

# CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INTERVENTIONS



One of World Vision's Global contributions to this planet is the innovation of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) devised in 1980s. FMNR was formally introduced to Ethiopia in 2004. Currently, WV is implementing FMNR in more than 36 districts across the country in 7 Regional States. FMNR is basically a low-cost, sustainable land-restoration technique used to combat desertification and natural resource degradation. The vegetation rehabilitated through FMNR is adaptable to the areas and the regrowth from the existing live stumps and soil seed banks by simply protecting from human and livestock disturbances. There were above 388,000 participants in 12 climate change projects in FY 2024.



## Climate Change & Environmental Challenges

- Deforestation
- Land degradation
- Biodiversity loss
- Water scarcity
- Crop yield reduction
- Loss of means of livelihoods

## Evidence Finding Assessments Indicated

- Chronic or increasing poverty
- Food insecurity and malnutrition
- Illness from insufficiently cooked food
- Contaminated water
- Security issues for women and children looking for firewood
- Flood hazards, Vulnerable to famine
- Recurrent drought

## FMNR Components



FMNR awareness creation

- Advocacy for favorable policy environment

Organizational structures (Cooperative formation and bylaw development)

- Provide adequate follow up and encouragement
- Advocacy for enhanced market access

## Natural Resource Interventions

To address environmental challenges World Vision developed a unique natural resource management technique that is cost effective, simple and replicable project model called Farmer Managed Natural resource Regeneration (FMNR) together with other complementary NRM and livelihood practices

## Long-term Impacts

- Poverty alleviation
- Disaster resilience (drought, floods, frost)
- Reduce conflict on natural resources
- Contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Restoring degraded land
- Improve ground water discharge
- Improve ownership and leadership of communities
- Evidence finding and policy influences
- Restore biodiversity
- Reduce reliance on biomass for energy.
- Improve access to revolving fund and economic opportunities especially women
- So far 268,800ha of degraded landscape is under rehabilitation by 388,000 people benefited

## Short-term Benefits Obtained

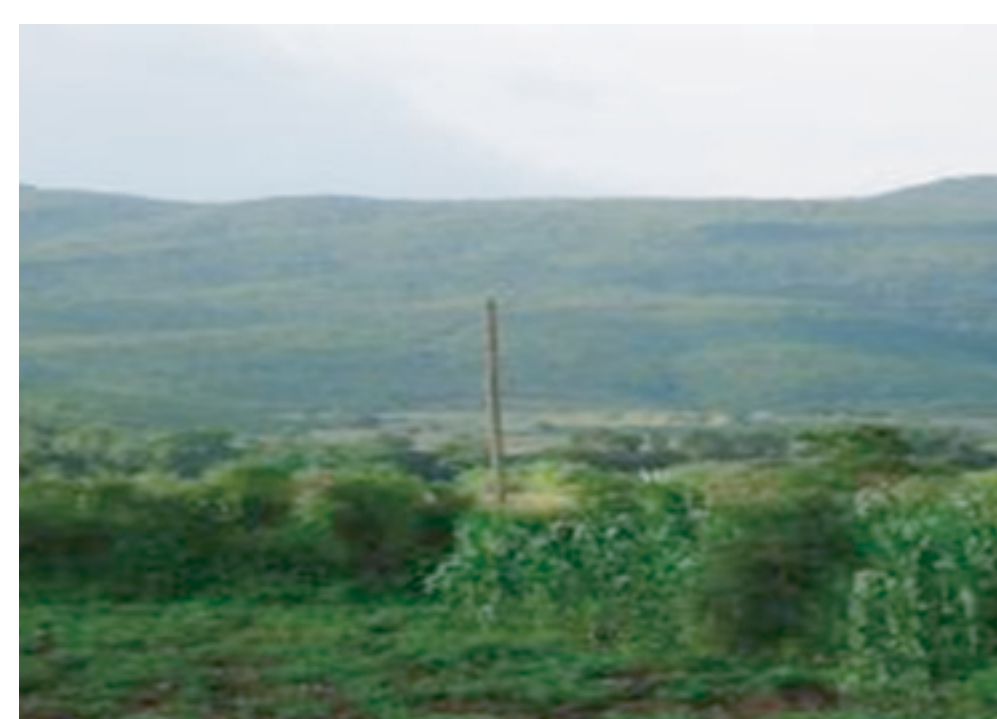
Advocacy and Upscaling Strategy

To restore 4.6 million hectares of degraded land in Ethiopia by 2033 through

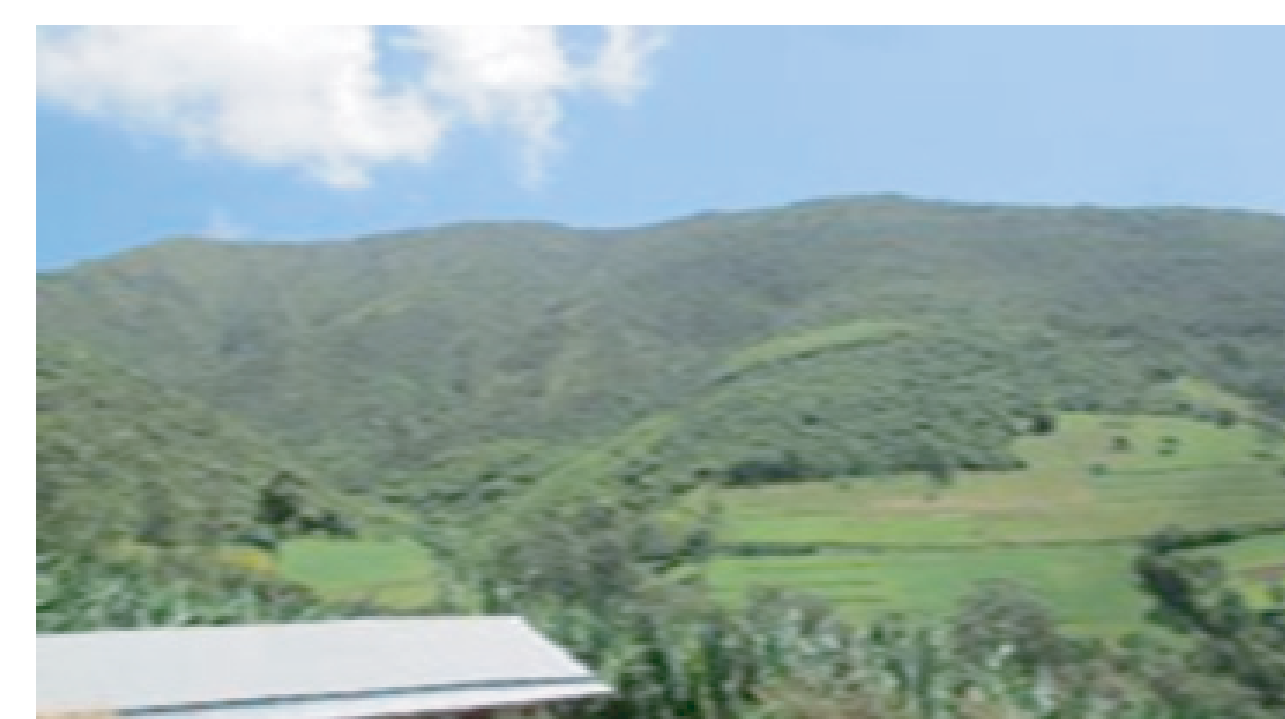
- Direct Programming
- External Partner led dissemination
- Organic diffusion
- Through Creating Enabling Environment



Humbo area before and after the intervention



Soddo area before and after the intervention



Left: Soddo Bee keeping; Right: Humbo cut and carry system