SUCCESS STORY

50 farmers have been trained on the benefits of bio-fertilizers to improve yield and protect the environment

What is the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus?

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) is a European Union (EU) flagship initiative which is helping the world's most vulnerable countries to address climate change. Having started with just four pilot projects in 2008, it has become a major climate initiative that has funded over 70 projects of national, regional and worldwide scope in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

This EU initiative helps mainly Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) increase their resilience to climate change.

The GCCA+ also supports these group of countries in implementing their commitments resulting from the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP21), in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the new European Consensus on Development.

Ten years of GCCA+

2018 is a special year for GCCA+. In 2007, the European Union proposed launching a global alliance with developing countries that were most vulnerable to climate change. It became operational the year after.

10 years of GCCA+ in action

The EU GCCA+ initiative is making a significant contribution towards achieving the overall target of at least **20 % of the European Union budget spent for climate action**.

All GCCA+ projects must primarily aim at facilitating the transition to a climate-resilient, low-carbon future in line with the 2°C target.

70+ projects worldwide

€737m GCCA+ 2007–2020

What role does Tanzania play in the GCCA+?

The programme was initiated in Tanzania in 2010 to support Tanzania's Government in strengthening the capacity of some of the most affected communities against the impacts of climate change. Now in a second phase of EU funding, 5 community-based projects began their implementation in mid-2015 and are scheduled to end in 2019.

Tanzania's economy is very dependent on sectors affected by climate variability and change, notably agriculture. Current climate variability already results in significant economic damage. It is estimated that climate change will lead to large future additional economic costs, possibly amounting to 1–2% of GDP per year by 2030.

The Government of Tanzania has developed a national climate change strategy addressing both adaptation and mitigation. Strengthening capacities to cope with climate change impacts remains a priority, particularly in highly vulnerable sectors such as agriculture.

Bio-fertility technology training adds value to farming in the Igunga Eco-Village project

John Kang'weji from Mwakipoleja hamlet in Mbutu village, Igunga District is among 50 farmers who were trained on bio-fertilty technology, which is helping to lessen the negative impact of chemical fertilizers in farming. Skills learned on the course included making biofertilizer products namely liquid biofertilizer (Booster), compost, using ginger and garlic extracts as repellants, and an ash solution by using local available materials. Through these environmentally friendly technologies, John has been able to control pest attacks, and improve soil fertility in his one acre cotton farm that he cultivated during the season of 2017/2018.

GCCA+

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE

Funded by the European Union

TANZANIA

SUCCESS STORY

"I received technical training from the Igunga Eco-Village project on how to create organic fertilizer using locally sourced products, which has added value to my farm in terms of soil quality and I look forward to having a higher crop yield than ever before," explained John Kang'weji.

Mr. Kang'weji prepared bio- fertilizer by himself and applied it in his farm. The fertilizer has increased soil fertility and the results are good contrary to when he was using manufactured fertilizers. Additionally, his cotton plants are now seen to be healthier.

"I am expecting to have a good harvest this year. I think I will reach up to 1 tonne of cotton. Last year I only harvested 200 kilograms of cotton from the very same field," said Mr. Kang'weji.

"Bio fertility technology as its name depicts, is a technology that makes use of locally available organic waste raw materials (e.g. bran, rice husk, local beer, yeast, rock dust, cow dung, etc.) to provide a natural source of nutrients that are slowly released into the soil and nourish crops. It is an economic and highly effective technology for increasing crop yield meanwhile improving soil nutrients, moisture, pest and diseases management," said Igunga Eco-Village project manager, Stella Thomas, who added that, **"the enrichment of soil with organic matter is a hidden water harvesting technique. Compost can absorb and retain water four to seven times its own weigh and thus helps to build-up green water storage within the soil profile".**

In essence, any farmer can make and use this technology when given proper instructions.

Igunga Eco-Village bio-fertility programme

50 representative farmers in the Igunga Eco-Village have been **trained** on how to make and market **bio-fertility products.**

A total of **50 farmers** have been trained on bio-fertility, this includes **23 female and 27 male.**

A total of **10 households** in the project area **have adapted to this technology.**

Igunga ecovillage
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