Silent features;

- Tanzania has over 60% of its land classified as arid or semi arid.
- River basin systems are easy grounds for human conflicts due to declining water resources and could become worse in a climate change scenario.
- Project attempts joint collaborative management of land and water among upstream (non-irrigators) and down steam (irrigators) farmers in Kiroka, Morogoro region.
- Field implementation by Sokoine University of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security- Morogoro Zonal irrigation and Technical Service Unit and Mvomero District Council.
- Five hundred households involved.

National context

Tanzania is prone to both natural and man-made hazards. The National growth and poverty reduction strategies, MKUKUTA and MKUZA, emphasizes steps need to be taken to ensure external and internal shocks including the adverse impact of climate change, do not destabilize Tanzania’s economic growth.

Tanzania pilot in Kiroka, Morogoro with its inherent stratification - upstream and downstream farmers aims to provide a coherent basis for cooperation in land and water management to meet the complementary needs of water users and address conflicts over access to and use of natural resources prone to be severe under climate change scenarios.

Partners in land and water management

Adaptation in river basin systems rely to a good extent on making upstream and downstream farmers partners in land and water management. Knowledge and practice to improve upstream and downstream management need to be implemented through integrated ecosystems approach that address both productive and ecological services. The project strengthens the capacity for farmers in the rain fed and irrigation areas for climate change adaptation through notably action to discourage the rampant slush and burn, introduction of the system of rice intensification, campaign for delineation/ conservation of water sources and support to livelihood diversification to build resilience.