

The NGO view: the importance of regenerative agriculture

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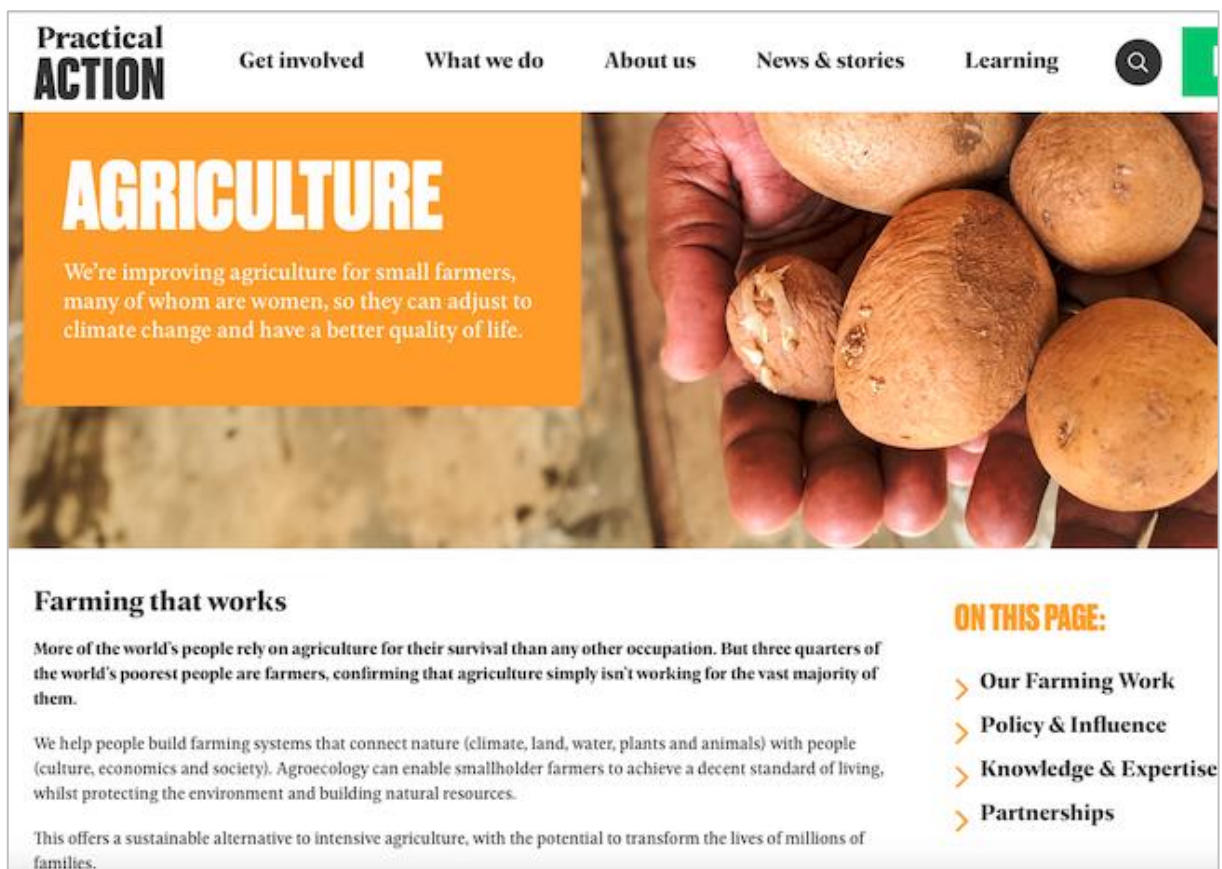
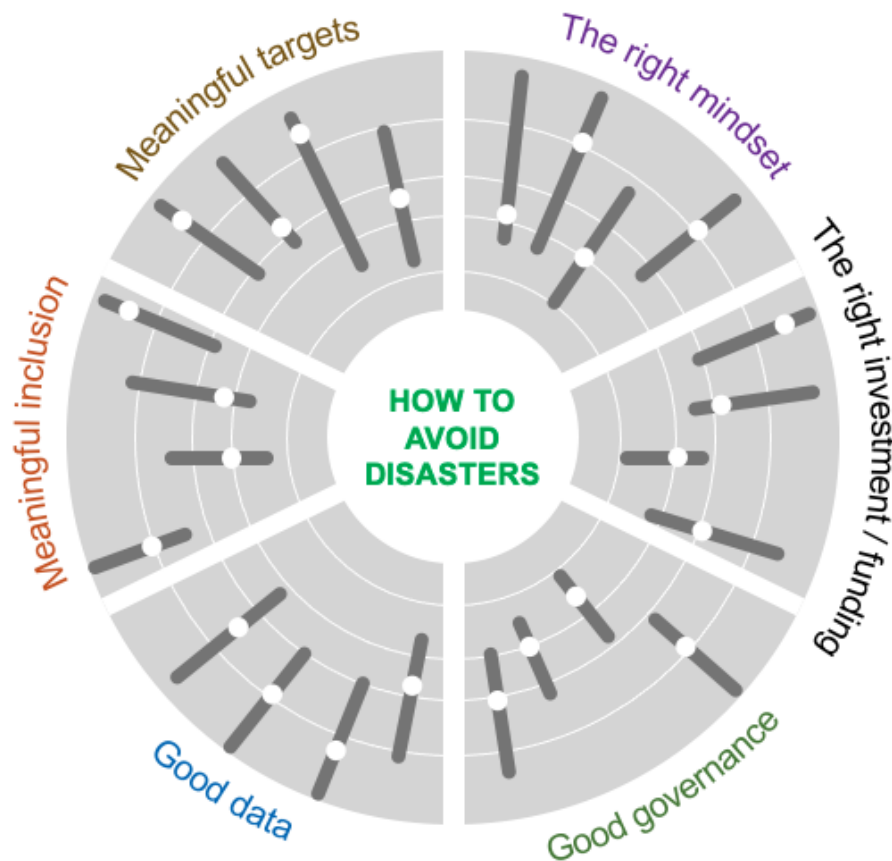


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John,

Thank you for making the time to talk with me about the activities of Practical Action to support agriculture. I'm looking forward to hearing about your work in this space, and how good agricultural practices contribute towards climate and disaster resilience, and also urban resilience (for cities and towns). It was a pleasure to speak with one of your colleagues, [Chris Anderson](#), recently about the climate resilience work Practical Action undertakes with partners, which is [available as an interview](#).

During our conversation about agriculture, perhaps we can link some points to the [Disasters Avoided initiative](#) that Ilan Kelman, Ana Prados and I work on. This initiative focuses on *how we can prevent disasters from happening*, and it includes a [six-point model](#) we have created which outlines common factors we see to avoiding disasters. It has linkages to my work in urban resilience (it will be great to hear your thoughts on the linkages between regenerative agriculture and urban environments).



[The Disasters Avoided model](#): G Byatt, I Kelman & A Prados

Could we start with some context about the work of [Practical Action](#) in agriculture and how it links into the other parts of what the organisation does? Chris gave me an overview about Practical Action [in the interview we held](#), noting that the organisation was [founded in the 1960s by EF 'Fritz' Schumacher](#) who wrote the book, [Small is Beautiful](#) (an excellent and timeless book, I want to mention, about giving people means of control over their own situation and solutions). I understand that, as of 2024, you have some 15-16 country programmes in operation as a medium-sized NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) focused on four main areas: (1) regenerative agriculture, (2) urban essential services, (3) climate resilience and (4) energy access.

If I understand correctly, you have a goal for your agriculture work that, by 2025, your work with partners will have improved food security and incomes for two million people in rural communities and a further one million systems beneficiaries.

John: *I have a background in rural development, agriculture and markets & enterprise, working with NGOs mostly across Africa. I joined Practical Action in 2019.*

Agriculture has been part of Practical Action since we were formed in the 1960's. We currently have well established agricultural work activities in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Nepal and Bolivia plus some new work in India, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso and Senegal. We used to talk about agro-ecology; nowadays we tend to talk about regenerative agriculture. Both terms relate to sustainable agriculture, they are just different terminologies.

An important focus we have with our agriculture work is working with the markets that support the agricultural sector, as these are critical to making the sector work sustainably around the world for the long-term.

Gareth: Thanks for this context, John. When you talk about regenerative agriculture, what exactly do we mean? Is there a standard definition for it, or do different people and organisations use different definitions?

John: *What we mean by regenerative agriculture is a key point. As you say, there are many different definitions: people describe it in similar but not the same ways.*

For ourselves at Practical Action it is about two principles:

- 1) The first principle is about the preservation and enhancement of the resources on which agriculture depends. This includes soil health, soil structure, organic matter in soil, Ph levels and nutrients. It relates to on-farm biodiversity including the diversity of plants and insect life (all types) and microbial activity in soil. It also relates to water resources – both the conservation of resources and protecting water from pollution.*
- 2) The second principle is that regenerative farming is about regenerating society. Agriculture is regenerative if it supports a thriving rural economy that provides resilient livelihoods especially for the next generation for people in the local area.*

The two things go hand in hand. If agriculture is not providing a long-term livelihood and if it is not of interest to the next generation, investment in regenerative practises will not happen. If farm resources are degrading and not regenerating, agriculture is not going to provide a long-term livelihood for anyone.

At Practical Action we do not seek to describe a 'gold standard' for what regenerative agriculture should look like, or a perfect form of farming. We talk about the need to make progress towards regenerative agriculture based on the local context that people face. Regenerative agriculture does not need to be organic, I would like to add. In some locations it is feasible to be organic, but in others this approach may not be possible because of a range of factors such as the knowledge and skills of farmers and the services and information and markets they have access to. A range of local context factors determine what regenerative agriculture change can take place and at how quickly. By understanding the context we can design programmes that help appropriate local change.

Gareth: Thanks for this explanation of your approach and your principles of regenerative agriculture, John.

Does your work apply to urban environments (cities and towns) as well as rural ones? I work in urban resilience, using a system that defines the core areas of urban resilience and sustainability, and the provision and consumption of food is part of this system. Urban farming is part of this. Urban farming and agriculture from outside the city or town has a valuable role in achieving resilient and sustainable urban places.

***John:** We do not focus specifically on urban agriculture in our current agriculture activities at Practical Action, but it is certainly the case that urban areas are important markets for rural farming areas to serve. A viable and sustainable agriculture sector supports affordable and safe food for urban populations, who drive the demand for food types. Their choices as consumers incentivise the type of food that is grown and produced – with consumer demand being key to the best and healthiest food being provided.*

To give some context to this point about consumer demand, we conducted [research with partners in Kenya in 2023 and 2024 looking at consumer attitudes towards food](#). The majority of people who took part in our research told us they want food that is safe from chemicals and is produced in an environmentally sustainable way. We found this to be the case for people across income groups. However, we know that most food that comes with a guarantee that it is produced in a safe and environmentally sustainable way comes at a premium price. Whilst the majority of people have a preference for this type of food, only a very small minority can afford to pay premium prices. As a result, only a small number of farmers, and therefore only a small number of consumers, can benefit from premium markets.

The point about premium markets and their pricing is important because if we want to incentivise regenerative agriculture on a large scale, premium pricing cannot be the only strategy. We need a way for mainstream markets to provide competitively priced and good quality food that incorporates good incentives for all farmers to produce it in a sustainable way. This is the crux of the challenge.

There are new types of market models that are important to focus on, including how good food can be grown for urban populations. For example, Participatory Guarantee Schemes (locally developed certification schemes) [exist in Kenya](#), through which farmers provide organic food to local markets at prices that are competitive with conventionally produced food. The incentives for farmers to do this comes from shorter value chains which mean more value being retained locally, quicker sales that improve cash flow and no unsold surpluses due to a high level of demand.

Gareth: I appreciate this context about the balance of competitively priced food and providing quality food for everyone, John. Very interesting to learn about Participatory Guarantee Schemes. The discussion about market pricing and the types of market segments that exist makes me think about many different types of food sources and the range of sustainability schemes that exist for them. For example, the cocoa and the chocolate segment is one that [I have looked at in the past](#).

There are major chocolate manufacturers and there are much smaller ones, with Fairtrade being a label that is widely used in the industry.

***John:** Whilst I am not an expert on cocoa or chocolate, its market principles are an example of the international markets that exist for food. International companies in these sectors can and do play a significant role in innovation to improve agricultural processes and improve livelihood outcomes. They can bring in important innovations to support living incomes and sustainable practices. To give you an example from a different part of the agriculture sector, we recently worked with [Yogi Tea](#) in Rwanda to support diversification and regenerative practices on small-scale tea farms. The hope is that the learnings and activities from international companies can be used by others in different markets.*

Whilst these types of schemes are valuable, the big prize in my view is in working with the large number of farmers selling staple foodstuffs to local and regional markets. This is where most farmers sell their produce, not in international markets. So, if we really want to influence agriculture at scale this is where much of our focus, energy and innovation needs to go. This is not to say that international markets and companies are not relevant – it's a question of getting the balance of what we focus on right.

Gareth: Given this point about the staple food stuff markets that you feel need to be focused on, what kinds of work, including programmes and projects, do you have ongoing at the moment at Practical Action? I imagine some of your work relates to the impact of climate change on agriculture at a local level.

Am also I right in thinking that the application of science and technology, and how we capture and use good data for risk-informed decision-making, is an important part of regenerative agriculture, and to achieving your goal that I mentioned earlier?

***John:** We have a range of projects and activities underway. Some are about testing things on the ground, some are about supporting long-term structural change. Some combine both these drivers.*

For example, we have just successfully finished a five-year piece of work in Kenya funded by [the IKEA Foundation](#) which has focused on developing markets to support young people to engage in regenerative agriculture, primarily as producers. The project has involved “market actors” – financial institutions, buyers of produce, processors and government institutions – to improve specific agricultural practices to support a regenerative agriculture system. The project has evolved into a new programme that goes beyond farming – it is aiming to provide employment opportunities for about 100,000 people. Through this focal area we are working with organic input companies to distribute organic fertiliser and organic pesticide, creating opportunities for young people to be agents for these organic input companies, and also to provide a vehicle for providing training for farmers on regenerative agriculture, which the private sector is supporting (lack of training is a key challenge across much of our work).

We are seeing three main 'wins' through this work:

- 1) It provides opportunities for young people in rural areas;
- 2) It supports farmers to access training on regenerative agriculture, and
- 3) It helps develop the commercial viability of organic inputs (which in turn can help to make effective change for large-volume staple food stuffs).

Another example we have been working on involves analysing data – something I know you are interested in through the Disasters Avoided model. Good data is of great interest to us, because it can help us work out what truly works in different local contexts. The data that is quoted about regenerative agriculture is quite often at a macro scale, which has its place but it only helps to a certain point when it comes to working locally on the ground. What we need for local projects is locally specific data, because there isn't a single model of regenerative agriculture that can be applied to all contexts. We need an understanding of what can work in different contexts.

To give you an example of our application of data analysis, [Practical Action has funding from the King Charles III Charitable Fund](#) which is being used in Zimbabwe to support an action research project looking at the impact of different regenerative agriculture practices on productivity and incomes, and therefore on agricultural resilience. In Zimbabwe there was a prolonged period of excessive heat towards the backend of 2024, and we are analysing agricultural data to see if there is any difference between regenerative agriculture crops that were planted and crops that did not use these practices. In this project we are also testing a new tool which is designed to help us develop context specific interventions and collect better data on the status of regenerative practises.

Data on how our climate is changing is also of paramount importance. There are long term and short-term issues to address. Long term, the markets and agricultural systems being developed need to factor in climate projections. In many areas, this may mean developing market systems that support drought resistant crops, which has implications for government policy and private sector actors. Short term, farmers need access to good weather forecasting that enables them to make informed planting decisions. The increased annual variability in rainfall and temperature patterns that we are seeing in many countries in which we work makes the development of systems that provide this information in a reliable and accessible way increasingly important.

As another example of how our work can link to immediate impacts of climate change, in Bangladesh we have supported work on [floating gardens](#) – for which farmers make rafts so that if their farms are inundated, they can continue to grow crops and to earn a living.

Most of the work we do is in places where people are vulnerable to climate change and disaster hazards. Different locations have different types and degrees of exposure and vulnerability. People living in places like the Sahel or Sudan are at the forefront of harsh climatic conditions and climate change, for example.

Gareth: Thanks for these examples of your work, knowing that what may in one location may not work in another, and also the example of using data to substantiate what solutions can work best.

You have mentioned a couple of examples of the private sector supporting your work (which links also to the discussion I had with Chris for Practical Action's work in climate resilience). Is it right to say that the private sector is key to regenerative agriculture?

John: *The private sector is indeed a fundamental part of agriculture. It drives the activities we see, and it is key to making agriculture resilient and sustainable. We are fortunate to work with charitable organisations such as the IKEA Foundation and companies that work in various parts of the food and agriculture sector.*

An interesting new area for us is to work with commercial organic input companies, such as organic fertiliser and organic pesticides, which are both expanding areas for example in East Africa. As well as obviously helping farmers, the development of the organic input sector in East Africa provides an opportunity to shift the narrative, away from an assumption that all agriculture has to be chemical intensive with a focus purely on outputs to one that is focused on care for the land and sustainability. This shift in narrative is seen in government circles, with the private sector and investors.

Related to this point, in 2024 I attended [the Africa Fertiliser and Soil Health Summit](#), which is part of a process that has been ongoing for decades to help countries increase the amount of chemical fertiliser they have across Africa (to give you an idea of the scale of this summit, it was attended by some 6,000 people – it's big business). The logo this year was two pictures of the same plant: one version had chemical fertiliser applied to it, the other organic fertiliser. There was as much discussion about organic fertiliser and soil health as there was about chemical fertiliser. This conference was attended by ministers of agriculture and key decision-makers, so it is influential.

I am not suggesting that suddenly everything has been altered or upended, but things are moving in the right direction. The key drivers we see, such as the increasing price of chemical inputs and concerns over soil health and food security, are only going to increase.

Gareth: Very interesting to understand the context and the example of fertiliser markets, John. With relation to the foundation pieces to growing food sustainably, I presume it must be the case that the quality of soil (including the nutrients it contains) is a major factor in how agricultural land supports resilience against disaster hazards, along with other factors.

John: *I would say that regenerative agriculture supports resilient communities, including mitigating the impact of disaster hazards, in several ways.*

A key area is the quality of soil ('soil health'). A soil is healthy when it has a good structure and a high organic matter content.

This helps with the retention of water (rainfall and irrigation) even in dry periods, and keeps nutrients in the plant zone for crops, rather than being leached away into rivers. Good agriculture also provides physical protection for the soil through the positioning of trees and plants that protect it from rain, the sun and heat.

Having diversity of crops which can be encouraged by regenerative agriculture is also important for resilience. When there is a good, well-thought-through diversity of plants, the risk from disease and pest attack is reduced. It's not that diseases or pest attacks won't happen, but it won't be as catastrophic if the affected crop or crops is/are only a portion of your overall crop mix.

There are also important aspects of economic resilience to consider – remembering the linkage to people's livelihoods. If you produce a greater variety of produce, you can hopefully sell into diverse markets, and you should be less vulnerable to crop price differences and fluctuations.

Gareth: Thanks for these examples, John. Are some people resistant to the idea of planting a diverse spread of crops, even when they are shown a compelling case for doing so, and could this resistance be because of the mindset they have, what they are used to doing, and their propensity for risk (which may be understandable)?

Also on the subject of communal resilience, what are your thoughts on how agricultural land can support energy production for wider energy use and resilience – is this something you get involved in?

John: *It's true that we need to appreciate different viewpoints, including resistance, to the idea of having a broad spread of crops on a farm. Some people might see it as harder work, especially if usage of chemical inputs is also reducing. Some of the regenerative agriculture approaches that include diversifying crop types leverage local indigenous knowledge. Hopefully this adds credence for local farmers to such examples. But we need to appreciate that some people might see the use of indigenous knowledge as being "backwards" because it is not high-tech. This is particularly relevant for young people. This all emphasises why developing solutions with farmers and other local actors is so important.*

Your point about energy support through agricultural land is an interesting point. Our focus is on how different forms of energy can help make agriculture livelihoods productive and resilient. Usually, this involves using energy and water to support agricultural production – for example, irrigation, crop processing and storage. The only example I have of land being used to support energy production for wider use is the generation of biogas from agricultural and household waste – which is a process that can be a valuable example of having a circular system in place. Practical Action is not involved in the production of crops that can be used to produce biofuels for energy generation. Such use of land can impact food security and always requires careful thought.

Gareth: I appreciate these insights into how regenerative agriculture can help people and communities avoid disasters through improving land resilience – against famine, pestilence and / or weather-related events such as drought and floods. Are you involved in activities that are applying technology to solve some of the challenges people face?

John: *Solar irrigation can really help with resilience in the right contexts, whilst appreciating that action to link agriculture with energy has risks. Systems thinking can help us think through and mitigate the risks. For example, irrigation can cause the depletion of soil resources because of its overuse. Remembering the concept of soil health and valuing organic matter, solar irrigation enables more harvests from the same parcel of soil, which means that organic matter, and nutrients, are extracted from the soil more quickly than they would otherwise be. If they are not replaced, soil health will decline, and degradation will occur.*

Solar irrigation can also harm water resources. In fact, its use can be more harmful for water resources than using diesel irrigation, because of the way the economics works. With a diesel pump, you pay for every hour that it pumps, which encourages farmers to be careful with its use. With a solar pump, there is no extra cost from pumping for longer because the energy is “there anyway”. With no in-built incentive for efficiency, overuse can result. There is evidence in India, for example, of a transition from diesel to solar irrigation leading to a depletion of groundwater resources.

I want to stress that this is not an argument against solar irrigation – it is a vitally important technology. It is an argument for taking a ‘systems thinking’ approach, so that the risks can be identified, assessed and managed (noting that systems thinking is part of the Disasters Avoided model). Ensuring farmers and local authorities understand these risks and how to manage them is a key part of this.

Gareth: You mentioned an example from India just now, relating to irrigation for agriculture. I have been researching a different aspect of agriculture in northern India, that of stubble burning which is attributed to be one of many factors causing the terrible smog that tends to occur in north central India in the winter. I have seen the impact directly, having visited north central India including Delhi and the surrounds in wintertime and experienced the very high pollution levels. I’m just wondering if you have any views or perspectives on this problem?

John: *Practical Action has only just started working again in India, so I am not familiar with the example you provide, but generally the burning of stubble is done to clear land which can give nutrients back to the soil – however most of the nutrients go up into the air so it is not an efficient process.*

We do a lot of work in circular systems, that turn crop waste into animal feed, vermiculture systems or black soldier fly systems that turn it into a form of compost or to add it into biodigesters that produce gas. Circular systems can be developed at different scales – from a household level through to a much larger enterprise scale.

For example, there are some businesses in Kenya that collect crop residue from farmers and turn it into commercially available fertiliser. This approach can also be done on a single farm, using a small biochar installation.

Gareth: Given what we have talked about today, I imagine much of your work links with the Sustainable Development Goals ([the SDGs](#)) and perhaps [the targets](#) of [the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)?

John: *The SDGs we focus on include No Poverty SDG 1, Zero Hunger SDG 2, Gender Equality SDG 5, Clean Water SDG 6 and sometimes the Sustainable Energy SDG 7. When we talk about No Poverty, we mean the overall value chain of course. Zero Hunger is partially about improving productivity and food security. Gender Equality is key to us, because women are heavily involved in agriculture and it provides an opportunity both, to improve their access to resources and income and shift gender dynamics. Modern forms of energy need to be integrated into agriculture – in production, processing, storage and transport – to make it truly sustainable and successful.*

Gareth: What are some of the key areas of focus for you in regenerative agriculture over the coming years? Is it a blend of “continue doing what we are doing” and trying out innovative approaches?

John: *Developing market models that work is paramount for us (per the point I made earlier), through which we need to encompass the consumer lens as well as the farmer lens (which includes consumers in urban environments – a subject we touched upon earlier also). Consumers in different parts of the world are provided with a vast range of food quality. Many consumers in Africa and other poor parts of the world are provided with poor-quality food that is laden with chemicals. There is a real opportunity to create market models for these parts of the world that provide safe and nutritious food for everyone, and that incentivise regenerative agriculture to work in low-income rural areas. There is no one single answer to achieving this goal, but bridging the gap between what is done now and what can be done in future is key. It comes down to creating market models that are viable for farmers and consumers, which means models that are not dependent on heavy government subsidies. How we mobilise finance to support local entrepreneurs in regenerative methods is a key part to this.*

Some of this activity will be about developing innovative business models. For example, going back to our discussion about solar irrigation (and linking to SDG 7), there are examples of small businesses that are providing solar ‘irrigation as a service’, rather than expecting everyone to pay for and install their own pump. We have activities in drought-prone areas of Kenya where people are using “Water ATMs”, through which people are paying for their water as you would withdraw money from an ATM.

Gareth: The Water ATM is an interesting example of responsible use of natural resources. When it comes to securing finance, is it a blend of development finance and private sector finance? What kind of financial returns do investors need to be realistic about?

John: We do need to be cautious about the expected returns that can be generated from investing in agriculture. Generally, agricultural production provides some of the lowest returns possible but returns will vary across the sectors that support production. For instance, investment opportunities in the organic fertiliser sector could become attractive as that sector expands and develops scale and efficiencies. But solar irrigation delivery to hard-to-reach areas is likely to continue to require more development finance and other technical support. So, I think it's a question of looking at each segment separately and getting the right blend of finance and technical support.

Gareth: I am also wondering about the way value is measured by investors, and whether there can be measurements of success that focus on societal and environmental benefits in addition to financial measurements. I know also that, sometimes, development loans come with a lot of bureaucratic requirements which can be off-putting to small businesses.

John: Impact investment is an important funding model which can look at balanced benefits. The point about bureaucracy has been noted in the impact investment sector in East Africa. The challenge is partly rooted in the early stage of many enterprises involved in regenerative agriculture. They are usually small and therefore lack capacity, including having to deal with bureaucratic red tape. But there are also aspects of impact investors to note, who are not always flexible at adapting their expectations to suit local contexts.

*It's not just red tape that is a constraint. The first point in your Disasters Avoided model is about having **the right mindset**, and this links strongly to how finance can be deployed for regenerative agriculture. It doesn't always work out as planned. For example, there is evidence of banks in Kenya that have been granted money to support the productive use of energy in agriculture, but they have not provided any loans with this finance. One of the reasons ascribed is that bank staff have not been able to overcome their pre-existing mindsets, characterised by a perception that agriculture is high risk and low return. If we are to make responsible finance truly work, we need to shift mindsets and attitudes to what can be achieved with the finance that is available.*

Gareth: Thanks for this example of the importance of having *the right mindset*, which as you say is the first factor in our Disasters Avoided model, and closely coupled to the second factor of *the right investment*. The example you provided fits with our use of the words “right investment”: that the investment will only be right if people are aligned on how the investment should be best used.

It also makes me wonder about the importance of local context setting when investment for sustainable development of all types is being reviewed and assigned.

Broadly speaking, do all six factors of [the Disasters Avoided model](#) resonate with the work you do in regenerative agriculture? We are always interested in feedback on the relevance and usefulness of the model.

***John:** All six Disasters Avoided model factors are central to what we do, I would say. We talk about systemic change and the need to embed this change, for instance in people's mindsets. If systemic change is not embedded in mindsets, it can end up being a temporary change. Consider policy change as an example. If a policy change in a nation or a smaller electoral area does not have the support of the electorate, at the next election the government / authority will change and the policy may be changed by newly elected (or re-elected) officials.*

We must also keep in mind that while mindsets are key to making positive change, they can also hold things back. A commonly cited example is that young people have a negative mindset about getting involved in agriculture. They see it as an arduous, old-fashioned industry that does not yield good rewards. Any attempted effort to encourage young people to engage in agriculture needs to understand and address this mindset issue if it is to succeed.

Investment and funding and good governance that creates an enabling environment for regenerative agriculture are also core parts of the systemic change we are trying to embed. Our work often starts as small scale, developing solutions with local communities and other actors – but it is just about always with the aim to influence governance frameworks, institutional behaviour and the flow of finance at a much larger scale.

Inclusion is fundamental to everything that Practical Action does. For agriculture it means strengthening the role and ability of small-scale farmers and marginalised groups to engage effectively in markets and for them to have influence and power with decision makers. This is central to livelihood development and resilience.

Data is important for us: we have to be evidence based. I think there are plenty of examples from the NGO world of approaches that have failed because they were based on assumptions rather than good data.

When it comes to having meaningful targets, much of our national and international advocacy work, for instance on climate change, supports the development of these types of targets (quantitative and qualitative) and accountability for them.

Gareth: Thanks for providing these examples of how our Disasters Model broadly fits with your regenerative agriculture work, John. It is very interesting to think about how young people may be emboldened to get involved in agriculture with a positive mindset about it, for example.

Is it fair to say that there is quite a lot of knowledge sharing in regenerative agriculture, including finding out about what's working and what's not working?

John: Yes, there are small communities of practice that exist. Over the past few years we have continued to work with various people and groups on ideas, including things we are discussing in this interview. There is a lot of sharing that takes place, and it's a continual journey for us all.

Gareth: I appreciate your time during this discussion. I am looking forward to seeing continued examples of your work. I'd like to finish by asking if there are any particular publications you would like to point our readers towards?

John: Sure, we have quite a few published examples and papers – below are some pointers.

- This is a blog about PAs work on soil health. It includes links to research on the organic fertiliser sector in Kenya:
[Making and selling dirt: Practical Action's approaches to improving soil health - Practical Action](#)
- This is a link to the Learning Brief on organic fertiliser in Kenya:
[A farmer-centric approach to the distribution of organic fertiliser in Kenya: Learning Brief](#)
- This is a summary of the research:
[A farmer-centric approach to the distribution of organic fertiliser in Kenya: Summary - Practical Action](#)
- This is a link to the Policy briefing, "Are premium prices a distraction":
[Mass markets brief online.pdf](#)
- This is a summary of some of Practical Action's approaches to using markets to support regenerative agriculture:
[Levelling the playing field – developing market systems that support regenerative agriculture](#)
- This is our 'market development' toolkit (Participatory Market Systems Development):
[PMSD toolkit - Practical Action](#)
- And here are some links that illustrate the range of Practical Action's work on regenerative agriculture and resilience:
 - [UK public help turn the tables on climate change in Nepal - Practical Action](#)
 - [Incredible support with amazing results in Sudan - Practical Action](#)
 - [In pictures: How clean energy is fuelling the future of farming in Burkina Faso - Practical Action](#)
 - [Transforming agriculture for young people - Practical Action](#)