



tearfund

INSPIRING CHANGE

IMPACT & LEARNING REPORT 2016

As Tearfund's new Chief Executive, it is my pleasure to introduce our second *Impact and learning report: inspiring change*. It articulates the change brought about by our dedicated partners and operational teams; it also shares what we have learnt as an organisation over the past year and how we are applying this to our future work to scale up our impact.

INSPIRING CHANGE

My first impressions of Tearfund have brought home to me the clear advantage that working through local churches brings, in being able to address mindsets and attitudes from the outset and build resilient and thriving communities. Following Jesus where the need is greatest clearly puts us at the heart of any emergency response. There is also a great opportunity to promote resilience and better community risk management through the church.

On a recent visit to Nepal and India, I was able to see our work in action. In Nepal, I met Thulimaya, a 78-year-old widow who had been working in her field when the earthquake struck, and who returned to her village to find that her house and many others had been destroyed. Together with our local partners, Tearfund has been able to provide her with one of the first earthquake-proofed homes in Nepal.

And in Bihar, in northern India, I visited villages that now have village-level risk management plans in place, which can help them withstand external shocks such as floods

or other extreme conditions. The villagers were able to demonstrate and rehearse information-sharing, emergency rations, sanitation, safe spaces to meet and rescue for the most vulnerable.

The Tearfund model is an interesting expression of God's kingdom, where we see power dynamics turned upside down and the authority to take decisions given to 'the least of these': to the people living in poverty themselves.

Poverty is as much an absence of choice and hope as an absence of material resource. Changing mindsets and building personal and collective resilience are fundamental to making permanent journeys out of poverty possible.

PEOPLE AND PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships are key to our approach to tackling poverty through restored relationships. We are highly experienced in being in partnership, and I believe that Tearfund is something of a model for organisations that provide funding and support, and build capacity, in terms of how we approach the dynamics of power and influence.



I'm keenly aware that our donors don't give to projects or programmes. They give to people such as Thulimaya in Nepal who have had very different experiences and backgrounds from their own. And those people are supported through their local church to develop a strong sense of identity and find their own agency.

Since visiting our frontline work and meeting our staff and beneficiaries, I am excited about Tearfund's continued role in bringing whole-life transformation to the poorest individuals, communities and nations. I have been struck repeatedly by the strength and relevance of Tearfund's identity as a truly Christ-centred organisation.

However, I want us to commit to an increasing investment in impact analysis to underpin our commitment to community transformation. Through our global work, we have the ability to understand how change best happens in a range of contexts. We can demonstrate how local churches and organisations can lead whole-life transformation of communities.

Real scale of change will come through the application of our hands-on learning, but must be backed by robust evidence.

Going forward, we are committed to using our precious God-given resources (both human and financial) as effectively as we possibly can, investing in what drives real change and moving away from what is less effective. Our model supports our ability to respond to the many global challenges we experience, and it presents us with new and exciting opportunities.

Nigel Harris,
CEO Tearfund

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been produced by Tearfund's Impact and Effectiveness team. The report was compiled and written by Chloé Quanrud (Research Analyst) and Catriona Dejean (Impact and Effectiveness Manager).

We would like to extend huge thanks to all those who have contributed to this report, particularly the technical advisers from our Strategy and Impact Group; International Countries Group (Geographical Heads and their country teams); Global Fundraising Group (Partnerships); and staff from our Global Programmes Group (Advocacy, Global Volunteering, Incubation Hub, Communications for Development).

We are also thankful to our Executive team and senior leaders for their support in developing this report and their ongoing commitment and passion for learning and building our evidence of impact.

Most importantly, huge thanks to our partners and field teams who are at the frontline of delivering change every day and who are responsible for much of the impact and learning showcased in this report.



Photos: Tom Price/Tearfund

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Cover photo: James Morgan/Tearfund
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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Tearfund's second annual *Impact and learning report: inspiring change*. This year, we look at our impact and learning from 2015, with a particular focus on disasters and fragile contexts.

Tearfund works in some of the most vulnerable and fragile areas of the world, where people's lives are frequently at risk from disease, climate change and natural disasters, and economic, social and political instabilities.

Going where the need is greatest is at the heart of our strategy, and often it is in these places that we find the poorest and most vulnerable people.

As is demonstrated through the evidence presented here, Tearfund has the ability, along with others, to bring value and hope to those living with, adapting to and recovering from such conditions.

DISASTERS IN 2015

2014–15 saw two significant high-profile disasters:

- The Ebola crisis 2014–15, a crisis unlike any other Tearfund has been involved with, called for a different type of response. Read about how we responded in the **Ebola feature (page 10)**.
- In April and May 2015, two large earthquakes hit the landlocked country of Nepal, devastating significant parts of the country, including the city of Kathmandu. Read about Tearfund's response to the crisis in the **Nepal feature (page 6)**.

Fragility and vulnerability are not only present in high-profile, large-scale disasters. Many of the communities we work with face fragility and uncertainty in their daily lives. They are confronted with barriers and conditions that reduce their ability to thrive and flourish. A case in point is the ongoing war in Syria which has led to millions being displaced into Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq where Tearfund is working; the conflicts in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are other examples.

BUILDING RESILIENCE

As well as responding to major disasters, our work seeks to build resilience in every context; we are committed before, during and after disasters. In the **Nepal feature** you can read about how disaster preparedness training delivered by a Tearfund partner a month before the 2015 earthquake saved lives during the subsequent disaster. In the section on **Resilience** you can read about the transformational impact of self-help groups in Somaliland which are building a 'new culture of sisterhood', allowing those who were marginalised and alone to come together and adapt to an uncertain future.

WHAT IS A DISASTER?

Disasters aren't just the big events that we see on the news: they are also the everyday incidents that negatively impact people's lives, livelihoods and well-being. (Disasters stop and alter people having life and living it to the full.)

Disasters occur as a result of a vulnerable individual, community or society being negatively impacted by a shock(s) or stress(es) (also known as a hazard). The shocks can be natural or human (cyclone to flood; conflict to food insecurity). The stresses can be the pressure of climate change, the long-term effects of conflict or uncertainty.

We call it a disaster when people can't deal with the impacts of these events on their own. The impacts of disasters affect people's present (cause loss of life, livelihoods or assets) and their future (opportunities, choices they can make now, choices they will make in the future).

Disasters stop or alter the course of development; they create and accentuate poverty and can affect all of the places where we work, whether in food-insecure communities in Kenya or drought-prone areas of Malawi. We want to see people who need less external help or support following these shocks, and people and communities who can adapt to the new context that the disaster has created and provide and source their own local support. We call this resilience.

(See more detail about how Tearfund builds resilience in vulnerable communities on page 22.)

Vulnerability: *The factors that make something susceptible to suffer impacts from shocks or stresses. Vulnerability may be driven by disasters, inequality, lack of empowerment, the cumulative effects of multiple shocks/stresses, lack of capital (human, social, financial, natural, physical).*





WHY FOCUS ON DISASTERS?

Tearfund's calling is to follow Jesus where the need is greatest and to work with the church to see people lifted out of poverty. We want to see flourishing individuals and thriving communities who are able to overcome challenges, deal with shocks and escape poverty. In order to do this, we work through local churches, because they're Jesus' body on earth, ready to care for the whole person – and the whole community – inside and out.

We recognise that change will come not just through physical interventions but also through divine power and its outworking in communities. This is because we know that building resilience requires change in behaviours, lifestyles and responses. The way in which people process information, respond to situations, develop social norms and behave can be both a driver and a barrier to development and their ability to respond to shocks. As Christians we understand that 'life in all its fullness' can only come from addressing physical, material, emotional and spiritual needs.

There is increasing interest from the international community – including the **World Bank** – in the interactions between mind, society and behaviour. Also, there is interest in the need to consider human factors in addressing the persistence of poverty, climate change and vulnerability to disasters. Tearfund has been working for many years to support people to adapt and change their responses to shocks, helping them to understand the power of negative mindsets and social norms on themselves and society, and enabling them to assess response and recovery options. We do this through working with partners and individuals who understand their own contexts, and with wider global networks, including the largest of these – the church.

DELIVERING THE HIGHEST QUALITY

Delivering our work to the highest quality, irrespective of the context, is a key driver for Tearfund. This ensures that impact is being achieved and our resources are used wisely.

As a Christian organisation, good stewardship is a central tenet of our beliefs. We strive for the best for those we serve and to manage all the resources (financial and non-financial) entrusted to us in the most effective, wise and equitable way.

Tearfund is committed to reaching the most vulnerable and marginalised, selected on the basis of need alone, regardless of their race, religion or nationality. This principle of impartiality is established in our own

Quality Standards and upheld by Tearfund as a signatory of a number of internationally recognised operating codes and standards. We believe that it is also a biblical mandate to us as Christians, as we seek to serve those who experience poverty and injustice.

This year, Tearfund became one of the first three international NGOs to be certified by the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS): a great testimony to the organisation's attention to quality, which is driven by our own internal set of Quality Standards.

FOCUSED FOR IMPACT

Tearfund has four strategic outcomes:

1. Churches envisioned
2. Communities developed
3. Policies changed
4. Disasters responded to

Working towards these outcomes, we focus on four thematic areas: WASH, livelihoods, food security, resilience. Emerging areas of work for us are sexual and gender-based violence, and conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

TEN YEAR VISION

In 2006 we set a 10 year vision to see 50 million people released from material and spiritual poverty through a worldwide network of 100,000 local churches.

To date we've achieved the following against our four corporate outcomes:

TO DATE WE'VE ACHIEVED...



**CHURCHES
ENVISIONED**
132,395

churches engaged with a Tearfund initiative and actively embracing their role to address poverty and injustice



**COMMUNITIES
DEVELOPED**
28,872,070

people impacted as we've helped communities develop



**POLICIES
CHANGED**
303

policies and practices changed or implemented as a result of Tearfund and its partners', allies' and coalitions' activities at the local, national and international level



**DISASTERS
RESPONDED TO**
12,087,196

people benefit as we have responded to disasters



OVER ALL, WE'VE REACHED MORE THAN 40 MILLION BENEFICIARIES.

Cutting across these thematic areas are our key approaches: church and community mobilisation, and advocacy. In addition, we leverage change and impact through our global publications and engaging support from others.

This report sets out what Tearfund has been doing to speak into and respond to many of these challenges to support people in fragile and vulnerable contexts to respond to shocks and be more resilient to future events. What works, for whom and under what conditions is critical for us to understand if we are going where the need is greatest, contributing to impact and enabling people to be more resilient for longer-term thriving and flourishing.



TEARFUND WORKS IN MORE THAN 50 COUNTRIES ACROSS THE WORLD. THIS YEAR, THE EVALUATIONS SELECTED AS EVIDENCE FOR THIS REPORT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN 16 OF THESE COUNTRIES.

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| <p>ASIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan Bangladesh Cambodia Central Asian States China India Laos Myanmar Nepal | <p>AFRICA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angola Burkina Faso Central African Rep Nigeria Chad DR Congo Egypt Ethiopia Ivory Coast | <p>AMERICAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bolivia | <p>EUROPE (helping refugees)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croatia Greece Hungary Macedonia (FYROM) Serbia | <p>PACIFIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanuatu |
|--|---|--|---|---|

METHODOLOGY

This report was compiled and written by Chloé Quanrud (Research Analyst), with input from staff from across the organisation.

Evaluations were gathered from Tearfund's country teams and scored against the BOND Evidence Principles. These scores were then peer-reviewed by the Impact and Effectiveness team. The highest-scoring evaluations were selected and a review of the evidence was undertaken to draw out themes related to impact and learning.

Last year's report used evidence spanning two years (2012–14) as it was Tearfund's first report. As this year's report only analysed evaluations from 2015, there was less evidence available. In some cases, it proved challenging to draw themes across evaluations focused on very different projects. In these cases, we opted to use indepth case studies to communicate the impact and learning from a particular project.

Learning reviews, research reports, project reports and staff insights also form the evidence base for the report; you will read examples of Tearfund's innovation, including a feature on our latest thinking on **sustainable agriculture**, **the role of faith groups in humanitarian response**, and participatory approaches to community risk assessment in Zimbabwe.

📍 indicates where evaluations used for this year's report have taken place.

NEPAL

Region: Southern Asia
 Population: 28.17 million
 Major languages: Nepali
 Major religions: Hinduism, Buddhism
 Life expectancy: 69 (women), 67 (men)¹



A 7.8-magnitude earthquake struck Nepal's Gorkha district on Saturday 25 April, 2015, followed by a second earthquake measuring 7.3 on Tuesday 12 May close to Mount Everest. Estimates suggest that more than 6 million people were affected across the region;² more than 8,000 people were killed and more than 22,000 injured, while others lost their homes and livelihoods.

Hundreds of aftershocks since continue to remind people of the scale of the disaster. The damage and loss is calculated at more than £4 billion.³ The earthquake was the biggest disaster of any kind Nepal had experienced since the last large earthquake in 1934.

Immediately following the disaster, Tearfund's Nepal programme quickly moved into emergency response mode, bolstered by a team from the UK.

The immediate needs in the aftermath were for emergency shelter so that people could have safe spaces to sleep, and for food, water, kitchen sets, blankets and hygiene kits.

After an initial emergency aid operation, Tearfund staff and partners are now turning to longer-term recovery work, with a focus on building resilience to future shocks and stresses through building earthquake-proof shelters, restoring water supplies, disaster risk reduction, protection and livelihoods activities.

Tearfund is now supporting four national NGOs in Makwanpur district, and is also working through three partners who are implementing earthquake response projects in other areas of the country. Tearfund supports partners with funding for projects as well as technical knowledge and capacity development.

¹ UN Data, 2016 <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Nepal>

² USAID, 2016 <https://www.usaid.gov/nepal-earthquake>

³ DEC Nepal earthquake appeal response review, September 2015

Nepal earthquakes
 Ebola

'It felt like the earthquake went on for a long time: dust and materials began to fall on me. I sat there waiting, thinking: "When it stops shaking, I'll be able to get out."

Ram, teacher, Makwanpur district

BEFORE
EARTHQUAKE

EARTHQUAKE

2015

Two large earthquakes strike Nepal in 2015 causing mass destruction.

25 APRIL
7.8-magnitude earthquake

12 MAY
7.3-magnitude earthquake

Tearfund has been supporting partners in Nepal for more than 40 years. Prior to the earthquakes, we were working with our partners to implement activities as diverse as Disaster risk reduction (DRR) training and church and community mobilisation.

2012

Nepal country office established to coordinate these activities and build the capacity of partners.

2015

Tearfund partner UMN trains church members in disaster risk reduction.

Nepal earthquakes
Ebola

'At the time of the earthquake, I prayed my last prayer: "God, if this is the last day, please take me quietly. If I close my eyes here, please let me open my eyes and see you in heaven."'

Tearfund staff member, Kathmandu

'My brother and I were playing inside and I started getting cross with my brother for shaking the bed, but it wasn't him shaking the bed.'

Soni, 13 years old, Dhading district

POST
EARTHQUAKE

PHASE 1: APRIL – OCTOBER 2015

More than 150,000 people reached with relief activities: more than 75,000 people provided with emergency shelter and 97,000 given crucial food items.

APRIL

- Within 24 hours of the earthquake, Tearfund enables partners to make emergency distributions of crucial supplies.
- Tearfund deploys an emergency response team from the UK to work with the Nepal team to assess the needs in affected areas.

25 MAY–JUNE

- Tearfund distributions of tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits and food are carried out. Tarpaulins are more appropriate than tents, being easier and more flexible to use for multiple purposes, as well as easier and cheaper to transport.

JULY

- Temporary learning centres (TLC) are constructed at four schools, and child-friendly spaces built.
- Trauma counselling is provided to adults and children, as well as training on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and trafficking.

AUGUST

- Classes start at child-friendly spaces and temporary learning centres.
- Training begins on SGBV, child protection, psychological support.
- Latrine-building training begins.

SEPTEMBER

- Craftsmanship training starts for shelter construction in two districts.

OCTOBER

- Rehabilitation of WASH facilities including latrines and water points is undertaken.

PHASE 2: NOVEMBER 2015 – PRESENT

Tearfund and partners support communities to recover and prepare for future disasters.

DECEMBER–FEBRUARY: WINTER SEASON

- Tearfund partner RADO distributes 5,800 cold weather kits, including blankets, insulation material and hot water bottles.
- Tearfund partners begin restoring community water supplies, constructing water reservoirs and water points, training WASH Coordination Committees and Water User Groups to plan, implement, maintain and monitor the water schemes.
- Tearfund signs an agreement with the government to construct 677 earthquake-resistant houses in remote areas of Makwanpur district, with funding from the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC).

FEBRUARY – PRESENT

- Since the earthquake, Tearfund has provided more than 15,000 families with building materials and guidance to make repairs to their homes and construct temporary shelters.
- Tearfund partner Carnet is raising awareness of child-trafficking and sexual and other forms of abuse, and is setting up a child-adult learning centre.

Nepal earthquakes
Ebola

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION TRAINING BY UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL SAVES LIVES

Tearfund partner United Mission to Nepal (UMN) conducted a two-day training on disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the third week of March 2015. Church leaders, pastors and members from ten churches in the area actively participated in this training.

As a result of the training, Disaster Management Committees were formed in three of the churches. A central Disaster Management Committee was formed to mobilise local resources for preparedness and post-disaster work, and sub-committees were formed for first aid, relief and rescue, and emergency fundraising.

KNOWLEDGE INTO ACTION

The DRR training included a session on how to save lives during an earthquake. Participants went home and shared what they had learnt with their congregations. In fact, Pastor Salmone was in the middle of sharing about the DRR training on Saturday 25 April, when the massive earthquake hit and the church building completely collapsed. He says:

'I am really grateful to UMN for providing this training for us, because our church members, including me, saved our lives by sitting below the windows and main door. This is what they had been taught at the DRR training.'

Church members were trained in disaster management from a biblical perspective; they were also trained in search-and-rescue. The earthquake took the lives of 70 people in this community, and many more were injured. However, Pastor Salmone says: 'The community felt that they needed to help in this time of need. They were able to rescue more than 40 people from the debris, saving many lives, and were involved in helping people by using their skills in light search-and-rescue. Injured people were taken to the hospital via helicopter, and the stretcher that had been provided to the community by UMN was a great help.'

People from adjacent villages who had not yet received the training sobbed as they reported that, during the earthquake, everyone ran in different directions and were unable to reassemble for several days, when they finally worked out who was missing.

MORE THAN SURVIVAL

Communities whose churches had received training and support from Tearfund partner UMN were able to respond directly when the earthquake struck. They didn't wait for assistance before they rescued their neighbours, but applied what they had learnt to save lives in their own community.

In anticipation of such a quake, Tearfund partners did more than prepare people to survive; as well as preparedness training, our work sought to ensure communities were resilient and able to help themselves and each other to recover as quickly as possible. Our work through local churches encouraged different sectors of the community to overcome differences and work together towards shared goals.

Communities engaged by our partners before the earthquake coped better with the disaster as they had a variety of crops to draw on for food security, access routes to other communities and markets to sell their goods, and a variety of livelihood skills such as basket-making. They also used money saved from self-help groups to access medicines and health treatment, and to purchase food, blankets and cooking equipment to survive. Not only this, the strong relational nature of the communities meant that people cared for each other, and this made a huge difference to their recovery.



Tearfund partner UMN used our publications, Disasters and the local church and Pillars: Preparing for disasters, to inform the training. These publications provide Bible studies, tools, case studies and discussion questions to train church leaders to prepare for and respond to different types of disasters.

Visit tilz.tearfund.org for more resources.

Nepal earthquakes
Ebola

WHAT WE LEARNT FROM THE NEPAL RESPONSE

TARGETING

The immediate impact of relief items distributed by Tearfund and our partners was good. Distributions mostly used a blanket approach (as opposed to a targeted one), which was preferred by communities and government, and adopted by most agencies in the early response phase. In the initial months, this was appropriate because everyone was affected by the earthquake and in need of short-term relief. The drawback of this approach is that the response could not fully meet the needs of those who were more affected. This challenge was felt by all agencies responding to the crisis, and is emphasised in the *DEC Nepal earthquake appeal response review* which surveyed all DEC member agencies.

LESSONS FROM PAST DISASTERS

Findings from previous emergency responses were applied in the Nepal earthquake response to improve efficiency: for example, the quick decision to become operational and send the first assessment and response teams was crucial. It is always challenging to find sufficient staff for an emergency response. Tearfund has learnt that having the initial teams in-country for longer improves the stability of the initial response, reduces staff turnover and improves communication.

We also utilised the capacity of Tearfund partners and country offices in the region (such as India); their skills, contacts and cultural knowledge were a great support.

PARTNER CAPACITY

Tearfund faced challenges around scaling up a small team, and working with partners to increase quickly their capacity in emergency response. The good will and drive of partner organisations to reach those most in need and provide relief have been immense and Tearfund Nepal has responded with funding, practical support and flexibility.

WORKING WITHIN GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The government of Nepal issued guidance to all agencies that the amount of 200,000 NPR (about £1,300) should be given to each household for house reconstruction. However, it soon became evident that this amount was not sufficient to re-build earthquake-resistant houses. As a result, some families have gone into debt in order to build their houses. Tearfund is working together with other NGOs to encourage the government to increase the grant amount for each household.

However, Tearfund does have permission to construct shelters on behalf of the most vulnerable in Makwanpur district.

RELEVANCE

Relief items were appropriate to the needs of the community, were of a high quality and were delivered rapidly. In the immediate response, our new partner Rescue Network Nepal's understanding of beneficiary accountability and feedback mechanisms was limited but this has subsequently been addressed through training, support and capacity building led by Tearfund staff.





EBOLA

The Ebola outbreak began in Guinea in March 2014, spreading into Liberia and Sierra Leone. There were more cases recorded in this outbreak than all past Ebola epidemics combined, with more than 28,000 confirmed cases to date resulting in more than 11,300 deaths.⁴

In April 2015, the number of new cases of Ebola began to decrease in all three countries. Since then, all three countries have been declared free of Ebola, with only a small number of cases emerging in recent months.

THE IMPACT

The impact of the epidemic was severe: many lost family members, which often resulted in reduced income, others were unable to work while in quarantine, and many businesses closed. The crisis left the most affected countries facing widespread chaos, including economic challenges due to non-functioning markets, increased commodity prices and the closure of schools.

Food insecurity, which was an issue in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea even before the crisis, became a heightened concern. There was also a huge impact on health services, with an increase in maternal deaths, malaria, measles and other common diseases.

Survivors are faced with many post-Ebola health issues, from joint pains and headaches to problems with vision and poor mental health, requiring specialised medical support.

As of April 2016, schools had reopened, and agriculture and employment rates were improving. Yet, there is still a long way to go before communities have fully recovered.



⁴ World Health Organisation, April 2016

Nepal earthquakes
Ebola

TEARFUND'S RESPONSE

Tearfund was already supporting two partners in Liberia and four partners in Sierra Leone when the epidemic struck. Through Tearfund's own appeal and the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) appeal, we were able to raise funds to scale up our work to respond to the crisis. We began a response and recovery programme through our partners which will run until October 2016.

Phase 1 (November 2014–April 2015)

Our partners focused on preventing the spread of Ebola through health messaging, preventive measure training in communities, and the distribution of 4,775 hygiene kits.

We know that faith and community leaders are key influencers so our partners trained 1,363 faith and community leaders to disseminate health messaging; they reached more than 180,000 people. Approximately 750,000 more people were reached through radio broadcasts.

Our partners also provided crucial support to more than 20,000 survivors and affected families with food and non-food items (NFIs) during quarantine and afterwards when affected households had to have all their possessions burned to prevent the spread of Ebola.

As survivors started to return to their communities, our partners provided reintegration assistance and more than 18,000 people were provided with psycho-social counselling through faith leaders and church workers.

In May 2015, as the cases of Ebola had reduced to less than ten per week, Tearfund began **Phase 2 (May–October 2015)** of the Ebola response, focusing on recovery.

Our partners continued with: hygiene promotion, providing communities with access to clean water; and livelihoods training and business start-up grants, particularly for widows and households who had taken in orphans and Ebola survivors.

Faith leaders have continued to provide psycho-social counselling and encouraged communities to accept Ebola survivors so that community relationships can be rebuilt.

More than 8,500 individuals and their families were reached with hygiene promotion as well as more than 2,000 students and teachers in schools.

Tearfund partner NEHADO in Sierra Leone continued radio messaging on prevention of Ebola and also acceptance of Ebola survivors, reaching approximately 10,000 people.

Through our partners, we achieved the following:

- 15 water wells constructed and serving 6,000 people
- 582 more faith leaders and community leaders trained in counselling, reaching a total of 6,728
- 300 farmers provided with seeds, tools and training to begin farming land left fallow during the crisis
- 2,170 individuals given training in business and livelihoods, potentially providing a better income for 10,850 individuals and their families
- 240 orphans and their adoptive brothers and sisters in their new households had their school fees paid for and were provided with school materials and uniforms



☑ Tearfund partner NEHADO in Sierra Leone used radio messaging on how to prevent the spread of Ebola.

'When you lose the person that you depend on, you lose hope. This wasn't only true for the households but for the church too. The church was overwhelmed as it became a solace for many who sought assistance.'

Pastor Joseph, Margibi, Liberia

Nepal earthquakes
Ebola

THE KEY ROLE OF FAITH LEADERS IN RESPONDING TO EBOLA

Keeping the faith, a joint research report by CAFOD, Christian Aid, Tearfund and Islamic Relief, found that Christian and Muslim leaders in Sierra Leone and Liberia were able to deliver health messages and encourage change in a way that government and NGOs could not.



Faith leaders are trusted by communities, and were able to quash rumours that Ebola was man-made and being spread deliberately. They also encouraged communities to accept life-saving advice from health workers, and played a crucial role in counselling survivors and challenging stigma, ensuring orphans were cared for, seeking to build bridges and bringing communities back together.

Our work through local church partners meant that these goals could be achieved. Semenie's story (below) helps convey the devastating impact of Ebola on her life, and the positive difference made by her local church pastor.

Semenie's story

Semenie is 65 and now has seven children to provide for. Before the Ebola crisis, she was a widow who relied on her daughter and son-in-law to provide for her and her other children and grandchildren. However, when Ebola hit her community, Semenie lost both these breadwinners.

Holding back tears, Semenie reflects on her situation:

'Look at my age and condition now: I am not able to do anything for myself as you can see. I depended on my daughter. She always supported me. Because of Ebola, that support was taken away. Then the community also shunned me.'

The local community was afraid of Semenie; the family were told to move across the river so that they wouldn't infect anyone else. Semenie struggled to feed the children in her care; on many days they would eat just one cup of rice each.

The community who rejected Semenie has changed. Tearfund provided support to its partner Equip Liberia, who trained the local pastor in psycho-social counselling and reconciliation. He was then able to encourage community members to support Semenie, rather than fear her. The community had always looked out for each other before, but Ebola had caused fear to overturn the love and hospitality that had defined them.

Now, the community supports Semenie, and she feels indebted for their help. She only earns a small income and, even though our partner covers her grandchildren's school fees, it is difficult for her to afford enough food. 'It is still hard,' she says.

However, Semenie is hopeful that she will be able to start her own business, and she is proud that all the children are going to school.

'I thank God for Equip Liberia because they are supporting two of my grandchildren in school,' she says. The other five children are attending the government primary school in the same community.

KEY LESSONS

- Faith groups and leaders had a key role to play, particularly in contributing to behavioural change that helped to reduce the spread of the Ebola virus, but they could have been involved sooner. It is vital that faith leaders are included in planning for recovery and are involved in future emergencies. Tearfund is well placed to engage with faith leaders on this.
- We must build the evidence base for the role of faith leaders in responding to disasters. *Keeping the faith* is an excellent piece of research which adds weight to advocacy efforts to ensure that faith groups are integrated into recovery plans and other government initiatives. By commissioning further research, we can inform the international community of the value of early intervention by faith leaders and of investing in faith communities to tackle future epidemics.

Nepal earthquakes
Ebola



'Thank God for the imam and pastor: they have been regularly visiting our community, counselling me and my children and talking to my people to accept us. Since then we have been accepted by the community. But before that time, we were seriously stigmatised: we were rejected even at worship places.'

**Fatmata Conteh, Nehado,
Sierra Leone**



THE CHURCH

We believe that the church is best placed to lead the local response to disasters in most places where we work. The church has the potential to build strong relationships that create awareness, unity and resourcefulness, even in times of disaster.

As one of the largest global civil society networks, the church is in a unique position to respond to crises, a position strengthened by local-level trust and influence. This is not always fully appreciated by the wider humanitarian sector.⁵

Not all churches see responding to disaster as part of their remit, and in some cases there are biases which may prevent churches from engaging. By using theology and the language of faith, Tearfund is able to speak about issues of gender, and break down subconscious ethnic and social boundaries which may have increased people's vulnerability.

Tearfund is constantly witnessing the effectiveness of the church in times of crisis. We believe that the church is in the right place to reduce risk and vulnerability to future disasters and respond to those most in need. As one church pastor put it:

*'We were here before the disaster, we were here during the disaster and we are here after the disaster. Agencies like yours will come and go, but the church will always be here.'*⁶

Churches have assets, leaders who are respected locally and a community of people who can be mobilised quickly to respond, motivated by compassion and a heart to serve everyone. Churches can also lessen the impact of the next disaster when it comes, reducing casualties and enabling a faster recovery, reaching into difficult and remote areas (see **Nepal feature on page 6**).

The church has the ability to address root causes — from equipping communities to design their own solutions to risks (see **page 27**), to changing behaviour by addressing trauma and speaking out against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) (see **page 34**).

In many contexts, the church also sees its role as broker and advocate, bringing reconciliation and peacemaking by helping people address issues of resentment, forgiveness, exclusion and alienation (see **page 12**).

Tearfund works with local churches in fragile communities before, during and after disasters to build their vision and capacity to respond to disasters.

We also support churches to act as facilitators in mobilising their local communities to address their own needs, and provide them with the skills to do this. We call this process church and community mobilisation (CCM).

EVIDENCE OVERVIEW

Five evaluations related to Tearfund's work with the local church have been reviewed from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, China and South Sudan. We have also included a case study from Tearfund partner Rescue Network Nepal (RNN).

Church

- Partner advocacy
- Resilience
- Food security & livelihoods
- WASH
- Sexual violence
- Global actions
- Peacebuilding



⁵Tearfund (2015) *We have faith in response*, World Humanitarian Summit.

⁶Pastor, Honduras, after Hurricane Mitch in 1998.

Church

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Resilience
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WASH
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*What change have we seen?***RELATIONSHIPS ARE STRENGTHENED THROUGH A MOBILISED LOCAL CHURCH**

If poverty at its heart is about flawed relationships (which results in violence, conflict, greed, tribalism, racism and marginalisation), then the solution is to be found in restoring and transforming those relationships.⁷

Tearfund's understanding of poverty is that strong relationships are key to community resilience. This includes relationships with oneself, within families, within faith groups, within the community, the relationship between faith groups and the community, community relationships with the government and human relationships with the environment.

Our evidence tells us that relationships are strengthened by churches that are envisioned through church and community mobilisation (CCM):

- In Mozambique, Tearfund partners have been working with leaders and individuals from 490 churches since 2008. More than 7,600 people have been reached through the programme. Leaders have reported that communities are becoming more appreciative and aware of each other. People testified to more open communications between each other and an increasing recognition that difficult topics and issues needed to be discussed and resolved at all levels. CCM has

created an environment that has enabled painful issues that have been hidden for many years to be discussed openly. As a result, this has improved relationships and enabled communities to thrive.

- Tearfund has been supporting CCM work in Zimbabwe since 2009, with four partners currently implementing CCM projects. An evaluation in 2015 compared the approaches of these four partners and found that the impact on the social connectedness and personal relationships of the communities was most significant across the four projects. One participant said, 'CCM has taught us a lot about unity, so now we are much more united than we were before; we learnt to love each other a lot more.' Another said, 'The CCM process helped in the formation of relationships. I thought relationships were only valuable in the church. I have learnt there is also value outside.'
- Tearfund partner Church of Christ in Nations (COCIN) has been implementing CCM in Nigeria since 2007 in 18 local church congregations. An evaluation of the programme found that the process of organising to plan and implement projects in the community has enhanced personal relationships within families and between neighbours. This was said to be because CCM allows for people from different cultural and religious backgrounds to come and work together towards action and community empowerment.

THE CHURCH AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND VITAL RESOURCES

- In 1996, fighting swept through the remote village of Lozoh in South Sudan. The pastor was killed, all buildings were burned to the ground and everyone fled. In 2000 people started to return to the village, but their hopes were very limited. However, when Pastor Noel heard the ideas of CCM, he caught the vision and decided to tackle one of the big challenges for Lozoh – the quality of its school. The school consisted of four benches under trees and the teachers often didn't turn up. The church shared their building with the school and sent three volunteer teachers for training. They also found 17 committed villagers who agreed to work hard to grow additional food to support the teachers. Now 80 children are benefiting and, as one of the teachers says, 'Even this year, more are coming.' This type of change is sustainable as the resources have come from within the community, with no outside financial dependency.

- In China, a Tearfund partner is working with hill tribes who are often isolated by geography, language and opportunity. The church taught these communities Mandarin and helped them to access education so that they could access opportunities outside their communities. The church acted as a bridge from these groups to the local government and has been a catalyst for bringing the hillside communities together. The church is well placed to act as a mediator between vital resources and the most vulnerable communities.



Photo: Marcus Perkins/Tearfund

⁷ CRUDAN (2002) *Christian wholistic development*

Church

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**KEY LESSONS**

- CCM is an effective approach in conflict resolution and creating unity. In many instances the church has settled community disputes. The process creates a space for people from different cultural and religious backgrounds to come and work together towards self-determination and community empowerment. Therefore, building strong relationships is key so that when difficulties come, by working together, the needs of the most vulnerable are addressed.
- If the community and local institutions are in a positive relationship, they are able to access resources (such as education, vital services) and communicate their needs, which ultimately makes them more resilient to shocks and disasters.
- The church can be an effective mediator and bridge for communities to access resources from outside – either from local organisations or the government.

LOCAL NEPALI CHURCH RESPONDS TO EARTHQUAKE IN 20 MINUTES

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8-magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, with its epicentre in Lamjung district, 50 miles north-west of the capital city of Kathmandu. A few weeks later, on 12 May, another 7.3-magnitude earthquake hit Nepal. (See more about [Tearfund's response on page 6.](#))

Situation in Makwanpur district and Palung village

Palung is a village in Makwanpur district, where more than 10,500 houses were destroyed. An estimated 60 per cent of houses in Palung village collapsed or were badly damaged. Many people were forced to live in cow sheds or make-shift camps. In the aftermath, even those whose houses were unaffected often chose to sleep outside because of the numerous aftershocks, and the fear that there would be another large quake.

Tearfund partner Rescue Network Nepal (RNN)⁸, a local Nepali NGO, was formed in November 2012 with the primary goal of training and equipping church and community members to respond quickly to injuries caused by road accidents and other incidents. RNN was working in Makwanpur district before the earthquake. Tearfund partnered with RNN soon after the earthquake struck.

How had Tearfund partner RNN prepared for the earthquake?

In 2014, RNN provided two days of first aid and basic rescue training to 20 members of Aashish church, using their church building in Palung as a training centre. In January 2015 training was given to a further 15 members of the church, again in Palung.

Working through church leaders, RNN has established a network of trained first aid providers throughout Nepal, capable of providing critical care for serious injuries, as well as basic health and first aid care more applicable to everyday life.

So far RNN has trained and certified more than 1,200 church and community volunteers in 60 training centres. The organisation has 251 partner churches and 51 volunteer coordinators across the country.

After the training sessions Aashish church was provided with a first aid box and stretcher and Pastor Subas assumed the role of local coordinator for RNN. Each of the 35 trained volunteers (representing several different local communities) was provided with a first aid manual.

Prior to the quake, the volunteers were actively treating minor ailments in their communities, and some had helped to stabilise victims of accidents before they made the trip to the district hospital.

A quick response at a crucial moment of need

Within 20 minutes of the first earthquake, the RNN-trained volunteers from Aashish church were able to respond. They helped with the careful removal of injured people from the rubble and administered first aid to those with lacerations and fractures.

It quickly became apparent to Pastor Subas that many people were in need of temporary shelter, so he established a camp of tarpaulins in an open space where people could spend the night.

Meanwhile, RNN in Kathmandu was working hard to source tarpaulins, blankets, food and medical supplies for distribution in the worst-affected areas. Pastor Subas was able to explain to RNN what was needed in his community. When RNN arrived with fresh supplies, Pastor Subas and the other church volunteers helped to oversee the distribution, to ensure that the supplies were given to the people who needed them most.

The church volunteers improved the conditions in the make-shift camp (home to 40 families) by treating minor ailments and injuries, supporting people emotionally and coordinating with RNN in Kathmandu.

⁸Tearfund partnered with RNN directly after the earthquake. This case study therefore demonstrates the potential of the church to respond to disasters when trained in DRR.

Church

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The growing church in Nepal

Although the church in Nepal is small, it is presently one of the fastest-growing churches in the world, with approximately 6,000 congregations and an average annual growth rate of 10.93 per cent.⁹ This is five times the rate of population growth, indicating that church growth is mainly attributable to conversion (rather than biological growth or immigration).¹⁰

Tearfund is working with two influential church networks in Nepal to envision and engage churches to recognise their potential to build community resilience to future disasters. We do this through disaster preparedness training, CCM and training on issues most relevant to specific churches, such as trafficking.



⁹Center for the Study of Global Christianity (2013) Christianity in its global context, 1970–2020. Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, South Hamilton, USA www.globalchristianity.org/globalcontext

¹⁰Disciple All Nations, 'The top 20 countries where Christianity is growing the fastest', 25 August 2013 <https://discipleallnations.wordpress.com/2013/08/25/the-top-20-countries-where-christianity-is-growing-the-fastest/>



PARTNER ADVOCACY

Tearfund is committed to influencing the decisions, policies and practices of powerful decision-makers to address the underlying causes of poverty, uphold justice and support good development.

By speaking out in advocacy together with those we serve, we address poverty's root causes, build resilience and ensure that governments play their part in reducing the risk of disasters and responding to them.

We support our partners and operational teams to hold their governments accountable for delivering on their promises to poor communities. This includes encouraging them to reform, create and implement legislation in favour of people living in poverty. In disasters and fragile settings, we do this in ways that are appropriate to the context and reflect the political situation in each country.

We also advocate directly to the UK government, European Union and other international institutions, calling on them to support the work that our partners and operational teams are doing in-country.

EVIDENCE OVERVIEW

Across the development sector, it can often be a challenge to measure the impact of advocacy work. This is because it takes time to see tangible results, and it is often difficult to attribute change to a particular intervention. At Tearfund, we encourage our partners and operational staff to measure incremental steps, as well as longer-term change.

Two case studies have been adapted from advocacy evaluations conducted in 2015 in Nepal and Honduras. In addition, there is a story from Burundi which uses evidence from submissions to the International Development Committee (IDC) of the UK parliament, and policy research reports.

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Photo: Richard Hanson/Tearfund

Case study

INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY: CALLING ON INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS TO RESPOND IN BURUNDI

The ongoing political crisis in Burundi which began in April 2015 has left the country in a state of humanitarian crisis. The conflict began when the Burundian president, Pierre Nkurunziza, came to the end of his second term. According to national law, a president is not allowed to stand for a third term. However, the ruling party, the National Council for the Defence of Democracy – Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD), nominated Mr Nkurunziza as its candidate.

In order to retain power, the ruling party has used violence to threaten civilians in the form of extrajudicial killings and torture. The media has been curtailed and civil society organisations have been repressed. Thousands of Burundians have fled the country and are now living in dire conditions in refugee camps in neighbouring Rwanda, Tanzania and the DRC, where they are hungry and vulnerable to disease.

In response to the crisis, Tearfund provided funds to church-based partners in the neighbouring countries to help them cope with the influx of refugees and the impromptu camps that developed along the borders. In addition, we recognised the political nature of the crisis in Burundi, and decided to speak out in advocacy, by joining with other non-governmental organisations through EU-CORD, a European

alliance of Christian NGOs, and Crisis Action, a global coalition.

Our advocacy messages were clear: we called on the European Parliament, the government of Belgium and others to put pressure on the Burundian government to end the crisis, to monitor the elections and to press for an end to the extra-judicial killings and violence.

As a result, the European Parliament debated the situation in Burundi on more than one occasion, with the chairperson of its Development Committee using our communications to bring the voices of those affected to MEPs' attention. The outcome was that the European Commission provided €14 million in 2015 for displaced populations in neighbouring countries including Tanzania, Rwanda, the DRC and Uganda; it also called on (and continues to call on) the Burundian government to resolve the crisis.

KEY LESSON

Coordination with EU-CORD members and letters to the Belgian government jointly signed with Tearfund Belgium and others strengthened our case in urging the European Parliament to act on the situation in Burundi. There is greater power to influence when we speak out in unity with others.



Case study

NATIONAL ADVOCACY: PERSEVERANCE PAYS OFF IN HONDURAS

The indigenous Miskito people of eastern Honduras live in a tropical rainforest called La Mosquitia. Over the years, their land has faced threats from hydroelectric plants, aggressive cattle ranchers, violent drug gangs and developers.

Tearfund partner MOPAWI (Agency for the Development of the Mosquitia) has been working with this community for 30 years, promoting their rights, lobbying for land ownership and fostering the cultural values of the Miskito people. Their successive campaigns have brought people together to protect their land and birth right peacefully.

Together they have established programmes to generate income from the rainforest itself, rather than have it cut down. They have also prevented a huge hydroelectric dam from being built, which would have brought irreversible environmental destruction to the rainforest and a catastrophe to the Miskito people who rely on the river as their water source. But it has not been easy, and they have been under extreme pressure from the government, the army, multinational corporations and drug gangs.

In their latest campaign which concluded in 2015, MOPAWI has secured land rights for the Miskito people, meaning they now own 75 per cent of the land that they and their ancestors have lived in for many hundreds of years. These are people who were so disregarded by the government that they classified the area as 'empty', leaving the rainforest ripe for exploitation by commercial agriculture.

'The most significant change has been for the people. They feel they have gained in confidence and leadership. We give thanks to everyone who contributed to the project, and especially to Tearfund who believed in us when no one else did. When we started, things seemed to be so hard that I was convinced I would not see the results. I believed I would pass away and other generations would see what we had been working for. I am so privileged that God has kept me here to see with my own eyes the results of all those efforts.'

Oswaldo Munguía, Director of MOPAWI

KEY LESSON

MOPAWI has achieved more cross-generational impact for the people of La Mosquitia than any other agency. It is vital to persevere in advocacy over an extremely long timeframe.

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 *Case study*

LOCAL ADVOCACY: EMPOWERING THE MOST MARGINALISED IN PRE-EARTHQUAKE NEPAL

The Hindu caste system makes the Dalits one of the most marginalised, poor and vulnerable groups in Nepali society. Estimates suggest that there are up to 5 million Dalits in Nepal, making up 20 per cent of the country's population.¹¹ The Dalits are just one example of the main marginalised communities in Nepal. The government of Nepal makes special budgetary provision for the Dalits, along with other poor, vulnerable and marginalised groups including women, children and people with disabilities, and this is enshrined in national legislation.

Unfortunately, most of the people who would benefit from this budget do not know it exists, let alone how to access and use it. This is where Tearfund partner United Mission to Nepal (UMN) has come in, working to help people who are poor, vulnerable and marginalised participate in the government budgetary planning process, so that local government officials are held accountable for how the money is spent and how their communities' development needs are met.

UMN trains communities in the Participatory Planning Process (PPP) – a government-mandated process to ensure community members see and understand government budgets, and to enable them to inform decisions that affect their lives. The process has traditionally been dominated by the

voices of the most powerful members of the community, but UMN's work has amplified the voices of the poorest.

Over the course of the project, approximately 5,000 people from five Village Development Committees (VDCs) took part in the Participatory Planning Process of local bodies, and funds from the VDCs were allocated to 75 different development projects. The communities have been able to access about £25,000 from VDC funds to execute their community development planning. These projects varied from tailoring training for single women to materials support for Early Childhood Centres, irrigation canal maintenance to toilet construction, and church building to fencing off a cemetery.

In Kotjahari village, UMN worked with a partner, Dalit Welfare Organisation (DWO), who identified that Dalit women and children were some of the most marginalised groups in the community. Together, they trained the community in the Participatory Planning Process, empowering them to identify and prioritise their needs, and equipping them with the skills to know who to influence, and how.

As a result of this work, the VDC agreed to provide a road to a section of the community who would otherwise be remote and cut off. They also agreed to provide latrines for the government school, and fencing to protect the school from animals and other unwelcome visitors.

Unfortunately, the amount of funding that the VDC had available was not going to be enough, so the VDC decided to take it one level higher and ask the District Development Committee (DDC) for additional supplementary funding. When this was granted, the construction took place, and the whole community has benefited as a result.

Through UMN's work, marginalised communities are being empowered to make reasonable demands of their leaders; the people of Kotjahari village are now connected to the local town, and people have learnt how to draw down local funds for projects and initiatives which will improve their own communities. In this way, these communities are building resilience to future shocks.

KEY LESSON

UMN's focus on policy implementation rather than policy change means that it can work collaboratively with government officials to support them in delivering services to the communities it serves.

Note: It had been planned that the project would scale up and extend to other districts but, due to the earthquakes in 2015, the project could only expand to areas not affected by the quakes.



¹¹Dalit Solidarity Network <http://idsn.org/countries/nepal/>



RESILIENCE

Throughout all our work, we want to see resilient communities able to face an uncertain future and deal with the shocks and stresses that may affect their lives. Resilience helps people move from viewing events as disasters to seeing them rather as disruptions.

In order to improve resilience of communities we work with, we focus on the following three areas:

- **Relationships:** building trust, creating space for learning, leading to empowerment
- **Risks:** helping communities to understand and plan for risks so that they are able to reduce risks
- **Responses:** enabling communities to build back better when shocks or stresses result in disaster by stimulating community-led development

Building resilience is part of every aspect of our work. It is built most effectively when community relationships are strong, risks are understood and mitigated by communities, and communities themselves are able to respond to disasters.

EVIDENCE OVERVIEW

We have undertaken research to understand how to build resilience most effectively in different contexts. Here we share the results from an in-depth analysis of self-help groups in Somaliland, which builds on the impact and learning that we reported from Ethiopia in last year's report. The study demonstrates the importance of relationships and the challenges faced by communities who are anticipating or adapting to risks in Somaliland.

The second case study focuses on Zimbabwe, where communities who have built strong relationships through church and community mobilisation came together to create collective solutions to the risks they face.

You can read more about our resilience work in Nepal on [page 6](#).

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**'A NEW CULTURE OF SISTERHOOD':
 SELF-HELP GROUPS BUILD TRUST AND
 BOOST INCOMES IN SOMALILAND**

Tearfund's approach to self-help groups (SHGs) – where women come together and save small amounts of money over time – places a consistent emphasis on the role of relationships. Relationships build trust between members and foster strong networks of SHGs. These groups may then form cluster-level associations (CLAs) to oversee the SHGs and extend their reach.

Strengthened relationships mean that women are happy to start saving together. Findings from our research in Somaliland and Ethiopia show that the act of meeting and discussing issues builds trust, which enables groups to save money successfully.

'When you are facing problems as an individual, it's different from when you face them as a group; it brings positivity.'

Woman from Burao, Somaliland

SHGs are having the greatest impact with those displaced from their original communities and social networks, empowering previously isolated and voiceless women through friendship and the security of money that they have saved collectively.

Tearfund partner Gargaar is working in Somaliland where conflict, political uncertainty and lack of international recognition have hampered the country's development. Gargaar has been running an SHG programme in Hargeisa and Burao, the country's two most populous cities, where a significant proportion of the population continue to live in dire conditions.

Since 2008, Gargaar has promoted 128 SHGs in Somaliland, involving more than 2,000 women.

Increased unity, friendship, interaction with neighbours and security are regarded as the most important impacts reported by SHG members in Somaliland. SHGs have provided a space for women to share their joys and difficulties, understand and respect others' views and help each other during difficult situations. This has helped to build a new culture of sisterhood.

'Their collectiveness is their power which is more valuable than money, they said.'

Evaluation team on SHGs in Somaliland

Women in SHGs have also demonstrated that the group is a safe and encouraging space to try new livelihood strategies.

Of the SHG members interviewed in Somaliland, those who have taken out loans for income-generating activities (IGAs) have increased their monthly income by up to three

times. Those who took second or third loans have taken bold steps to invest the capital in new businesses which they can manage simultaneously. Some others have expanded their existing businesses.

Approaches such as these help those who were marginalised and alone to come together and adapt to an uncertain future, allowing them to deal with shocks and stresses and continue their journey out of poverty.

KEY LESSONS

- Building on the successful SHG model in Ethiopia, here we have further evidence of the importance of SHGs in building the resilience of poor and marginalised women. SHGs foster relationships that help women build support networks and savings.
- SHGs on their own enable women to absorb small shocks or stresses, but are insufficient for larger impacts. Cluster-level associations (CLAs) can bring groups of SHGs together to support each other. We are working towards testing whether CLAs do develop the ability of SHGs to resist bigger shocks and, if so, we will work to strengthen SHGs through CLAs in Somaliland and elsewhere.

**TEARFUND'S APPROACH
 TO SELF-HELP GROUPS**



Strong relationship-building



Problem-solving and social learning



Self-organised and facilitated



Nurturing and supportive environment



Economically empowering



Sustainable and established to last



Case study

'BETTER THAN BOREHOLES': COMMUNITIES IN ZIMBABWE COME TOGETHER TO FACE THE RISK OF DROUGHT

Rural communities in Zimbabwe are often on the brink, and hope can seem far away. An unstable economic climate, a history of under-development in rural areas and now a rapidly changing climate present shocks and stresses that are repeatedly setting people back.

The 2015/2016 El Niño event* (one of the strongest-ever) dealt a crippling blow to vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe, with failed or late rains destroying crops. Tearfund anticipated significant food insecurity and responded by asking supporters to give to a crisis response fund.

This meant we were able to support our partner Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe (EFZ) – with funding and capacity building – to design an innovative response to the El Niño crisis. EFZ works across Zimbabwe with a strong focus on church and community mobilisation (CCM). The CCM process has brought communities together and mobilised them to see positive change, such as adopting sustainable agriculture techniques (or Foundations for Farming) and caring for the most vulnerable.

CCM encourages strengthened relationships that empower people to use their own resources and work together. However, the communities in Zimbabwe were still struggling to deal with the multiple risks, shocks and stresses that they faced – particularly drought. In response to this, Tearfund and EFZ facilitated a community-led risk assessment process in order to integrate risks and responses into this approach.

This case study is based on the findings of a research report investigating Tearfund's innovative approach to catalysing change in communities through CCM and community-led risk assessment in Zimbabwe.

Before the risk assessment process, the obvious solution to the lack of water due to drought would have been to build boreholes and water irrigation systems and to install pumps from a nearby dam. This solution might have worked in one community, but it could not have been scaled up in neighbouring communities as it would have been too costly and reliant on rainfall which is lacking. This approach would not be efficient, scalable or sustainable.

What creates sustainable change?

When communities produce their own ideas and use their own resources, they are able to make sustainable adaptations to reduce risk and deal with disasters.

However, this can be challenging for communities as it requires strong relationships and trust, common goals and, most importantly, a space to create their own ideas and learn together.



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By working in communities engaged with the CCM process where the local church is actively encouraging collaboration, strong relationships and communal solutions to problems, Tearfund and EFZ have been able to envision and mobilise communities to absorb, anticipate and adapt to both an uncertain future and a challenging present.

How exactly?

We know that risk is a combination of a hazard, vulnerability and exposure to that hazard. We have seen that when we deal with the hazard alone, the solution to a lack of water is to provide water (boreholes). Tearfund's community-led risk assessment process – which uses a range of participatory tools – goes beyond this and tackles vulnerability and exposure to the hazard, and the underlying causes of that vulnerability.

Risk-trained CCM facilitators took the community through a process that explored their problems with the drought, stimulating discussion and new perspectives on the issue. For many in the community, this process was unlike anything Tearfund or any other agency had done before.

'We have had NGOs come here before but we haven't been able to apply the information. I think that this workshop has been different: we ourselves have changed during it.'

Village chief, Zimbabwe

*El Niño describes the biggest fluctuation in the earth's climate system and can have consequences across the globe. The fluctuation sees changes in the sea-surface temperature of the tropical Pacific Ocean: this is called an El Niño event. Events occur every few years, each one lasting nine to 12 months. Met Office <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/learning/learn-about-the-weather/what-is-el-nino-la-nina>

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Facilitators encouraged participants to discuss questions such as: Why are the crops vulnerable to a lack of water? This led to questions such as: Why are rains coming early or late? When there is a year where the harvest is good, why doesn't that help us the following year? How and when do we buy our seeds and why? Why don't we use weather forecasts? By doing this, they discussed why – beyond the lack of water – the drought had such a negative impact.

What is causing the vulnerability?

By discussing their struggles in this way, the communities were able to uncover the underlying issues that were causing them to suffer, and create their own solutions together.

For example, they identified responses to problems such as late or reduced rainfall with simple ideas such as accessing weather forecasts or planting drought-resistant crops. They also recognised that if they bought seeds together and coordinated the storage of surplus food, they could absorb the impacts of the drought.

Better than boreholes

The community were then able to rank and prioritise their solutions. They voted on which adaptations would have the biggest impact, and which solutions would be easiest to implement. The easiest solutions with the biggest impacts were then prioritised. These included using forecasts and drought-resistant crops and adopting sustainable agriculture techniques.

By the end of the process, in contrast to the beginning, not a single solution that the community identified was related to water. Most importantly, all of the solutions could be achieved by the community themselves, without input from outside.

These were their ideas, their priorities, their resources, their change.

'I realised that some of the challenges we face are because we need to change how we are doing things.'

'We saw the climate changing, but we haven't sat down before to think and plan together.'

'These are our plans: we can do these things ourselves. Let's make sure that (the NGOs) can come back here and see real change.'

Community member responses

Taking it further

With our support, Tearfund partner EFZ is now replicating this process across the country, empowering more and more communities to use risk as a way of discussing their problems and developing their own solutions.

Tearfund will be working hard to integrate this approach more widely into CCM in other countries, in order to equip communities to deal with the impact of many shocks and stresses: from floods to food insecurity, cyclones to conflict.

Combining relationships through CCM with participatory processes that explore risks means that we can have the biggest impact, on the biggest scale.

This is the resilience that we want to see: where disasters become disruptions and vulnerable communities are able to deal with the impacts of these events without external assistance.

'I learnt and saw that sometimes we just teach people, but this workshop facilitated people thinking for themselves. They opened their eyes. It got them to think more about problems and think of ways to solve them.'

CCM facilitator



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Tearfund's food security projects work to enable all individuals and communities to have access to enough safe and nutritious food throughout the year, even in times of crisis. Our work seeks to increase the availability of and improve access to food, increase the stability of food access over time and improve nutrition.

Food insecurity is both a cause and an effect of disasters: it causes malnutrition and loss of lives; it restricts choices and opportunities. Tearfund provides emergency food and cash where appropriate during disasters, and promotes the use of sustainable agriculture to improve food security before and after disasters.

Our livelihoods work develops the capacities and adaptability of communities before, during and after disaster. We do this through vocational, agricultural, business, management and literacy skills training, self-help groups and savings groups, and the provision or replacement of livelihood assets. As with food security, our livelihoods work spans the spectrum of disaster preparedness, emergency response, recovery and longer-term sustainable development.

EVIDENCE OVERVIEW

We have combined the analysis of our food security and livelihoods evidence in this section as this reflects many contexts (particularly rural) where our food security and livelihoods projects are interrelated.

Seven evaluations relating to our food security and livelihoods projects have been analysed from the following countries: South Sudan (x2), Kenya, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Cambodia and Pakistan.



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What change have we seen?

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS INITIATIVES IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE AND BUILD RESILIENCE TO FUTURE DISASTERS

Closing the hunger gap, improving food security and building the livelihoods capabilities of households in fragile contexts make them more resilient when disaster strikes.

Across our evaluations, it is evident that the impact of our food security and livelihoods projects goes far beyond the immediate increase in available food or increased income. These changes impact all aspects of life: for example, conflict in communities is often caused by competition over resources. When there is enough for everyone, conflict is reduced and communities can work together to address their common problems. When farmers increase their crop yields, they are able to sell some and make a profit.

Below are some further examples of this from two of our other projects:

- In the Sindh province of Pakistan, where intense flooding in 2010 and monsoons in 2011 left more than 72 per cent of households food-insecure, Tearfund has just finished a three-year project to improve the food security of the most vulnerable households, primarily through cash grants, livestock and seed distribution, home-gardening and training in sustainable agricultural practices.

As a result of the project, both direct and indirect beneficiaries reported the holistic and community-wide benefits, including improved food security and household income, increased community cohesion and overall resilience. At baseline, 56 per cent of households initially faced food and livelihood insecurity, especially during the months of April to June. At project midline of March 2015, however, 35 per cent of households claimed an increase and/or diversification in food consumption. Eighty-one per cent of respondents reported that their household income had improved since the programme began.

Beneficiaries also reported an increased community spirit. For example, one focus group recounted the 'collective benefits' of the project, including increased 'inter-faith harmony' between Hindus and Muslims in surrounding villages and increased participation of women in decision-making.

- In South Sudan, where long-term conflict has led to displacement and unrest, Tearfund implemented emergency food assistance in the form of cash vouchers. The six-month programme was designed to meet the critical needs of households vulnerable to food insecurity.

The number of households who had been eating a single meal a day before the project began reduced significantly, from 84.7 per cent to 2.9 per cent during the implementation of the project, and adjusted upwards to 60 per cent three weeks after the end of the voucher intervention (when the survey was conducted). Before the project began, only 12.4 per cent of participants could afford two or more meals a day. During the intervention, this increased to 83.6 per cent and dropped to 35.3 per cent three weeks after the intervention. This demonstrates that the intervention was effective in the short term, but needs to be part of a longer-term programme in order to address chronic hunger.

However, the intervention had an impact beyond the immediate increase in food intake: beneficiaries reported unanimously that as a direct result of the project, the health and overall well-being of their children and families improved significantly. Their very limited income, that no longer had to be spent on food, increased their purchasing power for health services and other essential non-food items (NFI) such as hygiene materials and clothes. Their regained strength and freed-up time also enabled them to focus on cultivation, which will have lasting benefits beyond the end of the project.





Case study

BIBLICALLY BASED FARMING AND MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS IN ZIMBABWE AND MALAWI

Conservation agriculture aims to achieve sustainable environmental management and profitable agriculture through the application of three principles:

- Disturb the soil as little as possible
- Keep the soil covered
- Rotate and mix crops

Foundations for Farming (FfF) is a faith-based approach to conservation agriculture (CA) based on the three key CA principles combined with four management principles that address the need for holistic transformation:

- On time
- To high standards
- With minimum wastage
- With an attitude of joy

FfF was developed 30 years ago by Zimbabwean farmer Brian Oldreive as a no-till system (whereby crops are grown with minimum disturbance to the soil) for growing maize and other field crops. FfF is an approach used in more than 30 countries worldwide.



Tearfund has been supporting FfF in Zimbabwe since 2000 and Malawi since 2012; both projects set out to address food insecurity caused by frequent dry weather and poor farming practices in these contexts, with the aim of enhancing household food security.

Recent evaluations of these two projects found the following impacts:

- **Increased crop yields** in both locations. FfF farmers in Zimbabwe increased their yields by 2.5 times compared with conventional farmers (based on a five-year average). In Malawi, farmers practising FfF techniques have consistently produced more maize per acre than non-participating farmers.
- Increased crop yields mean there is **more food available**. In both Zimbabwe and Malawi, increased amounts of available food mean that families have enough to eat all year round, and sometimes have a surplus. In Malawi, 75 per cent of FfF farmers had enough food for the whole year and excess for sale as compared with only 35 per cent of conventional farmers.
- **Farmers are increasing their household income** by selling surplus crops. In Zimbabwe, 32 per cent of FfF farmers reported that their household income had increased. They were able to use the extra money for business development, household supplies, livestock and school fees. Forty-five per cent of farmers interviewed in Zimbabwe

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reported that their families were now able to pay for their children's school fees. In Malawi, 95 per cent of farmers interviewed reported positive changes in their livelihoods over the previous three years due to improved farming techniques.

- The implementation of FfF also helped participating households in Zimbabwe to survive the shock of drought in the season that followed; farmers had produced enough crops to survive despite significantly less rainfall, which would have caused major food shortages in previous years.

FfF is more than a technical agricultural solution; it addresses issues of identity, relationship and community, as well as management principles applicable to other areas of life. In Zimbabwe, almost all focus group discussions among those interviewed identified at least one holistic change (any household change beyond increased yields). Most of the reported changes were a direct result of increased income. There was a small number of changes reported that reflected changes in values, including increased family harmony, a better relationship between spouses, and reduced drunkenness.

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The approach is being implemented through the local church in both Zimbabwe and Malawi. This has been found to improve the sustainability of change as the church is consistently part of the local community.

'Before I was working on someone else's farm and there was no hope in me that I could do something with my life. The messages that were shared at the trainings I attended brought a meaning to my life.' FfF farmer, Zimbabwe

Improved and sustainable farming practices through FfF will improve soil fertility, guarantee long-term food security and increase the income levels of the targeted communities.

Given that the findings of these evaluations are mostly positive, Tearfund is proactively working to promote conservation agriculture with FfF principles in other countries.

KEY LESSONS

- The FfF approach goes beyond agriculture to encourage holistic change. This is because of the role of the church in promoting FfF with an emphasis on change in values.
- FfF is a proven approach for helping poor farmers achieve food security, even in poor rainfall years.
- The FfF approach often has a higher labour cost compared with conventional farming practices (which use tractors and chemical fertilisers). This could be addressed through partial mechanisation and other adaptations.

'I implemented everything that I learnt and I saw my yield was good for the first time in my life. Since 2010 I have been doing FfF in my field and I have a hope that I pass to my children.'

FfF farmer, Zimbabwe



Photo: Clive Mear/Tearfund



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Tearfund and our partners are committed to sustainable approaches to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in all contexts, including those that are fragile and vulnerable.

Sustainable approaches enable communities to maintain access to safe water and sanitation, and to embrace good hygiene practices, with less dependency on external assistance.

Our WASH initiatives aim to reduce the incidence and impact of WASH-related diseases among poor communities by ensuring sustainable access to safe water supplies, safe and appropriate sanitation and knowledge of the benefits of good hygiene practice.

We have learnt of the importance of community-led, community-owned and community-managed approaches in vulnerable contexts; this is crucial for communities to have long-term and sustained access to clean water, good sanitation and hygiene. These approaches also encourage long-lasting positive behaviour change, which is fundamental to the sustainability of WASH initiatives.

EVIDENCE OVERVIEW

Here we share three case studies based on evaluations to demonstrate the impact of our WASH projects in fragile and disaster contexts.

The first case study uses findings from a final project evaluation to explore links between WASH and climate change in Malawi. The second highlights the importance of access to water to internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to their home communities in Sudan. The third explores the impact of Community Health Clubs (CHCs) in the DRC. You can also read about our WASH impact in the Nepal feature on [page 6](#).



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COMMUNITIES BUILD RESILIENCE TO EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN MALAWI

Climate change presents a huge threat to many communities across the world. Careful management of water resources and adaptation is crucial to building the resilience of these communities to future shocks.

The communities of Karonga and Salima districts in Malawi illustrate the real effects of climate change. The area borders Lake Malawi and is mostly flat, rising to hills further from the lake shore. This leaves the communities prone to flooding which destroys crops, kills livestock, causes latrines to collapse and damages houses, causing people to seek shelter elsewhere. Deforestation in the districts and upstream also makes flooding more likely.

Access to water varies across the districts. When the existing boreholes were constructed in the 1980s and '90s, communities were not made responsible for looking after their own water supply, which meant many boreholes have fallen into disrepair and disuse. When boreholes fail, communities either face a longer walk to another borehole, creating queues for water, or resort to using shallow wells, rivers or ponds.

The Water and Climate Justice (WCJ) Project was a 28-month project implemented by Tearfund local church partners AGREDS and SOLDEV. The project, which ended in March 2015, built the resilience of 14,000 households in Karonga and Salima districts to the effects of climate change, through:

- Increased availability of clean and safe water, by rehabilitating water points and setting up Water Point Committees to maintain them
- Improved governance of water resources at both district and community levels, by raising awareness of the causes and risks of climate change, tree-planting and reducing deforestation through the introduction of fuel-efficient stoves
- Increased adaptation to climate change to improve water resource management at both district and community levels, through spreading awareness of water and sanitation rights along with training in advocacy. This encourages communities to hold their officials to account.

The final evaluation of the project found that:

- 93 per cent of those surveyed are able to access clean and safe water from a borehole. This compares with 78 per cent at the start of the project, indicating a 15 percentage point increase in access.
- There was a reduction in waterborne diseases across the community of approximately 15 percentage points, with the occurrence of disease within the community dropping from 47 per cent to 32 per cent.

In the short term, the biggest impact is in the level of ownership and commitment to the restored boreholes engendered through the Water Point Committees. These communities are now much more likely to look after their water points and so maintain access to clean and safe water. This in turn will reduce the incidence of disease within communities.

In order to increase the likelihood of longer-term impact, the project was designed to take account of contextual factors. More than 300,000 trees were planted in order to improve soil fertility and the retention of rainwater. This, in turn, will strengthen the river banks and reduce the likelihood of flooding, minimising the risk to communities. Even though a proportion of trees planted will be lost to disease, drought and grazing, the sheer number planted means that there will be considerably more trees within the communities than there are at present.



KEY LESSONS

- Malawi: This project has demonstrated the importance of considering resource management (eg tree planting and understanding the risks of water contamination) in WASH programmes.



WATER BRINGS DISPLACED PEOPLE HOME IN SUDAN

Clean water, combined with good sanitation and hygiene practices, is absolutely crucial to the effective functioning, well-being and resilience of communities; in this example from Sudan, we see the importance of safe access to WASH services in encouraging IDPs to return to their home communities or settle in other areas.

Years on from the violence that erupted in 2003, millions of people in Darfur, a very large region in Sudan which neighbours Chad, are still in desperate need. Across Darfur, the presence of IDPs with limited livelihood and income-generating opportunities has strained basic services such as water provision, sanitation and health care. High concentrations of IDPs in the region has also contributed to a depletion of natural resources and a breakdown of social cohesion.

Kass, a town in South Darfur, remains one of the locations least served by the international humanitarian community, but Tearfund has been committed to this area since 2009. Tearfund began a three-year project in Kass in 2012, funded by TEAR Australia. The WASH element of the project aimed to improve access to clean water, sanitation facilities and knowledge of good hygiene practices.

Ongoing insecurity in the region prevents the wide-scale return of IDP populations across Darfur. This keeps them trapped in a cycle of poverty with their coping mechanisms compromised, dependent upon humanitarian relief and recovery.

Insecurity is the main factor preventing IDPs from returning home, while access to water is the second key criterion for people deciding whether to return to their village of origin.

Tearfund has worked to rehabilitate water points and hand-pumps in order to supply communities with clean water. It has also introduced Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in order to eliminate open defecation by challenging existing behaviours and ensuring the community takes ownership of the issue.

In villages where water points and hand-pumps have been rehabilitated, impact is immediate and recognised across the community at large.

When Tearfund staff discussed prioritisation of needs and Tearfund's contributions with villagers in one project area, the community stated that, if given the choice, they would have opted for a second water point instead of the grain store. This is because the villagers are critically dependent on the functioning of just one hand-pump.

In all the villages visited by the evaluation team, people mentioned that the impact of CLTS has been swift and widely recognised. In ten villages, 2,800 out of a planned total of 3,000 households have constructed and now use latrines through CLTS.

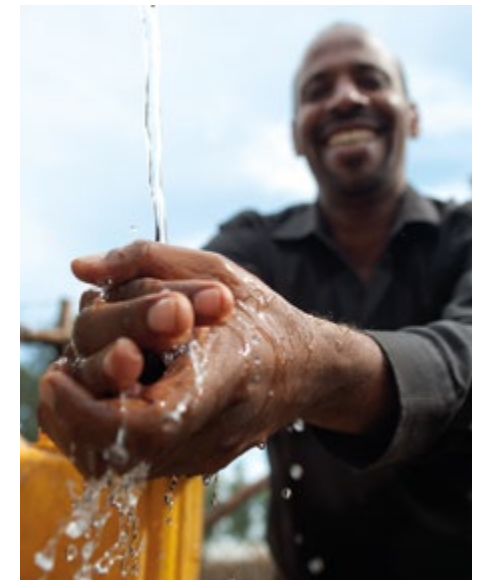
Typical responses include: 'We used to go to the bush in and around the village... There used to be a lot of flies,' and, 'Now that we do not have open defecation and we have clean water, the number of diseases has become low.'

There is still a great deal of need in this region of Sudan, yet there are few humanitarian agencies with access. Despite the ongoing insecurity, CLTS has been a vital step towards transforming communities. Over the years, an increasing number of villages have used the CLTS approach, and it has proven to be a more sustainable approach, even within a protracted crisis, for local people to take ownership and be empowered in managing water use and hygiene practices.

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KEY LESSONS

- Sudan: Success of reflective, empowerment-based approaches, such as CLTS, are hugely dependent on good-quality facilitation. The Kass intervention has also shown us the importance of fulfilling other WASH needs (ie rehabilitating water points) in parallel, to encouraging behavioural change in sanitation.



* In January 2016 we were extremely disappointed to receive notification from the Sudanese government that our work in Sudan was to be closed down. Tearfund has worked in Darfur since 2004, providing 300,000 people with life-saving humanitarian support each year, including feeding centres, clean drinking water, improved sanitation and food production, as well as providing safe environments for children and assisting with local education. Prior to closure, Tearfund was providing care to 30,000 acutely malnourished children and nursing mothers per year.

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IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH THROUGH COMMUNITY HEALTH CLUBS IN DRC

Matongo is a semi-urban village in South Kivu, in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In the past, most people defecated in the surrounding bush. Hand washing with soap or ash was not practised, food was left uncovered outside and discarded rubbish rotted in the roads.

Mutambala Alimasi Thomas, chief of Matongo village, says sanitation was poor and disease was rife. 'There were lots of cases of diarrhoea in the village,' he remembers. 'Households were often in a bad way, and there were deaths.'

Kashindi Mathiabu, 26, lives in a household of ten, comprising her husband, two children and her older sister's children. 'We didn't have a latrine or shower,' she remembers. 'We didn't know about hand washing before eating, or keeping clean and dirty clothes separate.'

Now, however, as a result of work done by Tearfund through the SWIFT programme¹², the village has been transformed. Many families have constructed rubbish pits and household latrines with hand washing facilities. Their awareness of the importance of hygiene practices such as hand washing and around the preparation of food has improved dramatically.

How has the change been achieved?

Tearfund, with the support of Africa AHEAD, has been helping communities in South Kivu to set up Community Health Clubs, an approach being piloted by the SWIFT programme in semi-urban areas of the DRC. Membership of the clubs is voluntary, free and open to all, and each club typically has 50–100 members.

The clubs hold weekly discussions on health and hygiene topics, such as the safe storage of drinking water, or making soap to ensure ready availability. Members are given practical assignments; for example, digging a refuse pit, or making a dish rack to dry dishes off the ground. These assignments are monitored and members receive stamps and certificates for attending sessions and completing tasks.

The CHC in Matongo village, which is home to 150 households, has 65 members and meets every Sunday. 'We meet regularly so that we don't forget the good hygiene habits we've been learning,' says club member Mwalihasha Ramazani.

Why does it matter?

Within a few short months of the club being established, villagers noticed an improvement not just in their environment but also in their health and their sense of community.

KEY LESSONS

- DRC: This experience illustrates the importance of encouraging direct club membership (with consistent, active members) in CHCs in order to achieve a high level of impact and behaviour change.

'There has been a drop in the number of people who are really sick, and there have been no deaths linked to poor sanitation and hygiene,' says village chief Mutambala.

'It has all had an impact on the family,' agrees Kashindi Mathiabu. 'The health of the children is better, and I may be skinny but I'm healthy.'

Challenges

The challenge for Matongo now is to maintain the smooth running of the CHCs, ensuring that members do not fall back into their old ways in terms of open defecation and poor hygiene habits, and instead establish long-term health improvements.

The club must also try to ensure that the new behaviours are adopted by the majority of Matongo's residents, including non-members, in order to minimise the risk of sickness and disease spreading in the village.

CHCs are given a sound long-term footing as they are run by management committees who work in collaboration with the head of the village and the facilitator.

Bilenge Jumdi, a CHC member, is convinced that Matongo's transformation will be lasting and inclusive. 'If you come back in a year's time, you will see a big difference in the health of the population here. We have abandoned our old habits and will have new ones that we have learnt in the club, and that will mean our families are clean and healthy.'

Kashindi Mathiabu sees the benefits stretching well into the future. 'The knowledge and information I've got from the club will continue to be used, as I will pass it on to my children who will grow up with that information, and they will teach their children too,' she says.



¹²Tearfund is doing all this as part of the SWIFT Consortium which aims to deliver sustainable access to safe water and sanitation and encourage the adoption of basic hygiene practices in the DRC and Kenya. The consortium is funded with UK aid from the British people.



SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) exists within communities before a crisis hits, but risks and vulnerability to SGBV increase during and after disasters.

Exacerbating factors include: the presence of armed forces or combatants; weakened legal systems and law enforcement; abuse of power by individuals in positions of authority; inadequate access to shelter, food, water and fuel; increased economic vulnerability; and the sudden breakdown of family and community structures after forced displacement.

Harmful social norms, which are often influenced or justified by religious beliefs in relation to gender inequality, are widely recognised as one of the key root causes of SGBV. Addressing these underlying factors is therefore vital for effective prevention of SGBV and for tackling the devastating stigma that prevents many survivors from accessing services. Yet, few humanitarian agencies are well placed to engage meaningfully with communities on these root causes, particularly from a faith perspective.

Faith leaders are often influential and respected local opinion leaders. Faith groups are present, and remain present, even in remote, conflict-affected or displaced communities, which the government and international agencies find hard to reach. In a crisis, places of worship (eg churches and mosques) often become places of refuge, and so in practice faith leaders are often the first responders.

'We noted that good laws and international agreements in themselves are not enough if attitudes don't change. In this respect, faith groups have a key role to play, including in their role providing care, treatment and support for survivors. Through their networks, they often have access and influence with local communities that no other actor has. As such, they are uniquely placed to change hearts and minds, and challenge cultural and social norms, including notions of masculine identity as it affects sexual violence.'

From the Chair's Summary at the conclusion of the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, 10–13 June 2015

Since 2011, Tearfund has been working to mobilise and equip faith leaders as catalysts within communities to prevent and respond to SGBV. Our focus is on addressing harmful social and gender norms from a faith perspective, particularly engaging men and boys and transforming harmful concepts of masculinities.

Tearfund also supports a growing movement of survivors, advocating for their engagement in responses and developing community-level capacity to support their access to services. We are currently working with local partner organisations on these issues in humanitarian and conflict-affected contexts including the DRC, Central African Republic (CAR), Rwanda, Burundi, Liberia, Nepal, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

EVIDENCE OVERVIEW

Formative research conducted in the DRC, CAR and Colombia, and evaluations from our current project work in the DRC, form the evidence base for this section.

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LISTENING TO SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The current crisis in Central African Republic (CAR) was sparked in early 2013. Thousands of civilians, from both Christian and Muslim communities, have been killed and hundreds of thousands displaced during the conflict. UNOCHA estimated (in March 2016) there were more than 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in CAR.

Sexual violence existed in CAR before the crisis, supported by underlying gender inequalities within communities. However, it is exacerbated by the current conflict, in which sexual violence by combatants is used as a weapon of war. Data from the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster in Bangui, CAR, shows that from January to October 2015, 60,208 incidents of gender-based violence were reported, of which more than half (30,430) were rape, sexual assault or forced marriage. Eighty-three per cent of survivors were women and girls.

Tearfund conducted research in 2015 to listen to the experiences of survivors of sexual violence in CAR and to understand more about its impact on their lives, as well as their needs and priorities. In total, 151 women participated in the research. Given the stigma and shame around this subject, it was only working with local faith groups and training local researchers that enabled such access, and so enabled survivors' voices to be heard.

Impact of sexual violence on survivors

The brutality of the sexual violence described by the survivors who participated in this research is harrowing. Nearly all the women discussed sexual violence specifically in terms of the armed conflict in CAR, and the level of violence described was extreme. The perpetrators were generally armed soldiers from both sides, and many women had been gang-raped.

Many of the survivors described severe and life-limiting, long-term physical consequences including pregnancy, miscarriage, HIV infection and sexually transmitted diseases.

Most of the participants described not just the physical impact of the violence but also deep shame and long-term trauma for survivors.

'It makes you dirty. You are ashamed. You have lost your dignity, your personality.'
Sexual violence survivor, CAR

Fear of stigma, social exclusion and abandonment makes it very difficult for survivors to speak out. The stigma is so strong that many survivors are abandoned and rejected by their families and communities. Some survivors are also afraid of retaliation if they speak out since there is a culture of impunity for perpetrators.

'If you speak of it, you lose your dignity.'
Sexual violence survivor, CAR

Survivors emphasised the devastating and multi-faceted impact of sexual violence, and made it clear that their healing and recovery require a more holistic response that meets these material, physical, emotional, psychological, social and spiritual needs.

The role of faith groups

The research also showed that survivors – both Christians and Muslims – were convinced that faith groups have a special role to play in supporting and comforting those who are suffering. They see faith groups as important partners for healing and social reconciliation, and as a unique source of confidential prayer and counselling that is essential for healing their emotional and spiritual pain.

This research, taken along with similar research findings in the DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, Myanmar and Colombia, has shaped Tearfund's strategy and programming to end sexual violence. Recognising the central role and potential of faith groups, Tearfund is training faith leaders to break the silence around sexual violence in their communities, to address stigma within communities and to support survivors.

Following the launch of its report in Bangui in 2015, Tearfund has trained 38 key Christian and Muslim faith leaders on SGBV. Leaders from different faiths have come together to address these issues and advocate for the needs of survivors to be met.



MOBILISING FAITH LEADERS TO IMPACT COMMUNITIES IN DRC

Tearfund has been working with the Anglican Church in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since 2014, to engage faith groups in tackling sexual violence within their communities.

This project is funded by the UK government's Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI). Through the project, Tearfund has already mobilised 125 faith leaders from different denominations and faith groups, across 25 conflict-affected communities, to use their position of influence to break the silence and speak out against sexual violence.

Faith leaders are equipped to become key catalysts for transforming harmful gender and social norms, which are the root causes of the violence. These norms are often supported or condoned by faith teaching, so it is essential to address them from a faith perspective.

To date, 125 faith leaders have been trained on SGBV and theology, and gender equality, with a focus on transforming concepts of masculinities. Pastor Lotsima Djo, from Bunia, in Orientale province, describes the impact of the trainings in his community and family: 'Talking about sexual violence used to be a taboo, but we are now talking about it in the church... There have also been a lot of changes in our home. I used to neglect my wife but now we are working together to support other couples.'

The faith leaders and other community leaders trained under this programme have been sharing the learning widely, with more than 2,000 people receiving training or attending awareness-raising sessions on gender equality and positive masculinities to date. These include 432 students from local schools participating during the 16 Days of Activism in December 2015.

An external evaluation of the project in March 2016 concluded:

'Positive behaviour changes have been confirmed during meetings held with groups and communities regarding positive masculinities and women's role, and participants often associated the change with the PSVI program interventions. The large majority (71.4 per cent) of the respondents identify the PSVI project as their source of information and training, directly or via the faith and community leaders' "speaking out" work. The role played by the faith leaders is assessed as a key driver to scale up the impact of messages delivered and trigger a veritable and sustainable behaviour change at community level.'

Mama Yvonne is the vice-president of a Community Action Group (CAG) in Bunia, set up by this project. CAGs provide psycho-social support and have provided income-generating activities for more than 250 vulnerable women to date, sharing information and helping survivors to access services. This ensures that there is now a more sustainable referral pathway for women in need at the heart of these communities.

Mama Yvonne explains: 'There used to be a lack of understanding within the community about violence against women; it was accepted as a fact of life. Now this is changing. I am determined to fight. We try to inform others. This is a struggle as we have to deal with violence in our families, our churches and our communities, but still we try to teach survivors to come forward and seek help.'

Annamaria*, a survivor from Katana in South Kivu province, describes the impact of the project:

'The Community Action Group here is new, and has helped me with some training. The teaching on "Healing of memories" has helped to heal us survivors and deal with our emotions.'

The community-based approach is particularly important when operating in such a fragile context where the conflict is ongoing. Champions trained by this project were able to provide an immediate emergency response when some of these remote communities

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were attacked by armed militia in October 2015. As a result, 18 women and children who were raped were able to access medical care, including emergency HIV treatment in time. The knowledge and capacity already developed within the community during this project proved vital in enabling a more effective response during a crisis.

KEY LESSONS

- Survivors themselves believe faith leaders and faith groups have a key role to play in responding to SGBV.
- Tackling harmful social norms and gender inequality is essential to prevent SGBV; it is vital to engage faith leaders as catalysts for addressing these issues from a faith perspective.
- Where mobilised and equipped, faith groups can have considerable impact in addressing SGBV and supporting survivors within conflict-affected communities.

*name changed to protect identity

*'The faith communities are there
to assist survivors in their pain,
both spiritually and materially.'*

Sexual violence survivor, CAR





GLOBAL ACTIONS

We know that, in order to create widespread change, we must harness the energy of people and networks within Tearfund and beyond. This drives us to mobilise, organise, inform and connect our networks through our work on global advocacy, volunteering and international publications.

GLOBAL ADVOCACY

Change is at the heart of our global advocacy work: transformative change towards a restorative economy; responding to climate change; policy and practice change through a global movement of Christians; and modelling lifestyle change and praying.

Tearfund believes that tackling climate change will help us tackle poverty and inequality; through collective action with the church we can send powerful signals to governments and businesses urging them to make greater strides to redress the balance. If we don't see this big shift for a restored world, all the progress made by Tearfund and its partners will be undone.

Governments have a responsibility to address climate change and minimise its effect on communities. Communities and churches can also play an effective role by living responsibly and helping governments to make good decisions.

In 2015, Tearfund published *The restorative economy* report which sets out our vision for a more just and sustainable world. This has guided our policy and campaigning to focus on living within environmental limits – so that our economy works with, rather than against, the creation that God has given us. Restoring relationships with creation is at the heart of our understanding of poverty.

BUILDING A MOVEMENT

In the past, the main focus of our global advocacy work has been on lobbying political elites for specific policy changes on topics such as climate change, WASH, governance and corruption, and food security. Despite significant successes, this is insufficient for the big shifts that we need in the global system – from trade to the legal system and social values – in order to see a restorative economy.

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We continue to lobby for policy change and are investing in movements for change. With this approach, we will see more public pressure for policymakers to act and greater systemic change towards a restorative economy.

We believe that our approach will bring about shifts in mindsets and behaviours. Tearfund is uniquely positioned to equip, empower and convene Christians in the UK and globally to act together as a movement. We have a unique role to play in seeking to bring gospel values and seek justice in a world of broken relationships.

Our approach to movement-building includes:

- **Mobilising** – reaching masses of people and engaging with them at the right level – through a range of campaign actions (political, lifestyle, prayer and giving) and campaigns
- **Organising** – building long-term authority and agency, investing in individuals to lead their own campaigns
- **Connecting** – convening networks and partners to strengthen relationships and building the capacity of other organisations/ groups

The theory around movement-building suggests that people are more likely to act if there is a community holding them to account; therefore, there is now a new focus on organising and connecting, alongside the existing focus on mobilising.

Campaigning for a fair climate agreement

One example of this is our campaigning at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris in 2015:

- **Mobilising:** We mobilised 400 people to join People's Climate Marches in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.
- **Organising:** We joined the UK section of the international Pilgrimage to Paris: 15 supporters walked 200 miles from London to Paris. We learnt that people respond to bigger, more sacrificial 'asks' like this; and the experience deepened their commitment to do more in future by enabling them to build a community of like-minded campaigners.
- **Connecting:** We worked with a number of different networks. Globally, the People's Climate Marches were led by Avaaz and the 350 organisation, while each of the city marches was planned by a different coalition. The Pilgrimage to Paris was a partnership between Tearfund, Christian Aid, CAFOD and the Church of England.

This mobilisation of faith leaders and individuals formed part of a wider faith-based presence in Paris (including representatives from the major faith groups) which contributed towards pressure on world leaders to agree to a fair, ambitious and binding climate agreement at the UN; this included the pledge to limit the average temperature rise to 2 degrees (and ideally 1.5 degrees) above pre-industrial norms, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change.

The Pilgrimage to Paris was successful in raising the profile of climate change in the church: churches along the route hosted the pilgrims; participants gave talks after their return home and wrote blogs and social media posts about the pilgrimage; national media covered the event; and senior leaders were involved, including 16 bishops. They also had meetings with Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC climate body, and with President Hollande of France.



📷 Tearfund made the voice of the poorest heard at the UN climate talks in Paris, to reduce the damaging effects of climate change on the most vulnerable. Photo: Montage - iStockphoto & Corrie Sissons/Tearfund

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ORDINARY HEROES

Tearfund launched the *Ordinary Heroes* campaign in 2015 to inspire individuals in the UK to make sustainable lifestyle choices and turn that into a powerful signal to decision-makers. We think politicians listen more when they see people living out the changes they are calling for.

Approximately 4,000 Tearfund supporters have taken an campaign action in the UK in 2015/16 (as of January 2016). In-depth actions included: mobilising other Christians to meet their MP to ask for ambitious action on climate change; volunteering at a campaign event; hosting a prayer vigil to pray for the Paris climate talks; and making personal lifestyle changes, including pledging to fly less, eat less meat and switch to 100 per cent renewable energy.

Student Sarah Dobson came to the Edinburgh march ahead of the Paris climate talks, and said, 'I joined the march because I think climate change is the most serious issue of our time. As a young person I want to see a change from unsustainable living for the future generations who I will see grow.'

KEY LESSONS

- Tearfund has recognised that collectively shared action (based on our experience of events such as the Pilgrimage to Paris) is more effective than individual action and inspires those who take part to campaign in future. Supporters were willing to take part and the pilgrimage was full to capacity; the experience was very powerful for those who took part and has motivated and strengthened them to do more in future.
- The Pilgrimage to Paris required us to work collaboratively as part of a movement – with CAFOD, Christian Aid and the Church of England. Working in this way demands more time and energy, but this investment can leverage greater impact.
- We learnt that senior faith leaders can have a major campaigning impact. The Pope's *encyclical on climate change, Laudato Si'*, was an important message to Roman Catholics but was also very powerful in pushing climate change up the public agenda. It put pressure on decision-makers to agree a more ambitious Paris Agreement on climate change than looked likely at the start of the year. In the UK, messages from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Church of Scotland and others also had an impact.

GLOBAL VOLUNTEERING: MOBILISING

Tearfund runs the DFID-funded International Citizen Service (ICS) programme, which gives volunteers from the UK the opportunity to work alongside young people in-country to contribute to development projects. They are supported to integrate fully with the community they serve, which deepens their understanding of development issues and inspires them to act in future.

A team of ICS volunteers have recently returned from their placement with the Garo Baptist Convention (GBC), one of Tearfund's partners in northern Bangladesh.

Every year, communities in this region are affected by flash-flooding, high winds and water shortages. For this reason, one of the projects run by GBC addresses the issue of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation. This work includes setting up Disaster Management Committees which are responsible for representing the community on these issues and preparing them to become more resilient to disasters.

A team of ICS volunteers – both from the UK and Bangladesh – worked together to support GBC in this project. The volunteers were inspired by the communities they met and the issues they faced:

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'ICS has taught me a lot. I now have a lot of knowledge on climate change, DRR and first aid, which I can teach others. Before ICS I did not take the time to study my Bible as often as I wanted to. Bible studies with ICS have made me realise I want to continue them in Dhairpara, my home town. ICS has given me the knowledge and confidence to know how to react in times of natural disaster so I can help others.'

Nenci Dibra, Bangladeshi volunteer

'I feel that ICS has brought many benefits to our community people and in-country volunteers... I look forward to continuing work with future ICS teams.' **Rev Liton Mrong, General Secretary, Garo Baptist Convention**

'We got to work with a number of communities, providing training and teaching; doing this gave the opportunity to meet community people within their context. Bangladesh is so deeply affected by climate change that they cannot ignore it. Being here, climate change and global warming cease to be theory and become real and practical things that you have to face. In Bangladesh you quickly discover the resilience of humanity. The people have not just given up: they are, as a country and as small communities, developing solutions to their challenges. They are adapting and learning to be more resilient.'

Nicanor Khumalo, UK volunteer

By inspiring young people from the UK and from the countries where we work, Tearfund encourages active citizenship, both locally and globally, mobilising and supporting them to become agents of change.

 **INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS:
 EQUIPPING OTHERS WITH
 INFORMATION AND RESOURCES**

Tearfund is committed to sharing learning among our peers, partners and the wider relief and development sector. We produce publications covering a range of topics, which can be used by all of these groups. See the Nepal feature on page 8 to read about how our publications were used to prepare communities for the earthquakes in 2015.

The Tearfund International Learning Zone (TILZ) is another way we share learning and resources. The site contains publications, resources, case studies and advice for grassroots development workers, development professionals and policymakers. All our publications are available online free of charge, and most have been translated into French, Spanish and Portuguese.

In 2015, there were:

- 140,243 resources downloaded from TILZ
- 425,035 visits to TILZ pages
- 189,692 users engaging with TILZ



Photo: Justin Barlow/Tearfund

INSPIRED INDIVIDUALS

PEACEBUILDING

Intra-state conflict (conflict within countries or states) is rife in our world today. This leads to higher numbers of displaced populations, and an increase in religious and ethnic tensions.

The poorest and most vulnerable people are often most affected. It is in this context that Tearfund seeks to be an active voice of peace and cohesion among communities and societies.

One way we do this is through our Inspired Individuals. Pascal is one such Inspired Individual from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Pascal founded Africa Reconciled – a reconciliation, conflict-transformation and peace-training group that establishes Peace Clubs throughout the DRC, primarily in schools, universities and youth centres.

Over the course of a three-month programme, young people are equipped to focus on what unites them, such as their national identity or facing the common problems of educational and employment challenges, or the impact of poverty. Activities are designed to help participants build relationships by working together on community initiatives aimed at improving life for everyone. Pascal says:

'Our project is creating a national movement of peace which is influencing the government in taking action and solving problems around the country, and satisfies the aspirations and dreams of the youth who are the future leaders and hope for tomorrow. Many clubs are being created all over the country and those clubs organise peaceful activities claiming true reconciliation and change.'

Africa Reconciled is now a movement influencing young people across the country to be reconciliation activists. It has established 500 Peace Clubs in 26 provinces across the DRC and is now mapping the gaps in the other 15 provinces. It now aims to have ten clubs in each of these 15 provinces: a total of 150 new clubs.

Our Inspired Individuals programme exists to identify, develop and connect new leaders such as Pascal who are aspiring to live like Jesus and whose dreams have the potential to transform some of the neediest places and people in our

world. We provide an extraordinary leadership development experience that enhances:

- personal resilience, values-centred leadership and dream-development
- grassroots empowerment through communicating and applying vision and values
- cultural transformation through facilitated collaborative action

In the last year, Tearfund has supported 57 individuals through the Inspired Individuals programme.

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CONCLUSIONS FROM OUR STRATEGY & IMPACT DIRECTOR

Our second *Impact and learning report: inspiring change* explores Tearfund's evidence of impact and learning through a 'disaster lens', drawing out insights from our work to build resilience, address vulnerabilities and respond to disasters in the world's poorest communities.

Throughout the report, we see that disasters aren't just the big events that hit the headlines, but they are also the ongoing, everyday disruptions that trap people in poverty: from the communities in western Zimbabwe facing drought, to the thousands of women and girls in the Central African Republic who have experienced sexual violence.

OUR VISION FOR THE CHURCH

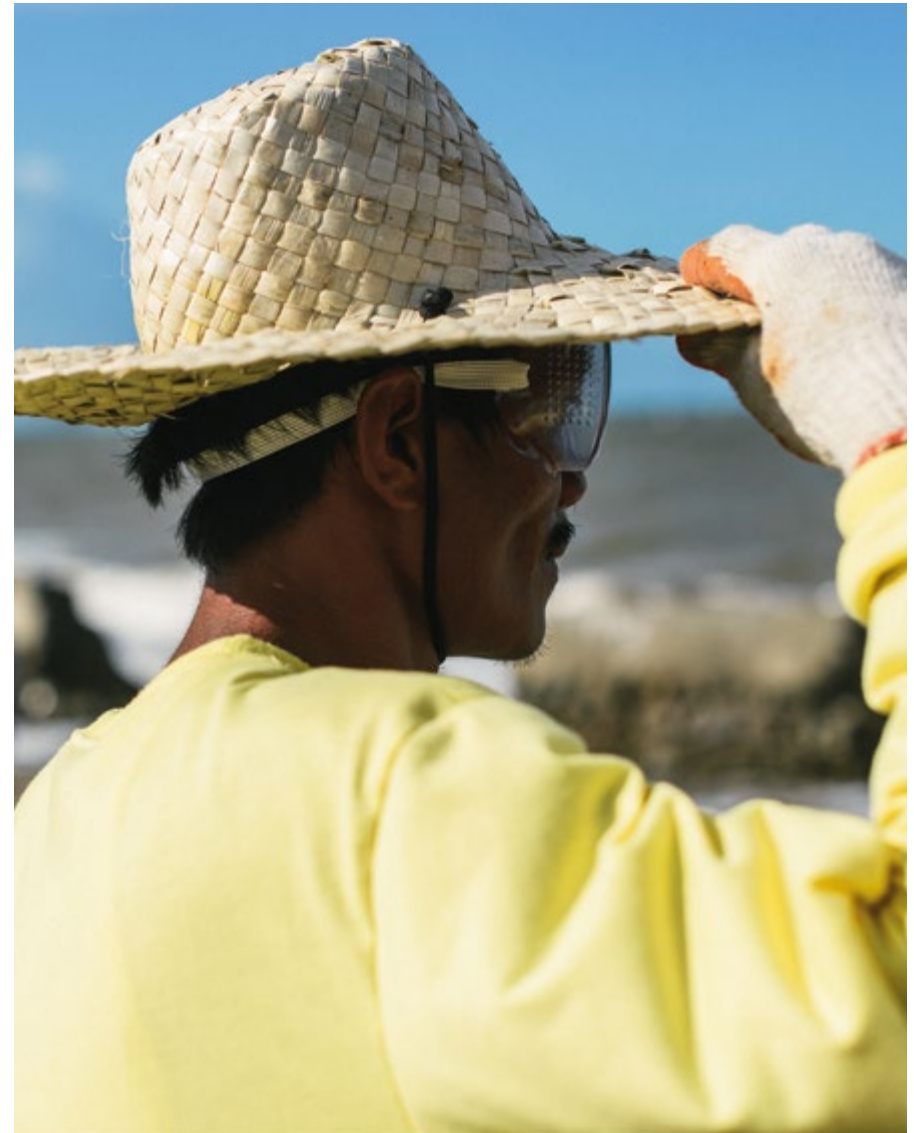
The local church is at the centre of our vision to see whole-life transformation where the need is greatest. The church is well placed to provide holistic support to individuals and communities, enabling them to build resilience before a disaster, to respond effectively when disaster strikes, and to recover.

We see this in Semenie's story (Ebola feature on page 10). Tearfund partner Equip Liberia trained the local pastor in psycho-social counselling and reconciliation; he was then able to encourage community members to support

Semenie, rather than fear her, and her life was changed. We see it again in Nepal, where Tearfund partner United Mission to Nepal used our resources to train local church leaders in disaster response before the earthquake. These leaders were able to pass on knowledge to their congregations and save lives during the disaster.

Tearfund's unique role as a partner, enabler and connector empowers the church and community to lead their own development. We prioritise participatory approaches as this maximises sustainability and gives dignity to those we serve. Our contribution of technical expertise, resource and accompaniment to our partners – with whom we share the same values and a desire to see whole-life transformation – alleviates both spiritual and physical poverty.

This is why we believe that the church is central to bringing about holistic, sustainable and transformational change.



GAINING WIDER RECOGNITION

Across the development and humanitarian sector, there is a growing recognition of the important contribution faith actors can make in disaster response. This was evident at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016. Tearfund participated in evidence-based discussions at the summit through our membership of the Joint Learning Initiative on Faith and Local Communities. Tearfund has a critical role to play in such dialogues; by influencing at the global level based on our programmatic experience and evidence, we are able to increase our impact at the grassroots and see lives changed.

PROGRESS SINCE LAST YEAR

In last year's report, our international directors set out three key areas of focus for the future: building our evidence base; adapting and innovating for impact; and responding to climate change.

BUILDING OUR EVIDENCE BASE

This report is an outworking of our desire to build the evidence base for our work so that we can better measure transformational change. This is an ongoing process we are pursuing as we seek to improve the quality of our evidence through new tools and methodologies. One example of this is the development of the LIGHT Wheel – an impact measurement tool to measure whole-life transformation. We are currently using the tool in Myanmar and Mozambique, and have plans to use it in East Africa; we will be able to report more on the outcomes of this next year.

ADAPTING AND INNOVATING FOR IMPACT

The contexts in which we are working are constantly changing and globally we face a context that is dynamic and evolving rapidly. The key contextual challenges we have identified that will continue to create vulnerability and fragility are:

- **The changing face of poverty:** Today's poverty issues are failed states, climate change, urbanisation, migration and inequality, many of which are transnational.
- **The changing religious landscape:** Religion is an increasingly divisive issue in today's world: religious intolerance, interreligious tension and violent religious conflict are all on the rise. The UN and others are increasingly recognising the important role to be played by faith-based development organisations.
- **The changing role of INGOs:** Traditionally, Western worldviews and agendas, donor-driven short-term solutions and dependency, have been imposed. This is changing, with an increasing focus on the need to find local and small-scale solutions, building on the networks, institutions and actors already established and emerging.
- **A more competitive development space with more actors:** With businesses, social enterprises, military, commercial contractors and also local NGOs all working in this space, INGOs need to be even more clear on the distinctive contribution they make.

- **The increasing pace of change:** The world is changing at an ever-increasing speed, with significant changes in communication and the use of digital technologies.

This report sets out what Tearfund has been doing to speak into and respond to many of these challenges, to help people in fragile and vulnerable contexts to respond to shocks and be more resilient to future events. Understanding what works, for whom and under what conditions is critical if we are going where the need is greatest, contributing to impact and enabling people to be more resilient so they can flourish in the longer term.

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Last year, our international directors spoke of the present and increasing threat of climate change to the world's most vulnerable communities, and of Tearfund's commitment to work alongside communities to mitigate these risks. As you read in the Global actions section, we are mobilising Christians to act and campaign collectively, and thereby influence policies to minimise the effects of climate change on poor communities. Indeed, across all our work to build resilience, we are equipping communities to deal with future disasters and disruptions. Yet, without wider change in policy, behaviour and practice, all of this will be undermined by the effects of climate change. It is with this in mind that Tearfund's global advocacy initiatives are working towards a 'restorative economy'.

LOOKING AHEAD

This current year presents for us an exciting opportunity to build on what we are learning and the impact we are seeing. We are refreshing our strategy here at Tearfund with a key focus on impact and scale: deepening our understanding of what works and the effectiveness of our interventions; scaling up our impact in those areas we know to be delivering greater benefit and value; and using digital technologies to aid us in doing this and to connect with those we work with and those who support our work.

Church and community mobilisation, advocacy and disaster response remain central to our approaches in fragile states, transitioning economies and conflict areas where we seek to see whole-life transformation for those in greatest need.

Ian Causebrook
Strategy and Impact Director, Tearfund

EVIDENCE LIST

Below is a list of evaluations and reports used as evidence for this report. We have scored our evaluations against the Bond Evidence Principles to ensure quality in the evidence used to inform this report. We selected evaluations that scored 40 and above. The scores are listed below.

| REPORT TITLE | COUNTRY | SECTOR | TYPE | BOND EVIDENCE PRINCIPLES SCORE |
|--|----------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| AGREDS evaluation – Foundations for Farming | Malawi | Food security | Evaluation | 63 |
| Burundi response learning review | Burundi | Advocacy/disaster response | Learning review | n/a |
| CCM impact assessment | South Sudan | CCM | Impact assessment | 44 |
| CFGB end of project survey report | South Sudan | Food security | Evaluation | 44 |
| Ebola Real Time Review (RTR) | Sierra Leone/Liberia | Disaster response | RTR | 67 |
| Evaluation of Gargaar self-help groups | Somaliland | SHGs – livelihoods/resilience | Evaluation | 75 |
| Farm Concern International evaluation | Kenya | Livelihoods | Learning review | n/a |
| Foundations for Farming impact evaluation | Zimbabwe | Agriculture, livelihoods | Evaluation | 64 |
| From silence to freedom | Colombia | Sexual violence | Research report | 60 |
| Giving voice to the poor and marginalised: United Mission to Nepal | Nepal | Advocacy | Evaluation | 54 |
| Keeping the faith: the role of faith leaders in the Ebola response | Cross-country | Advocacy | Research report | n/a |
| Making the invisible visible: CM in Yunnan, China | China | CCM, HIV, drug rehabilitation, migration | Learning review | n/a |
| Masculinities research | DRC | Sexual violence | Research report | 61 |
| MOPAWI project evaluation | Honduras | Advocacy | Evaluation | n/a |
| Nepal earthquake appeal response review (DEC) | Nepal | Disaster response | Evaluation | 57 |
| Nepal earthquake Real Time Review | Nepal | Disaster response | Real Time Review | 60 |
| Supporting sustainable agriculture and livelihood initiatives for farmers | Pakistan | Agriculture, livelihoods | Evaluation | 71 |
| TEAR Australia Kass project evaluation | Sudan | Food security/WASH | Evaluation | 69 |
| Thematic learning review of Tearfund's food security project in Aweil, East County, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, South Sudan | South Sudan | Food security, livelihoods | Learning Review | 64 |
| To make our voices heard | CAR | Sexual violence | Research report | 74 |
| Water and climate justice project | Malawi | WASH | Evaluation | 61 |
| Were communities ready for the earthquake? DRR review | Nepal | Resilience | Learning review | n/a |

Following Jesus where
the need is greatest

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