

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA**

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

BY

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Introduction

- Agriculture is an essential pillar of URT's economy for majority rural population.
- employs about 78 % of the population;
- contributes to approximately 95 % of the national food requirements;
- Provides 70% population livelihood and
- it accounts for about half of the GDP and export earnings.

Some CSA Projects

- *Decentralised Climate Finance Project*
- *Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA)*
- *VUNA*
- *Building Capacity for Resilient Food Security*

Decentralised Climate Finance Project

- launched in 2016 is a 5-year project aiming at facilitating investments in improving responses to climate change across 15 test districts
- funded by [UKAID](#), with technical support from the United Nations Capital Development Fund ([UNCDF](#)) and the International Institute for Environment and Development ([IIED](#)).
- ([PO-RALG](#)) has a mandate to manage the project in collaboration with [Hakikazi Catalyst](#) and the [Tanzania Natural Resources Forum](#)

Objectives

- Establish a Performance-based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) in collaboration with the UNCDF “Local Climate Adaptive Living”
- Establish devolved, district climate finance and planning mechanisms in 15 districts for **resilience**.
- Ensure climate resilience are effectively **implemented** by the districts, as part of the grant mechanism.

Objectives...

- **Building the capacity** of [PO-RALG](#) to develop the necessary competencies to scale-up devolved climate finance in support of **community-driven adaptation** across Tanzania.
- Generate evidence and learning on the effectiveness of devolved climate finance investments to improve community resilience, differentiated by **gender** that can be used to inform policy

Mitigation of CC in Agriculture (MICCA)

- Conserves the Uluguru Mts agriculture and forestry (2011 to 2014) by [FAO](#) and partners under the [CARE International's Hillside Conservation Agriculture Project \(HICAP\)](#).

Mt ULUGURU



Farming at Mt Uluguru



VUNA

[DFID](#)-funded 3-year regional CSA programme
launched 2016,

Focus:

- Increasing the availability and use of CSA evidence,
- Promote and enabling policy environment on CSA Strategy and Coordination,
- Improved CSA Training of farmers and out-growers,

Objectives

- Helping governments navigate the processes, systems and requirements of accessing global Climate Finance for CSA,
- Reporting and Verification (MRV) of CSA activities in the country and
- Innovating Agricultural Business Models focusing on out grower Capacity Development in maize, rice and legumes.

Building Capacity for Resilient Food Security Project

The project is being implemented by the ([IITA](#)), ([ICRAF](#)), ([FAO](#)) with technical support ([USDA](#))

- To determine the potential benefits and trade-offs of CSA practices, with an emphasis on resilience, under different local climate scenarios by region and cropping system.
- To **select CSA practices** for **specific cropping systems** and **regions** and to develop technical specifications for those practices.

Objectives...

- To develop CSA demonstration to inform community and policy makers on CSA practices
- To ensure that all agriculture extension graduates are knowledgeable of the CSA approach, practices, and how to modify application and cropping systems.
- To convert **agrometeorological data** and analyses into timely and actionable information available to farmers.

Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (TCSAA)

- serve as a multi-stakeholder **platform** for the consolidated coordination of actors involved in CSA
- ensure coherence in the implementation of CSA initiatives learning and **experience sharing**.
- promote and accelerate widespread **adoption of CSA approaches, technologies** and best practices in a coordinated manner
- strengthening and **create partnerships** and synergies in CSA approaches across Tanzania.

Programs/Plans at National Level

- [National Adaptation Programme of Action \(2007\)](#)
- the National Climate Change Strategy (2012)
- [Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan \(2014–2019\)](#),
- the National Climate-Smart Agriculture Programme (2015–2025)
- The recently launched [CSA guideline](#) (2017) was framed according to these existing documents, reiterating the government's commitment to make the agricultural sector climate-smart by 2030.

CSA guideline instruction

- is an **instructive tool** highlighting key climate change and agricultural risks in the URT
- provides information on mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives within rural development.
- it provides guidance to implement CSA approach, in line with **policies related to agriculture sectors**, food and nutrition security, and climate change.

CSA guideline instruction continue...

- Framed in **community-based** and **gender-sensitive approaches**,
- it will help **harmonise and bridge the services** and knowledge provided by different stakeholders and
- support the **governments' efforts** to facilitate the implementation and scaling up of CSA,

Key initiatives in Tanzania

Climate-smart villages (CSVs): located in [Lushoto](#) in the West Usambara Mountains.

- CSA technologies and practices sustainable land management through [agroforestry](#) and
- participatory action research towards making [improved varieties of beans](#) and [potatoes](#) (**TARI**)
- establishment of a sustainable seed delivery and dissemination system (**DTER**).

(SIMLESA) project

- The Sustainable Intensification of Maize **Legume Cropping Systems** for Food Security in Eastern and Southern Africa
- Started 2010-2020 implemented by **TARI (MoA)**
- minimizing tillage,
- crop rotations
- intercrops,
- maintaining soil cover using crop residues.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) practices

- Application of certified seeds
- Transplant tender seedling (8 – 12 days old)
- Apply **wet and dry** watering pattern
- High level of water management
- High yield due to big number of tillers
- Control of weeds

Early maturity of paddy -SRI

- Seeding to transplanting 8, 12, 15 days
- Fertilizer application 14 day
- Development stage 45 days
- Maturity 30 days
- $8+14+45+30=97$
- $12+14+45+30=101$
- $15+14+45+30=104$

Some gaps

- Inadequate infrastructure
- High cost of infrastructure for water mgt
- Inadequate mechanization practices
- The majority of households still produce at subsistence level, and
- agriculture is mainly rain fed, hence more susceptible to climate change impacts.

Future Projections

- Low inputs for sustainable high yield
- Conservation agriculture –i.e., minimum tillage, permanent soil cover, management of crop rotations, and soil fertility management
- deliver more productive and resilient crops that keep pace with climate change
- The breeding of new material for adaptation to broad geographic areas
- Policy makers to be ring leaders in CSA

CONCLUSION

Make CSA become a
SUSTAINABLE PRACTICE

ASANTE SANA

KARIBU TANZANIA