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CEDRIG

Risk Assessment Lens for Tanzania's Country Strategy



inFRAS

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Content

- 1. Goal of applying a Risk Assessment Lens**
- 2. Application of the four step approach of the Risk Assessment Lens**
- 3. Conclusions**





Goal of the Risk Assessment Lens

- Assessing the current country strategy with regard to the development of the country strategy 2015-2018.
- Assess the **disaster risks** emanating from climate variability, climate change, environmental degradation.
- Systematically integrate **adaptation** to climate change, adaptation to degraded environments and DRR into country strategy.
- **Long term planning** taking into account all possible **variabilities**.



What has been done

Analysis of the following strategic documents

- Swiss Cooperation Strategy Tanzania 2011-2014
- Domain Assessments for Rural Development, Health and Governance
- No further assessment of strategic documents has been conducted

Further sources of information

- Strategy documents of Tanzanian Government: rural development, sector development strategies etc.
- Climate related strategy documents: National Climate Change Strategy, NAPA, National Communication, UNDP country profile Tanzania, etc.



What has been done

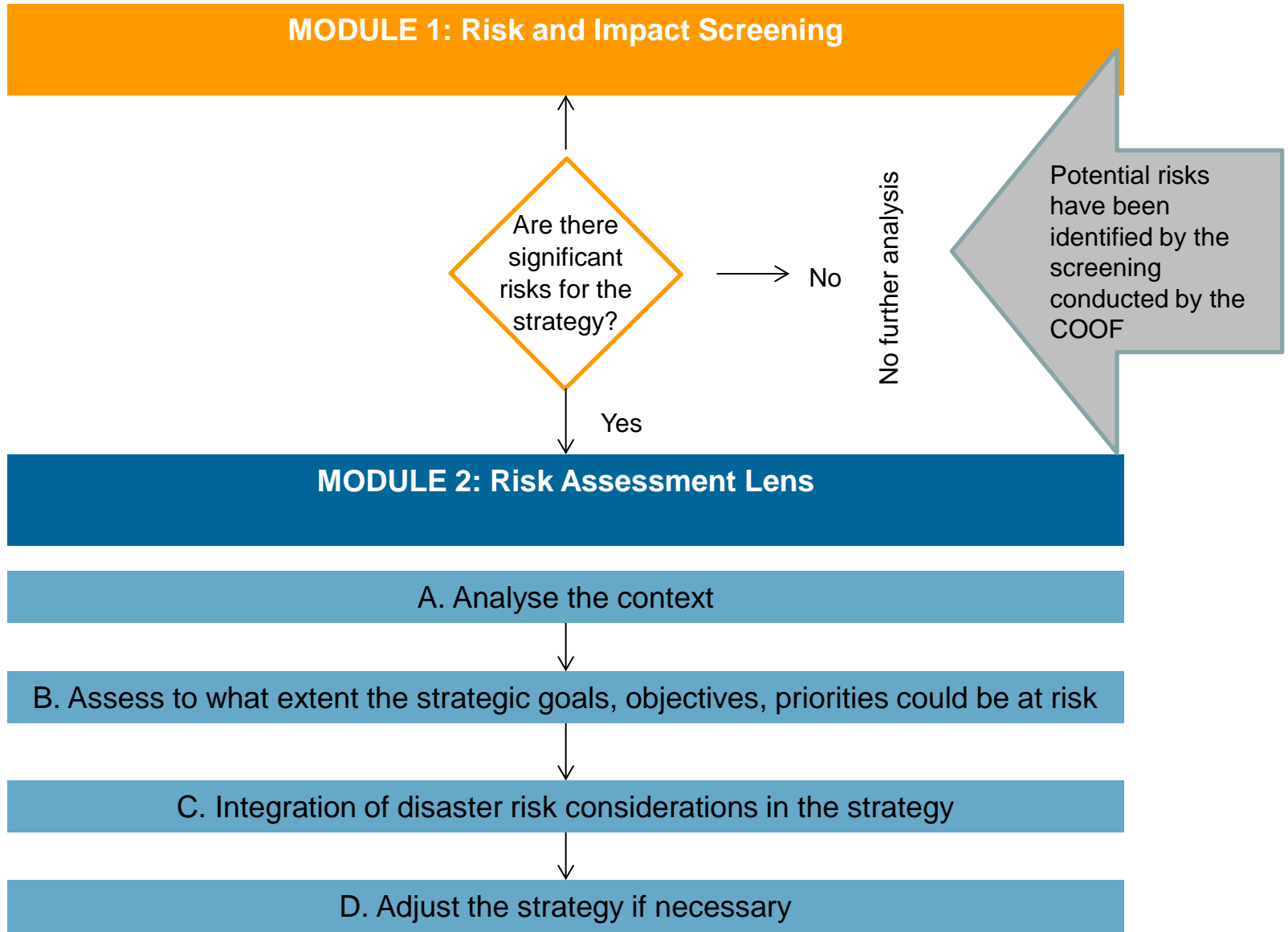
CEDRIG analysis

- Domains «rural development» and «health» have been assessed in more detail (CEDRIG procedure);
- «Governance domain» more generically assessed (disaster risks are more indirect)
- On strategic level, the CEDRIG tool focuses on the risk perspective.

(The climate and environmental **impacts** of the strategy (mitigation) are not considered. This is may be conducted at programm/project level).



CEDRIG at strategic level





MODULE 1: Risk and Impact Screening



No

No further analysis

Yes

MODULE 2: Risk Assessment Lens

A. Analyse the context

B. Assess to what extent the strategic goals, objectives, priorities could be at risk

C. Integration of disaster risk considerations in the strategy

D. Adjust the strategy if necessary



A) Analyse the context of climate change, environmental degradation and natural hazards

Key questions

- What are the most important **natural hazards** related to climate change and environmental degradation in the country, region or sectors
- What are the **relevant factors** influencing current and future **vulnerability**?
- Which **key development priorities, areas, sectors** are **likely to be particularly affected** by climate change, environmental degradation and/or natural hazards?



Most important hazards

Current trends and hazards

- Already today **70%** of all natural disasters are **hydrometeorological** and are linked to **droughts and floods**
- Mean annual temperature has increased by **1°C** since **1960**, most rapidly in **Jan/Feb** and slowest in **Jul/Aug/Sept**
- Tanzania has experienced **6 major droughts** over the past **30 years**. The 2006 drought is estimated to have **cut GDP growth by 1 percent**
- Other hazards such as **storms and sea level rise** are less important in the **SDC programming area of Tanzania**



Most important hazards

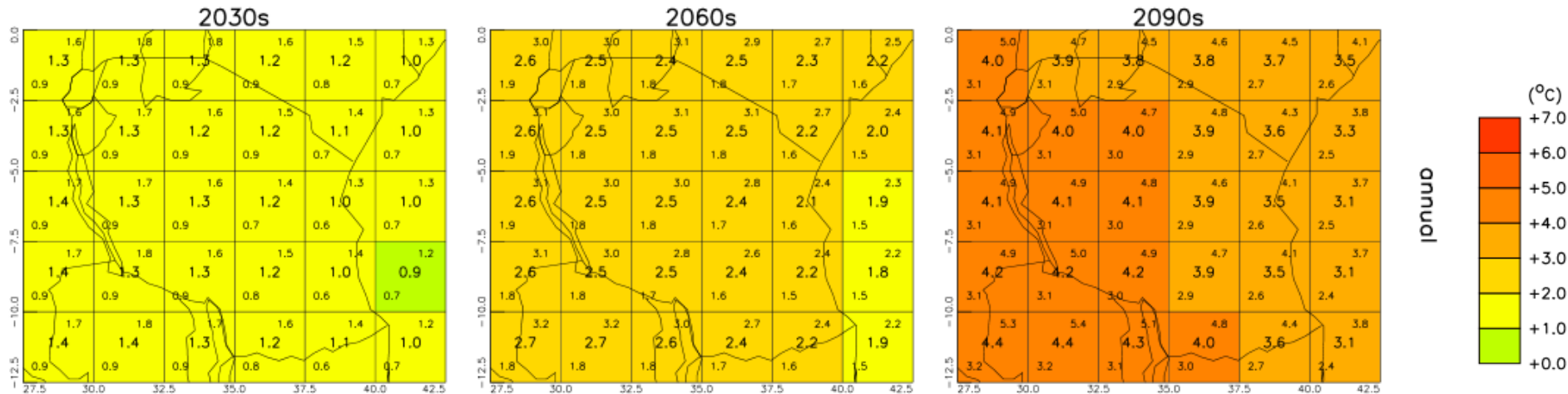
Climate projections

- The mean annual temperature is projected to increase by 1 to 2.7°C by the 2060s and 1.5 to 4.5 by the 2090°C.
- Mean annual rainfall is likely to increase in most parts of Tanzania.
- The central region is – under a moderate change scenario - projected to experience **10% decrease in amount of annual rainfall** and **25 percent increased variability in the amount of annual rainfall** (decrease in dry season, increase in rainy season) → leading to more severe droughts
- Floods are forecasted to increase in severity and frequency due to climate change.



Annual mean temperature anomaly in Tanzania

- Projected increase in annual mean temperature throughout the entire country



Source: UNDP CC Country Profile



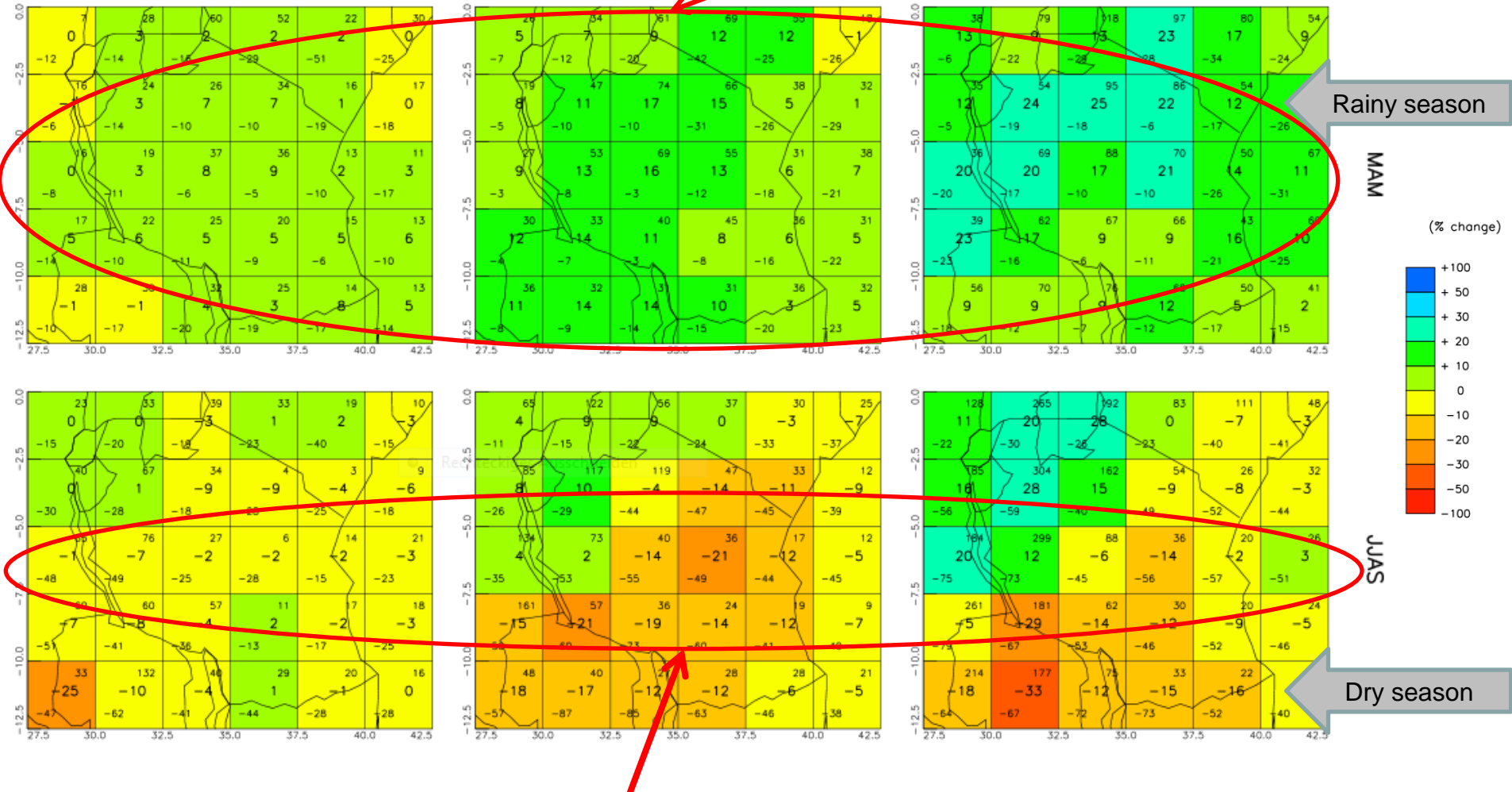
Precipitation anomaly (%) Tanzania

Increase in rainfall throughout the country

2030

2060

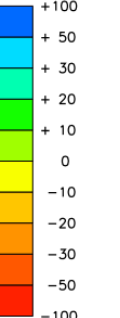
2090



Rainy season

MAM

(% change)



Dry season

JJAS

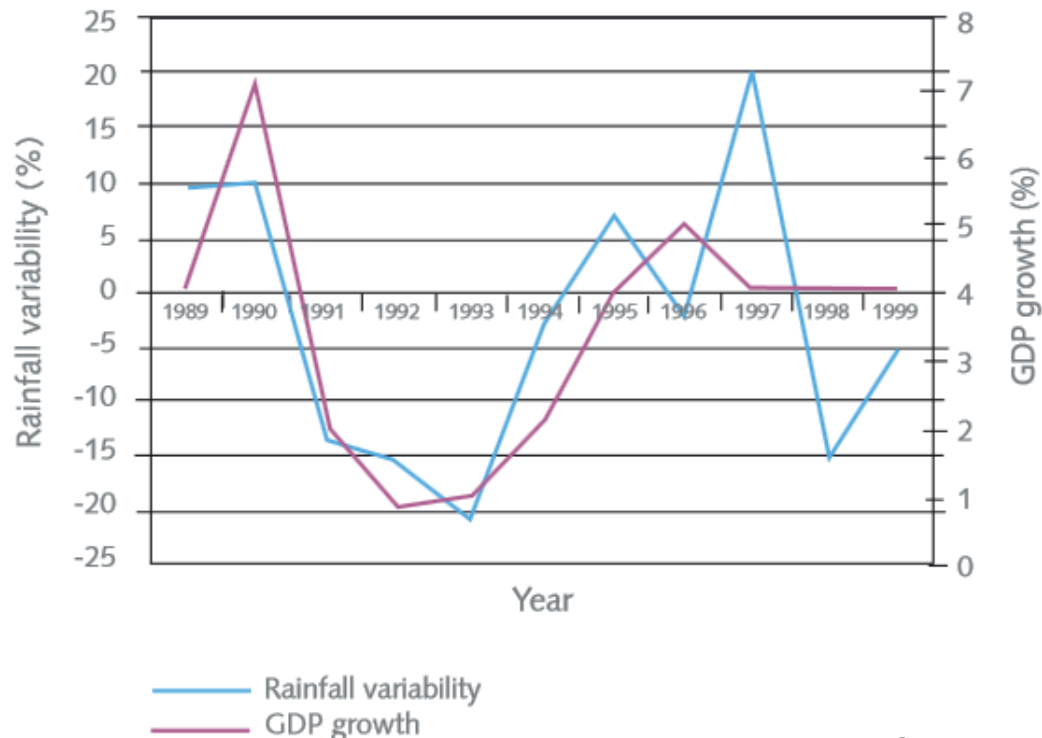
Decrease in rainfall in the central region

Source: UNDP CC Country Profile



Connex between rainfall and GDP

- Tanzania's agricultural production is highly vulnerable to droughts.
- Rainfall variability and GDP growth show the same trends.





MODULE 1: Risk and Impact Screening



No

No further analysis

Yes

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Relevant factors influencing current and future vulnerability

Factors increasing vulnerability	Factors reducing vulnerability
General factors and factors related to governance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty and marginalization of the poor, especially in rural areas• Prevalence of highly vulnerable groups: smallholders, women, children under 5• Migration from villages to town, high population growth• Corruption, Limited political will at central level• Lack of media freedom and freedom of expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased income, diversified income sources• Increased trust in the media• Growing influence of CSOs in national and local policies
Factors related to rural development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rain-fed agriculture per se vulnerable• Unsustainable land-use, pressure on agricultural land• Lack of access to water and energy, land insecurity	Benefits of M4P approach <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased access to markets• Increased income, diversified income sources• Improved regulations
Factors related to health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of access to clean water, hygiene and sanitation infrastructure• Lack of trust in health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant health gains in the last decade• Several health indicators improved (e.g. infant/maternal mortality)

→ CC and natural disasters come on top of already difficult conditions and high vulnerability. Puts additional pressure on the poor.



B) Assess the strategic goals, objectives or priorities

Key questions

- How and to what extent could the strategic goals, objectives or priorities be **at risk from disasters**?
- To what extent the strategic goals, objectives or priorities could lead to **maladaptation**?

Maladaptation: Development which by overlooking climate change impacts, inadvertently increases risks



Risks and potential for maladaptation: Rural Development

Assess strategic goals, objectives etc.

Strategic goals, priorities	To what extent are goals, objectives at risk from disasters ?	Potential for maladaptation
<p>Goal: Rural population has increased its income, food security as well as its overall economic, social and ecological resilience</p> <p>Priorities: Value chain Support, prevention of harvest loss, community forestry, support of smallholder organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goal and priorities at risk per se due to high dependence of rural income on natural resource.• Disaster risk could affect different stages of value chain and food security directly (impacts on production)• Resilience concept and priorities address those risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If increase of income depends mainly on e.g. climate sensitive crops (e.g. rice)• If possible CC impacts on value chains are not included.• If increased productivity is a result of higher inputs of limited resources (e.g. water)



Risks and potential for maladaptation: Health

Assess strategic goals, objectives etc.

Strategic goals, priorities	To what extent are goals, objectives at risk from disasters ?	Potential for maladaptation
<p>Priorities/focus: strengthening the health system and to deepen the interventions in governance & leadership; health financing and malaria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interventions in the domain of health financing as well as Governance & Leadership not directly at risk.• Interventions strengthen the entire health system per se, and are therefore also increasing the adaptive capacity.• Malaria: Interventions' success may be at risk, if the focus areas are only restricted to traditional malaria areas (increased trend in the occurrence of malaria in non-traditional areas found in highlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No potential identified



MODULE 1: Risk and Impact Screening



No

No further analysis

Yes

MODULE 2: Risk Assessment Lens

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D. Adjust the strategy if necessary



C) Integration of disaster risk considerations in the strategy

Key questions

- Have **natural disaster risks** been **adequately considered** in the strategy?
- Does the strategy **adequately consider national adaptation and/or DRR strategies**, policies and plans?



Rural Development

Have disaster risks been adequately considered in the strategy ?

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- **Diversification** (sunflower, cotton, rice, poultry) and **value chain approaches** are important **risk spreading strategies** in a more risky environment.
- **No-regret measures** (measures providing benefits regardless of climate change) meaningful in view of high uncertainty: post harvest measures, more efficient use of agricultural products.
- **Combined strategies** (mitigation and adaptation) in community forestry. Multiple co-benefits: maintaining carbon sinks, reducing deforestation, biodiversity conservation, maybe positive health effects due to better air quality, more efficient use of energy)

?/-

- **Soil and water conservation** in the highlands supported by the strategy? Is the increase in productivity climate sensitive? E.g. **more water input required?**
- **Crop vulnerability** (of sunflower, cotton, rice) and adaptation strategies in agricultural production considered? (e.g. crop adaptation, drought tolerant crops, mixed cropping, early planting etc.)
- How does CC affect the whole food chains and other sources of income of the beneficiaries (e.g. maize, livestock etc.)? Indirect effects might be as important as direct effects (e.g. CC impacts on imported goods, seeds, fertilizers)

Does the strategy adequately consider national adaptation / DRR strategies?

Seems to be in line with National Climate Change Strategy («enhance resilience of agriculture sector to climate change for sustainable livelihood») and National Adaptation Programme of Action. **Water related issues (water efficiency, water harvesting, irrigation) seem to have higher priority in national strategies.**



Health

Have disaster risks been adequately considered in the strategy ?

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- The pillars health finance and governance & leadership are per se contributing to increased adaptive capacity and thus reducing risks (precondition for reducing disaster risks)
- As the interventions will be district/region based, the future risks of malaria are possibly addressed. The type of interventions will remain the same under a changing climate, but need to be transmitted to other areas.
- The suggestion to keep **research** as an overarching theme seems to be relevant also in the view of addressing new/or not yet known challenges of climate change.

?/-

- Are future health risks due to climate change (malnutrition due to increasing droughts, as well as drought related infectious diseases such as cholera and dysentery, diarrhea and trachoma) included into the policy dialogue?
- Are research activities adequately addressing future impacts on health (declining rainfall leading to a decline in the availability of water for personal hygiene and the use of stagnant pools of water for washing and food preparation in times of drought)?
- Are malaria interventions and focus areas adapted to possible future non-traditional malaria areas?

Does the strategy adequately consider national adaptation / DRR strategies?

Seems to be in line with National Adaptation Programmes for Action (NAPA). However the focus of combating malaria epidemic in newly mosquito-infected areas are more prominently mentioned in the NAPA. The Tanzania Climate Change Strategy (2012) seems to focus more on indirect impacts of climate change on health such as malnutrition and other infectious diseases (such as e.g. cholera).



MODULE 1: Risk and Impact Screening



No

No further analysis

Yes

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D) Adjust the strategy if necessary

Key question

- Does the strategy need to be **adjusted** due to the identified disaster risks?



D) Adjust the strategy if necessary

Does the strategy need to be adjusted?		
Domains	Yes/No	Possible adjustments for further consideration (not necessarily at strategic level, but as recommendations for project level)
Rural development	To be further discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value chain analysis (impacts of CC on direct, indirect effects)? The right crops in the right regions? • Holistic view : Consider CC effects on main food crops (maize) and other sources of income, even if not SDC priority, as this may influence livelihoods of beneficiaries • Strengthening no regret measures (e.g. water efficiency in agriculture, Sustainable Micro-irrigation?) • prevention of post harvest loss) and measures with significant co-benefits (e.g. community forestry)
Health	To be further discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the there is a policy oriented pillar (governance and leadership), mainstreaming CC could be discussed, in order to not miss any upcoming, new problems. • Considering drought-related health risks and options (prevention such as cholera vaccination or treatment such as oral rehydration therapy for cholera patients), options to overcome malnutrition (farmer support, food aid, education and food storage measures) • Research: Addressing climate change in research activities. • Ensure community awareness on malaria in newly-malaria infected areas, capacity building in new areas
Governance	No	Sources of conflicts on land/resources might be further addressed (refer to next slide)



Comments on Governance domain

- Good governance, peace and democracy are a precondition to deal with climate change and natural disasters (enhances adaptive capacities).
 - They are the basis to deal with uncertain processes and risks even if CC is not mentioned to justify the strategy of priorities.
 - Focus on **decentralization, CSOs and most vulnerable groups (e.g. rural poor, women)** is appropriate also under a climate perspective: subnational/local decision-making is key as CC related challenges and solutions vary between regions.
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- Significant strategical adjustments due to CC and natural disasters not necessary.
 - Sources of **conflicts on land/resources** might be further addressed as CC may aggravate such conflicts.



Conclusions

Thematic conclusions

- The strategy seems to be prepared to address climate related issues; some CC relevant activities might be further prioritized and/or given more visibility in the strategy.
- On track: Health research, Post harvest
- **Strengthen no regret measures**
 - Systemic decrease in vulnerabilities: Financial literacy, Market orientation, poverty focus, administrative decentralization and devolution of powers + capacity building for Local governments
 - Strengthen land governance
 - Diversification & Practical knowledge regarding multifunctional agriculture and forestry (production of goods and services & adaptation)
 - Nutrition (Food security and Health)
- Some strategic domains are crucial preconditions for a climate compatible development, even if CC is not mentioned (e.g. governance issues).



Conclusion

Conclusions for the application of the tool

- Expert analysis was appreciated
- Rough analysis needs countercheck with local experts familiar with the framework conditions and political processes.
- Participatory application increases integration of local knowledge and ownership of results (in agency, in partner agencies, in like minded agencies)
- For a more in-depth analysis, more specific programming documents would need to be assessed, either in
 - Strategic domain assessments
 - Project level assessments
- Climate change, environmental and disaster risks are only one element of a risk analysis.
Any adjustments have to be reflected in a holistic view considering current vulnerabilities and other risks.