



Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service

- Kishapu Climate Change Adaptation Project - *started* 2009, operates in 14 villages.
- Kishapu Small Scale Reforestation Initiative for Reduction of Carbon Emissions - *started* 2017; serving 2 villages.
- Building Community Resilience for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation - *started* 2020; serving 10 villages

1. Building communities' resilience to climate change for disaster risk reduction

- a. Gender equality and human rights enhancement
- b. Sustainable livelihood promotion
- c. Food security enhancement
- d. Water Sanitation and Hygiene promotion

2. Environmental sustainability mechanisms for biodiversity restoration and carbon emissions reduction

- a. Trees management .
- b. Agro-forest and forest allied activities.
- c. Conservation agriculture.
- d. Alternative sustainable sources of energy.
- e. Community based alternative livelihoods for agents of deforestation.

3. Community leaders' capacity strengthening

- a. Leadership function enhancement for national policy and regulations enforcement.
- b. Manage and sustain community participatory forest management.
- c. Minimize communities' possibilities of vulnerability to climate change.

4. Successes witnessed towards communities resilience to climate change

- a. Increasing inclusion of women in decision making and resource ownership
- b. Improved access of social services by persons with special needs
- c. Minimized malnutrition and WASH related risks
- d. Improving physical environment
- e. Leadership function enhanced
- f. Communities' capacity enhanced towards adapting and mitigating climate change uncertainties and risks.

5. Human success story



Mr&Mrs Nkamba Mayunga and Family accessing information by television.

- Before project, the family was challenged by lack of assured source of income.
- The wife participated in entrepreneurs trainings organised by TCRS, joined into VICOBA and got loan then invested in small business of selling maize flour..
- After time, the husband collaborated with her and after getting profit they agreed to buy solar power system and television set. Mrs. Nkamba testifies; *“my family no longer using puffin for lighting, my husband collaborates with me, we are able to sustain family needs....”*

6. Climate change adaptation and mitigation practices



Ordinary drip irrigation plot before



The same plot beekeeping possible currently

7. The motivations that led TCRS to work on climate change problems - considering rights based approach

- a. Food insecurity due to deforestation and land degradation (forest cover being 17.1% lower compared to other regions)
- b. Poor academic performance and diseases outbreak due to insufficient WASH infrastructures (latrine ratio is 72 students per drop-hole, long distances to search water).
- c. Persistent physical, sexual and psychological violence against women and girls (young girls' marriages, polygamy and rampant brutality of red-eyed old women) – about 78% of married were facing at least any kind of violence.
- d. Limited alternative sources of income (women, youths and men).
- e. Social injustice and lack of good governance whereas special groups (disabled, chronic ill and marginalized) needs were not considered family and community plans.