**Summary of project proposal for:**

**Where the Rain Falls (WtRF) – Community Based Adaptation Program**
**Tanzania – To improve resilience and food security of marginalised and climate-vulnerable women and girls in Same District**

## Background:

Africa is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of factors such as widespread poverty, recurrent drought, inequitable land distribution, and high dependence on rain-fed agriculture. For Tanzania, climatic projections indicate that **annual temperatures** may rise by 2.2°C by 2100, and possibly increase by 2.6°C over June, July and August. Tanzania's annual precipitation is projected to increase by 10% by 2100, with **seasonal declines of 6% projected for June-August and increases of 16.7% for December-February.** Rainfall will become **less predictable** and its intensity **more severe.** The impacts of climate change are already taking their toll on the livelihoods of the majority of the people in the country. **Frequent and severe droughts** are being felt in many parts of the country, with associated impacts on food insecurity and hunger, food shortage, water scarcity, and acute shortages of power.

The project is implemented In Same district. CARE Tanzania has been operating in this District for nearly five years. CARE Tanzania focuses on food security, investment in water, adaptation and resilience, climate justice and land rights, and will be increasingly focused on action research, evidence-based advocacy, civil society strengthening, networking and alliance building, learning and sharing. In this area, the distribution of rainfall is bimodal in nature, experiencing *Vuli* (i.e. shorter) rains in October to December and *Masika* (i.e. longer) rains in March to May. The project area is similar to other rural areas in semi-arid sub-saharan Africa in that it has experienced a series of dramatic changes over the past two to three decades with regard to agro-climatic conditions.

During the initial WtRF research phase in February 2012, CARE had already been in interaction with communities of the Same District to gather their perceptions. The findings were published in November 2012 at the local, national and international levels. Within the WtRF study sites in Same, participants reported the following natural hazards/stressors: longer and more frequent drought; floods; shifts in rainy seasons; storms; mudflows; and earthquakes. The three critical changes perceived by communities throughout the study area were: 1) increased frequency of dry spells during the rainy season; 2) late onset and earlier cessation of rains resulting in shorter growing season; and 3) increased frequency of heavy storms. Overall, the official meteorological data of droughts and floods match the observations made by communities.

In all three agro-ecological zones in the district (highlands, midlands and lowlands), residents participating in WTRF research ranked rainfall variability, in particular **droughts and water deficits,** as the number one problem, and water usage is a constant subject of **tension between upstream and downstream communities engaging in different livelihoods** in the Pangani River Basin. Therefore, the implementation phase of this climate change adaptation project will focus on strengthening community and institutional understanding of the direct and indirect impacts of climate variability on water resource availability.

Moreover, other climate vulnerability studies indicate that there is a wide gap both in policy and practice between the aspiration for a stronger smallholder agricultural sector and the reality of land and water management on the ground. Thus the second component of this project will focus on increasing concretely the adaptive capacity of local level institutions and communities.

Given the importance of this area of work for CARE Tanzania, other projects in the same area on this exact topic are being implemented especially the Global Water Initiative Project (click here to know more about it). The Rainfall will thus build on it and complete it.

**General Objective**:

The marginalized and climate - vulnerable women and girls in Same District have improved their resilience and food security.

**Specific Objective**:

1) Communities and local institutions analyzing the climate vulnerabilities and adaptive capacity of marginalized women and girls.

2) Local institutions and communities making equitable decisions on water resources management and development informed by climate knowledge and information.

3) Communities, local institutions and local government supporting the implementation of climate resilient water resource management technologies with marginalized and climate vulnerable women and girls.

| Expected Results | Some Activities |
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| - Vulnerabilities, capacities and capacity gaps for the community to adapt to climate variability are known;<br>- **Climate-vulnerable women and girls mobilised for participation in decision-making;**<br>- WUA (Water User Association) members trained in /and with access to guidance on good water governance and climate variability;<br>- **Community members aware of climate variability and adaptation responses**;<br>- Hydro-meteorological micro-catchment system piloted;<br>- Innovative local financing models developed. | - Refine the methodology for the CVCA (Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis) and identify the community members to participate;<br>- Synthesize knowledge on indigenous and other adaptive water resource management strategies in agriculture;<br>- Propose/draft community planning process and tools to be integrated with village level planning process;<br>- Support/strengthen community level adaptation planning and budgeting as part of the annual development planning cycle;<br>- Establish demonstration sites at household level based on existing knowledge and experience in Same district;<br>- Implement a hydro-meteorological micro catchment pilot to collect, analyze and use rainfall and other water resources management data. |

**Project Location**: **7 villages** across the transect from highlands (Vudee) to lowlands (Ruvu Mferejini, Ruvu Jiungeni and Makanya) including mid-elevations (Bangalala, Mwembe and Mgwasi) in the Pangani River Basin in **Same** District, **Kilimanjaro** Region, **Tanzania**.

**Partners**: government (local authorities) and government institutions, particularly the District Authority institutions; NGOs; communities

**Target group**: 1,060 households in 7 communities, target institutions include the District Council, District Administration, WUAs and farmers' groups

**Impact Group:** 1,380 marginalized and climate-vulnerable women and girls in 7 villages

**Starting date:** April 2013

**Duration of project**: 18 months (until September 2014)

**Budget:** EUR 172,500

**Donor:** AXA Group

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