AGWATER SOLUTIONS
Improved livelihoods for smallholder farmers

ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA

The AgWater Solutions Project

The aim of the project is to identify the factors that influence successful adoption and upscaling of small-scale agricultural water management (AWM) interventions and to provide a set of evidence-based tools and recommendations that support increased investment and policies to improve AWM adoption. The project is being undertaken in Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Burkina Faso and two states in India, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. This short update is designed to provide stakeholders with details of the current status of the project, including project activities to date and what is being planned for the future.

Activities to Date

Inception and Midterm Workshops

An inception workshop for the entire project was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 2009. The project plan was discussed and work plan details were agreed for all countries. In January 2010, a midterm project workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia, which was attended by representatives from each country. The participants reviewed progress, adapted work plans, and further detailed outputs and outreach plans for all countries.

Tanzania Partner Meeting

In June 2009, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) held a meeting with the Soil and Water Management Research Program (SWMRP) of the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) to commence the project's watershed component in Tanzania. The Mkindo Watershed in the Wami River Basin was selected as the watershed study site and collaborative contracts were subsequently signed to commence the research.

Situation Analysis of AWM Technologies

A Situation Analysis of AWM technologies in Tanzania was conducted in collaboration with SWMRP, SUA from September 2009 to February 2010. The purpose of this was to provide background material on and analysis of:

- Existing environmental, hydrological and climatic conditions;
- National institutional and policy frameworks related to AWM;
- Typologies of existing AWM practices and their geographic spread;
- Key actors who are supporting the development of AWM in each region; and
- Promising AWM solutions that merit further detailed study.

The study reviewed a wide variety of AWM practices, including Conservation Agriculture; water harvesting and storage systems; irrigation schemes; water-lifting devices; and drip systems. The findings are presented in a comprehensive report. This has been summarized and is available as **a short briefing note on the project website.**

National Consultation Workshop

The National Consultation Workshop was held in April 2010, at the Council Chambers, University of Dar es Salaam.
The workshop was facilitated by Prof. Henry Mahoo (SWMRP, SUA), Bernard Keraita (IWMI) and Victor Kongo (SEI) and attended by some 30 participants from various organizations. The workshop was an opportunity for stakeholder engagement and for participants to share their opinions on AWM solutions that would be appropriate for Tanzania and could be out-scaled. The participants prioritized water lifting and application technologies; Conservation Agriculture; communal irrigation systems; and small reservoirs. The workshop minutes were circulated to the participants and a summary of the minutes can be found as **a briefing note on the project website.**

Livelihoods Mapping Workshop

A one-day workshop was held in Dar es Salaam in March 2010, to map rural livelihood patterns and to assess the potential for poverty reduction through upscaling of AWM solutions in Tanzania. The workshop was organized by the Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The objectives of this workshop were to:

- Define a typology of livelihood zones in Tanzania;
- Prepare a national map locating the main livelihood zones of Tanzania; and
- Identify the potential of promising AWM solutions in Tanzania for poverty reduction in each of these livelihood zones.

Experts from various relevant disciplines and institutes participated in the workshop to identify, locate and describe the main livelihood patterns in Tanzania, and to discuss the relevance of AWM in relation to rural livelihoods. The initial set of maps prepared during the workshop formed the basis for additional data collection and analysis by the project team. Preliminary outputs from this workshop and subsequent analysis were presented in a technical workshop held on November 25, 2010.

Mkindo Watershed Consultation

SUA hosted a stakeholder consultation in August 2010 in collaboration with IWMI and SEI. The purpose of the consultation was to share and cross-check draft results from the watershed level analysis (see below).

In addition to these events, the project team has held several smaller, informal meetings with representatives of the Wami River Basin Office and other key stakeholders.

Field Level Case Studies

To date, two case studies on **water-lifting devices** and **communal irrigation systems** have been completed, and a case study on **Conservation Agriculture** (which includes an assessment of small reservoirs) is underway. The case study on water-lifting devices was carried out in the Mvomero, Lushoto, Kinondoni/Ilala and Dodoma (urban) districts and involved more than 250 farmers. In addition, data has been collected from various actors in the supply chain, especially those involved in selling small motor pumps and pump accessories. The case study on communal irrigation schemes was conducted mainly in Mvomero District, covering Dakawa, Hembeti and Mkindo irrigation schemes, and was supported by cases from Njombe, Lushoto, Arumeru and Moshi (urban) districts. Data was collected from more than 170 farmers.

Watershed Level Case Studies

The project is carrying out five complementary research tasks in the Mkindo Watershed, Wami River Basin, to assess the:

- Hydrological impact of current and potential AWM interventions;
- Current land use patterns, including irrigated and rainfed agriculture;
- Current resource-based livelihoods in each watershed and related dependencies on different sources of water, and water management practices at community and watershed scale;
- Impact assessment of potential AWM scenarios at watershed scale; and
- Formal and informal institutional capacity to deal with AWM interventions and potential emerging externalities.

Fieldwork (e.g., equipment installation, data collection and local consultations) was carried out in the Mkindo Watershed from October 2009 to February 2010 by SUA, IWMI and SEI staff together with two MSc students. Hydrologic data obtained by the project as part of the analysis is regularly shared with the Wami River Basin Office. Progress and draft results were presented and discussed during the November 25, 2010 technical workshop.

Future Plans

- The case study reports, watershed studies and livelihood mapping will be revised based on inputs from the technical meeting held on November 25, 2010.
- The case studies will be formulated into "solutions" and "business models" with the support of various stakeholders.
- Solutions that are seen as being applicable in several countries will be developed into "investment briefs".
- Stakeholder engagement will continue through a series of consultations to discuss emerging outputs and proposed solutions, and to support the development and implementation of business models.

Key Project Contacts

- Project team contacts in Tanzania – Prof. Henry Mahoo, SUA; Mr. Victor Kongo, SEI; and Dr. Bernard Keraita, IWMI
- National Focal Point – Eng. Mbogo Futakamba, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- Project Ambassadors for Eastern Africa – Prof. Nuhu Hatibu, The Kilimo Trust, Uganda; and Dr. Bancy Mati, independent consultant, Kenya

For more information and copies of the briefing notes mentioned in this update, please see the country page on the project website:
http://awm-solutions.iwmi.org/tanzania.aspx
If you would like copies of any of the reports mentioned in this update please contact the Project Secretariat (awmsolutions@cgiar.org)