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
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

- 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

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