



**Working paper 420**



## Disbursements of international climate finance to Tanzania

2010 - 2013

Pius Yanda and Neil Bird

### Abstract

International publicly-sourced climate finance is not being consistently reported in Tanzania, partly caused by the challenge of classifying such expenditure. Communication within the government administration, and between government and development partners, needs to be strengthened if strategic oversight of international climate finance is to be secured in country.

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# Acknowledgements

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## **Promoting Effective Climate Finance**

This working paper contains preliminary research findings and analysis. It is being circulated to stimulate timely discussion and critical feedback. How climate change finance is accessed, managed and then spent in ways that effectively reduce vulnerability, promote development and gender equity, and reduce greenhouse gases represents a major challenge for national governments as well as the international community. The tracking of this finance, at both the international and national level, is confronted with the challenge that climate change related actions are difficult to identify with precision, and this lack of clarity leads to uncertainty over estimates of spending.

ODI and its research partners are exploring the concept of climate change finance to propose pragmatic ways forward that will strengthen the policy debate. All publications of this series are available at: <http://www.odi.org.uk/projects/2537-climate-finance-climate-change-fast-start-finance>

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# Introduction

International publicly-sourced climate finance is supporting the national response to climate change in Tanzania. These funds can play a critical role in augmenting domestic resources, allowing actions to be taken sooner and at a greater scale. Much of this funding has been channeled through official development assistance (ODA) channels, the data of which are collated by the OECD in their Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database and are therefore publicly available for analysis and discussion. However, securing information on climate change spending remains a challenge in country, with limited information being publicly available concerning the level of spending on climate change actions. This study addresses this information constraint by reviewing international climate finance disbursements<sup>1</sup> over a four year period, as recorded at both the international and national levels. This study follows on from the national analysis of climate finance delivery prepared in 2013 by the same authors<sup>1</sup>.

The intent of this short paper is not to provide a comprehensive, definitive analysis of international climate change finance flows that have supported national actions in Tanzania, rather it aims to show the type of analysis that is possible when information on such flows is available. The authors have made a first attempt to collate the available information and to compare between different reporting systems, recognising that this effort may have missed some relevant expenditures. In this light, comments on any gaps in the data sets for the years covered by the study (2010/11 – 2013/14) would add value to future revisions<sup>2</sup>.

There are three levels at which disbursements of international climate change public funds can be recorded: (i) by the donor at the international level (as described in section A); (ii) by the donor in country; and (iii) by the national government (both described in section B). For the purpose of this study we extracted information recorded in the OECD Creditor Reporting System database as well as development partner and government (Ministry of Finance) databases in Tanzania to examine the coherence of reporting across these levels. However, with over 950<sup>ii</sup> separate transactions recorded in the OECD CRS database over the four year period, it was not possible to track each disbursement within Tanzania. The approach that was adopted for the national level analysis was to focus on the ten largest expenditures each year (see Annex), which represent approximately half of total disbursements, and to examine how these expenditures were recorded by development partners and government in country.

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<sup>1</sup> Yanda, Pius, Deograsias Mushi, Abdallah Issa Henku, Faustin Maganga, Honesty Minde, Nico Malik, Adolphine Kateka, Neil Bird and Helen Tilley (2013). *Tanzania national climate change finance analysis*. ODI, London and CCCS, Dar es Salaam.

<sup>2</sup> Please forward any comments to the corresponding author, Prof Pius Yanda at [pyanda@gmail.com](mailto:pyanda@gmail.com)

# A. Reporting at the international level

In this section, the following six questions are addressed, based on an analysis of publicly available information published on the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database:

1. How much international public funding does Tanzania receive for climate change actions?
2. What climate change strategies are supported by these funds?
3. Which sectors receive this support?
4. How significant is climate change as an objective of this spending?
5. Who provides the funding?
6. Who receives the funding?

The following sub-sections provide the data summaries that have been collated to answer each question.

## 1. How much international public funding does Tanzania receive for climate change actions?

*Approximately USD 200 million each year was reported by the OECD as being disbursed to recipients in Tanzania in support of climate change actions between 2010 and 2013.*

International public support to climate change actions in Tanzania funded through official development assistance channels (as recorded in the OECD Creditor Reporting System database) averaged USD 200 million each year between 2010 and 2013. However, no trend is discernible over the four years, with total disbursements not displaying a year-on-year increase over this period (Table 1). A spike in the number of project records was evident in 2011, with over 300 project disbursements recorded. For the other years, the average number of project disbursements would appear to be just over 200.

**Table 1: Total disbursements and number of disbursement records**

Year	Disbursements (USD millions)	Number of disbursement records
2010	171.92	193
2011	225.34	303
2012	229.74	244
2013	175.15	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>802.15</b>	<b>953</b>
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>200.54</b>	<b>238</b>

Source: OECD CRS online database

## 2. What climate change strategies are supported by these funds?

*Most international funding has been disbursed in support of climate change mitigation actions.*

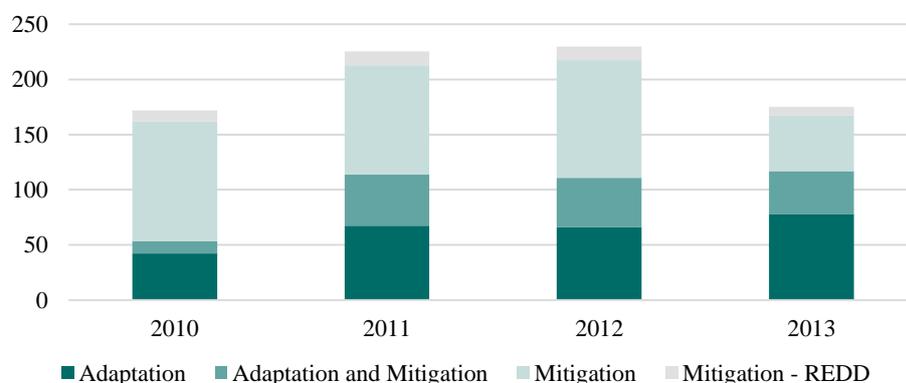
The OECD CRS distinguishes between climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, and allows donors to self-report on both of these strategies for each project disbursement. Scoring for adaptation and mitigation is not mutually exclusive – the same project can be scored as having both mitigation and adaptation objectives. Table 2 and Figure 1 illustrate the amounts reported under each of these categories, by year. Over the four year period, disbursements for mitigation investments (46%) was the largest category of expenditure (Figure 2). Funding for REDD+ actions in the forest and land-use sector amounted to five percent of total expenditure. As REDD+ finance is not specifically tagged through the OECD CRS, Forest Trends’ REDDX data were compared with the overall reported OECD data to identify REDD+ finance<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 2: Total disbursements by climate change strategy (USD millions)**

Year	Mitigation	Adaptation	Adaptation and Mitigation	Mitigation - REDD	Total
2010	108.70	42.27	11.18	9.77	171.92
2011	99.26	67.44	46.19	12.45	225.34
2012	106.74	66.31	44.45	12.24	229.74
2013	50.76	77.99	38.84	7.56	175.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>365.46</b>	<b>267.55</b>	<b>140.66</b>	<b>42.02</b>	<b>802.15</b>

*Source: OECD CRS online database and authors’ compilation*

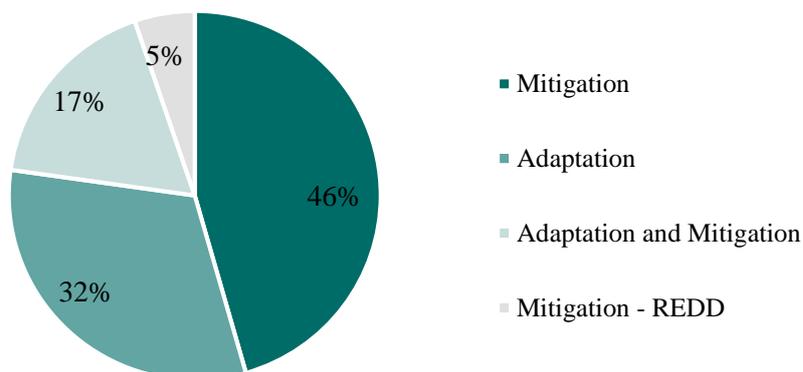
**Figure 1: Total disbursements by climate change strategy (USD millions)**



*Source: OECD CRS online database and authors’ compilation*

<sup>3</sup> REDD+ finance data from Forest Trends’ REDDX, as of April 2015. Available at <http://reddx.forest-trends.org>

**Figure 2: Disbursements by climate change strategy, 2010-2013**



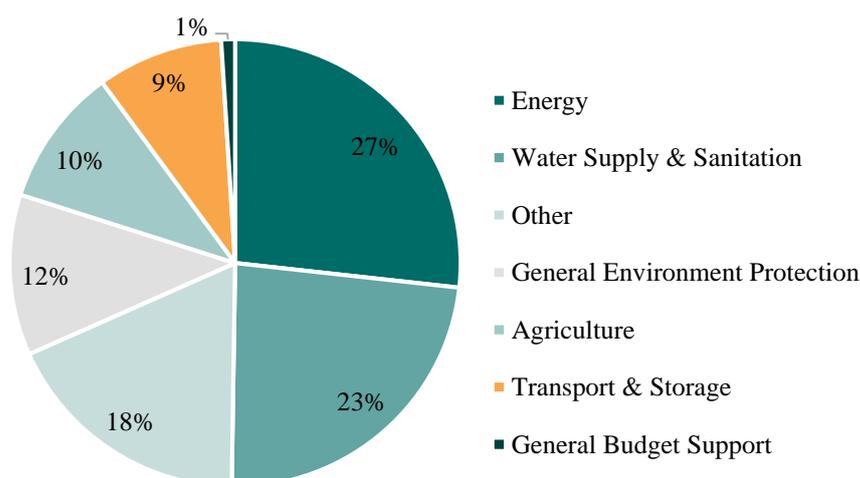
Source: OECD CRS online database and authors' compilation

### 3. Which sectors receive this support?

*The energy sector received the most support for the years studied, reflecting the predominance of support for mitigation actions; adaptation funding has been channelled principally through the water and sanitation sector.*

Energy, in particular electrical transmission and distribution, together with transport, were the sectors that received the most international mitigation finance between 2010 and 2013. Water and sanitation was the sector prioritised by international donors in supporting adaptation actions, as was agriculture (see Annex for examples of major investments). Similar to mitigation flows, adaptation finance appears to be channelled mainly through the national government (although only one percent of overall funding was delivered through general budget support).

**Figure 3: Sectors supported by international public finance, 2010-2013**



Source: OECD CRS online database

## 4. How significant is climate change as an objective of this spending?

*A large proportion of international climate finance is supporting multiple development objectives, which include but are not limited to climate change.*

The OECD Rio Markers<sup>4</sup> for climate change mitigation and adaptation distinguish between whether the spending is the principal reason for undertaking the activity as opposed to where climate change is one of several objectives for the expenditure. Table 3 shows that most climate change spending over the four year period was reported by donors as being directed at activities that had other objectives, this being greater for adaptation than mitigation (as might be expected, given the strong complementarity of climate change adaptation actions with other development initiatives).

A significant methodological consideration is that the OECD CRS database allocates all spending tagged under the climate change Rio Markers as being climate finance, even where the spending is for an activity where climate change is only one of several objectives for the expenditure<sup>5</sup>.

**Table 3: Climate change significance of spending, 2010-2013**

	Mitigation		Adaptation	
	USD millions	Percentage	USD millions	Percentage
Principal objective	182.75	23	74.55	9
Significant objective	365.38	45	303.74	38
Not targeted	254.02	32	423.86	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>802.15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>802.15</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: OECD CRS online database

## 5. Who provides the funding?

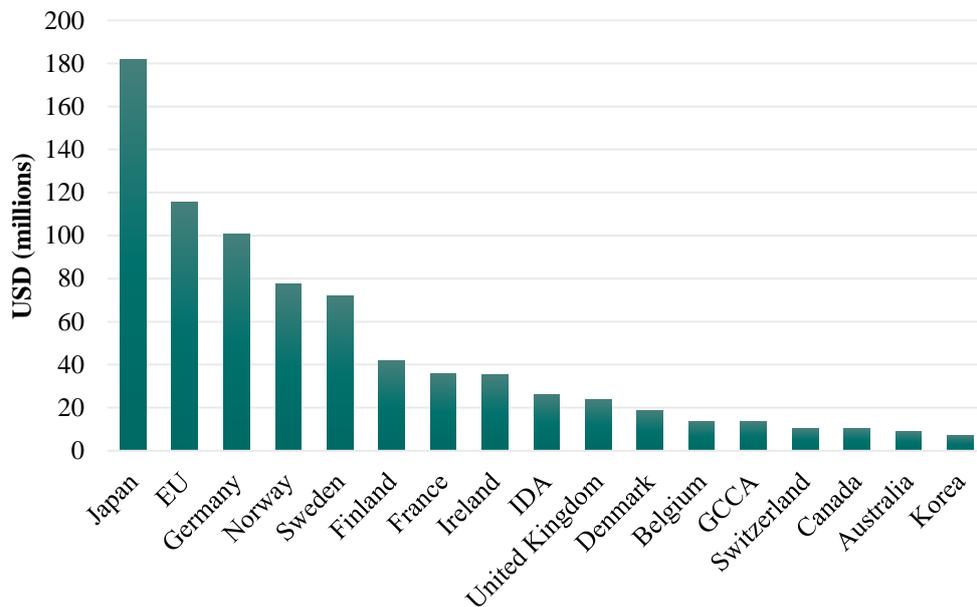
*Japan was the main provider of international public funding for climate change actions between 2010 to 2013.*

Over the four year period, eight countries provided at least USD 20 million in bilateral financial support to Tanzania through ODA channels in support of climate change actions (Figure 4).

<sup>4</sup> Handbook on the OECD-DAC Climate Markers. Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/48785310.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> This contrasts with the methodology developed by the authors within their 2013 national study, where only a proportion of such funding is attributed to responding to climate change.

**Figure 4: Donors providing official development assistance funding for climate change actions, 2010-2013**



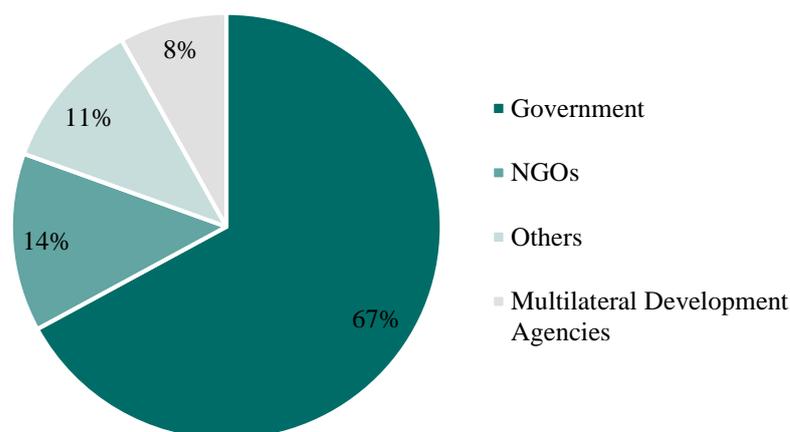
Source: OECD CRS online database

## 6. Who receives the funding?

*Government ministries, departments and agencies are the major recipients.*

Most international funding goes to supporting actions managed by the government administration (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Main recipients of international public funding for climate change actions, 2010-2013**



Source: OECD CRS online database

## B. Reporting at the national level

This section examines the reporting systems for international climate finance in Tanzania and therefore addresses three additional questions:

1. For the ten largest disbursements recorded at the international level, are these reported in country by development partners and by government (the Ministry of Finance)?
2. Do these national systems report the same level of disbursement for the ten largest investments each year?
3. Do these major investments respond to the priorities of the national climate change strategy?

### 7. For the ten largest disbursements recorded at the international level, are these reported in country by development partners and by government (the Ministry of Finance)?

*The Ministry of Finance did not record the main international climate change investments that were recorded in the OECD CRS database over the four year period. In contrast, there was increasing coherence between reporting by development partners to the OECD and within-country.*

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) climate finance database does not contain the main investments made by internationally sourced public finance for climate change actions between 2010 and 2013. Over the four year period, the number of these disbursements recorded by the MoF fell from four to one (Table 4). In contrast, development partners (DPs) in-country reported an increasing number of these investments, and by 2013 nine out of the ten largest disbursements were recorded at both the international and national level by donors, suggesting improved coherence within development agencies in terms of reporting on climate change relevant spending.

One unexplained finding was that, for every entry and in each year, where a disbursement appeared in the Ministry of Finance database it did not appear in DP reporting, and vice versa. This appears hardly credible and therefore warrants further study as to why no individual disbursements were recorded in both information systems (as would be expected in a fully coherent system).

**Table 4: Number of disbursements reported in country for the ten largest investments reported in the OECD CRS**

Year	Ministry of Finance Database	Development Partner Database	OECD Database
2010	4	6	10
2011	3	7	10
2012	2	8	10
2013	1	9	10

Source: Authors' own compilation

## 8. Do these national systems report the same level of disbursement for the ten largest investments each year?

*The Ministry of Finance database records a far smaller amount than development partners record in each of the four years; however, taken together, the two in-country reporting systems closely match what is recorded internationally.*

What is reported at the national level coincides with international reporting. However, this masks a very large discrepancy between the Ministry of Finance and development partners records. As a direct consequence of each project disbursement only being recorded in one of these two information systems, the figures reported by the Ministry of Finance and development partners are additive when ideally they should be reporting the same information. This is an area that warrants further investigation in order to secure greater confidence in national reporting.

**Table 5: Comparison of disbursements for 10 largest public investments, by level of reporting (USD millions)**

Year	Ministry of Finance	Development Partners	Total national reported	Internationally reported
2010	41.68	83.38	125.06	113.02
2011	30.71	80.39	111.10	113.73
2012	31.95	103.63	135.58	140.44
2013	13.68	69.16	82.84	82.68

*Source: Authors' own compilation*

## 9. Do these major investments respond to the priorities of the national climate change strategy?

*The ten largest international disbursements each year are being directed at the government's stated climate change policy priorities, with major investments in the energy, water and sanitation, transport and agricultural sectors.*

The largest annual investments made with international climate finance over the period 2010 - 2013 were focused on a small number of sectors, suggesting a strategic focus to this funding (see Annex). The investments made in the energy, water, agriculture and transport sectors reflect the priorities of the 2012 National Climate Change Strategy (Table 6).

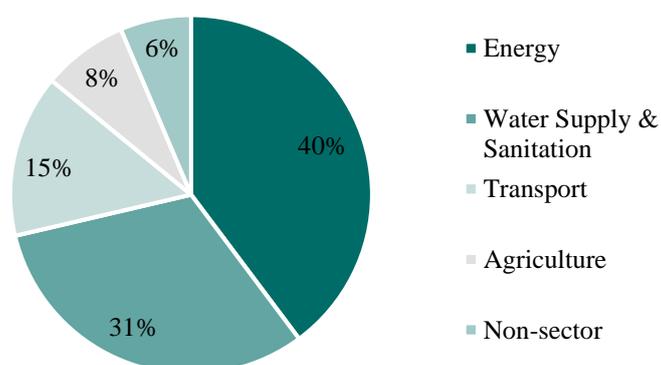
**Table 6: Sector strategic objectives set by the 2012 national climate change strategy**

Sector	Strategic Goal	Strategic Objectives	Major investments supported by international climate finance, 2010-13
Energy	To achieve sustainable development through promotion of low carbon technologies.	To promote use of efficient energy technologies To enhance supply and use of renewable energy To promote use of other clean energies	Swedish financial support to the Rural Energy Fund and the Makambako Songea renewable energy project
Water	To ensure water quality, availability and accessibility in a changing climate	To enhance protection and conservation of water catchments To invest and promote appropriate water management technologies To invest in exploration and extraction of underground water To improve water quality	German and French funding for the Water Sector Development Program II
Transport	To have an efficient transport system with minimum GHG emissions	To promote low emission transport systems To promote non- motorized transport systems.	EU Road Transport Sector Policy Support Programme
Agriculture	To enhance resilience of the agriculture sector to climate change for sustainable livelihoods	To identify suitable crops for new agro-ecological zones To promote appropriate agricultural practices that increase resilience to climate change To promote use of appropriate technologies for production, processing, storage and distribution	Japanese funding for the small scale irrigation development project

Source: 2012 National Climate Change Strategy and authors' own compilation

Figure 6 shows the breakdown by sector of these major investments over the four year period.

**Figure 6: Nationally reported major investments, by sector, 2010-2013 (disbursements, USD millions)**



Source: Authors' own compilation

# Conclusions

International publicly-sourced climate finance is not being consistently reported in Tanzania. In particular, the Ministry of Finance climate finance database records only a small proportion of the funding reported at the international level through the OECD Creditor Reporting System, despite most climate finance being channelled to government.

This may be a result of the challenge in classifying climate change relevant expenditure. Without an international standard in place each development partner has to make its own decision as to whether an expenditure item is climate change related. Differences in interpretation can and do arise. The same challenge applies to the Ministry of Finance. However, the Ministry of Finance has the opportunity through the OECD CRS database to validate the Rio Marker tagging of expenditures recorded at the international level each year to ensure that these are consistent with a national understanding of what constitutes climate finance.

A second challenge may lie in the communication channels between implementing ministries and the Ministry of Finance. The former are well placed to advise on the relevance of climate change-related spending and to share information on funding that does not pass through the national budgetary system. Effective communication channels within the government administration, particularly between the main implementing ministries and the Ministry of Finance need to be in place if strategic oversight of international climate finance is to be secured in country.

## Endnotes

<sup>i</sup> **OECD definition of disbursements:** ‘The release of funds to, or the purchase of goods or services for, a recipient; by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor. In the case of activities carried out in donor countries, such as training, administration or public awareness programmes, disbursement is taken to have occurred when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or the recipient.’ Source: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-glossary.htm#Disbursement>

<sup>ii</sup> Soft copies (in excel format) for all international transactions identified within the OECD CRS database as being climate change relevant expenditures between 2010/11 to 2013/14 are available from the corresponding author.

## Annex. Climate change disbursements 2010 - 2014

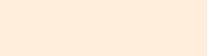
### The ten largest climate change disbursements in 2010

Project Title	Focus	Long Description	Sector Name	Donor Name	Agency Name	Flow Name	Recipient organisation type	International Disbursement (USD mn)	National Disbursement (USD mn)	Difference (USD mn)	Climate Mitigation Rio Marker	Climate Adaptation Rio Marker
Road Transport Sector Policy Support Programme	Mitigation	The programme will contribute to the expected results of TSIP for the road sub-sector. The Sector Policy Support Programme will, in addition to reducing the financing gap, provide inputs in the form of capacity development and support for specific studies.	Transport & Storage	EU	EC	ODA Grants	Ministry of Finance	26.49	23.46	-3.03	1	0
Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	Mitigation	Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	17.99	19.94	1.95	2	0
Water Sector Development Program II	Mitigation	The Water Sector Development Programme II continues the German co-financing to the Water Basket which was established in July 2007.	Water Supply & Sanitation	Germany	BMZ	ODA Grants	KfW	17.55	24.28	6.73	1	0
Participation in National Water Sector Programme	Adaptation	Budget support to the national water sector development programme	Water Supply & Sanitation	France	AFD	ODA Loans	Ministry of water and Irrigation	13.25	12.74	-0.51	0	2
Zanzibar Urban Water Supply Development (Phase II)	Adaptation	Project for Zanzibar Urban Water Supply Development (Phase II)	Water Supply & Sanitation	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants	Zanzibar Water Authority	9.06	15.13	6.07	0	1

Energy Development & Access Expansion	Mitigation	The objective of the Energy Development and Access Expansion Project is to improve the quality and efficiency of the electricity service provision in the three main growth centres of Dar es Salaam, Arusha, and Kilimanjaro and to establish a sustainable basis for energy access expansion.	Energy	IDA	IDA	ODA Loans	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	8.74	9.45	0.71	1	0
TANZANIA - Agriculture, forestry and fish - Agriculture Sector Dev Program - Agriculture Sector Development	Adaptation	Agriculture is critical to Tanzania's economic and social progress. Ireland has played a lead role in the past few years in the development of a coherent national plan for the sector.	Agriculture	Ireland	DFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Agriculture	5.86	5.89	0.03	0	1
Project for Reinforcement of Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	Mitigation	Project for Reinforcement of Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants	Tanzania Electric Supply Company	5.23	6.22	0.99	2	0
Rural Energy Fund	Mitigation	Providing funds to the Rural Energy Fund managed by the Rural Energy Agency for increased access to modern energy services in rural Mainland Tanzania for sustainable socio-economic development and poverty alleviation	Energy	Sweden	Sida	ODA Grants	Ministry of Finance	4.72	5.05	0.33	1	0

Project for Rural Water Supply in Mwanza and Mara Regions	Adaptation	Project for Rural Water Supply in Mwanza and Mara Regions	Water Supply & Sanitation	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	4.14	2.90	-1.24	0	1
<b>Annual total for 10 largest climate change relevant development investments</b>								<b>113.02</b>	<b>125.06</b>			

Note: The colour on column "National Disbursement" refers to the source of the data:

-  Ministry of Finance Database
-  Development Partners Database

## The ten largest climate change disbursements in 2011

Project Title	Focus	Long Description	Sector Name	Donor Name	Agency Name	Flow Name	Recipient organisation type	International Disbursement (USD mn)	National Disbursement (USD mn)	Difference (USD mn)	Climate Mitigation Rio Marker	Climate Adaptation Rio Marker
Road Transport Sector Policy Support Programme	Mitigation	The programme will contribute to the expected results of TSIP for the road sub-sector. The SPSP will, in addition to reducing the financing gap, provide inputs in the form of capacity development and support for specific studies.	Transport & Storage	EU	CEC	ODA Grants	Ministry of Finance	26.49	23.46	-3.03	1	0
Water Sector Development Programme II	Adaptation	The Water Sector Development Programme II continues the German co-financing to the Water Basket Fund which was established in July 2007.	Water Supply & Sanitation	Germany	BMZ	ODA Grants	KfW	18.26	15.04	-3.22	0	1
Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	Mitigation	Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants		17.99	19.94	1.95	2	0
Participation in Water Program National Development	Adaptation	Budget support to the National Water Sector Development Programme Tanzania; Climate Commitment Amount = 30500 EUR	Water Supply & Sanitation	France	AFD	ODA Loans	Ministry of Water & Irrigation	13.90	13.06	-0.84	0	2
Energy Development & Access Expansion	Adaptation	The objective of the Energy Development and Access Expansion Project of Tanzania is to improve the quality and efficiency of the electricity service provision in the three main growth centres of Dar es Salaam, Arusha, and Kilimanjaro and to establish a sustainable basis for energy	Energy	IDA	IDA	ODA Loans	Ministry of Energy & Minerals	8.74	9.45	0.71	1	0

		access expansion.										
Grants Management	Adaptation	To increase the accountability and responsiveness of government to its citizens through a strengthened civil society	Government & Civil Society-general	United Kingdom	DFID	ODA Grants	Other	7.16	6.75	-0.41	0	2
Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Zanzibar Island	Mitigation	Improvement of electricity supply	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants		6.07	6.52	0.45	2	0
TANZANIA - Enhance farmer's access to & use of knowledge	Adaptation and Mitigation	Tanzania Country Programme - ZZ-AGR-Agriculture general-Agriculture Sector Development Programme-ASDP-1AGR-Enhance farmer's access to & use of knowledge & te	Agriculture	Ireland	DFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Agriculture	5.31	5.33	0.02	1	1
Reinforcement of Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	Mitigation	the Project for Reinforcement of Transmission and Distribution Facilities in Oyster Bay Substation	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Energy & Minerals	5.23	6.22	0.99	2	0
Project for Rehabilitation of Substation and Transmission Line in Kilimanjaro Region	Mitigation	Improvement of electricity supply	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Energy & Minerals	4.59	5.33	0.74	2	0
<b>Annual total for 10 largest climate change relevant development investments</b>								<b>113.73</b>	<b>111.10</b>			

Note: The colour on column "National Disbursement" refers to the source of the data:

	Ministry of Finance Database
	Development Partners Database

## The ten largest climate change disbursements in 2012

Project Title	Focus	Long Description	Sector Name	Donor Name	Agency Name	Flow Name	Recipient organisation type	International Disbursement (USD mn)	National Disbursement (USD mn)	Difference (USD mn)	Climate Mitigation Rio Marker	Climate Adaptation Rio Marker
Project for Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Zanzibar Island	Mitigation	Improvement of electricity supply	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants		29.64	26.10	-3.54	2	0
Project for Rehabilitation of Substation and Transmission Line in Kilimanjaro Region	Mitigation	Improvement of electricity supply	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants		19.66	15.06	-4.60	2	0
Road Transport Sector Policy Support Programme	Mitigation	The programme will contribute to the expected results of TSIP for the road sub-sector. The SPSP will, in addition to reducing the financing gap, provide inputs in the form of capacity development and support for specific studies.	Transport & Storage	EU	CEC	ODA Grants		19.60	19.70	0.10	1	0
EU MDG Initiative in Tanzania – urban water supply and sanitation	Adaptation and Mitigation	The purpose of intervention is to guarantee access to water supply services to 502,000 additional people	Water Supply & Sanitation	EU Institutions	CEC	ODA Grants		18.73	19.63	0.90	1	1
Water Sector Development Programme II	Adaptation	The Water Sector Development Programme II continues the German co-financing to the Water Basket which was established in July 2007.	Water Supply & Sanitation	Germany	BMZ	ODA Grants	KfW	17.50	20.11	2.61	0	1

Rural Energy Fund	Mitigation	Providing funds to the Rural Energy Fund managed by the Rural Energy Agency for increased access to modern energy services in rural Mainland Tanzania for sustainable socio-economic development and poverty alleviation	Energy	Sweden	Sida	ODA Grants		14.18	16.89	2.71	1	0
General Budget Support in Tanzania (PRBS) II	Adaptation	General budget support in Tanzania (PRBS) II	Government & Civil Society-general	Germany	BMZ	ODA Grants	Ministry of Finance	7.71	4.31	-3.40	0	1
TANZANIA - Agriculture Sector Development Programme	Adaptation	Ireland supports the implementation of the government's Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP)	Agriculture	Ireland	DFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security & Cooperatives	5.72	5.92	0.20	0	1
Development of the Water Sector	Adaptation	The conditions for access to drinking and sanitary water are improved	Water Supply & Sanitation	Germany	BMZ	ODA Grants	Bilateral financing agency	4.15	4.16	0.01	0	1
Water Supply and Sewage in Tabora and Dodoma	Mitigation	The program implements different aspects of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). Beside the PPP aspects, the expansion of water and sewerage services is an important part of the program.	Water Supply & Sanitation	Switzerland	Seco	ODA Grants	Other	3.54	3.70	0.16	1	0
<b>Annual total for 10 largest climate change relevant development investments</b>								<b>140.44</b>	<b>135.58</b>			

Note: The colour on column "National Disbursement" refers to the source of the data:

	Ministry of Finance Database
	Development Partners Database

## The ten largest climate change disbursements in 2013

Project Title	Focus	Long Description	Sector Name	Donor Name	Agency Name	Flow Name	Recipient organisation type	International Disbursement (USD mn)	National Disbursement (USD mn)	Difference (USD mn)	Climate Mitigation Rio Marker	Climate Adaptation Rio Marker
GCCA United Republic of Tanzania: Integrated Approaches for Climate Change Adaptation	Adaptation	GCCA United Republic of Tanzania: Integrated Approaches for Climate Change Adaptation	Multi-sector	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)	EC	Grant	Multilateral development agency	13.59	10.55	-3.04	0	2
Makambako Songea Renewable Energy	Mitigation	Construction of Makambako-Songea transmission line and distribution lines to provide sustained access to reliable and affordable electricity within six districts in the Iringa and Ruvuma regions of Southern Tanzania	Energy	Sweden	Sida	ODA Grants		11.78	13.68	1.90	1	0
Small Scale Irrigation Development Project	Adaptation	Increase the productivity of crops	Agriculture	Japan	JICA	ODA Loans		11.57	11.81	0.24	0	1
General Budget Support in Tanzania (PRBS) II	Adaptation	General budget support in Tanzania (PRBS) II	General Budget Support	Germany	BMZ	ODA Grants		7.97	7.28	-0.69	0	1
Water Sector Development Programme - Phase III	Adaptation	The Water Sector Development Programme III continues the German co-financing to the Water Basket which was established with the start of the fiscal year 2007/08 in July 2007.	Water Supply & Sanitation	Germany	BMZ	ODA Grants	KfW	7.97	6.07	-1.90	0	1

Rural Energy Fund	Mitigation	Providing funds to the Rural Energy Fund managed by the Rural Energy Agency for increased access to modern energy services in rural Mainland Tanzania for sustainable socio-economic development and poverty alleviation	Energy	Sweden	Sida	ODA Grants		7.17	7.04	-0.13	1	0
Improving access to drinking water	Adaptation	Financing access to drinking water in Bukoba and Musoma towns bordering Lake Victoria	Water Supply & Sanitation	France	AFD	ODA Loans	Ministry of Water	6.11	6.35	0.24	0	2
Project for Reinforcement of Power Distribution in Zanzibar Island	Mitigation	Improvement of electricity supply	Energy	Japan	MOFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	6.07	6.25	0.18	2	0
TANZANIA CLEARING A/C - Enhance farmer's access to & use of knowledge	Adaptation and Mitigation	Tanzania Country Programme - ZZ-AGR-Agriculture general-Agriculture Sector Development Programme-ASDP-1AGR-Enhance farmer's access to & use of knowledge	Agriculture	Ireland	DFA	ODA Grants	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security & cooperatives	5.31	5.92	0.61	1	1

Iringa-Shinyanga Backbone Transmission Investment Project	Mitigation	To increase amount of power supply	Energy	Japan	JICA	ODA Loans	5.16	7.89	2.73	2	0
<b>Annual total for 10 largest climate change relevant development investments</b>							<b>82.68</b>	<b>82.84</b>			

Note: The colour on column "National Disbursement" refers to the source of data

	Ministry of Finance Database
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