



Seven communities have benefitted from spice agroforestry

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.

Spice farming improved my life

Kibano Omar Kibano from Mtambwe Kaskazini village in Pemba used to engage in livestock keeping, subsistence food crop farming and small-scale fishing, eking out a meagre income of just 150,000 Tanzanian shillings (67 USD) per month. His income failed to meet his family's basic needs, and as life continued to be difficult he decided to seek out an alternative income and turned his hand to spice farming.



Kibano Omar Kibano from Mtambwe Kaskazini village in Pemba is seen here with his vanilla crop. He uses his farm as a field school where he invites farmers to learn about spice cultivation. In addition, he visits farmers on their farms and advises them.

Community Forests Pemba

It wasn't an easy start for Kibano, he managed to cultivate some vanilla, black pepper and cinnamon but was looking specifically for technical support after his vanilla plants had badly wilted. Community Forests Pemba (CFP) a project which falls under the GCCA Tanzania programme and is funded by the EU held an awareness raising meeting in a nearby village which Kibano attended. The meeting led to CFP visiting his spice farm, where a team set about to revive his vanilla crop. On the same day, Kibano became registered as an official CFP spice farmer, which entitles him to training and support from the project.

"I've been working with CFP for two

years and have received extensive training, which has improved the quality and quantity of my spices. I have increased the number of my vanilla plants from 200 to 570 plants, black pepper plants from seven to 15 and I have 50 cinnamon and 15 cardamom plants. I now train up to 30 farmers to ensure their plants also thrive," said Kibano.

"Kibano has become very active with spice farming in his community since working with CFP. He tried fishing and livestock keeping and has settled into spice farming. In fact, he is very active with the Zanzibar Spice Farmers' Association helping to secure improved prices for his fellow farmers, and with support from the project has made his first spice sales to an international buyer," added CFP Horticulture Officer, Yahya Khatib Suleiman.



A better life

Kibano's average income per month is now 200,000 Tanzanian shillings (90 USD). Kibano manages to put three meals a day on the table for his four children and pays for his eldest child to attend secondary school. The family enjoys a varied diet of vegetables, fish and chicken, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes and yams.

Future goals

Kibano hopes to invest further in his spice farming activities by producing seedlings to sell. His future goals are also to increase production to earn more money and to even send his children to university. He aims to earn up to 6,000,000 shillings per year (2,500 USD) exclusively from spice farming.

Spice Agroforestry Fast Facts

Trees planted so far: **26,519**

Spice Forest Systems Established: **52** Hectares

Communities: Seven (Daya, Gando, Hindi, Makoongwe, Mtambwe Kaskazini, Mtambwe Mkuu, Wingwi Mapofu)

Direct Trainees:
105 Women / 179 Men

Indirect Trainees:
281 Women / 478 Men

Subtotal:
386 Women / 657 Men

Total: 1,043 people

Sustainable impact

As a result of the CFP spice programme in Pemba there has been an increase in the price of vanilla from 180,000.00 TZS (80 USD) per 1 Kilogram to almost 1,000,000.00 TZS (430 USD) per Kilogram.

More farmers in Pemba are engaging in spice agroforestry, especially women.

The income from spice sales is being used wisely to cover the cost of schooling for children, building homes, and buying food for households.

Increasing interest from people outside of Pemba wishing to get involved and

gain knowledge about spice farming.

Private farmers and the private sector, who are not registered with CFP, are coming to the CFP Innovation Campus for assistance on spice cultivation.

Branching out

The project has trained over 1,000 farmers in spice forestry who have gone on to develop 52 Hectares of spice forestry systems in seven communities throughout Pemba Island. The median income for spice farmers is between 500,000.00 Tanzanian shillings (200 USD) and 1 Million Tanzanian shillings (400 USD) annually.

CFP's commercial partnership with the international cosmetic company Lush continues to flourish.

The newly formed Zanzibar Spice Farmers Association (ZSFA) now has over 200 owner-members.

CFP is working with the Ministry of Agriculture to introduce spice agroforestry at policy level, including the conversion of the defunct government rubber plantations to the project's climate-smart system.

The project is also working with new national partners to expand spice practices to mainland Tanzania.



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