Background

Tanzania has been a partner country of Irish Aid since 1975, launching its aid programme in 1979. Each year, Irish Aid partners with government institutions, UN and donor agencies, civil society organizations and others with the goal to deliver on aid objectives. In Tanzania, those objectives include reducing poverty (a major challenge with nearly 68% of the population living on less than $1.25 a day), reducing vulnerability and promoting inclusive growth.

Tanzania is one of the largest countries in East Africa with a total area of 945,087 km² with a tropical climate and temperatures ranging between 10 and 31 degrees Celsius. Tanzania has a diverse topography with cooler mountainous regions (and the tallest mountain in Africa: Mt. Kilimanjaro) and warmer wetter conditions along the coast and central lowland regions. With a stable and peaceful democracy, this East African country continues to make great strides towards reaching its Millennium Development Goals.

Tanzania has experienced high levels of economic growth over the last decade, yet agriculture and fishing (the largest sector employing two thirds of Tanzanians) has experienced much slower growth. These subsistence farms are highly vulnerable to temperature changes, with extreme weather events and rising fuel prices making irrigation, storage and transportation a greater burden on farmers. Projects and programs funded by Irish Aid in Tanzania have had a strong focus on agricultural support and development, as outlined below. Food security, improved nutrition and quality public health services are key priorities for Irish Aid in Tanzania.

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The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index ranks Tanzania as the 26th most vulnerable and 49th least ready to adapt to climate change, of the countries it covered for 2016. Further details on Tanzania’s climate change risks can be found in the ‘Tanzania Country Climate Risk Assessment Report’.

### Climate Finance

In 2017, Ireland provided a total of €2,424,781 to Tanzania in climate finance through its bilateral aid program. In addition, Ireland provided €86,829 climate finance to projects in Tanzania through its civil society program. Further information on the programs that Irish Aid fund in Tanzania can be found here. Projects funded by Irish Aid under the bilateral aid program include, mitigation spend for the World Food Programme (focusing on issues of forest management and water/sanitation), adaptation spend for the Centre for Counselling Nutrition and Health Care, (focused on improving water, sanitation and nutrition access), and cross cutting spend for Mviwata, (helping farmers to be prepare for climate change.) Civil society partners funded by Irish Aid, World Vision and OXFAM, are working to ensure that communities have access to safe and reliable water and food sources by improving environmental management, waste disposal, water storage and promoting nutritionally rich food sources.

Ireland also provided €5,278,750 to Tanzania for Disaster Risk Reduction through its bilateral aid program. Please note that Climate Finance and Disaster Risk Reduction amounts should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits.

The OECD Development Assistance Committee has agreed definitions for reporting environmental expenditures. Rio Markers enable the consistent measuring and monitoring of climate finance provided to developing nations. Activities are marked as ‘principle’, ‘significant’, or ‘not relevant’, as explained below;

- An activity can be marked as **principal** when the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the activity. Promoting the objective will thus be stated in the activity documentation as one of the principal reasons for undertaking it. In other words, the activity would not have been funded (or designed that way) but for that objective.

- An activity can be marked as **significant** when the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) is explicitly stated but it is not the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking it. Instead, the activity has other prime objectives but it has been formulated or adjusted to help meet the relevant climate concerns.

- The score “0” means that the activity was examined but found not to target the objective (climate change mitigation or adaptation) in any significant way. For activities that have not been assessed, the marker field should be left empty. This ensures that there is no confusion between activities that do not target the objective (score = “0”), and activities for which the answer is not known (score = “null”). This important distinction has implications for statistical presentations of Rio marker data.
Bilateral Climate Finance Trends

In 2017, Ireland provided 16% (€450,219) less climate finance to Tanzania through its bilateral program compared to the previous year (2016). The majority of the climate finance provided to Tanzania by Irish Aid is for adaptation. The trend in climate finance spend in Tanzania since 2014 has fluctuated slightly, with an average of €2,107,195, but the highest overall spend was in 2013 with €3,450,000 (Figure 2).

Cross cutting climate finance spend has remained stable over the years in Tanzania while adaptation spend has fluctuated. Notably, 2017 saw a major increase in mitigation spending, with a slight reduction in adaptation spend compared to the previous two years (Figure 3).
Figure 2: Total climate finance provided to Tanzania from Ireland’s bilateral program over the past 5 years (2013-2017)

Figure 3: Cross-cutting, mitigation, and adaptation climate finance provided to Tanzania from Ireland’s bilateral program over the past 4 years (2014-2017). Please note: mitigation spend represents projects where the mitigation marker is higher than the adaptation marker, adaptation spend represents projects where the adaptation marker is higher than the mitigation marker, and cross-cutting represents projects where the markers for adaptation and mitigation are the same.
Members of Kituro PSG, Kituro Village, Songea DC, Ruvuma region inspecting vegetables in their communal garden. The programme, Scaling up Innovative Evidence Based Essential Nutrition Actions to Reduce Childhood Stunting in the First 1000 Days in Ruvuma Region enhances girls and women’s status and thereby accelerating improvement of maternal, child and adolescent health. It also focused on reduction of childhood stunting and overall wellbeing of women and children. The project supports diversification of income and increasing food productivity to cushion households from food insecurity and climate change stresses.