

TANZANIA

Ecosystem-based Adaptation

2024-2029



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Bringing 10,000 hectares of land under agroforestry while benefitting 15,000 farmer households with climate-resilient agriculture and at least 1,350 with diversified livelihood options.



Increasing climate resilience for over 190,000 displaced people (36% of the project's beneficiaries are refugees and asylum seekers).



Developing climate-resilient village land use plans to increase climate resilience for over 360,000 people in total.



Bringing 30,000 hectares of forest ecosystems under community-based forest management and afforesting 2,000 hectares of land.



The project represents a landmark collaboration between UNEP, UNHCR, the Green Climate Fund, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the refugee communities at the camp level.



PROJECT TITLE:

BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE LANDSCAPES OF KIGOMA REGION OF TANZANIA

EXECUTING ENTITIES:



Vice President's Office, United Republic of Tanzania



UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

KEY TARGETS:

1,200,000+

People benefitting from the project's activities.

42,000

Hectares of agroecological ecosystems improved and conserved.

15,000

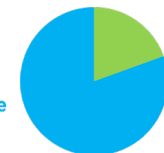
Farmer households benefitting from climate-resilient agriculture.

FUNDING:



GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Green Climate Fund \$19m



UNHCR \$4.6m

INTRODUCTION

- Tanzania's Kigoma region hosts a population of approximately 2.4 million and over 190,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, the majority of whom live in the refugee camps of Nduta and Nyarugusu.
- These settlements, which were rapidly established in response to critical humanitarian needs, are located in areas where the surrounding ecosystems are being degraded.
- A new initiative is set to be a flagship approach on the practice of using nature-based solutions as a holistic strategy to adapt to climate change - technically referred to as **ecosystem-based adaptation** - especially in landscapes hosting displaced populations.
- Climate-resilient land use planning, forestry, agriculture, water use efficiency, flood and soil erosion control and policy interventions will be implemented in an integrated landscape approach.

CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

- Through its multifaceted approach, the project aims to address these challenges by focusing on the multiple benefits of **ecosystem-based adaptation** to build climate resilience and enhance peaceful coexistence in communities.
- To increase **adaptive and resilience capacity** of the targeted landscapes, 30,000 hectares of forestry will be managed under the Community-based Forest Conservation; 10,000 hectares under agroforestry; and 2,000 designated for afforestation to significantly enhance the region's forest cover.
- The project is promoting **climate-resilient agricultural practices** through skill transfer, input provision and the capacity building

CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Climate change, both now and projected, further increases the pressures on these landscapes and the climate vulnerability of both host and displaced communities.
- In recent decades, the Kigoma region has grappled with severe environmental degradation due to burgeoning population growth, unsustainable agricultural practices, and deforestation. The resulting vulnerabilities have manifested in a drop in agricultural yields and intensified flooding events.
- For example, between 2011 and 2018, the Kigoma region lost ~5.3% of its tree cover (~108,000 ha of forest), a proportion of which is attributable to climate impacts.
- The impacts complicate the interconnected needs of host communities and displaced populations in an environment where climate, humanitarian, and development interact to create compound risks.

to improve food security, income, and resilience against climate shocks.

- **Flood and soil erosion control** is strengthened by establishing green and grey infrastructure to mitigate flood damage, protect and restore soil moisture, and support resilient agricultural and forestry practices.
- To increase the access and availability of water, the project is implementing a range of measures, such as **innovative water harvesting, storage and irrigation** techniques. Focusing on efficient water use for agriculture and nurseries, reducing dependence on rainfed agriculture and mitigating related climatic risks leads to enhanced water security.

PROJECT LOCATION



The project is targeting the districts of Kasulu, Kakonko and Kibondo, which host the refugee camps of Nduta, Nyarugusu and the former camp of Mtendeli.

CONTACTS

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RESOURCES

- [UNEP project page](#)
- [Press Release: Tanzania builds climate resilience in major push to restore landscapes hosting displaced populations](#)
- [Climate adaptation resources & multimedia](#)
- [GCF project page](#)

Livelihood diversification is a globally recognized strategy to assist both community and ecosystem health. The project is therefore strengthening the capacities for these livelihoods, which in this case includes beekeeping and mushroom cultivation.

- Key to the project is the development of participatory, **climate-resilient land-use plans (C-LUPs)**, considering the needs of multiple stakeholders. By promoting sustainable fuelwood management, for example, communities can divert demand from slow-growing indigenous ecosystems to fast-growing plantations, reducing the degradation of natural

forests. These land use plans aim to cover approx. 363,000 people to foster climate resilience.

- To enhance the long-term sustainability and effectiveness, the project is mainstreaming the project lessons into national and local **government policies** through evidence generation, documentation and communication outreach.
- All of the above interventions are ensuring **50% of beneficiaries are women**.

