Danish organisation	Danish Outdoor Council (Friluftsrådet)
Title of the intervention	Integrated Action for Climate Change Resilience and Livelihood in mountainous Tanzania and Rwanda
Partner name(s)	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group / Albertine Rift Conservation Society
Amount applied for	DKK 998,354
Country(ies)	Tanzania and Rwanda
Period (# of months)	12 month (April 2023 to Marts 2024)
If re-submission or in continuation of a previous intervention, please insert journal number	Climate supplementary grant has been received in conjunction to the Eco-Eco-Schools in Africa – Promoting the Right to Quality Education & Sustainable Livelihood – Phase III (jnr. 19-2460-PR-sep)

Summary
The ***Integrated Climate Change Adaptation*** project aims to build climate change resilience in 12 mountainous communities in Rwanda and Tanzania. Applying a participatory community approach, this project phase aims to perform a vulnerability assessment, which informs the development of an integrated climate change adaptation tool to be applied and reviewed in 12 villages. The intervention aims to involve relevant stakeholders, institutions, and duty bearers, ensuring local anchorage and sustainability of the intervention's results. The results of the vulnerability assessment and developed adaptation methods are planned to inform a second application planned to be submitted in February 2024.

1. Purpose, relevance, and context analysis

1.1 What is the purpose of the intervention? What is the climate change related challenges that need to be addressed?

Integrated Climate Change Adaption
The proposed intervention aims to develop capacities among vulnerable communities in East Africa Mountain areas to adapt to the destructive impacts of climate change. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for smallholders in mountainous areas in Tanzania and Rwanda. Together with an increasing population, climate change, has caused seasonal variability with more frequent droughts and heavy rainfalls, affecting income and food production. UNEP affirms that "a combination of poor management, unsustainable practices and climate change has led to issues such as increased erosion, human-wildlife conflict, biodiversity loss or lower yield production and water scarcity" in East African Mountain areas[1]. These challenges heavily affect life of rural smallholders, as temperatures continue to rise in the time to come (ibid). In this light, the proposed project seeks to equip vulnerable communities in mountainous areas with capabilities to develop resilience to cope with severe changes that are threatening livelihood and incomes. Experiences gained by Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) in North-eastern Tanzania (Usambara Mountain) and Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) in Western and Northern Rwanda (Rulindo and Rutsiro Districts), stress the need for the development of an integrated Climate Change Adaption Approach for vulnerable communities living in mountainous areas. Overall, the comprehensive approach shall pursue to enhance and secure incomes by improving soil fertility, manage soil moisture, avoid crop loss, by increasing water retention coupled with the introduction of drought resistant crops. TFCG and ARCOS implement currently Eco-Schools activities in partnership with Danish Outdoor Council in Tanzania and Rwanda. Both organisations have been implementing additional climate activities, funded by CISU's supplementary grant between 2020 and 2022. The grant included activities for adaptation and learning among pupils, teachers and community members and complemented the environmental

[1] Mountains ADAPT – Solutions from East Africa; UN Environment Programme (2022), page 7.

education approach at communities and schools. Best practices and learning were gathered and led to the development of a comprehensive climate strategy for the Eco-Schools programme in 2022. Consequently, the here presented project, will take departure from ARCOS and TFCG's experiences from pervious interventions in combination with the newly developed Eco-School Climate Strategy, focusing on capacity development and agriculture[2].

The presented project is planned and implemented in two phases. The first phase from April 2023 to April 2024, will undertake a participatory climate change vulnerability assessment and prioritisation process using the CRiSTAL tool (Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods)[3]. Both, TFCG and ARCOS possess experiences in applying the tool from previous climate change interventions. The participatory approach will reveal key challenges and inform the development of the interventions (integrated) adaptation activities and actions. Given the wide-ranging impacts of climate change, it is indicated to develop a cohesive adaption approach that combines climate-smart agriculture, new rural enterprises, environmental and natural resource management, and sustainable energy consumption. The first phase will furthermore identify relevant partners (CSO, institutions etc.), which with their knowhow and experiences support the development and evaluation of the approach, and in the second phase support the roll-out of activities in additional communities and schools. The here proposed project will target 8 villages in Tanzania (Usambara Mountains) and 4 villages in Rwanda (Rutsiro, Rulindo District). The involvement of smallholders and community members is important for the design of the approach, which is envisioned to be rolled out in additional geographical areas, taking place between 2024-2026 and supported by the fourth Eco-Schools programme (2024-2027). The proposal is currently under development).

1.2 Describe the context of the intervention by providing a context analysis.

Context West Usambara (Tanzania)
Current climate observations for Tanzania indicate rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, shifting of rainfall patterns, severe floods, and sea level rise, shrinking water resources, loss of soil fertility, loss of biodiversity, drying of water sources, changing vegetation composition and changes of seasons translating into a social -economic and environmental loss (Government Publication from 2012). Temperatures have been increasing in East Tanzania, leading to 50% increase in rainfall, resulting into higher frequency and severity of floods[4]. In this context, the project will be implemented in 8 villages of West-Usambara (Korogwe districts), in the East Tanzanian Region of Tanga. The area is characterised by high biodiversity and is recognised as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International. West Usambara provides numerous ecosystem goods and services vital for the survival and livelihoods of small-scale farmers and pastoralists around Western Usambara. Apart from biodiversity value, West Usambara forests form an important catchment area and water source for 250 villages. The forest ecosystem is of vital ecological importance for the existence of Lwengera River, Sine River, Soni River, and Umba River, major rivers that drain the Usambara area. The rivers' existence is crucial for the livelihood of the farmers and pastoralists living in the area. Climate change and declining natural resources are the main threats to livelihood, which is depending on an ecosystem that provides goods and services in the Western Usambaras. The 8 communities the project targets are vulnerable to unsustainable agricultural practices, environmental degradation, and population growth, which paired with climate change, adds on the continued increasing pressure on agricultural land and forests. Reduced soil fertility and increased erosion on steep mountain

[2] Eco-School Climate strategy outlines five focus areas: capacity development, forests, biodiversity, water, agriculture, reliable school feeding and wetlands. The strategy constitutes an annex to this application.
[3] The CRiSTAL tool can be found here: https://www.iisd.org/cristaltool/download.aspx
[4] Intensive Agriculture as Climate Adaptation Economic and Environmental Trade-offs in Securing Rural Livelihoods in Tanzanian River Basins (2021), Idil Ires, Frontiers in Environmental Sciences

hills, increases the vulnerability of mountainous communities often depending on subsistence agriculture. The geographical area has been selected because of the ecological importance for livelihood for many communities in the coastal region, which are challenged to sustain basic income sources. Adaptation to the negative impacts of changing climate in Western Usambara has an urgent priority to rescue the biodiversity hotspot of the area and build resilience of the communities to adapt to the growing impact of climate change.

Context in Western Rwanda

The farmed Northern and Western uplands of Rwanda are considered the most vulnerable part of Rwanda to erosion due to steep terrain and higher annual rainfall. In the Northern and Western parts of the country, climate data indicate that rainfall is likely to become more erratic with increasing intensity and uncertainty, making rain-fed agriculture precarious and vulnerable. In Rwanda, high population density in rural areas (415 inhabitants /km²) is mainly associated with subsistence agriculture (80 %) which constitutes the backbone of the livelihood and economy. This form of land use is practiced on steep slopes, marginal land (60%), and insufficient land, with less than 0.7 hectare (Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, 2012, 2013). This causes soil erosion and triggers hydrogeological disasters in high rainfall areas: slope wash, landslides, debris flow, mudflow, and floods. The absence of fallow and other mitigation strategies contributes to the continuous deterioration of vegetation cover and increases soil erosion [5]. Natural hazards constitute a huge threat to people lives, settlements, various infrastructures as well as economic activities and national economy especially in mountainous regions of Rwanda[6]. As for the Usambara Mountains, small holders and subsidence framers are challenged by decreasing soil fertility coupled with population growth that stressed natural resources in the area. The proposed project seeks to provide challenges communities with adaption capabilities to tackle the effects of climate change in Western Rwanda. Developing resilience supporting smallholders and farmers to take appropriate actions to reduce vulnerability in Northwestern Rwanda.

As the geographical context and challenges are similar in Tanzania and Rwanda, exchange of best practice and learning between the implementing partners will support the development of the climate change adaptation tool, which can be applied in East Tanzania, Western and Northern Rwanda.

National Climate Strategies

Both, Tanzania's National Climate Strategy (2013) and Rwanda's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2020)[7] recognise that agriculture is the most vulnerable and severely affected sector of the economy to climate change. The proposed project will contribute to, informed, and supported by the national strategies in Rwanda and Tanzania. This shall also contribute to the sustainability of the project results, achieved in this pilot phase, and anticipated to be rolled out in additional geographical areas in Tanzania and Rwanda.

Tanzania Policy and Legal Framework

Tanzania's legal and policy framework bind and guides the country's fight against climate change effects and support priority adaptation interventions. The frameworks create an enabling political environment for multisectoral climate change interventions, aiming to build resilience among vulnerable communities in Western Usambara. Among the policies and legal frameworks, the project aims to contribute to includes:

[5] Ravine formation on steep slopes: Forward versus regressive erosion. Some case studies from Rwanda (1991), Moeyerson, J., Catena, Volume 18, page 309-324

[6] High Risk Zones on Floods and Landslides Disasters in Rwanda (2012), Nsengiyumva, Jean Baptiste, Habiyaremye Gabriel, Directorate of Research and Public Awareness, Kigali Rwanda

[7] Climate action plan to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts. Each Party to the Paris Agreement is required to establish an NDC and update it every five years.

- the National Climate Change Responses 2021,
- the National Agriculture Policy,
- the National Forest Policy (1998),
- The National Disaster Management Policy (2004),
- The Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004,
- The Forest Act of 2002
- The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA 2007).

Tanzania's legal framework and policies acknowledge the need for immediate action to the threats posed by climate challenges and provide enabling multisectoral space for addressing challenges that threaten key community livelihood sectors and ecosystem services. Furthermore, the framework provides opportunities for the project to develop participatory climate adaptation interventions that strengthening community capacity and resilience to adapt to climate challenges. Tanzania's legal framework and relevant policies conceive agriculture and forest as the primary sources of livelihood. Sectors which are the most vulnerable to climate change. The agriculture policy and plans have set priorities, which the project will contribute to by enhancing resilience of most vulnerable farming communities in the Western Usambara. This includes the introduction of early maturing and drought tolerant crops, addressing soil and land degradation by promoting improved soil and land management practices, and strengthen early warning systems. The National Climate Change Strategy aims to improve the technical, institutional, and individual capacity of the country and supports communities to identify several strategic interventions.

Rwanda Policy and Legal Framework

Relevant policies, strategies, government plans and laws the proposed project will contribute to in Rwanda are the following:

- The **Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy** looks to 2050 and recommends actions that Rwanda can take to ensure prosperity in a changing climate and uncertain energy future.
- **Organic law** determining the modalities of protection, conservation, and promotion of the environment in Rwanda, no. 04/2005 of 08/04/2005. This law gives effect to the National Policy on Environment, which sets out how to protect, conserve and promote the environment. It defines the responsibilities of citizen and state and defines principles for using natural resources, such as air and water, protecting biodiversity etc. It orders an environmental impact assessment.
- **National Land-Use Policy by the Ministry of Environment** published in June 2019. This land policy focuses on efficient use and management of land to support the national transformation goals without compromising the benefits of future generations.
- **Rwanda National Forestry Policy, 2018**. This policy promotes soil conservation through agroforestry and forest landscape restoration of which Rwanda has pledged to restore two million hectares and enhances Rwanda's green growth while ensuring that forests are sustainably managed through full compliance with social and environmental safeguards.

2. The partners

2.1 Describe the experiences, capacities, and resources of participating partners of relevance for the intervention (including the Danish organisation, the partner(s), as well as other actors).

The Partnership

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Albertine Rift Conservation Society and Danish Outdoor Council have been collaborating on matters related to natural resource management, environmental education, climate change and conservation since 2015 (TFCG) and 2022 (ARCOS). The three organisations have complementary skills, utilised under the Eco-Schools programme, successfully implemented in Tanzania and Rwanda (CISU programme grant). Cooperation and mutual learning have been at the core for the development of the Eco-Schools programme and will also here constitute an important feature for learning and identification of best practices. TFCG and ARCOS have proven experience in pro-poor interventions and using participatory tools such as livelihood and vulnerability analysis, crucial for the implementation of this project. The following will briefly introduce TFCG, ARCOS and DOC.

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)

TFCG[8] was established in 1985 under The Societies Rules (Application for Registration), 1954. In 2007, TFCG was issued a Certificate of Compliance Number 1760 under the Non-Governmental Organisations Act of 2002 in Tanzania. TFCG is one of the largest national environmental organisations in Tanzania. Its mission is to reduce poverty in rural communities and conserve the biodiversity of globally important forests in Tanzania for the benefit of the present and future generations. Today, TFCG employs approx. 50 people, including field staff. Its main donors included the European Union, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the African Rainforest Conservancy. Since 2015, TFCG implements in partnership with DOC, Eco-Schools activities in four districts in Tanzania. TFCG's possess vital experience in implementing climate adaption intervention, as well as having partnerships with relevant CSOs, governments and academic institutions. Since 2004, TFCG has worked with farmers in the Usambara Mountains, developed essential understanding of farmers challenges and established relationships with crucial stakeholders in the area. TFCG is strategically well positioned in the Tanzanian CSO landscape for collaborating with relevant governmental institutions and CSOs and has many years of experience in implementing larger projects. TFCG constitutes a resourceful and important partner for the present climate change adaptation intervention.

Main competences:

- Experiences in the development of community interventions and application of participatory community approach.
- Competence and experience to develop/implement comprehensive climate adaptation approaches.
- Experiences in development of appropriate interventions related to supporting priority chains and micro-enterprises.
- Research competencies.
- Active part of international and national network with like-minded organisations.

Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS Network)

ARCOS[9] is a registered International Non-Governmental Organisation in Rwanda (2018 /Reg. No 118/RGB/18). The organisation is focused on conservation and climate resilience interventions along the Albertine Rift, stretching from Uganda via Rwanda to Burundi, African Mountain, and Great Lakes ecosystems. ARCOS is a recognised organisation in the CSO landscape in Rwanda and has established close cooperation with relevant stakeholders and duty bearers. ARCOS strives "To enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources through the promotion of collaborative

[8] Organisations homepage: http://www.tfcg.org/
[9] Organisations homepage: http://arcosnetwork.org/

conservation action for nature and people". Since 2020, ARCOS implements in partnership with DOC, Eco-Schools activities (CISU programme grant) in four districts in Rwanda. Strategically, ARCOS seeks, to enhance community's livelihood, by developing sustainable agricultural production and link products to markets. ARCOS facilitates regional mechanisms for assessing and addressing the impacts of climate change and promote grass-root actions to build community resilience by developing socially responsible and environmentally resilient agricultural systems for enhanced food security. Since 2010, related activities are taking place in both Rutsiro, and Rulingo Districts. Altogether, ARCOS has currently 126 employees in the field and at the head office in Kigali.

Main competences:

- Experiences in the development of community interventions and application of participatory community approach.
- Experienced in working with climate adaptation intervention and resilience.
- Experienced in establishing revolving funds at community level.
- Good established collaboration with key duty bearers and stakeholders in Rwanda.
- Renowned organisations with international networks in the field of conservation, climate change and biodiversity loss.

Danish Outdoor Council (DOC)

DOC constitutes an umbrella organization for 85 Danish organizations working with nature and outdoor recreation in Denmark. The organisation is democratically governed by a board (11 members) elected by the general assembly. DOC has a broad public anchorage since Denmark's major youth, sports, and outdoor organisations are active members[10]. At DOC's secretariat, 31 qualified staff members work with sustainable nature planning, access to nature, outdoor and health and implement national programmes such as Blue Flag[11], Eco-Schools and Green Flag for pre-schools. Beside its international Eco-School's work, implemented in Eastern and Southern Africa since 2003, DOC has worked with climate and environmental intervention in Belarus under DMFA's Neighbourhood Programme. DOC's experienced programme manager will coordinate the integrated adaption project with reference to DOC's deputy director. On the financial side, the Chief of Finances (CFO) ensures the quality of financial management of the project. DOC's auditor supports regular local audit procedures. ARCOS's and TFCG's programme manager cooperates with DOC's programme coordinator for reporting, budget follow-up and financial management. DOC's programme coordinator is furthermore responsible for the overall coordination and facilitation of mutual learning activities, e.g., exchange of experience, networking, monitoring, reporting, and learning on south-to-south level.

Exchange and learning

A Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) has been established in relation to the Eco-School programme (CISU grant). The committee consists of representatives from TFCG, ARCOS and DOC, meeting either physically (annually) or via online conferences. The PCC has been developed capacities and routines to coordinate programme activities, strategy development, mutual learning, joint advocacy, and networking. This platform will be used to develop the integrated climate change adaptation approach, exchange experiences, and identify best practices along implementation. It serves as the main learning and development interface of the project.

[10] e.g., DUF (Dansk Ungdoms Fællesråd), Danish scout organisations, Sports Confederation of Denmark (DIF), Birdlife Denmark, and Danish Cyclists' Federation.

[11] Blue Flag is an eco-label awarded to beaches, marinas, and sustainable boating tourism operators under FEE. In order to qualify for the Blue Flag, a series of stringent environmental, educational, safety, and accessibility criteria must be met and maintained.

2.2 Describe how this intervention will strengthen the partners' (and broader civil society's) capacity to address climate change adaption and advance climate resilience for poor and vulnerable groups.

Participatory Community Approach
The project will undertake a participatory climate change vulnerability assessment and prioritisation process using the CRiSTAL tool (Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods).[12] TFCG and ARCOS will use this approach and engage a participatory community approach strengthening local civils society (framers' groups, Eco -School committees etc.). The approach will also strengthen TFCG and ARCOS collaboration with communities and build institutional capacities.

Tanzania: In the selected villages smallholder and community members in collaboration with local governments, CSOs, and NGOs develop together the integrated climate change adaptation model to be used in the area. The approach ensures that the adaptation methods and actions are an integrated part of the local development planning activities (district level). Communities will propose activities and interventions through a vulnerability and needs assessment, letting communities decide on specific steps to pursue. This ensures that the project addresses the most pressing adaptation needs and methods. The project activities will be implemented and organized through farmers' groups´ which disseminate knowledge and skills across villages. Training of ToT in the villages, representing farmer groups, will be conducted and propel dissemination of knowledge to other farmers. The approach seeks to include duty bearers at districts level, including departments such as agriculture, education, forest, and natural resources. Schools in the targeted villages will be included in the intervention, transferring knowledge to teachers and pupils. The Eco-School methods and approach with established Eco-School committee (composed of students, teachers and parents) is an important tool to anchor learning in the community and schools.

Rwanda: In Rwanda, like Tanzania, the chosen approach aims to strengthen community members by using structures from the villages to district level, to implement smart agriculture and other relevant adaptation methods – developed together with farmers and relevant authorities and duty bearers. The approach embraces individual farmers' households, farmers cooperatives and smallholder business communities. The Household is the lowest planning level, where information collected at the individual household level will be analysed and combined with data at community group/village and district level. The project will use a bottom-up approach starting with household and village level, upwards to district and regional level. Tapping into relevant institutions and duty bearers. The community head of villages, environmental management committee members, Disaster Management committee members will be trained on the basic outcomes of vulnerability assessment at their places so that they can be able to mobilize the community-based organizations. Targeted community-based organizations will include the community-based farmers cooperatives, agroforestry business cooperatives, at both community, sector, and district levels. The school Eco-school committees within nearby schools will be involved in tree planting programs to work on their designated places as one of potential adaptation programs to restore degraded ecosystems to cope with existing gaps and loopholes identified during the vulnerability assessment.

Civil Society Approach of the project in Tanzania and Rwanda
The outlined participatory approach will strength TFCG's and ARCOS (and projects) knowledge on vulnerability and appropriate methods of adaptation to be used on community level. Already established farmers groups, CBOs and involved households will be able to use district and regional structures that support their adaptation methods, gaining knowledge on how and where to support can be assets. Involvement of relevant duty bearers on district level strengthen communities' capacities to approach and

[12] More information on the CRiSTAL tool can be found here: https://www.iisd.org/cristaltool/download.aspx

make use of relevant institutions and district structures. Overall, the project will make use of existing structures on the community and district level for (1) performing the vulnerability assessment and (2) develop a corresponding integrated adaptation model. Both are envisioning to strengthen local civil society's action competence to adapt to the changing environment.

Stakeholder and Duty Bearer involvement
Generally, the project will engage key stakeholders, including existing farmer groups from the villages in Tanzania and Rwanda.

In ***Tanzania***, CSOs, including Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneur Cooperative (SUGECO)[13], Friends of Usambara, Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT)[14], The Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA)[15], and Tanzania Climate Change Initiative (TCCI)[16] working with crucial target sectors of this project. These include among others, forest management, agriculture, beekeeping, education, and community development. The projects approach will enable local CSOs, NGOs and communities to take lead and control of vulnerability assessment and adaptation action, ensuring a comprehensive integration of climate adaptation action within the local development planning. Furthermore, NGOs and CSOs will support and participate in training, advocacy and institutionalisation of the developed tool and approaches. Finally, the organisations will raise community awareness on climate change issues, climate smart agriculture, and ecosystem-based adaptation and the developed adaptation approach this project.
At the national level, the project will work with relevant Ministries and authorities, including:

- **Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT):** Provision of policy and guidelines related to forest management, agroforestry, tree planting, and other project activities.
- **Ministry of Agriculture**: Capacity Building, training and provision of guidelines related to climate-smart agriculture.
- **Vice President Office-Environment (VPO):** Provision of Climate change guidelines, policy, and legal framework
- **National Environmental Management Council:** Support guidelines and environmental legal framework
- **Districts Natural Resources department:** Support implementation of project activities district level and design development plan at the local level to be aligned with the project.
- **Districts Agricultural department:** Support implementation of project activities district level and design development plan at the local level to be aligned with the project.
- **District Community development departments**: Support implementation of project activities district level and design development plan at the local level to be aligned with the project.
- **District land departments**: Support implementation of project activities district level and design development plan at the local level to be aligned with the project.

In ***Rwanda,*** the same approach of involving key stakeholders and duty bearers will be applied. The below groups will be involved in all phases of the project, including project initiation and vulnerability assessment, implementation planning and monitoring. In Rwanda a more detailed stakeholder and key duty bearer analysis will take shape under implementation. However, the following stakeholders, authorities and duty bearers are anticipated to be involved:

- Staff from the **Unit of Agriculture, Forest, and Environmental Protection** at district level (Rutsiro and Rulindo District)
- **Sector Environmental Officers**, in the areas of project interventions. ARCOS already collaborates with them, in relation to ongoing Eco-School implementation in the area.

[13] https://www.sugeco.or.tz/
[14] https://kilimo.org/
[15]:https://mjumita.or.tz/
[16] https://tcci.or.tz/

- **Eco-Schools** located around the implementation area.
- **Relevant and like-minded Civil Society Organizations**, including representatives of churches, Women 'organizations and representatives of youth organizations.

The involvement of key duty bearers, institutions and stakeholders in Rwanda and Tanzania is regarded as been vital for the institutionalisation of the developed approach and ownership in relevant authority structures.

3. Target groups

3.1 Describe the composition of the target group(s). Explain how they will take part in and benefit from the intervention.

Below the target group of the project is described.

Primary Target Group:

- Estimated 830 smallholders in 12 villages, in Tanzania (8 in West Usambara Mountains) and Rwanda (4 in Rutsiro and Rulindo District) have developed adaptation capacities to counter the effects strengthen their livelihood. Furthermore, small holders have gained knowledge on local and regional structure that can support the application of alternative adaptation methods and approaches. Contributing to the development of climate change resilience and enhanced adaptation.
- Estimated 248 teachers in 9 schools, in Tanzania and Rwanda, have gained knowledge and skills to teach students on Climate Change adaptation methods and how to adapt to the changing environment. Teachers will gain competencies in transferring skills to students on relevant approaches to adaptation.
- Estimated 6,548 students in 9 schools, in Tanzania and Rwanda, learn about the impact of climate change and develop knowledge and skills on climate change adaptation. Improving student's action competence related to climate change and opportunities of adaptation.
- Estimated 20 local duty bearers (extension officers, agricultural institutions etc.) have been involved in the development of appropriate integrated adaptation methods. They gain knowledge and capacities that strengthen their work on climate change adaptation in their area of operation and support the dissemination of the adaptation approach within their institution and areas of work.

Secondary Target Group:

- Estimated 25 CSOs that cooperate and collaborate with TFCG and ARCOS on climate change adaptation, conservation, and other environmental intervention, will be involved and informed by the developed approach and techniques. In the second phase of the project the CSOs, institutions and authorities (local and national) will be key in disseminating the integrated climate change adaption methods beyond the implementation areas in Tanzania and Rwanda.
- Learnings and Best Practices gained from schools and Eco-School committees will be shared with the Foundation of Environmental Education (FEE[17]), and the Regional Africa Forum of 10 countries. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the integrated climate change adaption approach will be shared at relevant forums and other regional and international occasions.

[17] Kindly visit FEE's webpage for more information on the Eco-School concept: https://www.ecoschools.global/

3.2 Specify in the table below the total number of people in the relevant target. Also specify the number of the target group expected to become more resilient to the effects of climate change.

	# males	# females	or # of other relevant gender identity	Total
Primary Target Group:				
Rural smallholders in Rwanda (4 Villages)	240	240		480
Rural smallholders in Tanzania (8 villages)	200	150		350
Teachers (Tanzania)	30	18		48
Teachers (Rwanda)	76	124		200
Pupils (Tanzania)	500	500		1000
Pupils (Rwanda) (estimate)	2,752	2,796		5,548
Duty bearers (Tanzania)	6	4		10
Duty Bearers (Rwanda)	8	2		10
Secondary target group:				
CSO's (Tanzania)				4
CSO's (Rwanda				21
National Duty Bearers / Institution (Tanzania)	2	2		4
National Duty Bearers (Rwanda)	4	2		6
In the below cells, please write the number of both primary and secondary target groups that you expect to become more resilient to the effects of climate change				
Target group expected to become more climate resilient. (Tanzania) (Small holder farmers, pupils, teachers, parents, duty bearers and CSOs)	500	500		1,000
Target group expected to become more climate resilient. (Rwanda) (Small holder farmers, pupils, teachers, parents, duty bearers and CSOs)	3,097	3,178		6,315

3.3 Explain how the target group is expected to become more resilient to the effects of climate change due to the intervention.

As explained in section 1.2 affects climate change the lives of farmers in the mountainous regions of Usambara (Tanzania) and Western Rwanda (Rutsiro and Rulindo Districts). Both regions are of ecological importance for sustaining livelihood and income. Farmers in these geographical areas are vulnerable to the effects of climate change as rain patterns change. The highly vulnerable profile of these geographical areas is impacted by climate change, trailing events as drought and flood. This causes a socio-economic and

environmental loss in the area, having a particular impact on lives and livelihood of communities in mountainous Rwanda and Tanzania. The negative consequences on vulnerable sectors including agriculture, forestry, water, energy, health, industry, business, trade, tourism, and services. The livelihoods of the targeted communities depend on climate-sensitive activities such as rainfed agriculture, pastoralism, and forestry. The proposed project aims to develop an integrated climate change adaptation approach on community level to adapt to these changes by enhancing agricultural methods, introduction of drought resistant crops, and improvement of soil fertility. The chosen approach aims to empower communities to engage actively in land and natural resources governance, for securing a sustainable and ecological based income and livelihood and thereby generate resilience. The integrated approach to agriculture includes the promotion of conservation agriculture[18] and appropriate soil management. Depending on small scale agricultural production, the project aims to provide the target group with adaptation capabilities, including new methods of agriculture, that account for the changing weather pattens. This goes hand in hand with the restoration and protection of ecosystems, as these are vital and imperative for agricultural production and increase the resilience of smallholder communities to climate change.
The first phase of the present project targets the joint and participatory development of an integrated climate change adaptation approach. This project, however, aims that the 12 targeted communities in the 12 villages will have gained capabilities and knowledge on how to adapt to climate change after the project has been completed. They will be able to continue to apply new agricultural methods and further disseminate the approach to neighbouring villages.

3.4 Describe the partners' relationship to the target group. How have you included the target group in the planning of this intervention? How will you ensure continuous contact to and feedback from the target group during implementation?

Both TFCG and ARCOS work in the geographical areas with other conservation and environmental interventions and therefore known to the target communities. Both organisations have been practicing participatory community approaches in relation to previous interventions. The target group, as mentioned in section 2.2, is deeply involved in the development of the integrated climate change adaptation approach that will be at the centre of this project. The target group of smallholders will take part in the vulnerability assessment as well as the validation of the adopted adaptation tool. Continuous monitoring and communication with the target group shall ensure appropriate feedback on implementation and inform adjustments underway. The involved schools (Eco-Schools) will participate in the project via the Eco-Schools committee, which ensures participation of students, teachers and parents in learning processes at school level. Finally, will relevant CBOs and CSOs being part of the development and implementation, ensuring a wider roll-out and dissemination of the approach in the two countries. ARCOS and TFCG are active and vibrant civil society organisations that network nationally and internationally with relevant stakeholders and organisations. These will also be an important asset for the proposed project, ensuring appropriate involvement and feedback on the intervention.

[18] **Conservation Agriculture** is a farming system that promotes minimum soil disturbance (i.e. no tillage), maintenance of a permanent soil cover, and diversification of plant species. It enhances biodiversity and natural biological processes above and below the ground surface, which contribute to increased water and nutrient use efficiency and to improved and sustained crop production. (https://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture/en/)

4. Description of the intervention

4.1 Describe the outcomes, outputs, activities, and outcome indicators (or similar ways of formulating criteria of success) of the intervention.

The overall goal of the project aims to achieve: Rural smallholders in Western Usambara (Tanzania) and Rutsiro and Rulindo District (Rwanda) have adapted to climate change, strengthened their resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change affecting their livelihood.

Outcome I: A climate change vulnerability assessment, informed the development of an Integrated *Climate Change Adaptation* approach in 12 mountainous villages.

- ✓ ***Indicator Tanzania:*** By April 2024, community members in 8 villages (including 5 schools) in Western Usambara have been actively involved in the development of the integrated climate change adaptation model and participated in the climate change vulnerability assessment.

- ✓ **Indicator Rwanda**: By April 2024, community members in 4 villages (including 4 schools) in Rutsiro and Rulindo Districts have been actively involved in the development of the integrated climate change adaptation model and participated in the climate change vulnerability assessment.

Outcome II Rural smallholders near to high biodiversity forests adapt the integrated climate adaptation approach and sustain livelihoods.

- ✓ **Indicator Tanzania:** By April 2024, rural smallholder in 8 Western Usambara villages have adapted to sustainable agricultural methods, improved their resilience to climate change effects.

- ✓ **Indicator Rwanda:** By April 2024, rural smallholder in 4 villages in Rutsiro and Rulindo Districts have adapted to sustainable agricultural methods, improved their resilience to climate change effects.

Outcome III: Key duty bearers, stakeholders and institutions support the development and implementation of the integrated climate change adaptation approach and incorporate approaches in their district development plans.

- ✓ **Indicator Tanzania:** By April 2024, key duty bearers and stakeholders support, validate the integrated climate change adaptation approach in Western Usambara, informing local climate change adaptation approaches.

- ✓ **Indicator Rwanda:** By April 2024, key duty bearers and stakeholders support, validate the integrated climate change adaptation approach in Rutsiro and Rulindo District, informing local climate change adaptation approaches.

Outcomes and Activities of the Project:

*Outcome I: A climate change vulnerability assessment, informed the development of an Integrated Climate Change Adaptation approach in 12 mountainous villages***:**

- Selection of four villages in Rwanda and Tanzania
- Identification of project beneficiaries (Farmers)
- Conducting vulnerability assessment with communities (workshops and meetings)

Outcome II: Rural smallholders near to high biodiversity forests adapt the integrated climate adaptation approach and sustain livelihoods:

- Training of smallholders on climate smart agricultural methods
- Training and awareness raising on Eco-System Based adaptation methods on agriculture.
- Training of primary and secondary teachers at 4 schools
- Training of farmers in marketing
- Strengthening and management of local community structures as farmer groups, Eco-School committees and other association in Rwanda

Outcome III: Key duty bearers, stakeholders and institutions support the development and implementation of the integrated climate change adaptation approach and incorporate approaches in their district development plans:

- Introduction meeting with relevant key-duty bearers, institutions, and authorities in Rwanda
- Stakeholder dialogue meetings on district, and community level (introducing the integrated climate change adaptation approach) in Rwanda.
- Participation in relevant planning meeting on community and district level in Rwanda

Evaluation and Monitoring Activities

- Monitoring activities in and evaluation of activities (incl. policy brief development).

4.2 Describe the strategy (e.g., Theory of Change) of the intervention to outline how the intervention's outcomes will be met. How are the identified risks/barriers, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change addressed?

Developing an Integrated Climate Change Adaption Model on Community level

The project's integrative character is inspired by the Eco-Village model, which previously has been applied in East Usambara (Tanzania)[19]. The model suggests an integrated and cross sectoral approach. Combining actions, across villages to support adaptation to climate change by linking water resource supply and management with sustainable agriculture production, diversification of incomes and environmental management.

Departing from a cross sectoral approach the intervention aims as ***a first step*** to conduct a thorough vulnerability assessment, using a community participatory approach. The project makes use of the existing community structures, including individual households. Families' daily challenges and experiences, coping with the effects of climate change, are indispensable for the development of a community owned climate change adaptation tool. The assessment will make use of the CRiSTAL tool (Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods). The CRiSTAL tool will identify livelihood resources most important to climate adaptation related to climate variability and changes. This approach provides the project with the important information on how and why livelihood is affected in a particular community by climate change and which adaptation approach shall be used. The CRiSTAL tool helps to identify present and future potential climate risks which may inadvertently increase a community's exposure and vulnerability. The final prioritisation of actions will inform the development of the climate change adaptation tool to be used in the community. By using this method, the project seeks to systematically assess the impacts of the intervention on some of the local determinants of vulnerability and exposure, so an adequately designed activities foster climate adaptation and resilience in the implementation area.

[19] More information on Eco-Village model can be retrieved here at Global Climate Change Alliance (EU)

The **second step** includes the application of the integrated climate change approaches in the 12 target communities in Rwanda and Tanzania. Participatory monitoring and evaluation will finalise the integrated approach of the community and build ownership among the target group. Replication of the developed methods of smart agriculture, water retention and enhanced marketing capabilities (etc.) will affect the involved smallholder's livelihood and income – and resilience to climate change.
The project aims to improve small holders' capabilities to implement climate-smart agriculture, for improving their opportunities for value addition of sustainable produced agriculture and forest products. The chosen approach aims to empower communities to engage actively in land and natural resources governance, for securing a sustainable and ecological based income and livelihood and thereby generate resilience. The integrated approach to agriculture includes the promotion of conservation agriculture[20] and appropriate soil management. The use of climate ecological agricultural methods and management practices, improves the ecology of their land and subsequently resilience to the effects of climate change.

For **the third**, the project will work with Korogwe District Council in Tanzania, as well as Rutsiro and Rulindo Districts in Rwanda to build their awareness on the impacts of climate change and the application of the developed adaptation approach in the villages. The involvement of key institutions and duty bearers shall support the mainstreaming of adaptation strategies into the district development planning and budgeting process. Districts are required to develop development plans, which guide local investment in sustainable developments plans. The project aims to supports the development of this plans and promotes farmers' involvement in relevant planning opportunities. The interventions participatory approach, including the involvement of key district institutions and duty bearers aims to strengthen ownership and local democratic structures. Finally, the project will support the dissemination and communication of lessons learned to key stakeholders, such as policymakers and the wider public in Tanzania and Rwanda. The project aims to collaborate with local government staff on various levels in an interdisciplinary manner. This constitutes a central aspect of the project and be achieved by the formation of a district facilitation team that engages with relevant duty bearers and institutions.

Climate Change Education
The project aims to integrate climate change education and adaptation at local schools in the villages, thereby targeting the youth and future farmers of the area. The project will make use of the Eco-Schools approach, building on the 7 steps[21] a proven method in Eco-Schools programme (CISU grant), involving students, communities, and teachers in collaborate action. Education is critical for addressing the challenges of climate change and promoting sustainable development. Through Climate Education, students acquire academic reasoning, knowledge, skills, and structure that can help them to contextualise and take actions to address climate change and develop adaptation capabilities.

Gender Strategy
A strategic focus is on integrating gender-based approaches given the primary role played by women in agriculture, but also health and sanitation issues. Community activities are planned gender sensitive, while at the same time developing awareness on the crucial role of women in agriculture and the effects climate change has on their specific role in relation to small holder agricultural production.
Gender sensitive inclusion and participation of the most vulnerable groups of women and youth in the vulnerability assessment processes and capacity building will be important. Capacity building will be conducted at different levels to improve local communities' understanding of climate change, vulnerability,

[20] **Conservation Agriculture** is a farming system that promotes minimum soil disturbance (i.e. no tillage), maintenance of a permanent soil cover, and diversification of plant species. It enhances biodiversity and natural biological processes above and below the ground surface, which contribute to increased water and nutrient use efficiency and to improved and sustained crop production. (https://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture/en/)
[21] For more information, please go here.

livelihood resilience and the significance of gender sensitive planning.

Risk and barriers the project approaches

The first main assumption the intervention rests on, is the motivation and interest of communities to change the way they perform agriculture today. Meeting the increasing challenges caused by climate change and be ready to adapt to new methods. The participatory approach chosen for this project shall however generate ownership among the target group and support the development and application of the integrated climate change adaptation approach at the target groups household. As farmers, already today feel the impact of climate change on their agricultural production, they are assumed to be interested to change and amend methods, so they increase income.

The second main assumption the intervention rest on, is the interest of local stakeholders, CBOs and authorities to take part in the development and dissemination of the adaptation methods. Both, ARCOS and TFCG have good cooperation with duty bearers as well as relevant stakeholders. There recognition as important organisations and track record will support the success of collaboration with relevant governmental institutions, stakeholders, and duty bearers.

All in all, it is fair to assume that risks and barriers that could prevent the success of the projects are very limited.

4.3 Specify the number of people who are expected to be involved in the following types of activities (disaggregated by gender):

Activities	# of female	# of male	or # of other relevant gender identity	Persons in total
Technical training for poor and vulnerable groups relevant for climate change adaptation. (only Trainer of Trainers in Tanzania trained in Tanzania)	24	24		48
Technical training for poor and vulnerable groups relevant for climate change adaptation. (Rwanda)	240	240		480
Activities where climate vulnerable groups share knowledge, experiences, and best practices in relation to climate change adaptation (Tanzania)	500	500		1000
Activities where climate vulnerable groups share knowledge, experiences, and best practices in relation to climate change adaptation (Rwanda)	3,000	3,028		6,315
Number of CSOs that will enhance their advocacy capacity on climate adaptation				CSOs in total: 25
Advocacy training of poor and vulnerable groups (ToT training Tanzania)	50	50		100
Advocacy training of poor and vulnerable groups (Rwanda)	240	240		480

If you are not planning activities that apply to the above cells, you can write N/A in the relevant cell.

4.4 Describe the areas of responsibility and professional contributions of the partners and other actors and their relevance towards the intervention.

ARCOS's and TFCG's project manager cooperates with DOC's programme coordinator for reporting, budget follow-up and financial management. DOC's CFO and auditor perform financial management in Denmark.

DOC's programme coordinator is furthermore responsible for the overall coordination and facilitation of exchange of experience and relevant networking. The Programme Coordination Committee (PCC), established for the implementation of Eco-School activities will be the platform for learning and identification of best practices related to this project. The PCC consists of representatives from TFCG, ARCOS and DOC, meeting either physically (annually) or via online conferences. The PCC will be crucial for exchange between implementing partner, along the integrated climate change adaption tool is developed in Tanzania and Rwanda.

4.5 Describe how the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework will monitor adaptation and climate resilience results and outcomes throughout the intervention and by the end of the intervention.

The conducted vulnerability assessment serves as a baseline for this phase of the project, informing the development of appropriate adaptation methods, which will be applied and tested in 12 villages in Tanzania and Rwanda. This will also constitute the base for the second phase of this project, anticipated to be submitted to CISU in February 2024. The monitoring system for the proposed project will monitor replication of developed adaptation methods at village levels. The Eco-school programme (CISU grant) uses an Outcome Mapping approach, which also will be applied in this project. Setting up progress markers for the specific outcomes and outputs. Allowing also for monitoring behavioural change on the community and school level. Both ARCOS and TFCG are used to the monitoring approach and can therefor easily be applied. The final evaluation will include the evaluation of the participatory processes applied in the project, and replication of adaptation methods on household level. An impact assessment in relation to improved income and resilience, will not make sense as the project has been implemented only one year and effects are assumed to be appear after a longer time of implementation.

For interventions above DKK 1 million

4.6 Explain how the intervention is designed to respond to local demands and encourage local leadership and ownership.

4.7 Explain the exit-strategy and how the intervention will contribute to establishing sustainable and lasting improvements for poor, marginalised and vulnerable target groups.

4.8 Describe possible conditions (risks) that can obstruct or delay fulfilment of the outcomes and what possible solutions are proposed to mitigate these risks.

5. Cost level

Staffing in Tanzania and Rwanda: ARCOS and TFCG will employ one fulltime staff in each country for coordination and implementation of this pilot phase. The Eco-Schools project structure is assumed to support implementation in the geographical areas. Several man hours will be allocated at DOC for technical support and monitoring of the project from Denmark.