



# DFID Tanzania support for building economic resilience and adaptive capacity for growth and poverty reduction: Phase II

## General Points

This summary has been produced by Evidence on Demand for the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Adaptation Knowledge and Tools programme.

The Adaptation Knowledge and Tools programme is a DFID-funded programme intended to maximise the effectiveness of UK and international investment in climate change adaptation and resilience. The knowledge and tools generated through this programme are expected to promote greater understanding of what constitutes best practice in adaptation, as well as better international cohesion and coordination around adaptation. Through these entry points the programme expects to increase the quality of international and UK adaptation programming and reduce its risk.

The views expressed in the report do not necessarily represent DFID's own views or policies.

## Summary

Tanzania's economy is vulnerable to the effects of Climate Change as it is dependent on natural resources and ecosystems services, which underpins over 57% of GDP. This concerns key economic sectors, like agriculture, fisheries, energy, and tourism. The risks of natural hazards are compounded by a highly vulnerable population and insufficient capacities to deal with droughts and floods. 85% of the population is reliant on subsistence-level farming and rain-fed agriculture.

Disasters and climate change management institutions, policies, and strategies are in place, but their implementation have not been effective due to weaknesses in institutional capacity. Mainland Tanzania has prepared a National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS), which commits to future actions to address climate vulnerability, initiatives to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and to leverage finance for adaptation as well as mitigation efforts. Zanzibar is also preparing a climate change strategy specific to both Unguja and Pemba.

It is believed that stronger economic growth, infrastructure, and connectivity in rural areas could strengthen institutional capacity and improve resilience to security concerns hazards as well as conflict risks in the longer run.

## The Consultancy

The main aim of the project was to identify support needs in Tanzania to build economic resilience and strengthen climate risks adaptation. Key tasks included:

- i) Design, scope and assess a series of options to support building economic resilience and climate adaptation, in order to strengthen Tanzania's growth and to reduce poverty.
- ii) Develop an initial proposal for an economic resilience and adaptation programme, in support of Tanzania's National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) and Zanzibar.
- iii) Provide support to DFID Tanzania to use latest knowledge to develop a business case-consideration of a range of options and approaches, with an initial appraisal of the preferred option.

The project encompassed two phases. Phase 1 was a quick inception, which provided the basis for further work in phase 2. Phase 2 supported the delivery of a full business case, including an options appraisal, theory of change, assessment of Value-For-Money and clarity on the delivery mechanism, funding modalities as well as M&E framework which included the logical framework.

## Outputs of Phase II

- Presentations to DFID, DPs and GoT on the different options and the key recommended option for implementation
- Final report
- DFID business case

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