koysha	2007-2014	Ethiopia	With partners Terepeza Development Association, over 5,000 hectares of degraded lands were rehabilitated through physical soil and water conservation activities.	Regional
Port Loko	2018-2022	Sierra Leone	Assisted farmers throughout the region in seed nursery preparation and transplanting of mature seedling. 6,900 cashew trees were planted, for food and economic value and promotion of maintaining indigenous plants.	Regional
Pujehun	2013-2017	Sierra Leone	In partnership with Evangelical Fellowship of Sierra Leone, development and improvement of inland valley swamps as well as promoting rice, vegetable and tree planting/production.	Regional
Sodo	2018-2019	Ethiopia	Empowering mindset changes that create opportunities for Conservation Agriculture and Savings Groups.	Regional
Humbo/Damot Wolde	2015-2020	Ethiopia	Over 10,075 farmers were trained and practicing Conservation Agriculture, along with massive soil improvements	Regional



## CONCLUSION

God has gifted humanity a creation full of beauty and resources, sadly this creation has been damaged and broken. Although the changing climate shows a broken relationship with creation, we believe in restoration of both communities and the Earth. This restoration comes from projects and partnerships like the ones we have shown in this report. As you reflect on the stories and projects you have read here, we hope you will consider finding ways to help end the suffering people face from climate change.



The reality of a changing climate continues to affect millions of real people, real communities and real regions of this Earth. As Tearfund partners with local partners and churches, it's clear, we must continue to help with climate adaptation. The above report highlights just a fraction of the people we work with, and just a small portion of the even bigger population that struggles from a changing climate. Tearfund's climate adaptation work is our effort to prevent the estimated 132 million people that will be pushed into poverty because of a changing climate.

Whether it's increasing water security in regions of Bangladesh, planting trees throughout communities in Port Loko, or training families in Conservation Agriculture in Malyo, Tearfund is committed to helping those affected most by a changing climate. As long as people's food sources, livelihoods and water sources are threatened, Tearfund will strive to help these people adapt, and find ways to thrive in their lives.

If you are interested in learning more about Tearfund's work with climate adaptation or other programs please visit our website [tearfund.ca](https://tearfund.ca) or connect with us at [connect@tearfund.ca](mailto:connect@tearfund.ca)

## Climate Change Resources

Climate Change is a difficult topic. Below are some recommended resources for learning more about Climate Change.

**FOR ALL THE EARTH** – Is our campaign and website that has all the latest information, stories and resources you may be interested in.

 [tearfund.ca/program/creation-care](https://tearfund.ca/program/creation-care)

**CHRISTIANITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE SERIES** – Learn More about Climate Change, what the Bible says about creation and how Christians should respond on our Christianity and Climate Change series, with world renowned Christian scientists Dr. Katharine Hayhoe

 [tearfund.ca/christianity-and-climate-change](https://tearfund.ca/christianity-and-climate-change)

**RENEW OUR WORLD** – Our partners Renew Our World are a global movement of Christians campaigning to make the world more fair and sustainable. They have great ideas and resources that can help you or your group take practical action against climate change.

 [renewourworld.net](https://renewourworld.net)

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*Following Jesus where  
the need is greatest*