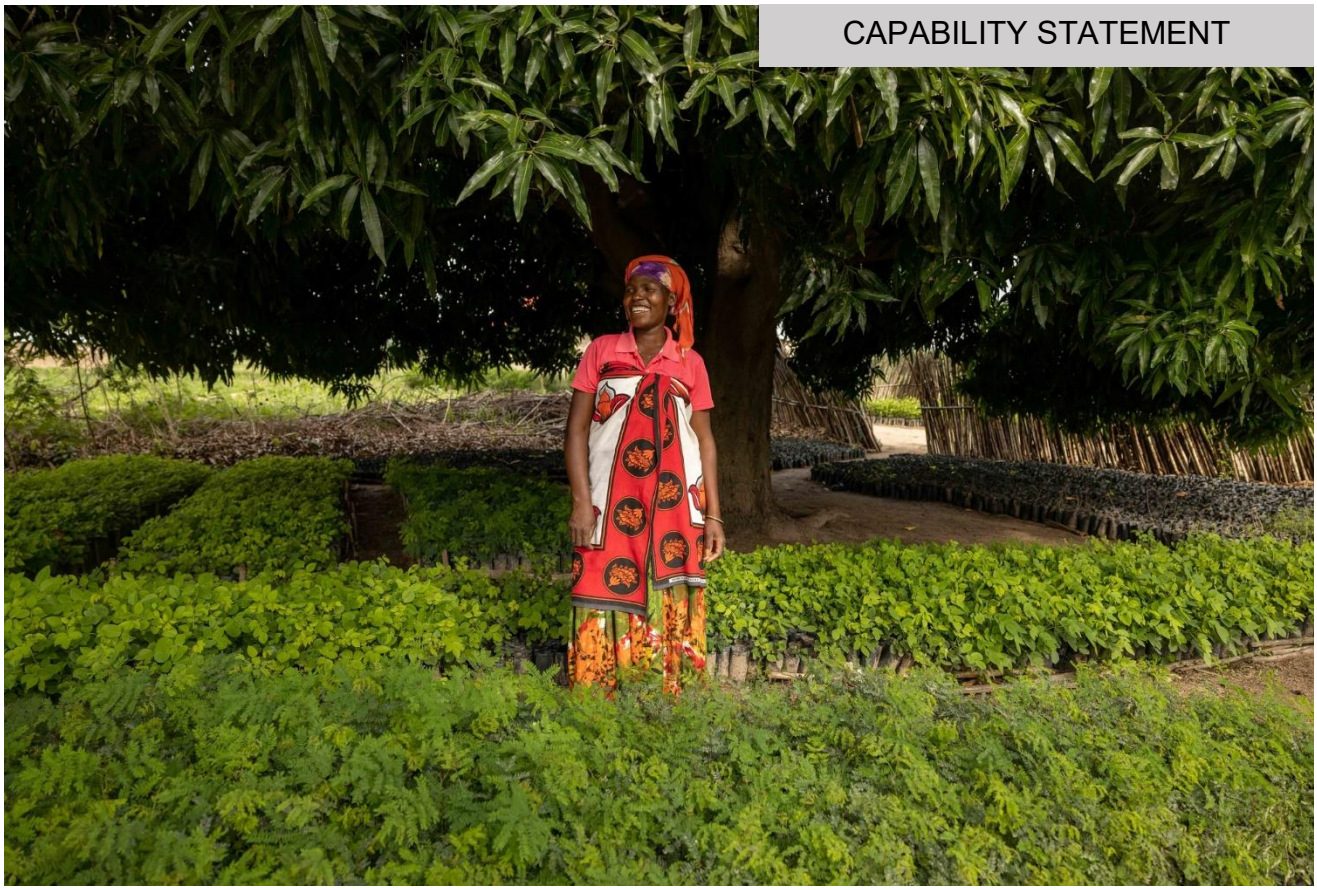
HELVETAS

CAPABILITY STATEMENT



© Helvetas/Franz Thiel

CLIMATE-RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

As the world struggles to achieve the goal of zero hunger (SDG 2) and take action to limit and adapt to climate change (SDG 13), extreme events such as droughts, floods and heat waves are becoming more frequent and intense, reducing food production and undermining farmers' livelihoods. Climate change effects extend beyond farms, disrupting entire agricultural value chains and food prices. Food systems also fuel climate change by driving greenhouse gas emissions and avoidable emissions through widespread food loss and waste.

At Helvetas, we strengthen the food security and climate resilience of producers and consumers by reducing vulnerabilities across agricultural value chains and adapting to changing climate patterns while mitigating the contribution of food systems to greenhouse gas emissions.

ABOUT HELVETAS

Helvetas is committed to a just world in which all men and women determine the course of their lives in dignity and security, using environmental resources in a sustainable manner. Helvetas supports poor and disadvantaged women, men and communities in over thirty-five developing and transition countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Helvetas is an independent non-profit organization for development and humanitarian action based in Switzerland with affiliated organizations in Germany and the United States. In 2023, Helvetas had an annual turnover of CHF 175 million.

HOW WE WORK

Helvetas adopts a partnership approach to development, based on a solid understanding of the local context and collaboration with multiple stakeholders to find sustainable solutions. We implement projects, provide thematic and methodological advice, and engage in policy dialogue as appropriate at local, regional and international levels.

We are convinced that vulnerable people, who contribute least to climate change, deserve a safe and secure future, and are committed to building capacities for locally led adaptation. Helvetas contributes to climate-resilient development in alignment with existing agreements such as the Global Goal on Adaptation.

MAKING PEOPLE AND FOOD SYSTEMS CLIMATE-RESILIENT

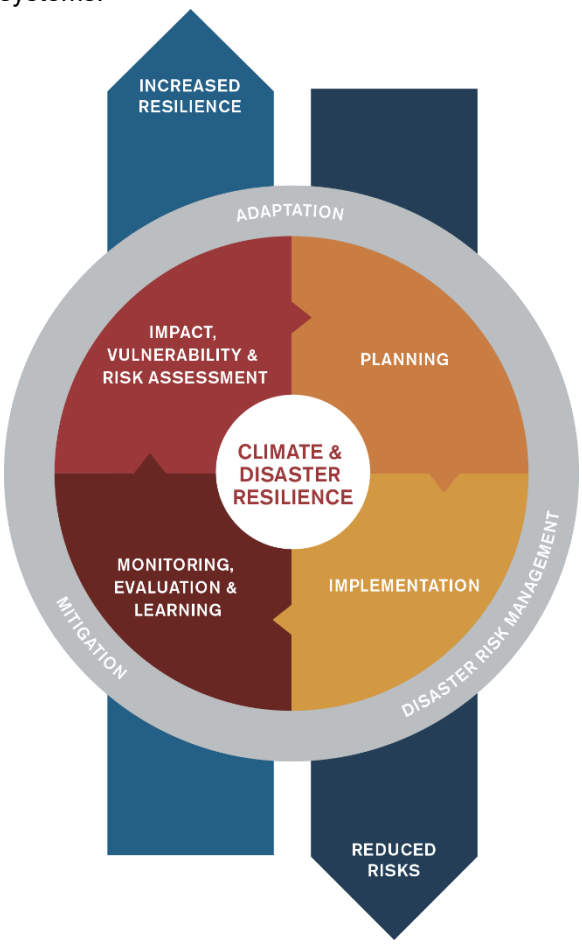
Helvetas supports disadvantaged people in enhancing their water and food security while strengthening their resilience to climate and disaster risks, in rural and urban contexts. The resilience of people and ecosystems is strengthened through locally led actions, improved competence and accountability of public, civic and private actors and through more global cooperation premised on climate justice. Helvetas builds the climate resilience of producers and consumers in food systems by reducing vulnerabilities across agricultural value chains and adapting to changing climate patterns while bringing down greenhouse gas emissions. To build climate resilience, we emphasize sustainable practices in land and water use and agriculture, and promote biodiversity and agroecological approaches, for healthy ecosystems.

Achievements

In 2021-2024, Helvetas reached nearly 1,414,000 people in natural resource management, climate change and disaster risk management. 708,900 gained access rights over natural resources. Over 551,900 men and women enhanced their capacity to adapt to climate change and reduce disaster risks. Actions range from early warning systems in Madagascar, food security in Bangladesh, and water conservation efforts in Peru.

Our approach

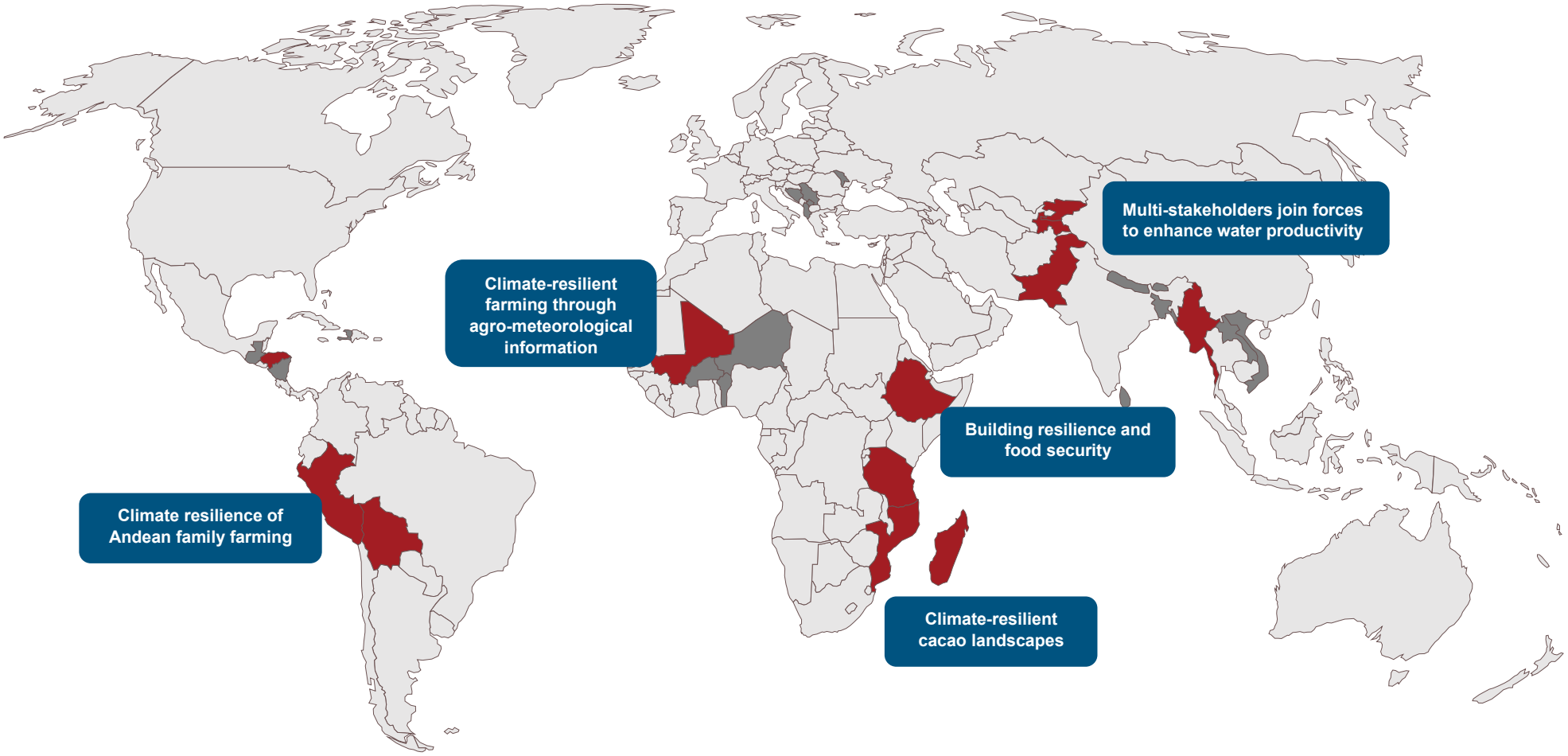
Helvetas projects follow the main steps of the **adaptation cycle** (see figure), a process involving the assessment of climate risks, the participative planning and implementation of adaptation measures, and the monitoring and evaluation of progress to inform future improvements.
Where possible, our projects also contribute to mitigation, notably through conserving and restoring natural carbon storage in forests and soils, and overall are geared to climate-resilient development.



WHERE WE WORK ON CLIMATE-RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

Selected countries where projects on climate-resilient food systems were implemented between 2017-2024

Helvetas partner country



STEP 1 – IMPACT, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Adaptation action starts with an understanding of how climate change is affecting or will affect communities and food systems. Assessing climate and disaster risk forms the basis for identifying the scope of measures to implement. Project examples from Bolivia, Mali and Madagascar show how weather information and climate risk assessment inform the decisions of farmers and other value chain actors.

Assessing drought risks in the Altiplano region

The Pachayatiña/Pachayachay ("knowledge of the land") project aimed to reduce agricultural losses caused by drought in the Altiplano region spanning Peru and Bolivia (see page 8 for an overview). This was done by increasing the drought prevention, preparedness and response capacity of public entities at all levels of government and rural communities. Drought risk scenarios for the agricultural sector in the Puno region of Peru were developed by CENEPRED and the project partners. This was done by collecting climate data; conducting a vulnerability analysis; assessing current and future exposure of key crops and populations. The study identified the central-northern provinces as the most vulnerable to drought risks, with potatoes, quinoa, and barley most at risk. A total of 19 districts are at very high risk of drought, covering over 255`000 people and almost 60`000 hectares. The assessment helped the Regional Government of Puno to prioritise its interventions.



A farm family's small scale water storage infrastructure in Bolivia @Simon B.Obladen

Improving understanding of and access to agrometeorological information in Mali

The Nyèsigi ("let's build our future") project in Mali improves understanding of and access to agrometeorological information by setting up a local agricultural advisory service. At the base are young volunteer data collectors, selected and supported by their communities and by governmental technical extension services (see page 8 for an overview). The collectors receive training and tools such as rain gauges, phones, and data collection sheets to gather weather and agricultural data for analysis by Mali Météo. Mali Météo analyzes data, issues forecasts, and disseminates early warnings. The collectors then share these weather forecasts with their communities, in village assemblies using local languages, which help farmers to apply adapted production techniques. A smartphone-based platform connects seed growers with 100 data collectors to exchange data and experiences. Previously, Mali Météo's forecasts were accessible only to technical audiences due to their complexity. Now, simplified seasonal forecasts are available to farmers, strengthening their capacity to anticipate weather and climate variability.



Data collectors using a rain gauge @FatoumataCoulibaly

Assessing climate risks along the cocoa and vanilla value chains in Madagascar

To identify adaptation measures, Helvetas analyzed the climate risks and vulnerabilities of cacao and vanilla market systems in the Sambirano watershed, following Helvetas' Guidelines for Assessing Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities in Market Systems. The study showed rising temperatures, more erratic rainfall, a longer dry season, and extremes such as flooding and extreme heat. These changes negatively affect cacao and vanilla production, both directly and through the incidence of fungal diseases and pests. Flood risks significantly impact transport, drying, and storage, especially for cacao. Vanilla market systems are less vulnerable than those for cacao in the region. Based on the risk assessment and stakeholder consultation, adaptation measures were selected and prioritized during a regional workshop.

STEP 2 – PLANNING

A sound understanding of the causes and effects of climate change is required to identify appropriate and effective solutions. Based on the climate and disaster risk assessment, Helvetas assists stakeholders at all levels in developing tailored adaptation plans. This involves identifying and prioritizing the best fitting adaptation measures based on local context and mobilizing funding to support these efforts in adaptation and risk management.

Participatory selection and prioritization of adaptation measures in Peru

The Climate Change Adaptation Programme (PACC) in Peru highlighted the importance of thorough planning to effectively strengthen the adaptive capacities of Andean farming families (see page 9 for an overview). By involving community members in the planning stage, the program fostered ownership and ensured that selected measures were adapted to local contexts. Community participation in focal group discussion was central, with farmers prioritizing solutions such as rustic micro-reservoirs and infiltration ditches to improve water retention and spring discharges. Adaptation measures were selected based on their relevance to reducing climate risk, feasibility and social acceptability. Farmers' contests proved to be an effective method of disseminating a range of adaptation practices and motivating farmers to select those most appropriate for them.



Ricardina Mamani presents a map with adaptation measures proposed for a watershed @Helvetas

Mobilizing finance for smallholders in Ethiopia: loan and community seed banks

The Wag-Himra Climate Adaptation and Rural Development (WH CARD) project in Ethiopia strengthens rural households' resilience to climate extremes by addressing interlinked challenges in food security, economic empowerment, and governance (see page 9 for an overview). This effort included comprehensive capacity development to strengthen the cooperative union, comprising 51 primary cooperatives. It focuses on upgrading financial management systems, refining marketing strategies, and fostering linkages with export markets. The WABI Union can now procure seeds that tolerate droughts and distribute them to primary cooperatives. These then provide the seeds to their members through Community Seed Banks at affordable prices via a loan system. Farmers are required to return 120% of the seeds they borrow, ensuring a sustainable supply for future use. The seed banks also maintain contingency seed reserves to address shocks such as droughts or hailstorms.



Enete Friew (agrodealer) selling inputs for organic agriculture to Tilahon Birhano (farmer). @FranzThiel.

Developing climate adaptation plans at subnational and national levels

The Andes Resillientes project in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador focuses on advancing the resilience of Andean family farming, supporting the implementation of adaptation policies, mobilizing public investments, and fostering regional collaboration (see page 11 for an overview). The project strengthens public actors to implement climate adaptation policies and plans at the national and subnational levels. A total of 44 public policies, planning and management instruments have been developed and approved at national or sub-national level. For instance, the project was pivotal in formulating two key national programs under Bolivia's development objective to revitalize the agricultural sector: to strengthen beekeeping production and promote (peri-)urban agriculture. The support involved technical assistance through diagnostic studies, pre-investment analyses, and program design. Approved with a combined budget of 45 million USD for 2022-2025, these initiatives aim to reduce poverty and strengthen food security.



Binational exchange (Peru-Bolivia) on the value of ancestral knowledge to tackle climate change. @José Cristian Pérez

STEP 3 – IMPLEMENTATION

Helvetas promotes the implementation of a wide range of adaptation measures at local, regional and national levels to build resilient food systems in alignment with existing policies and frameworks.

Push-Pull-Policy approach in the rice and cotton value chains to enhance water productivity

The WAPRO (Multi-stakeholders join forces to enhance water productivity) project, spanning 16 countries across Asia and Africa, combined water-saving practices and technologies, financial incentives, and policy dialogue to enhance irrigation efficiency, reduce environmental impacts, and increase farmer incomes (see page 10 for an overview). It coined the "Push-Pull-Policy" approach, which integrates farmers' knowledge on improved irrigation and production practices, market-driven incentives, and regulatory frameworks to promote sustainable water use. 80,000 farmers have adopted water-saving technologies such as AWD, shorter furrows or intercropping. The private sector can pull these changes at farm level: global as well as smaller domestic companies are now sourcing more sustainably produced rice and cotton. At policy level, the project influenced national and sub-national policies to allocate scarce irrigation water fairly, and empowered farmers to claim their water rights via local water stewardship actions.



Farmer opening an irrigation gate @S.B.Opladen

Agricultural extension to scale up climate-smart agroforestry systems in cacao landscapes

The Climate-Resilient Cocoa Landscapes project in Madagascar promotes agroforestry practices, improves value chain integration, and enhances local capacities to manage climate risks, following a Landscape Approach (see page 10 for an overview). Building on past achievements, including the training of 2,200 farmers in agroforestry, climate-smart agriculture, and income diversification, the project will apply a Training of Trainers methodology to scale up and reach another 3,000 cacao producers through 50 trainers, mainly extension workers and farmer leaders. They will use a manual on climate-smart cacao and on the principles of agroforestry, which was developed and validated by the Comité National du Cacao.



Farmer drying cocoa @Patrick Rohr

Good adaptation practices for Andean family farming

Andes Resilientes al Cambio Climático, a regional project addressing the vulnerability of Andean populations and ecosystems to climate change, successfully identified, scaled and documented 30 good adaptation practices for Andean family farming. During its first phase, 5,273 decision-makers, managers and field technicians were sensitized and trained to replicate and scale up climate change adaptation measures through public-private programs and market mechanisms. Examples include the introduction of certified native potato seeds, increasing yields by up to 20% and transitioning to bio-fertilizers, bio-stimulants, and bio-controllers to reduce reliance on chemical inputs by 50-60% and improve soil health. The project also created a regional knowledge management platform on adaptation practices suitable for Andean family farming, featuring 300 documented case studies on the implementation of these practices.



A farmer harvesting strawberries in a greenhouse @Esteban Barrera

STEP 4 – MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

Helvetas measures and evaluates progress in adaptation, mitigation and mainstreaming in projects across scales. Knowledge acquired through project experiences is then fed into the process to ensure learning serves future efforts.

Monitoring progress in climate resilience in Andean family farming

The Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Peru employed a robust monitoring framework to assess the progress of climate resilience in Andean family farming through its support of the government program Haku Wiñay. Indicators included the number of families trained in adaptative practices and technologies implemented. Resilience to extreme weather events was measured through crop and livestock performance and the capacity of households to maintain productive assets. Doing so implied measuring how practices, such as the use of organic fertilisers before frost events, helped to minimise crop damage. In addition, people's perceptions of the direct and indirect benefits of adaptation measures were gathered. Outcomes included tangible benefits, such as increased crop yields, soil health, and improved diets, and intangible benefits such as self-confidence regarding their capacity to implement adaptation practices, and awareness of climate change impacts.



María Martínez (left) displays a map of Ccellopampa's dry past, while Julio Quispe (right) shows its greener present thanks to the new retention ponds. @EnriqueCastroMendívil

A governance framework for monitoring NDCs progress in agriculture and water

The project Andes Resilientes al Cambio Climático supported the generation of government framework, mechanisms and enabling tools to measure progress in NDCs related to water and agriculture. In Bolivia, the project contributed with a proposal for the institutional roles of involved ministries, guidelines and mechanisms for monitoring capacity building, technology and financing needed for achieving the adaptation and mitigation targets laid down in the updated NDCs. In Ecuador, a study was conducted for the identification, evaluation, validation and design of indicator sheets for measuring, reporting and verifying adaptation efforts in the food and water sectors for the NDCs report. In Peru, it facilitated the development of a methodological tool for the monitoring and evaluation of the Regional Action Plans for the implementation of the agricultural sector NDCs. In addition, 27 sectoral and territorial institutions across Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia were trained through their specialists to measure and report progress in the implementation of the NDCs in Andean territory, with gender and intercultural criteria.



Workshop in Cusco to revise the Regional Action Plan for Implementing the Agricultural Sector's Nationally Determined Contributions. @AndesResilientes

PACHAYATIÑA / PACHAYACHAY - BOLIVIA & PERU

Client/Funding Source	Euroclima+
Key Partners	SENAMHI Bolivia and SENAMHI Perú, PREDES
Duration	2019 - 2021
Volume	1.6 Mio. CHF

Addressing drought risk in the Andes

The Pachayatiña/Pachayachay project aimed to reduce agricultural losses caused by drought in the vulnerable Altiplano region spanning Peru and Bolivia. The project focused on three strategic components: improved understanding of drought risks, strengthened governance for risk management, and the implementation of measures for disaster risk reduction.



Community building a water reservoir for irrigation @Helvetas

Results

- Successfully integrated traditional bioindicators with advanced climate monitoring systems, enhancing preparedness.
- SENAMHI established functional drought early warning systems, delivering critical information through SMS, WhatsApp and radio.
- The regional government developed and approved risk management plans for droughts, including municipal and district-level ordinances, and trained 80 local leaders and authorities in drought risk management.
- SENAMHI integrated and equipped 21 meteorological and three hydrological stations.

Key Insights

- Ancestral bioindicators proved invaluable, bridging traditional practices with modern climate services to enhance trust and uptake among communities.
- Better interinstitutional coordination has led to the first Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction Plans on drought risk in the country; the methodology can be replicated in other regions and districts.

NYÉSIGI – MALI

Client/Funding Source	Helvetas own funds (private), SDC
Key Partners	Mali Météo
Duration	2020-2023 | 2024-2027
Volume	1.5 Mio CHF

Climate-resilient farming in Mali through agro-meteorological information

In Mali, climate change makes that farmers need new tools to better anticipate the weather conditions for crop production. The Nyèsigi project strengthens the adaptation capacity of smallholder farmers by: improving understanding of and access to agrometeorological information, introducing new and adapted farming and water management practices, and fostering innovations and the use of communication technologies and renewable energy sources.



Agricultural advice is exchanged by radio, telephone or at meetings with farmers @FatoumataTioyeCoulibaly

Results

- Over 80% of family farms in the intervention areas now use tailored agro-meteorological information.
- Yield increase of 30% observed by farmers.
- 100 trained local data collectors collect and disseminate climate information, facilitating better planning and disaster preparedness.
- Introduced solar-powered water pumps and improved cookstoves that help reduce emissions and enhance living conditions.

Key Insights

- Integrating ancestral weather forecasting methods with scientific approaches enhances community trust and the adoption of climate services.
- A combination of climate information services, adapted practices and seeds allowed farmers to significantly increase their harvest and has positively contributed to food security in the region.

PACC – PERU

Client/Funding Source	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Key Partners	Libélula, PREDES
Duration	2009 - 2017
Volume	11 Mio. CHF

Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Peru

In response to the high vulnerability of Peru's Andean population to climate change, the project increased their adaptive capacity, reducing the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods, with effective action by public and private actors. The project (phase 2) had four components: Regional and local governments implement climate change strategies; Strengthening evidence on rural adaptive responses; Research and training on climate change and National government entities scale up adaptation through public policies.

Results

- Over 1,294 families benefited from productive technologies enhanced by PACC II through the antipoverty program Haku Wiñay of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. An additional 3,264 families benefited through training of the program's local staff and practical information resources.
- Climate adaptation strategies have been integrated into local development plans across regions.
- Validated adaption practices were integrated into national rural development programs, expanding responses into 17 regions.
- Climate adaptation has been embedded in national rural development policies, contributing to NDCs and the National Adaptation Plan.

Key Insights

- Engaging Yachachiqs (local farmers and promoters) to transfer adaptation knowledge and maintain community engagement, ensured the effective and sustainable implementation of adaptation measures.
- The program's proposal of low-cost water harvesting and storage technologies laid the groundwork for a proposed $63 million national investment program to benefit Andean regions.

WH-CARD – ETHIOPIA

Client/Funding Source	The Development Fund of Norway
Key Partners	ORDA Ethiopia, WE-Action, REST, iDE
Duration	2016-2020 | 2021-2025
Volume	1.4 | 2.5 Mio. CHF

Climate adaptation and rural development in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, most livelihoods rely on climate-sensitive activities such as rain-fed agriculture and livestock farming. The CARD project, implemented in the Wag-Hemra Zone, strengthens rural households' resilience to climate extremes by addressing challenges across three interlinked systems: food security, economic empowerment, and governance. In the food system, the project promotes climate-resilient farming practices, including improved crop varieties and quality, livestock management (access to fodder and improved poultry), and soil and water resource management, enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability. In the economic sphere, it links household economies with cooperative systems and supports small and medium enterprise development, creating diversified income opportunities. At the governance level, the capacity of local government structures is strengthened while empowering community organizations to take part in sustainable initiatives.

Results

- Trained 6,200 farmers in climate-smart practices and introduced drought-tolerant crops and perma gardening, improving food production on degraded lands.
- Established community-managed watershed committees to reduce soil erosion and rehabilitate catchments.
- Introduced homestead gardens, benefiting over 400 households.
- Enhanced community-based organizations' capacity to manage resources and collaborated with government entities to integrate climate resilience into regional policies.

Key Insights

- Seed Producers Cooperatives are instrumental in facilitating the production, distribution and availability of drought-tolerant seeds, which are found in short supply in rural areas.

WAPRO – ASIA & AFRICA

Client/Funding Source	SDC, NORAD, World Bank, private sector companies
Key Partners	Mars, Coop, Reismühle Brunnen, Better Cotton Initiative, Alliance for Water Stewardship, Sustainable Rice Platform
Duration	2015-2018 | 2018-2022
Volume	6.7 | 16 Mio. CHF

Multi-stakeholders join forces to enhance water productivity

The WAPRO project addressed water scarcity and food security challenges in the production of rice, cotton, and other key crops, in 16 countries across Asia and Africa. Following a multi-stakeholder approach, the project combined water-saving technologies, financial incentives, and policy dialogue to enhance irrigation efficiency, reduce environmental impacts, and increase farmer incomes and resilience. The "Push-Pull-Policy" approach coordinated by Helvetas, integrated agricultural extension,market-based incentives, and regulatory frameworks to promote sustainable water use. By engaging governments, NGOs, and the private sector, WAPRO fostered systemic change in climate-smart agricultural water management, benefiting farmers' livelihoods.

Results

- More than 110'000 farm households reached.
- Increase of water efficiency of 39% average.
- Increase of yield between 6-30%.
- Average net income increase of USD 121 per hectare in 2022.



Farmer using a portable weir to measure water flow in furrows @S.B.Opladen

Key Insights

- Stable business relationships between the producers that apply more water-efficient production methodologies and market actors have been established and will be sustained beyond the WAPRO project.
- Initially, Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) in rice production was not a focus of WAPRO, despite its known methane-reduction benefits. In Phase II, its importance grew, with measurements in Myanmar showing a 44% reduction in methane emissions.

CLIMATE RESILIENT CACAO LANDSCAPES – MADAGASCAR

Client/Funding Source	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO); Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa
Key Partners	Lindt & Sprüngli, Villars Maître Chocolatier, Pronatec, Migros, Walter Matter, Max Felchlin, Touton
Duration	2020-2022 | 2023-2027
Volume	0.6 | 5.2 Mio. CHF

Multi-stakeholder engagement for climate-resilient cacao landscapes

Climate change, land degradation, soil erosion and unsustainable agricultural practices are threatening Madagascar's cocoa production. Small farmers are in a precarious situation and have been forced to expand into new areas, clearing forests to plant new food crops. The Climate-Resilient Cocoa Landscapes project in the Sambirano watershed aims to break this cycle by applying a landscape approach to promote sustainable agroforestry practices, improve value chain integration, and enhance local capacities to manage climate risks.



Eliane Mary, cacao farmer, extracts the pulp from the cacao fruit @Patrick Rohr

The project introduced climate-smart agroforestry systems, integrating cocoa production with native shade trees to enhance soil fertility, biodiversity, and resilience to climate variability. Farmers were provided with training and resources to adopt these practices, while cooperatives were supported in meeting quality standards and accessing international markets. Currently work focusses on partnerships with private sector actors to ensure fair pricing and value chain sustainability and collaboration with government bodies to institutionalize agroforestry practices within national cocoa sector frameworks.

Results

- 2,000 smallholder farmers implemented agroforestry techniques, integrating cocoa with shade-providing native tree species to boost productivity and resilience.
- Trained over 100 extension workers and farmer leaders on sustainable agriculture and climate adaptation.
- Strengthened cooperatives' ability to meet international export standards, facilitating access to premium markets

Key Insights

- Combining cocoa farming with reforestation enhances soil health, biodiversity, and climate resilience, offering benefits for both farmers and ecosystems.
- To reduce the demand for firewood and charcoal, households are supplied with energy-efficient cookstoves. This protects the forest and avoids an estimated 100,000 tons of CO2 emission.

ANDES RESILIENTES

Client/Funding Source	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Key Partners	Fundación Avina
Duration	2020-2024 | 2024-2027
Volume	4.8 | 3.9 Mio. CHF

Climate Resilience for Andean Family Farming

Andes Resilientes is a regional project addressing the vulnerability of Andean populations and ecosystems to climate change. The project collaborates with public sector partners to enhance the climate resilience of disadvantaged populations in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. Focus areas are improving agricultural production, food and water security.

National and sub-national climate change adaptation policies were strengthened and successfully implemented. Building on solid evidence of their effectiveness, good adaptation practices that improve food and water security were scaled up through national poverty reduction and development programs. Partner countries monitored and transparently reported progress on adaptation, while Andean regional experiences were shared globally through UNFCCC platforms, inspiring adaptation efforts in other mountain regions.



Farmer harvests native potatoes grown from certified seed with higher tolerance to climatic hazards. @MauricioPanozo

Results

- Developed 45 national and regional climate adaptation policies, plans, and programs across Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru and mobilized public investments for implementation in all three countries.
- Identified, implemented and documented 30 effective adaptation practices for scaling in Andean ecosystems.
- Developed tools and methods to monitor and report NDC progress in the agriculture and water sectors.
- Trained 5,273 decision-makers, managers and field technicians for the replication and scaling up of climate adaptation measures through public-private programmes and market mechanisms.
- USD 65 million of public and private investment, earmarked for actions that support climate change adaptation.

Key Insights

- Strengthening public policies should go beyond their formulation and approval. A solid level of institutionalisation is needed which implies: (i) integrating policies into organizational structures and practices; (ii) enhancing capacities through training, governance, and tools; and (iii) implementing systems for monitoring, evaluation, and accountability.
- Private sector involvement in delivering climate adaptation services in rural areas is challenging. Actors, service types, and territories will need to be identified strategically as well as the right incentives to foster collaboration.

OUR EXPERTS

Our team consists of highly professional, committed and multilingual advisors with many years of experience working in international development cooperation across the globe. Meet the Climate and Disaster Resilience team here, and the Food and Nutrition team here.



Bernita Doornbos
Co-head of Water, Food and Climate / Senior Advisor Water & Climate
bernita.doornbos@helvetas.org



Rudolf Lüthi
Co-head of Water, Food and Climate / Senior Advisor Sustainable Food Systems
rudolf.luethi@helvetas.org



Maya Wolfensberger
Senior Advisor, Climate Change
maya.wolfensberger@helvetas.org



Andrea Bischof
Senior Advisor Sustainable Agriculture / Organic Farming
andrea.bischof@helvetas.org



Christina Aebischer
Advisor, Climate Adaptation & Advocacy
christina.aebischer@helvetas.org



Arjumand Nizami
Advisor, Environment & Climate Change
arjumand.nizami@helvetas.org



Frank Eyhorn
Associated Advisor Food Systems
frank.eyhorn@helvetas.org

WHAT WE CAN OFFER

- Broad-based expertise and advice on climate change, disaster risk management, humanitarian response and natural resource management within landscapes.
- Advocacy on people-centred climate and development policies, land and resources rights, biodiversity conservation and disaster risk management.
- Ability to work from the local to national, regional and international level – combining science, policy, and practice to connect community-based actions with policy dialogue.
- Expert facilitation of multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- Longstanding experience in integrating climate change and disaster risk management in sectoral and development policies and plans.
- Development of context-specific analytical tools and methods and delivery of tailor-made training.
- Support in designing programs and projects, including project formulation, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation.

MORE INFORMATION

- Our Engagement in Water, Food & Climate
- Our Food Systems Approach | Capability Statement Inclusive and Resilient Food Systems