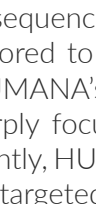




# CLIMATE ACTION PROJECTS



HUMANA  
PEOPLE TO PEOPLE INDIA

## HOW WE STARTED

### FARMERS' CLUBS

**A long history of collaborating with small-holder farmers**

HUMANA has a long history of collaborating with small-holder farmers through its Farmers' Clubs program (FC). This program takes a comprehensive approach to support small-scale farmers to improve agricultural production and productivity while enhancing resilience to climate change and external shocks.

The FC structure, typically consisting of about 50 members and guided by project leaders embedded in the farming community, actively involves both men and women in meetings and trainings on sustainable farming.

Promoted practices encompass techniques such as inter-cropping, crop rotation, mulching, zero tillage, potholing, moisture retention, and crop diversification, all geared toward bolstering resilience to climate-related challenges.

Additionally, Farmers' Clubs can choose to collaborate with cooperatives or larger farmers' organizations, enabling them to access shared resources and financial opportunities for collective benefit. Due to its proven long-term effectiveness, HUMANA often employs the FC structure as the central operational unit in many of its climate interventions.

While the FC model is undeniably effective in enhancing food security and supporting smallholder farmers, the gravity of the climate crisis necessitates urgent and wide-ranging actions, especially as vulnerable communities bear the brunt of severe consequences. Adaptation and resilience building require nuanced approaches tailored to address location-specific impacts and multi-layered constraints. HUMANA's response has thus evolved to be more comprehensive and sharply focused on addressing adaptation requirements and obstacles. Consequently, HUMANA's projects are evolving to become more elaborate and precisely targeted, catering to the unique climate adaptation needs and barriers of each community.



## OUR LATEST CLIMATE INTERVENTIONS



### Adaptation of Agricultural Production Systems in Coastal Areas (APICA)

#Climate Information #Saltwater Intrusion #Coastal Management



**Oio and Cacheu | GUINEA-BISSAU | 2023-2028**

The escalating impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels, tidal surges, and adverse weather conditions, present a dire threat to the coastal communities of Guinea-Bissau to their means of subsistence. In response, the APICA project is dedicated to bolstering the climate resilience of vulnerable populations that reside in the coastal regions of Oio and Cacheu, with a focus on addressing salinization of water and soils, enhancing livelihoods and ensuring food security.

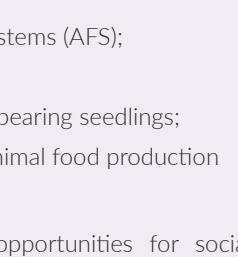
APICA encompasses a holistic approach, as it combines strategies to:

1. bolster resilience in smallholder agriculture;
2. empower youth, women, and various stakeholders with organizational and technical capacities;
3. establish climate-resilient value chains, with a particular focus on promoting micro, and small-sized enterprises (MSEs).

Additionally, it reinforces existing partnerships with key institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

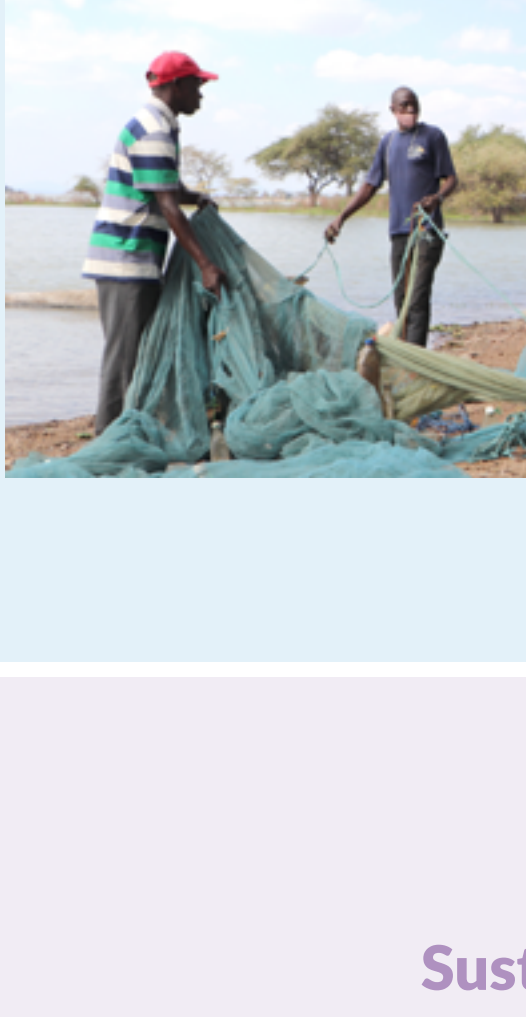
The project seeks to:

- improve local water and soil quality monitoring and management;
- revitalize small-scale water management schemes;
- enhance productivity of rice, crop, and horticulture production;
- enhance coastal protection, including by functional reforestation of 250 hectares of mangrove swampy areas.



### Groundwater Resources Management

#Water Security #Groundwater Recharge



**Gurugram | INDIA | 2023-2024**

Climate change and the growing unpredictability of weather patterns, along with the rising sea level, pose significant threats to groundwater levels.

HUMANA India, in collaboration with WaterLab India, is actively tackling this challenge through its innovative initiative, the Groundwater Resources Management project.

Access to climate information played a pivotal role in assisting and empowering vulnerable communities to make informed decisions about their water usage while contributing to the preservation of water resources.

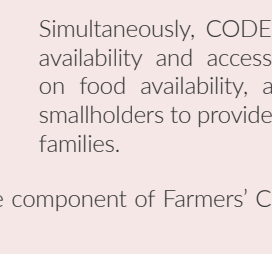
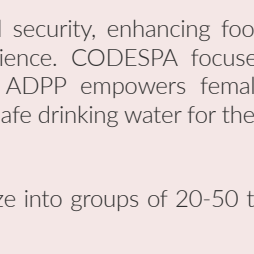
The project utilizes app-based digital monitoring of groundwater to empower farmers and to enhance their understanding of groundwater dynamics and related agricultural practices in four villages in the Gurugram district.

The primary focus is to build capacity for sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices, equipping farmers with knowledge and data regarding groundwater levels.

In response to the impacts of climate change in the region, the project also emphasizes water conservation efforts, including the construction of rooftop rainwater harvesting structures and pond recharge facilities to enhance groundwater levels.

The project collaborates with Krishi Vigyan Kendra to provide:

- updated insights on crops;
- high-yield production techniques;
- tangible advancements in farming practices, further promoting climate-resilient agriculture in the area.



### Blue Futures

#Eba #Mangrove #Restoration #Blue Carbon

**Nampula | MOZAMBIQUE | 2022-2027**

This project, funded by the Blue Action Fund/GCF and led by the Wildlife Conservation Society in partnership with ADPP, manages a marine protected area (MPA) between Momba and Mossuril in Nampula Province - this MPA is a global hotspot for marine biodiversity and a critically endangered ecosystem. The project aims to enhance the resilience of local communities to climate change impacts by safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystems.

Aligned with Mozambique's commitment to expand its MPA network from 2% to 30% by 2030, the project - which has 50% women's participation - promotes knowledge sharing with local stakeholders and communities.

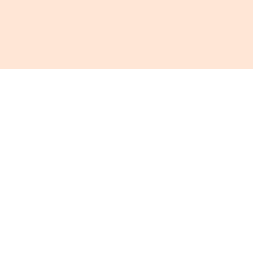
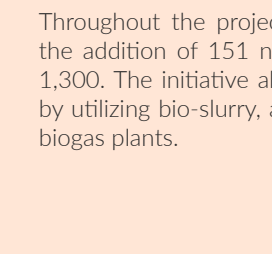
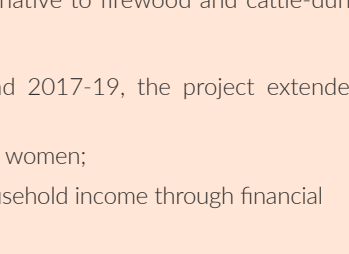
The project focuses on:

- restoring and protecting key biodiversity;

- involving local communities in the management of fishing zones;
- restoration activities;
- adopting a gender-transformative approach.

In addition to biodiversity preservation, the project also supports local livelihoods through business development and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), aiding vulnerable communities to face the growing challenges of climate change.

In a climate context marked by increasing unpredictability, this initiative aims to secure a resilient future for both the marine environment and local inhabitants.



### Adaptation in Drought Struck South-Western African Communities (ADSWAC)

#Community-based Adaptation #Drought Management #Climate-Resilient Agriculture

**Quando-Cubango - ANGOLA | Kavango - NAMIBIA | 2021-2027**

The transboundary region spanning Cuando-Cubango in Angola and Kavango in Namibia faces mounting challenges such as recurring droughts, prolonged dry seasons, unpredictable weather patterns, and fluctuating water levels, all of which pose significant threats to local crop production.

To address these issues and enhance the resilience of communities in dealing with extreme weather events, ADSWAC focuses on strengthening adaptation capabilities.

This project specifically aims to bolster drought resilience through three main approaches:

1. enhancing climate change adaptation capacities at the local, sub-national, and regional levels;
2. developing expertise in climate-resilient agriculture and water management;
3. improving food security for rural and vulnerable populations.

By collaborating with local structures and communities, the project promotes:

- climate-resilient agricultural practices;
- diversification of livelihoods;
- access to climate information;
- knowledge dissemination;
- cross-border coordination.

The program actively engages with 160 Producer Organizations and 160 Water User Associations to address the growing frequency and severity of droughts. Additionally, 6 Climate Change Action Centers (CCACs) are being established in partnership with local communities, while Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) are being developed together with 160 communities, benefiting approximately 140,000 individuals.



### Radio Cuvelai



**Cuvelai Basin | ANGOLA | 2020 - present**

Climate information and education are key for vulnerable communities facing increasing impacts of extreme weather events.

This initiative uses innovative practices to transmit crucial information about climate change in order to build resilience in the Cuvelai Basin, Angola.

A total of 72 radio programs have been thoughtfully tailored to local communities, presented in their native languages, and accompanied by Portuguese transcripts to maximize reach.



### ECOFISH

#Sustainable Fisheries #Climate-Resilient #Value Chains

**Magoe and Cahora Bassa - Tete Province | MOZAMBIQUE | 2020-2023**

In Mozambique, a substantial number of people rely on small-scale fisheries for their subsistence, but these vital fisheries confront persistent hurdles, including overfishing, illegal practices, and geophysical shifts tied to climate change. ECOFISH focuses on improving sustainability in small-scale fisheries in Tete province.

The Fishers' Clubs program promotes sustainability among small-scale fisherfolk and their families across ten fishing communities in the Magoe and Cahora Bassa districts in Tete Province.

The project welcomes both pre-existing and aspiring fishers, offering guidance and training in essential fishing methods and facilitating the integration of fisher's associations into the fish value chain, which results in increased sales and income.

Guided by a holistic approach and community leadership, the Fishers' Club initiative is fostering a shift towards sustainable fishing practices, with noticeable improvements in water access, agricultural production, nutrition, and community health.



### Sustainable Caatinga

#Drought Management #Agroforestry #Climate Information

**Bahia | BRAZIL | 2019 - present**

In collaboration with the Brazilian government, this project is enhancing environmental resilience and mitigating the impacts of climate change in this increasingly vulnerable semi-arid region, which is plagued by fires, deforestation, and desertification.

The program leverages local communities and their traditional knowledge to protect their habitats and foster resilience through the implementation of sustainable social technologies. ECOFISH focuses on improving sustainability in small-scale fisheries in Tete province.

Through initiatives like agro-ecological and sustainable production systems, seedling planting, and active participation in municipal and regional forums, the project reinforces the rights of rural producers and promotes the dissemination of sustainable practices.

Additionally, local communities receive training in data collection and analysis and are also supported with:

- the establishment of 15 Agroforest Systems (AFS);
- installation of 16,000-liter cisterns;
- cultivation of forage, native, and fruit-bearing seedlings;
- provision of over 40,000 rations for animal food production within the AFS.

Simultaneously, the program creates opportunities for social inclusion, improved living conditions, and community participation and management.



### Food and Water Security (FRESAN)

#Sustainable Fisheries #Climate-Resilient #Value Chains



**Cunene | ANGOLA | 2019-2024**

In Cunene, Angola, climate risks like recurring droughts, water scarcity, extreme heat, and occasional flooding pose significant challenges to agriculture, water resources, and community well-being.

In response, HUMANA member ADPP Angola, as part of the broader FRESAN program, is engaged in targeted interventions, primarily focused on Water Security and Food Security, in collaboration with partner CODESPA.

ADPP's Water Security Initiative strives to address one of the most critical climate-related concerns in the area: access to clean water. Specifically, it focuses on improving water access in 39 communities by rehabilitating and constructing fishing practices, with noticeable improvements in water access, agricultural production, nutrition, and community health.

Simultaneously, CODESPA and ADPP address food security, enhancing food availability and access while building climate resilience. CODESPA focuses on food availability, access, and resilience, while ADPP empowers female smallholders to provide nutritious, healthy food and safe drinking water for their families.

ADPP also provides nutrition education, which is a core component of Farmers' Clubs, in which farmers organize into groups of 20-50 to share knowledge and sustainable farming practices.

To bolster climate and nutrition information in local communities, a nutrition manual was also developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Cooking classes and demonstrations at the local level empower women to fully utilize available produce while minimizing nutrient loss. This holistic approach builds resilience in the face of climate-related challenges.



### Sustainable Charcoal

#Sustainable Forest Management #Improved Cooking Stoves

**ANGOLA | 2017-2023**



Charcoal stoves are a prevalent and readily accessible choice for cooking and heating in Angola. But their extensive use creates a substantial climate impact, primarily due to the carbon emissions released during the charcoal production and combustion processes.

This project focuses on producing and selling efficient, sustainable charcoal stoves to combat climate change and to promote livelihood diversification by reducing the demand for charcoal production from trees.

In Huambo and Cuango, charcoal-producing communities have developed forest management plans, planted 75,000 trees, and adopted more efficient charcoal kilns, benefiting approximately 300 women and 300 men, who learn improved community water management.

In Luanda, Bengo, and Huambo, polytechnic students from ADPP Angola are manufacturing fuel-efficient charcoal-burning stoves and learning to create briquettes from residues, gaining both practical and entrepreneurial skills.

The local workshops benefit craftsmen who learn to produce the stoves, while the population as a whole benefits from affordable stoves that require less fuel than traditional stoves and have lower emissions of noxious fumes.



### Rural Resilience Initiative (R4)

#Micro-Insurance #Climate Information #Digital Marketing



**ZAMBIA | 2014-present**

Smallholder farmers in Zambia face several climate-related risks, including recurring droughts, erratic rainfall, seasonal floods, rising temperatures, pests, and soil erosion. These challenges disrupt farming activities, reduce crop yields, and threaten food security.

In response to this, the R4 Initiative aims to increase the resilience of Zambian smallholder farmers through a combination of four risk management strategies:

1. Disaster risk reduction and safety nets;
2. Risk transfer (insurance);
3. Prudent risk taking (credit);
4. Risk reserves (savings).

The project creates an integrated smallholder resilience-building program by:

- employing diversified agricultural activities such as conservation agriculture and small livestock management;
- promoting weather-based index insurance;
- expanding the use of micro-banking;
- facilitating access to agriculture-based finance;
- providing climate services information;
- promoting postharvest management;
- using ICT marketing through the MAANO APP;
- establishing linkages to viable markets.



### Access to Clean Energy, Improved Agriculture Practices & Better Income through Biogas Plants

#Clean Energy #Integrated Farming Systems



**Rajasthan | INDIA | 2010-present**

Biogas is a clean, safe, and sustainable energy source for rural communities in India.

The project Biogas as a Renewable Energy Source in Indian Villages launched in 2010 in Dausa (Rajasthan) to counter the detrimental impacts of climate change and to promote biogas as an alternative to firewood and cattle-dung cakes for cooking fuels.

In its subsequent phases in 2014-16 and 2017-19, the project extended beyond constructing biogas plants:

- assisting local farmers, especially rural women;
- to establish organic farms and boost household income through financial literacy;
- micro-enterprise development;
- market promotion;
- improved horticulture practices.

Throughout the project, 120 FCs were established, and by 2021-22, with the addition of 151 new plants, the total number of biogas plants reached 1,300. The initiative also enhanced soil health on over 300 hectares of land by utilizing bio-slurry, a by-product of the anaerobic digestion process of the biogas plants.



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