

Tanzania

Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in degraded ecosystems of semi-arid areas of central Tanzania (LDFS)

Joseph Kihaule, Vice President's Office

Introduction to the project

Background information

Project's goal: Improving food and nutrition security

Development objective: Reversing land degradation trends through sustainable land and water management and ecosystem-based adaptation

Date of approval by GEF: 1st June, 2017

Effective date: 18 July, 2017

Commencement date: December, 2017

Completion date: 30th September, 2022

Closing date: 31st March, 2023

Project costs: USD 7,156 million

Co-financing costs: USD 42.94 million

Introduction to the project

Project Components

Component 1: Institutional capacity building for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation at landscape level

Component 2: Up-scaling of sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, land, water and pastoral management systems

Component 3: Monitoring and assessment

Component 4: Project Coordination

Introduction to the project

Project target areas and beneficiaries

The project focuses on geographic areas with high level of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition of children under 5 years old, land degradation and average annual rainfall, as well as areas where there might be conflicts among communities related to access to and use of crop, grass and forest land and water resources.

The project area covers twenty-two villages in five districts, counting almost 13,000 households (69,555 people). The districts are located in the semi-arid areas

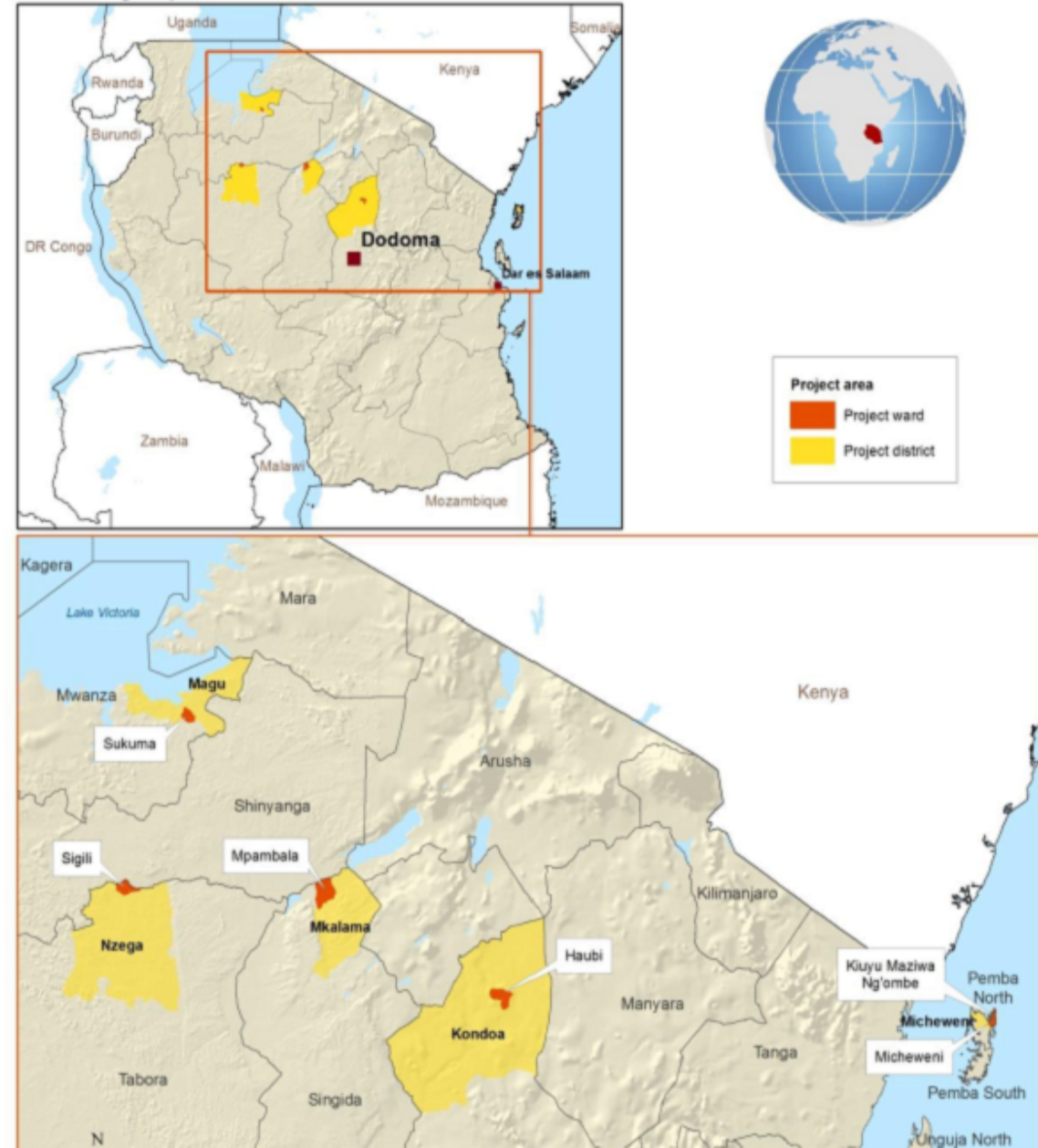
The Primary beneficiaries are smallholder agro-pastoral farmers vulnerable to climate change impacts.

It also focuses on the Hadzabe community in one of the districts. This is an ethnic group surviving exclusively on the traditional means of foraging

United Republic of Tanzania

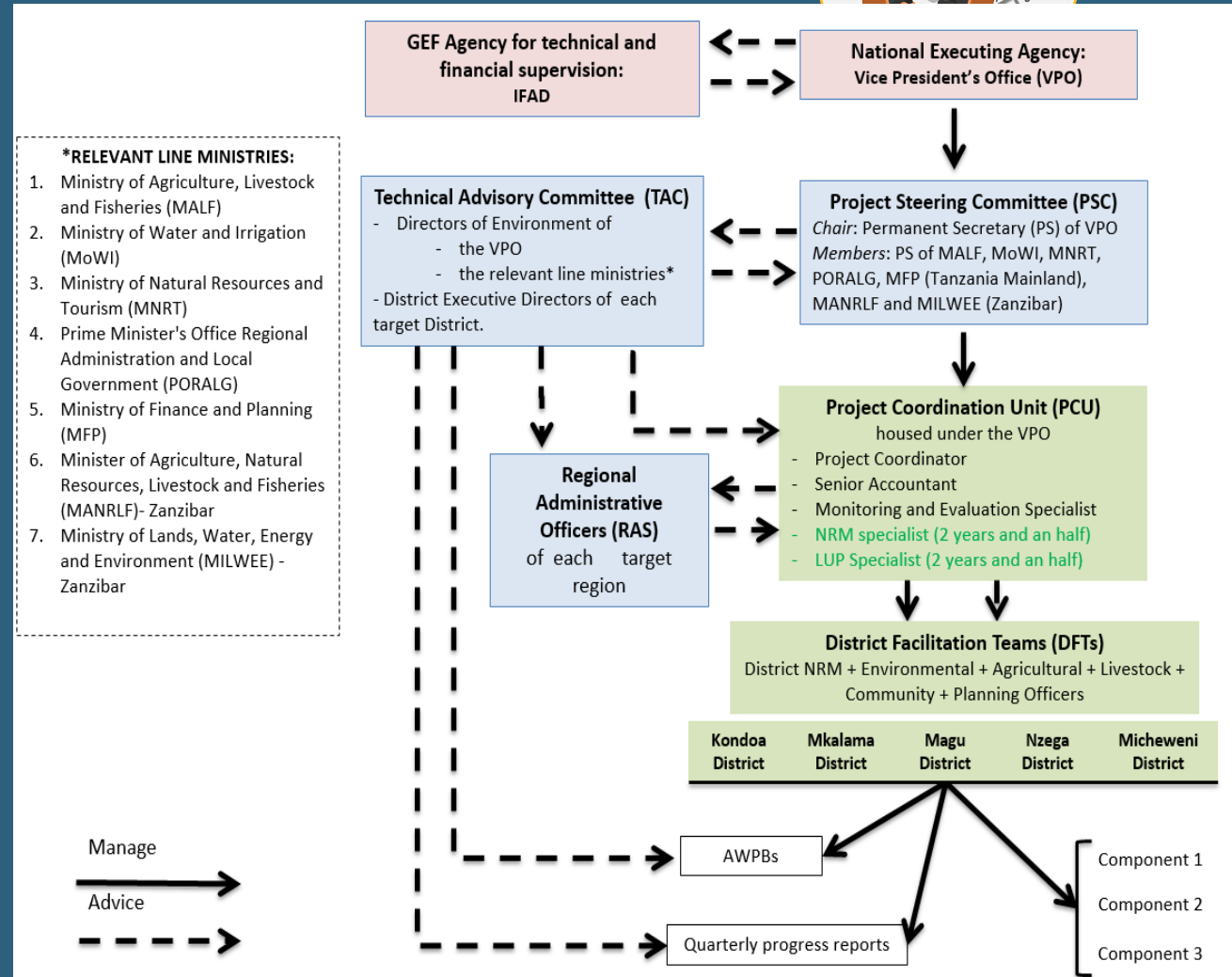
Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in degraded ecosystems of semi-arid areas of Tanzania (LDFS)

Design report



Basic Project structure

- GEF funding the project
- IFAD for technical and financial supervision of the project
- The Vice President's Office as the **lead Executing agency**
- Project Steering Committee of the project for overseeing the project implementation.
- Technical Advisory Committee for advise the Project Coordination Unit
- Project Coordination Unit responsible day to day project activities
- The PCU works in collaboration with line ministries and government agencies including the Regional Secretariats and District Councils
- District Facilitation Teams consist of the technical staff responsible for environment agriculture, land use planning, livestock, fisheries, forestry, water resources and community development/ gender



Project linkages with government policies



The project is well aligned with national policies and strategies, Examples:

The National Environmental Policy of 1997;

The National Agriculture Policy of 2013;

The National Livestock Policy of 2006;

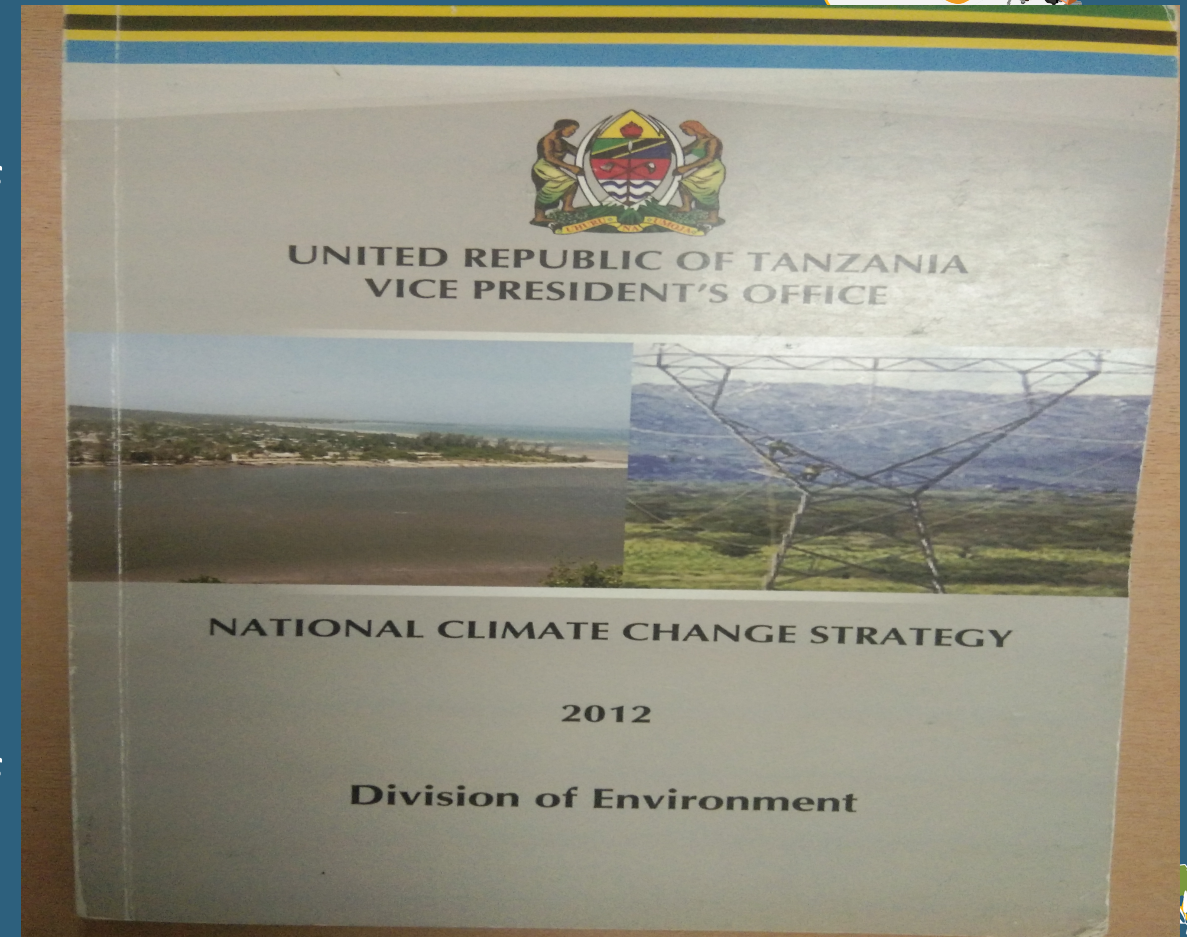
The National Water Policy of 2002 ;

The National Forest Policy of 1998 ;

The National Land Policy of 1995;

National Climate change strategy of 2012; and

The National Energy Policy of 2015,



Project approach on gender mainstreaming and monitoring

- ❑ Targeting of women and youths have been well implemented through established quotas in the project interventions;
- ❑ Women and youth are represented in different aspects of the project interventions such as in the membership of various project committees. In the various committees which have been formed in five districts, women are represented by 36% while youths is 38%;
- ❑ Youth and women are in leadership positions in the committees. Out of 17 established Village Natural Resources Management Committees, 6 have female secretaries. For youths, out 17 Village Land Use Planning Committees, 9 have youth Chairpersons and out of 24 Inter-village Natural Resources Management Committees, 10 have youth chairpersons;
- ❑ The project is planning to conduct training on Gender sensitive approaches to the PCU, DFTs, various project committees members and farmers' field school participants
- ❑ Gender Action Learning System (GALS) will be applied to FFS with emphasis on generating benefits particularly relevant for women and youth

Building resilience

In documenting progress in improving ecosystem services and resilience and the linkages to increased food security, the following tools are/will be used:

- ☐ Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) ;
- ☐ Ex-Ante Carbon Balance tool (EX-ACT) ; and
- ☐ Climate resilience scorecard for monitoring household resilience



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

**HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY
REPORT
FOR
REVERSING LAND DEGRADATION TRENDS AND
INCREASING FOOD SECURITY-IN DEGRADED
ECOSYSTEMS OF SEMI-ARID AREAS OF TANZANIA
(LDFS) PROJECT**



Tools for generation, capturing and dissemination of knowledge

The project uses a mix of communication and dissemination tools including:

Mass media: TV, Radio & newspapers

Social media: whatsapp

Websites : VPO regional Secretariats and district websites

Newsletter: VPO monthly newsletter

Brochures: used for conferences, trainings, workshops and other events

Farmer Field School (FFS)

Peer learning: through workshops and field trips organised by RFS regional hub

Group presentation during FFS refresher training



Project Interventions/activities which have worked well

Different resources users have been involved in the development of their Community Action Plans (CAPs) during land use planning process. The main innovation of the project is therefore, the intricate village level planning and communities taking ownership of the planning, mapping, and utilization of their natural resources.

It has been learnt that engaging institutions in implementation of project activities produces good quality work compared to engaging individuals. Examples:

- ❑ The project has successfully worked with the National Land Use Planning Commission to conduct village land use planning and mapping and building capacities at district and village levels;
- ❑ The project engaged the Institute of Rural Development Planning to conduct socio-economic baseline survey

Sign board of land use planning in Haubi village, Kondoa district



Barriers faced in advancing knowledge and learning

- ❑ Inadequate technical know how for the project staff on capturing, generating and dissemination of knowledge
- ❑ To solve this challenge, the project has been using the government communications unit staff

Other barriers

- ❑ Land use conflicts in some project areas
- ❑ Negative attitude by some pastoralists and village leaders on land use planning activity

To address these challenges, the project staff and district leaders have been working together to solve the conflicts and in awareness creation to the community on the benefits of the project interventions

Village assembly meeting to select members for village land use planning committee



Planned activities for the coming year

❑Farmer field schools on:

- i. Conservation agriculture and other Climate Smart agricultural practices:
- ii. Rain water harvesting and micro-catchment management :
- iii. Tree nurseries and sustainable woodland management;
- iv. Sustainable rangeland management

❑Monitoring Carbon benefits of the project using Carbon Tool (EX-ACT),

❑Biophysical Assessments using Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) supported by ICRAF

❑ Investments in technologies for rain water harvesting to minimize loss and increase yield during prolonged droughts



Contact Details

Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing
Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems of Semi-arid
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