Integrating climate risk management into Tanzania Mission programmes: visit report Feb 26th to March 2nd, 2018

Tracy Kajumba, Simon Anderson

Introduction

This visit was part of the support to IA Missions in KPCs to strengthen the integration of climate change into development programming and support case study research under the climate change and development learning platform. The objectives were:

1. Familiarise the Tanzania Mission technical team with approaches to understand and assess climate risks to development programming in Tanzania and how to integrate climate risk management into development programmes;
2. Explore the relevance and relative importance of climate risks to the programming areas of the new Mission Strategy, and to identify climate change indicators for the Mission’s Performance Management Framework;
3. Identify, specify and design a climate risk related case study that can be undertaken under the auspices of the Learning Platform that responds directly to the needs and demand of the Mission for evidence of how climate risks affect the Mission’s key development objectives.

The visit was initiated at the request of Tanzania Mission during the climate change and strategy implementation mapping which the climate change team undertook last year. Tanzania’s request focused on the following:

- Support to establish Climate Change risk management indicators and baselines for the PFM
- Mission Staff Capacity Building Training on integrating Climate Change into the Mission Strategy 2017-2022 in February 2018
- Learning: Case Study and longitudinal studies that contribute evidence for decision making and for Mission Strategy monitoring and evaluation

The structure of the support involved capacity building sessions, meetings with sectoral teams and field visits in Misungwi, Mwanza Province. [Please note Simon Anderson accompanied Adrian Fitzgerald and Peter Nyella on a visit to Kigoma w/c 4th March. This visit is covered in a separate report.]
Objective 1. Familiarise the Tanzania Mission with approaches to understand and assess climate risks to development programming

A workshop was conducted with the Mission Technical Team to explore approaches to climate risks management in development programming, and in particular, ways to address climate-related gender inequality. Annex A presents the workshop agenda.

Follow-up meetings were held with each of the programme area teams to explore the relevance of climate risks to their objectives and to initiate the identification of ways to manage the risks identified. Annex B includes the climate risks matrices generated by the programme area teams.

Climate risk screening for the Livelihoods component

Under the livelihood component, the team reviewed the work on sunflower, maize and pulses value chains to identify potential climate risks, and what is being done to address risks. There was also discussion of ways to assess adaptive capacity in value chains, and if the climate effects are considered principal, significant or insignificant (using the Rio Markers for climate change).

It was agreed that the value chains are affected by climate risks which include drought, floods, increase in temperature, which can result in food insecurity, crop loss, reduced yields and increased crop pests among other issues. In addition, the agriculture non-state actors are affected by volatility of the commodity prices which to some extent are sensitive to weather driven crop yield changes.

In terms of response, strategies already in place were discussed, but it was also noted that links with adaptive social protection in relation to skills development and non-farm employment could be important. The gaps in this work as regards to managing climate risks need to be addressed. Climate change was marked as a principle risk (with a score of 2), meaning that climate change strongly affects the sector.

Key recommendations

- AMDT is planning to conduct a climate risk assessment this year and the mission is supposed to input into the ToR. This should be an opportunity to guide AMDT on the tools and approaches. The ToR can be shared with Simon and Tracy for review
- There is also need to review the AMDT log frame indicators to ensure that climate change adaptation can be measured
- There is need to take on policy engagement with the agriculture working group to influence them to strengthen focus on gender and climate
- Kain to share the gender analysis report done by AMDT so that the gender team can identify entry points to support the livelihoods work but also to inform the upcoming case study.
Please note that the risk screening template is attached as annex B

Climate risk screening for the Health component
The health team reviewed programmes under UNICEF, Mkapa fellows, Hope for life, CCBRT, Femina, AMREF and the work of community health workers. It was concluded that climate change was significant and Rio marked as 1. Managing climate risks in the health sector is relatively new (apart from work on malaria as a climate sensitive disease), but initial examination of potential impacts on sector objectives underlines the need to integrate climate risk management more thoroughly into health sector development planning.

Droughts and floods affect food security which in turn affects nutrition outcomes for mothers and children especially. It was also noted that weather related damage to infrastructure can affect access to health services, and the activities of the CHWs in target communities. Climate related diseases like malaria, cholera, water borne diseases are also prevalent during floods or droughts.

There are no climate relevant indicators as yet under the Mission’s health work, however existing ones can be adapted. Mapping out how drought affects food security and how to secure nutrition gains at times of stress is important. There is also the need to develop a baseline that will support the PMF and reporting.

Key Recommendations

- The indicators in the PMF under health do not have climate relevant indicators, it was agreed that the existing ones can be revised to capture issues of climate resilience
- There will be need for baseline information on some of the indicators, which will have to be collected
- The CHWs offer a platform for addressing some of the issues, for example, the review of CHW training can include modules on managing climate risks and stronger nutrition focus on CHW training

The risk screening table is attached as Annex C

Climate Risk Assessment for Gender and Governance
Discussions were held with the gender and governance team to understand their work and the relevance of climate change risks and shocks.

It was agreed that whereas climate change does not lead to gender inequality, it can increase and exacerbate vulnerabilities and inequalities for women and men, boys and girls. The gender roles around agriculture and child care can be constrained by climate impacts where women and children might have to move longer distances to look for food or firewood. Decision making and control over resources also determines the kind of coping and
adaptation strategies men and women use to deal with climate risks and shocks. Climate related food insecurity will also affect nutrition outcomes especially for women and children.

Whereas the risks are not direct in most cases, it was agreed that the work on gender and governance can be used to address climate impacts on poor women and men, boys and girls. The following linkages were identified;

- Support climate change risk messaging and awareness raising through work on governance structures – the results of the case study can be socialised through these channels
- Work with partners to highlight relevant gender and climate issues based on the national climate policy priorities in relation to governance

**Objective 2. Explore the relative importance of climate risks to the new Mission Strategy, and identify climate change indicators for the Mission’s Performance Management Framework**

The Mission Strategy and performance measurement framework was considered, through discussions with staff it was agreed that the indicators were not climate relevant, however some could be reviewed to measure resilience. From our assessment, the following is proposed;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Result 2; more sustainable livelihoods for poor women and youth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; levels of rural productive poor&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; in selected markets (disaggregated by sex and age)&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; (&lt;strong&gt;FfA O4KRA1&lt;/strong&gt;) SDG closest indicator 2.3.2</td>
<td>According to the indicator framing, income is measured from increase in productivity or employment opportunity and the main source of data is AMDT. However, productivity can be affected by climate risks and shocks. It would be useful to review the AMDT log frame as suggested by the livelihoods team to a certain if the indicators capture the resilience to shocks and stresses perspective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Proportion of the extreme poor<sup>4</sup> women<sup>5</sup> benefiting from Government’s social protection programmes (<strong>FfA O2KRA1</strong>) SDG indicator 1.3.1 | Extreme poor are described as those in severe or chronic poverty – this can be improved take into consideration targeting poor women affected by climate change and disasters. Since this indicator reporting depends on TASAF, then the social protection partners need

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<sup>1</sup> Increased income can be obtained from increased profitability of a targeted activity, an increase in production or a change of activity (either production or employment)
<sup>2</sup> As defined by income (between poverty line and extreme poverty line) and land holding (access to 0.2 - 5Ha). The number of productive poor is estimated at 6.6 million (55% of those leaving below the poverty line in Tanzania (12 million people). Those in severe or chronic poverty are estimated at 3.4 million people.
<sup>3</sup> Triangulated with gender impact assessment
<sup>4</sup> Those in “severe” or “chronic” poverty (approx 3.4 million people).
<sup>5</sup> Triangulate with gender impact assessment.
to have a relevant or proxy indicator to track the SP beneficiaries in terms of category

| Number of rural poor youth (male and female) with improved livelihoods prospects (requires a footnote to explain what measured) | This indicator can be revised to include resilient livelihoods, given the impacts climate change can have on agriculture and other sectors. 
There is also need to define what ‘improved’ means |
| Not in FfA SDG 4 but not an indicator |

Strategic Result 3; Improved reproductive health and nutrition for Women and Children

| Anaemia in Women age 15-49 | The indicators need refining—more of process and output indicators but do not measure the change that the development programme contributes to. The indicators raise questions of so what and how the changes are measured. |
| Anti Natal Care coverage: 4 visits Closest in FfA O8 KRA2 |

Strategic Result 4; Democratic space for good governance, human rights and gender equality fostered and supported.

| Proportion of men / women age 15-40 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons | What purpose does this indicator serve? After knowing the proportion, then what? Isn’t the aim to strengthen institutions to reduce GBV? |
| Evidence of number and quality of actions by women organisations to influence the realisation of women’s rights in key areas, including GBV | This is also a process indicator – unless quality is broken down to measure positive changes that happen around policy or practice to influence the realisation of women’s rights. |

Objective 3. Design a climate risk related case study to generate evidence of how climate risks affect the Mission’s key development objectives

Discussions were held with embassy teams to think through the case study and the following was agreed;

Title; The effectiveness of health provision for women and girls in the context of gender based violence and climate change - a case study in Misungwi District, Tanzania

The proposed research question are;

- How effective is health care provision for women and girls in Misungwi district in the context of gender-based violence and violence against women on health care provision?

- How will climate risks challenge the effectiveness of healthcare provision for women and girls?

6 Quality = coordination, intergenerational participation, diversity of participants, engagement with duty bearers...
Components of the study

1) Climate change scenarios for Misungwi district: current climate risks, changes in risks in 2028, and 2050. Focusing on water resources, food security, extreme weather events, and climate sensitive diseases.

2) The trends, seasonal variation and drivers of gender based violence and violence against women.

3) Trends and seasonality in climate sensitive diseases and food security.

4) Gender equity of access to and effectiveness of health care.

Process

Information for the case study will be collected on; Climate change scenarios for Misungwi; Trends, seasonal variation and drivers of GBV and VAW; Trends and seasonality in climate sensitive diseases and food security and Gender equity of access to and effectiveness of health care. The sources of information for the above will include; access to weather station data for Misungwi, which need support from the meteorology Agency and other relevant institutions; Livelihoods and food security data; GBV data from – police gender desk, one stop shop, Kivulini and AMREF among others; Health surveillance and disease reporting from the health departments at national and regional level. In addition, the study will also conduct independent surveys with key informants though Focus group Discussions, interviews with partners and other key stakeholders

In terms of Literature review, it was agreed that consultations will be done with the London School of Economics (LSE); the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, which is a public research university; the Tanzania Meteorology Agency and the International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) among others.

It was also recommended that climate data for Misungwi should be accessed but also need to review the health management information systems, the food security surveillance (USAID, Fewsnet reports), Ifakara health institute website, and experts in climate sensitive diseases incl. malaria and WHO reports.

Joint Meeting with Partners in Mwanza (BMF, Kivulini and AMREF)

After the field visits, a joint meeting was held with partners to discuss the structure of the case study and get their input, the following were the comments/discussions by the partner staff;

- Include CHWs as key informants for the study
- Assess the effect of the potential lack of family resources due to climate change, the effects and implications for livelihoods and potential income stresses. These may impact the affordability of access to health services.
• How do the power relations affect access to and adoption of family planning?
• How will income stress affect adolescent girl’s education and the ability of families to support them to remain in school?
• How will income stresses affect Health system referrals due to additional costs of travel to the referral health centre’s and hospitals?
• Analysis of secondary school dropout rates and the drivers causing adolescent girls to drop out of secondary school.
• The need for a good baseline at the beginning of the programme to assess progress, etc. The study can contribute to establish a baseline. The CHWs are supposed to collect information from their village at the start of their appointment and this can be collated into a baseline.
• MTUHA Books (13 books) includes a community information book (book no. 3). This is being reviewed and updated to be used by the CHWs and will provide the tools that will be used to collect community level information.
• Nutrition information should be included. TDHS data is available but there will be a need for village level nutrition data.
• Use the RMNCH score card and Nutrition score card data is collected at regional level using data from the Districts and may provide additional information for the study.
• Identify partners in Mwanza to conduct research in Misungwi.
  o The National Institute of Medical Research,
  o the Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences,
  o Mwanza Intervention Trail Unit (MITU) linked with the London School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine
• In preparing the case study we will link with the contacts identified above and others and look at ways to establish what currently exists and draw on the information.
• We will look-up the Misungwi District profile which identifies the production capacities in Misungwi (the main production is maize, rice, beans, cotton, fruits and vegetables): consult Francis Muya, District Community Development Officer Misungwi District, (0785 740674)
• The WHO has developed guidelines for “Researching Violence Against Women” - multi country guideline 2005 that the Case study should draw on.
• The researchers should link with the AMREF Research Unit in the country office in Dar es Salaam.

Next Steps for the case study
• Key partners and stakeholders to comment on the proposed case study (IIED to share full proposal in advance)
• IIED will revise case study plan based on the comments
• IIED in consultation with the mission to identify research partners and researchers
• IIED to establish research work plan with partners
• Initiate the research
Consultative meetings at national level and Field Visit to Misungwi, Mwanza Province

National Level Meetings

National level meetings were done with UNDP, Ministry of Agriculture and meeting with the Ministry of health team.

The meeting with UNDP staff did not yield much, however they tackle gender as a cross cutting theme and informed us that a gender analysis is planned for the NDC review by the ENGEN gender network. They were also planning to undertake a gap analysis on environment issues in refugee camps. Most of their work on NDC, NAP and other projects did not have funding.

The meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture revealed that there is an agriculture climate resilience plan with a gender and CSA component. The CSA programme, on the value chain component is addressing gender mainstreaming. There are also guidelines for CSA which have integrated climate change with a view of integrating this into the district plans. CIAT and WB developed the CSA profile for Tanzania, but gender was not adequately included. There is also the Africa Climate Smart Alliance; Tanzania version (TCSAA) is also working on climate change in agriculture and Irish Aid is part of it. The value chains government is supporting include rice, sunflower and maize. There is lots of private sector engagement supporting technologies and implements.

In terms of climate risks, pests, water scarcity, drought and floods pause major impacts for agriculture. The ministry of Agriculture is working the Tanzania Meteorology Agency to access climate projections for the past 50 years and basing on agro climatological zones for planning. There is a gender desk in the research and development office within the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry is addressing issues of women and men’s use and access to technology e.g. providing appropriate technology for men to be incentivised t support some of the roles relegated to women e.g. weeding. GBV is also addresses in value chains. The Government is also working with CSOs on policy action on climate change (CCAFS website).

The meeting with Ministry of Health staff focused on the role of community health workers (CHWs) and finding entry points for making it more integrated. It was agreed that the CHWs role can strengthen nutrition as well as integrating other community concerns in the process. There is a community score card which also provides an opportunity to include other issues including gender and climate change indicators.

On gender, focus is on high prevalence of adolescent pregnancies - need to understand the root causes.
Key issues to note

- The ministry of Agriculture recommended the Sokoine University, University of Dar es Salaam and Centre for Climate Change Studies websites for agriculture and gender related research products.
- The Ministry of health recommended review of the Demographic Health Survey, the Public Health Indicators and the diseases surveillance reports for the case study baseline data.
- Need to review the CHWs roles and guides like the score card and identify entry points for integrating other relevant indicators of nutrition, gender and climate change.

Misungwi field visit

The purpose of the visit was to familiarise with partners in Misungwi District and agree upon an outline of the work to be undertaken for the Climate and Gender Case study. Partners visited include AMREF, Kivulini, District Health office, Meeting with GBV community activists including the Police gender desk and the one stop center. The last was to the Benjamin Mkapa Foundation and the Femma club at Misungwi Secondary School. The above organisations are partners with Irish Aid on aspects of health and GBV, so their backgrounds are known. For purposes of this report, we shall focus on the key discussions arranged in thematic areas relevant for the case study, as follows;

1. Role of Community Health Workers (CHWs)

CHW’s are selected from the local areas and know the behaviours of the community, therefore they have capacity to influence change. Roles include linking people to health facilities, institutional strengthening; community advocacy and mobilisation to seek health services; CHWs also collect information on iron deficiency and send it to the dispensaries and it feeds into the District health information systems which inform the regional and national reports.

Challenges with the CHW system

- Institutionalisation of the CHWs has failed to take root
- CHWs drop off for several reasons including migration (mainly for pastoralists), women getting married among other reasons
- Sustainability of facilitation modalities for CHWs is difficult, so several get better jobs and move on
- Remoteness of the areas where CHWs work including impassable roads, scattered households, culture/traditions that resist health care services also hinder the work of CHWs
- Belief in witchcraft affects behaviour change towards good health practices
- Mobilisation for health meetings and attendance is affected by culture where women do not or are not allowed to attend meetings
2. **Access and use of Health Services**
   - Failure to access effective health services leads to loss of faith in health services and dependency on traditional healers and herbalists
   - Health seeking behaviours of some community groups like the pastoralists is low
   - The clan system referral for community members encourages them to seek health services from traditional healers
   - Low household incomes affects health seeking behaviour
   - Heavy workloads for women limit their attendance of outreaches and hospitals
   - Rampant teen pregnancies sometimes leading to death, though they are not being reported
   - Poor transportation to hospitals affect accessibility to health services

3. **Gender Based Violence (GBV)**
   AMREF, Kivulini and the GBV activists support this work in conjunction with police gender desk, one stop centre. Key issues include;
   - Clan systems that promote child marriage, forced marriages thus gender based violence
   - Livelihood resources are male dominated
   - Some men stop their wives from attending outreaches and antenatal services
   - Lack of forensic evidence is a challenge in addressing GBV cases

**Livelihoods and Climate Change**

- Poor feeding due to crop loss in bad seasons affects health especially for mothers and children
- Sexual and physical Violence is reported to be higher during good harvest seasons
- When the harvests are low, women spend their savings on food and sometimes are abandoned by men or there is physical violence due to scarcity
- Malnutrition is high due to food insecurity as a result of drought, poor food preparation and neglect of children especially by men who move away and start other families
- Water scarcity due to drought leads to water borne diseases like worms and scabies which are more rampant during the dry seasons
- Loss of agricultural productivity reduces household incomes which affects access to health services in instances where payment is required.

**Data sources for health and GBV**

- Kivulini runs and M&E system which track the cases of GBV reported in 72 hours, which feeds into their indicator of elimination of VAW by 50% and 30% reduction in
Misungwi. Data is collected using community activity forms, monthly reports and outcome tracking forms.

- GBV cases are tracked through the gender desk where they are registered including the time registered.
- Kivulini has legal Aid services where trained community staff work and capture the statistics.
- At the Local Government level villages use counter books for registry
- At the one stop centre there are books where cases are bring recorded and can be accessed
- Data is also available in the MOH from the health surveys
- Mkapa foundation reported that there is a baseline survey measuring the impact of CHWs, which would be useful to inform the baseline for the health work with CHWs
- There are challenges of unreported data including maternal mortality, malnutrition and unreported births

The above areas will be useful background for the case study, given the multi-layered approach in programming in Misungwi. Climate change and access to health services will be assessed within the context of the programme where CHWs play a key role. Gender issues in relation to access to health services as well as livelihood options and linkages to GBV and access to health will also be assessed. The literature review will dig deeper into the thematic objectives and climate scenarios for Misungwi to inform the case study.

Next Steps for Tanzania climate integration support

1. Agree on elements to be included in/ commitments of the Climate and Development Learning Platform for the work in Tanzania
2. Prepare ToRs for “the effectiveness of health provision for women and girls in the context of gender based violence and climate change - a case study in Misungwi District”
3. Prepare ToRs for “Cost effective cooking energy solutions that reduce the impacts on the environment in the short-term and the labour burden on Women, for the Refugee camps in Kigoma”
4. Input into the AMDT ToRs
5. Complete the climate risk matrix.
6. Input into the integration of Climate into the PMF for the Mission Strategy.
## Annex A. Workshop Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday, 26 February</td>
<td>Opening remarks</td>
<td>Ambassador Sherlock</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018 10.00 am</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 am</td>
<td>Introductory session:</td>
<td>Simon</td>
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<td></td>
<td>How will Climate change affect Tanzania?</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30 am</td>
<td>Integrating Climate risk management into development programmes</td>
<td>Simon</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 am</td>
<td>Tea break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 am</td>
<td>Climate and Gender</td>
<td>Tracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>Plenary discussion on Climate and gender in our programmes</td>
<td>Tracy</td>
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<td>issues to consider in Tanzania programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.30 pm</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.30 pm</td>
<td>Work in group of two or three to identify Climate risks that will affect</td>
<td>Simon</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>our programmes: three possible discussion groups: health, livelihoods, GBV</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.30 pm</td>
<td>Map out the results of the discussion</td>
<td>Simon</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.30 pm</td>
<td>Agree work sessions with the teams over the next two days</td>
<td>Simon and Tracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.00 pm</td>
<td>Close</td>
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</table>
## Annex B. Climate risks matrices developed by the programme area teams

### Project/programme Climate Change Screening: Agriculture programme area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project/Programme Title</th>
<th>Climate risks to project objectives? (Yes, No, Uncertain)</th>
<th>Identify the climate risks (hazards, disasters and impacts) affecting the programme and score likelihood &amp; severity (5 high/ 1 low)</th>
<th>What is being done within the project/ programme to address the risks identified?</th>
<th>What is being done in other Mission projects/ programmes to address identified risks?</th>
<th>What climate change related indicators are in place? (Climate risk management, vulnerability &amp; development indicators)</th>
<th>Are they monitored? If not discuss plans for measuring resilience in the new strategy</th>
<th>Rio Marker Assessment (score) Principle: 2 Significant: 1 Not targeted: 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMDT: sunflower value chain programme</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><strong>Drought</strong> Crop failure leading to no or reduced yield (2,4) <strong>Floods</strong> Crop loss due flash floods, erosion, increased pests, water lodging (etc Change of crop yield</td>
<td>1. Introduction a specific output in the logical framework namely, the new or improved climate technologies and practices specifically targeting agricultural enterprise of the productive poor developed, tested 2. Outsource the Climate Profiling early January 2018 for sunflower value chain [the date is now changed to 1(^{st}) week of April.</td>
<td>Dropping – Out Adoptive Social protection – livelihood enhancement support [UN/NGO] Stepping–out - Training on youth skills and non –farm Employment(^7)</td>
<td>% increase of productive poor reporting increased access to climate smart agricultural technologies and practices (disaggregated by gender and age) # and type of climate smart practices and technologies accessible to productive poor–</td>
<td>AMDT do climate profiling for all three value chain through external consultant and review its results frameworks for the three value chain to be able to measure</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^7\) Partnership to be identified
High Temperature
Farmers fail to realise improved yields due high temperature leading to increased crop pests (2,3)

| 3. The project will help producers: (i) understand the links between local livelihoods and climate; (ii) identify adaptation actions to improve resilience to climate change; and (iii) build the capacity of smallholders to plan for, and be resilient to, the effects of climate change. Examples of strategies may include: (i) increased agricultural productivity through improved soil and pest management; (ii) changes in crop varieties including introduction of resilient crops; (iii) improved irrigation and postharvest technologies; (iv) water conservation management and harvesting; (v) afforestation; (vi) control of forest fires; and (vii) using alternative energy sources |
| Agriculture Non state Actors Forum (ANSAF) is part of Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance – TCSAA) with aim to promote CSA in the country through Advocacy. [indicators will be refined after completion of Climate proofing] |

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88 The Embassy is providing CORE funds to ANSAF to implement its 2018-2022 Strategy

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMDT: Maize value chain programme</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Drought</th>
<th>Drought is a major threat to maize production in many parts of Tanzania. Maize production has been risky and unreliable business because of erratic rainfall and the high vulnerability of maize to drought. The performance of local drought-tolerant varieties though improving with new varieties being developed and registered. However, to enable a large scale and effective response, there is need to increase the availability and access to climate smart technologies (including seeds) across the value chain. In</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Crop failure leading to no or reduced yield (3,4)</td>
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<td>High Temperature</td>
<td>Farmers fail to realise</td>
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9The Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA); policy brief, November 2010
improved yields due high temperature leading to increased crop pests (2,3) addition, AMDT will promote access to insurance products to further protect farmers and those that provide inputs to them against weather-related risks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMDT Pulses value chain</th>
<th>Improved yields due high temperature leading to increased crop pests (2,3) addition, AMDT will promote access to insurance products to further protect farmers and those that provide inputs to them against weather-related risks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Non state Actors forum</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
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### Annex C. Health Sector Risk Screening

#### Project/programme Climate Change Screening Health

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<tr>
<th>Project/Programme Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkapa fellows</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Climate stresses (droughts) makes following CHW guidance difficult (e.g. supplementary feeding for babies). (4/4)</td>
<td>1. Use the review of CHW training to include managing climate risks. 2. Stronger nutrition focus in CHW training (is this climate proofed?). Counscenuth project to be complementary</td>
<td>None - but existing ones can be adapted. Mapping out how drought affects food security and how to secure nutrition gains at times of stress.</td>
<td>To develop a baseline that can be incorporated.</td>
<td>1 to be in design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope for life</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Later referrals due to access and other pathways affected by climate disruptions. (3/2)</td>
<td>Case by case</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCBRT</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Panita</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counscenuth</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1. Climate risks to food security of the beneficiary HHs. (3/4)</td>
<td>1. Food source diversification.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None – could be diversified diet</td>
<td>Monitoring yes – but has not looked at climate risks</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femina Hip</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3. Extreme weather events increase isolation of villages and/or reduce access to HHs at times when needs high. (4/3)</td>
<td>4. Climate stresses makes following CHW guidance difficult (e.g. supplementary feeding for babies). (4/4)</td>
<td>5. Climate risk to food &amp; nutrition security of beneficiary HHs. (4/5)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None - but existing ones can be adapted</td>
<td>To develop a baseline that can be incorporated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMREF – CHW recruitment “Tuwatumie”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3. No. but key would be equipment such as mobile phones.</td>
<td>4. No. use the review of CHW training to include managing climate risks.</td>
<td>5. Stronger nutrition focus in CHW training (is this climate proofed?).</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex D: Work Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY 26th Feb</td>
<td>Attend Mission Team meeting</td>
<td>Familiarization with team and programme</td>
<td>Tracy Kajumba and Simon Anderson plus Mission team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY 26th Feb</td>
<td>Conduct a capacity building workshop on integrating climate risk into the Tanzania development programme</td>
<td>Introduce the Mission Team to ways to integrate climate risk management into development programming</td>
<td>Tracy Kajumba and Simon Anderson plus Mission team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY 27th Feb am</td>
<td>Work with the Livelihoods team including Social Protection to identify potential climate risks to the programme and possible entry points to manage climate risk</td>
<td>Identify potential climate risks to the programme and possible entry points to manage climate risk. Orientation on the approach adopted by the Embassy to gender</td>
<td>Governance and Gender team, Agriculture and livelihoods team (incl. social protection), Tracy Kajumba and Simon Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY 27th Feb am</td>
<td>Work with the Governance and Gender team to identify potential climate risks to the programme and possible entry points to manage climate risk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY 28th Feb am</td>
<td>Discussion with climate change team in Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>Understand Ministries approach to climate change adaptation</td>
<td>Tracy Kajumba and Simon Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY 28th Feb am</td>
<td>Visit to climate change team in UNDP</td>
<td>Understand the UNDP portfolio on climate change adaptation in Tanzania</td>
<td>Tracy Kajumba and Simon Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY 1st Mar</td>
<td>Fly to Mwanza Field Visit Misugwi District Meet DMO and Amref, BMF, Kivulini, Femina Hip</td>
<td>Familiarisation with partners and the Misungwi District</td>
<td>Peter Nyella, Tracy Kajumba, Simon Anderson and Adrian Fitzgerald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY 2nd March</td>
<td>Meet with AMREF, Tivulini to map out Case study in Mwanza</td>
<td>Agree upon an outline of the work to be undertaken for the Climate and Gender Case study. Draft ToRs for gender, climate and health study</td>
<td>Peter Nyella, Tracy Kajumba, Simon Anderson and Adrian Fitzgerald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY 2nd March</td>
<td>Develop climate risk matrix with Health and Nutrition team</td>
<td>Identify climate risks to projects and partners’ activities</td>
<td>Peter Nyella, Tracy Kajumba, Simon Anderson and Adrian Fitzgerald</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>