

Climate Change Adaptation

Overview

World Vision's focus on climate change is centered on the need to enrich livelihoods through improved household food security, and enhanced responsiveness, resilience and recovery to natural disasters that plague household agricultural productivity. Through a focus on the restoration of damaged areas, the Climate Change and Environment Unit has brought together a technique known as Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) that promotes sustainable natural resource conservation, income generation and increased agricultural productivity. This work has been focused in but not limited to the Humbo, Soddo and Abote Area Programs (APs). World Vision is also implementing fuel-efficient cook stoves in several programs to increase access to energy and carbon credits.

Objective

To improve resilience capacity of household, children and community to the negative effects of climate change through improved livelihoods, resilience to shocks and recovery from disaster as a result of improved ecosystem and household food security.

Strategic Focus Areas

Combatting Environmental Degradation in collaboration with Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE):

- * Increased land productivity
- * Forest restoration and reduced deforestation
- * Environmental remediation
- * Promote efficient technology to improve access to clean energy, reduce work load on women and children and create a healthier, safe and clean cooking environment

Approaches

Increase Land Productivity

- * Improve tree coverage and add nutrients to the soil using FMNR
- * Planting or direct sowing of agroforestry trees
- * Planting of grasses and fodder on soil conservation structures
- * Reduce soil erosion and promote composting and mulching

Land Reforestation

- * Promote area closure and enrichment plantation
- * Increase access to carbon credit
- * Promote harvesting and marketing of forest and non-forest products in a sustainable manner
- * Facilitate land tenure (user right) certification to communities to manage the degraded land

Efficient Technology Use

- * Improve access to clean energy
- * Increase access to carbon credit
- * Reduce deforestation
- * Reduce work load imposed on children and women in fetching fire wood
- * Local and community-level involvement paired with inter and intra organizational activity
- * Form and strengthen community user groups (cooperatives)
- * Build institutional partnerships for protection of forested areas with government bureaus, research centres, private sector and local institutions
- * Inter and intra sectorial integration across other programs in the area



Achievements to Date

Environmental

- * Conversion of several hectares of degraded hills to prevent downstream soil erosion- 2728 ha in Humbo, 503 ha in Soddo and an expected 4763 ha in Abote
- * Improved wild life status as a result of increased biodiversity
- * Improved microclimate at Humbo, Soddo and Abote
- * Reduction of emission- Humbo reduced more than 73,000tCO₂e over the first five years out of the total 880,000tCO₂e expected to be reduced over 30 years. As a result of meeting the UNFCCC requirement, on October 6, 2012, Humbo received an Emission Reduction Certificate
- * Soddo AP is expected to reduce more than 132,318,000tCO₂e over a 30 year period
- * Abote AP is expected to reduce over 450,000tCO₂e over a 10 year period
- * Creation of a learning site for partners in Humbo
- * 33,000 (16500 Mirt and 16500 Tikikil stoves) have been distributed to households through the organization of 80 women groups who produce these stoves and have become legal entities/cooperatives
- * Fuel efficient stoves were registered in January 2014 by UNFCCC qualifying the standard (Clean Development Mechanism & Gold)
- * 3000 solar lanterns have been distributed to women for lighting purposes and have served the additional task of providing lighting for students, reducing kerosene use and distance travelled to charge mobile

Economic

- * Sustainable grass and fuel wood harvest
- * Income generation from non-timber forest products in Humbo and Soddo
- * 322,659 USD generated from carbon credit in Humbo, which have been used to install 5 flour mills, construct 7 grain stores and open two shops. 500 quintals of maize in the past few months have been purchased and stored
- * Credit access to interested individuals through cooperative leaders at Humbo

Social

- * Land user rights secured in Humbo, Soddo and Abote
- * Legal recognition of forest cooperatives- 7 Co-ops in Humbo, 5 Co-ops in Soddo and 7 Co-ops in Abote
- * Increased community and cooperative institutional capacity
- * Carbon credit income to promote social benefit projects within communities
- * Increased income allowing cooperative members to send their children to school and look after their families

Farmer Management of Natural Resources: A technique where trees and old stumps that have been cut down are left to grow naturally in farms or on hillsides. Farmers are trained to prune the trees rather than cutting them down. This allows nutrients to return to the soil and existing stumps with deep roots are able to grow back quicker than new trees.



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