

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Tanzania

Project/Initiative Title: Dodoma Village Afforestation Project - Dodoma

Nos. farmers: 243

Hectares: 250

Agro-Ecological Zone: III

Improvement types

1x	2	3	4	5	6x	7	8x	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
1b, 2a, 3c	6a

A. Key Impacts

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Tree cover has increased, especially near homesteads, do decreasing wind erosion.
- ?? Contour bunds long-term impact on soil fertility is not known, but farmer claims that manure is not washed away.
- ?? Many small gully's are being reclaimed.
- ?? 379 ha. of natural vegetation mainly bush is being conserved by villagers through their village tree planting and environmental committee. These are mainly bush areas, but some are local forest

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? 15 Village Extension Workers (VEWs) were trained (these are villagers). Around 120 contact farmers were trained but due to low impact later on decreased
- ?? In 30% of the DOVAP villages the village tree planting and environmental committee is successful, in protecting the natural vegetation. Offenders of village by-laws are fined, part of the fines collected is being used for the committee. The committee exists under village government.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Countour bunds increase food security, with little rainfall crops can still grow.
- ?? Fuel efficient stoves reduces women (and children's) workload, time spent on firewood collection is reduced by 45%.
- ?? DOVAP activities benefit all, as no cash inputs are needed. Pastoralists profit through the resurrection of the traditional in situ fodder conservation.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? On fields with contour bunds farmers experience a yield increase in the same year they put the contour bunds, this is due to increased water retention, long term impact is not yet known.
- ?? Alley cropping failed due to competition for water by tree and plants.
- ?? 95% of farmers with contour bunds are positive to continue with the activity.

- ?? At workshop/meeting/training organized for benefit of villages often people. Ask for sitting allowance people don't want to use their own inputs, like for labour for digging contour bunds.
- ?? Women grow seedlings.
- ?? Government forces people to use manure, plant trees and construct contour bunds, while at the same time DOVAP promotes this through participation

Some Recent Achievements on Village Level:

- ?? 243 farmers in 14 villages constructed 36.6 km of contour-bunds in only two years.
- ?? On average 11,000 seedlings per year produced in villages.
- ?? Since 1990 1.1 million trees distributed with 60% survival rate.
- ?? Since 1994 261 improved stoves constructed by women.
- ?? 148 Farmer conserved animal feed for dry season.
- ?? Approximately 375 ha, of natural vegetation conserved by villagers.
- ?? DOVAP activities lowered the time spent by women on firewood collection.
- ?? People are being empowered. Through the village Environmental committee which assists villagers to react on Environmental degradation in their area, and through the participatory planning and evaluation practiced with DOVAP.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

- Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital
- Type 2: Intensification of single sub -component of farm system
- Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components
- Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies
- Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital
- Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
- Type 7: Access to Finance
- Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
- Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ?? Use of natural local insecticides/repellants for protecting trees seedlings against termites. ?? Contour planting. ?? Contour Bunds ?? Tree planting ?? Improved stoves
Type 2		
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ?? Participatory planning and evaluation. ?? Extension booklets. ?? Individual visits. ?? Interdisciplinary approach. ?? Commitment of staff.

		?? Village extension workers are villagers, selected by the villagers.
Type 7		
Type 8	x	
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

- ?? Villagers are conditioned to receiving aid and not used to helping themselves.
- ?? DOVAP can't react on the immediate needs of people, like water, income generation and health.
- ?? DOVAP activities often have an initial negative impact on the workload of women.
- ?? Some government by-laws are contrary to the DOVAP participatory approach.

C4 – Policy issues

Some government by-laws are contrary to the DOVAP participatory approach.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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