

# INNOVATING ADAPTATION THROUGH AGROECOLOGY

## Chololo Ecovillage Tanzania

The Eco-village Adaptation to Climate Change in Central Tanzania (Eco-ACT) project has been implemented since 2015 in four semi-arid villages in central Tanzania. The project aims to support to rural communities to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, while also contributing to poverty reduction among local households, who primarily depend on rain-fed subsistence agriculture, and communal grazing. The project works toward scaling up good agronomic practices and innovations that link the agriculture, livestock, energy, and water sectors.



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## AGROECOLOGICAL PRACTICES

- ❧ Promoting climate-resilient seeds, such as drought tolerant crops.
- ❧ Introducing alternative energy sources, such as solar energy systems, and fuel-efficient stoves.
- ❧ Enhancing economic diversification through beekeeping, eco-leather products, and other value-addition activities.
- ❧ Implementing sustainable land management practices, such as using farmyard manure, building soil terraces and tied ridges, intercropping, and agroforestry.
- ❧ Rehabilitating communal water schemes, and promoting other improved water management practices such as rainwater harvesting, and solar water pumps.

## IMPACTS

- ❧ 898 people were formed to the impacts of climate change.
- ❧ 144 126 trees have been planted and 445 farmers are practicing regeneration farming.
- ❧ 2605 stoves were constructed to improve the efficiency of energy use.
- ❧ Increased adoption of good agronomic practices, resulting in increased productivity. For instance, sorghum and sunflower productivity has increased from 300kgs to 900kgs/acre and from 450kgs to 730kgs per acre.
- ❧ Increased access to clean water. • Improved governance through the mainstreaming of climate change issues into district development plans.
- ❧ Creation of alternative source of income for youth through the eco-leather factory.