Norway-Tanzania Bilateral Partnership on Climate and Development

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Norwegian Government have had a longstanding bilateral partnership since independence. Norway, through NORAD, has been a committed and reliable partner to Government of Tanzania on various social, developmental and environmental fields.

Under the current strategy, Norad's portfolio contributes to achieving sustainable development goal 13.1: "Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries", as well as article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

The portfolio is aligned with Norwegian government's strategy on climate, hunger and vulnerability with a focus on:

- Alert systems and climate services
- Investment mechanisms for prevention and addressing loss and damage
- Nature-based solutions
- Climate-adapted food production

Tanzania's Socio-Economic and Environmental Context

Tanzania's socio-economic growth and development is underpinned by its diverse wealth of natural capital and favourable climate conditions. Agriculture, which is highly dependent on functional environmental systems is one of the most important sectors of Tanzania's economy, responsible for approximately 25% of GDP and 85% of exports. This makes Tanzania a major food basket for the region.

In recent years, however, Tanzania has experienced an acute decline in the health, conditions and status of its natural resources. Evidently, Tanzania is witnessing significant loss of biodiversity, productive soils, freshwater resources and valuable forest and grasslands and a rapidly changing climate that threatens the major pillars of the economy including human well-being.

To address the interconnected challenges of biodiversity loss, land degradation, and climate change impacts, Tanzania requires integrated planning and implementation of Nature-based Solutions (NbS). Such approaches provide opportunities to restore ecosystems while enhancing climate resilience and supporting livelihoods.

The RESOLVE NbS Initiative (2025–2027)

Overview of the Project

In response to the pressing environmental and climate challenges, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is implementing the RESOLVE NbS initiative, a three-year project running from 2025 to 2027. The project targets high agro-production landscapes in Iringa and Morogoro regions, covering five district councils: Morogoro, Ifakara, Mlimba, Iringa, and Kilolo.

The main objective of the project is to accelerate the application and use of Nature Based Solutions to address the impacts of climate change and land degradation on food systems and natural ecosystems.

Specific Objectives

The project seeks to:

- Enhance awareness, capacity, and knowledge management for improved NbS planning, mainstreaming and implementation.
- Implement NbS for ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), disaster risk reduction and mitigation through pilot and scale-up projects and contribute to conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of natural ecosystems.
- Integrate gender-sensitive NbS and climate-smart planning into adaptation and disaster reduction policies, strategies, and plans.

Expected Outcomes

The project will lead to the following key outcomes:

- Improved integration of NbS in climate resilient planning, financing and implementation.
- Nature Based Solutions (NbS) are increasingly resourced at local level.
- Increased experience with and knowledge about effective NbS for climate resilience in selected landscapes.

Key Beneficiaries

The key beneficiaries of the project are local communities in Iringa, Kilolo, Ifakara, Mlimba and Morogoro districts. In addition, the Vice President's Office, CSOs, the private sector and NGOs will also be benefit from project's interventions.

Project Location

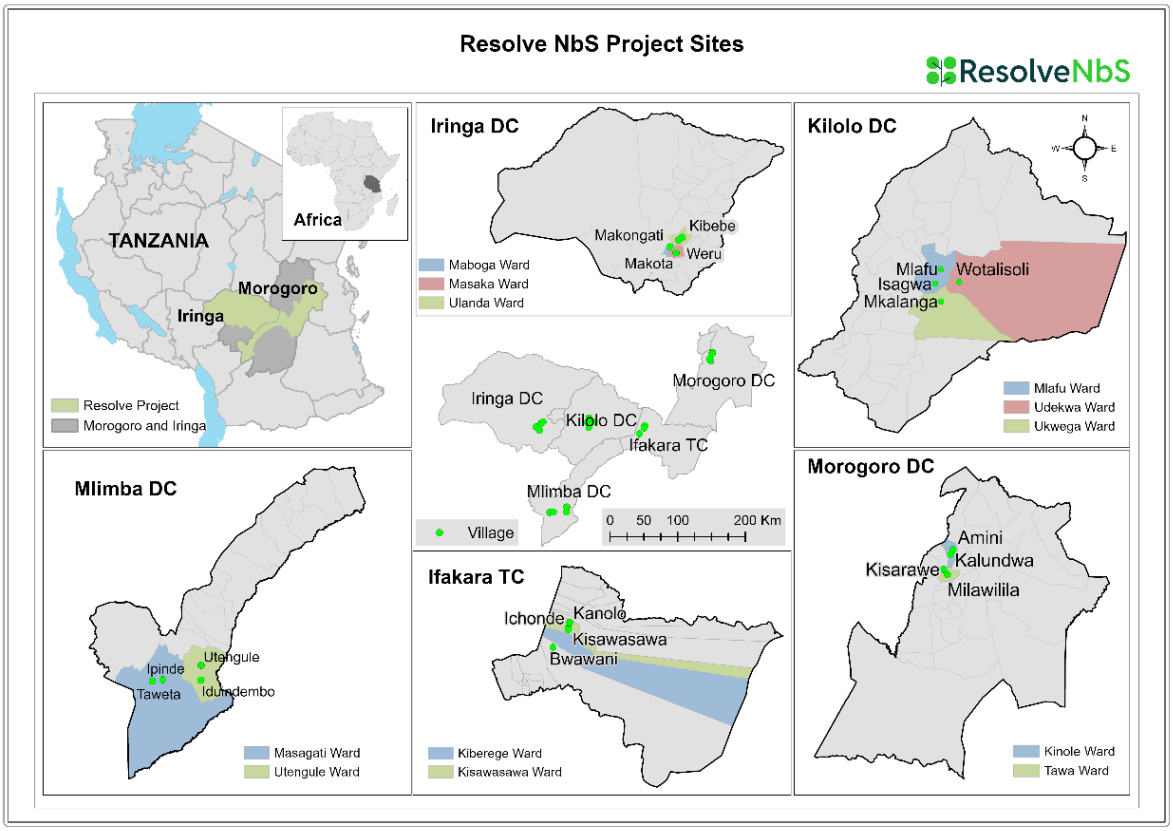

Figure 1: Map showing RESOLVE NbS sites in the 5 district councils

Key partners and roles

The implementation of the project is led by IUCN in partnership with 5 organizations in Tanzania. Each partner has a specific contribution to the project outcomes and activities, as outlined below

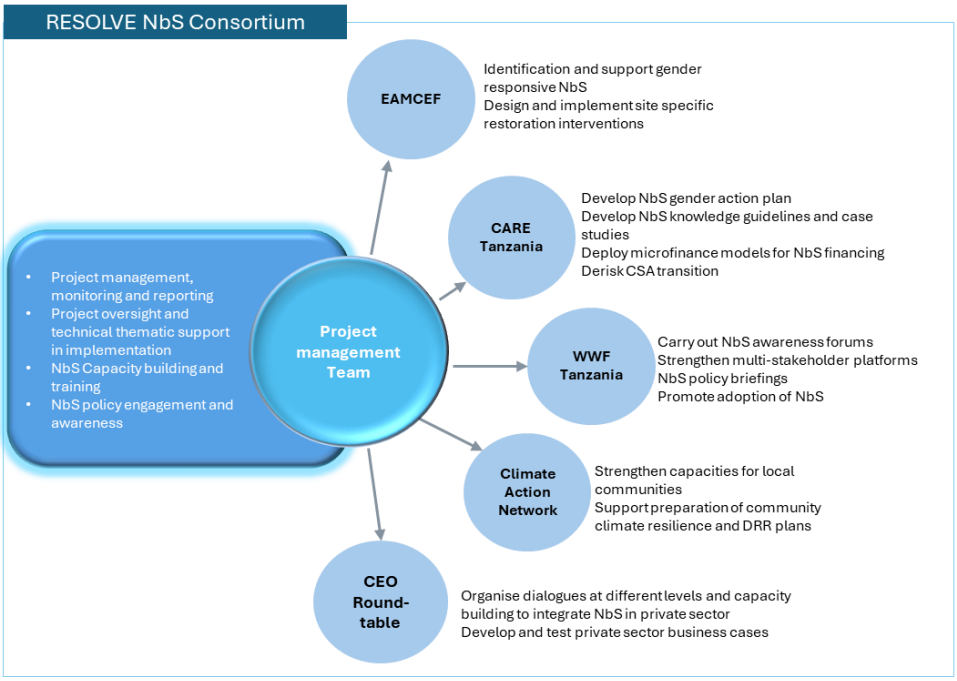

Figure 2: Implementing partner roles

a) WWF Tanzania

WWF will work to help local institutions and natural resources governance structures to carry out NbS planning, capacity strengthening, and addressing governance issues for NbS mainstreaming. WWF will also lead awareness raising and engagements to advocate for nature-based solutions as well as efforts such as agroforestry adoption and multi-stakeholder processes.

b) CARE Tanzania

CARE is responsible for deploying appropriate microfinance models such as VICOBA, VSLAs and “CHOMOKA” saving and lending digital platform to support climate-smart agriculture transition. The partner will also facilitate to these and other relevant financial services including risk management tools for local communities. Furthermore, CARE will lead the development of the project’s Gender Strategy and Action Plan and providing technical support to all project implementing partners and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and governance structures at community level to ensure effective integration of gender and youth perspectives across all RESOLVE NbS project components.

c) CEO Roundtable of Tanzania (CEOrt)

CEOrt as a platform for high-level executives is committed to driving impactful dialogues, creating collaborative opportunities, and influencing policy changes to position the private sector as a critical driver of Tanzania’s socio-economic transformation. The focus will be on addressing barriers such as limited information and knowledge sharing, limited awareness among the private sector on NbS and their role, lack of clear business cases in NbS remains

limited due to challenges such as inadequate financing, unclear business cases, and limited knowledge sharing.

d) EAMCEF

The role of EAMCEF in the project is focused on Outcome 3 of the project and involves spearheading community-based conservation and restoration efforts as well as initiatives that could demonstrate the benefits of NbS.

e) Climate Action Network (CAN)

CAN will work to develop gap analysis within the current climate resilience and disaster risk management frameworks and support local communities, organisations and government at local level to strengthen governance systems, supporting communities in developing and implement climate action plans, and leveraging opportunities for climate finance to scale up NbS in the selected local government authorities and corresponding project sites.

Project Governance Structure

The project has a governance structure that outlines the relationships of different bodies, committees, and partners, ensuring effective coordination, accountability, and stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle. This is illustrated in the figure below.

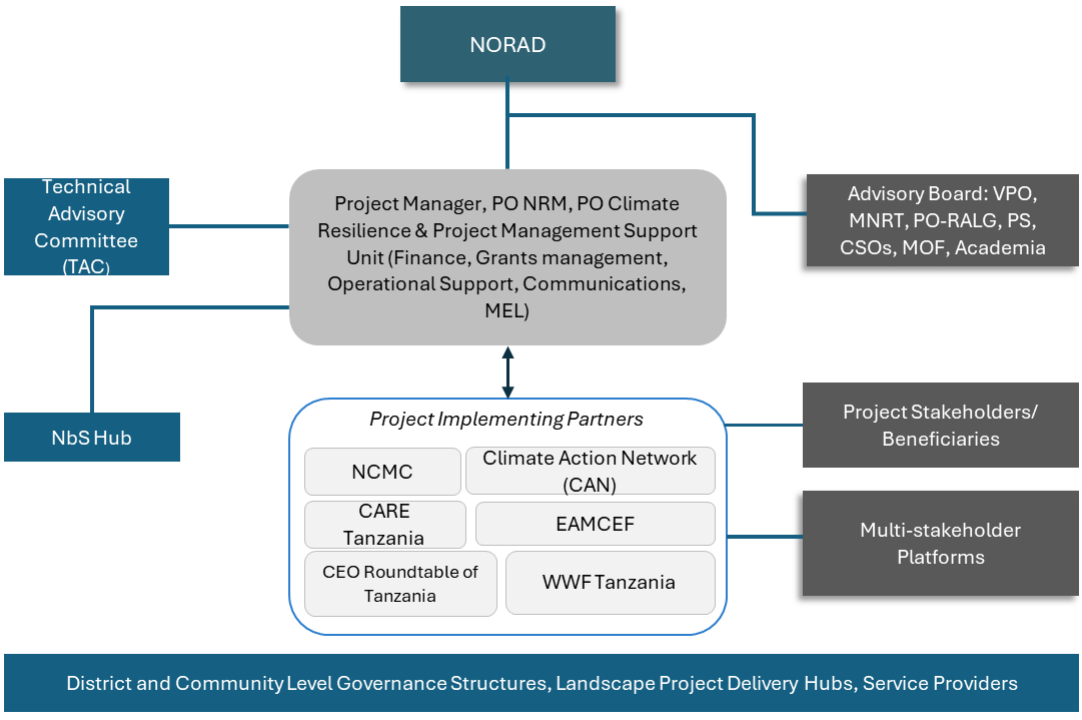

Figure 3: Project governance structure

Project Results Framework

Result	*Indicator*	*Baseline*	*Target*
Goal: *The overall goal of the project is that local communities increasingly use effective Nature Based Solutions to address climate change impacts on food systems and natural ecosystems.*	**G1.** Percent of households living below the poverty line within project area	44.9%	43
	G2. % of beneficiary households with reduced climate vulnerability.	34.2%	28.5%
Outcome 1: Improved integration of NbS in climate resilient planning, financing and implementation	1**(a).** # of community and district climate resilient plans and or policies integrating NbS issues.	1	5
	1(b). Proportion of people segregated by gender (out of those trained) that applied new NbS knowledge and climate adaptation techniques.	9.1%	80%
Output 1.1: *Institutional capacity for integrated planning, implementation and monitoring of NbS related initiatives strengthened.*	**1.1** # of institutions capacitated on NbS tailored themes.	0	100
Output 1.2: *Awareness and capacity for gender mainstreaming in nature-based solutions for diverse stakeholders improved.*	1.2. (a) # of people segregated by gender who benefited from RESOLVE project awareness, training and nature-based solutions.	0	10,000
	1.2. (b) # of gender responsive NbS knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms.	0	15
Output 1.3: *NbS planning, governance and institutional coordination strengthened.*	1.3. # of multi-stakeholder agreements endorsed for implementation of NbS and other related interventions	0	3
Outcome 2: Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are increasingly resourced at local level*.*	**2.0.** Amount of sustainable or green financing (in USD) mobilised for NbS implementation by the project.	0	USD 100,000

Output 2.1: *Business sector investments in NbS for climate adaptation increased.*	2.1. Number of public/ private businesses qualified for NbS implementation	0	20
Output 2.2: *Decentralised climate finance (DCF) planning mechanisms strengthened to support community-prioritised investments that target vulnerable communities.*	2.2. # of decentralized climate financing committees/ boards strengthened with project support.	0	5
Output 2.3: *NbS financing at national and local levels catalysed.*	2.3(a). # of institutions e.g. VICOBA, AMCOS deploying microfinance models for climate resilient value chains.	0	20
	2.3(b). Proportion of vulnerable households accessing credit/ basic financial services from saving & loan associations, VICOBA and or AMCOS.	12%	30%
Outcome 3: Increased experience with and knowledge about effective NbS for climate resilience in selected landscapes.	**3(a).** Area of land (Ha) brought under protection, conservation, restoration or sustainable management.	78,032 Ha (SUSTAIN)	TBD
	3(b). Proportion of beneficiary households with diversified food crops and income sources.	Food crops: 37.1% Income sources: 7%	Food crops: 50% Income sources: 20%
Output 3.1: *NbS for protection, regeneration and ecological restoration deployed for natural ecosystems management, efficient water use, improved livestock and crops production.*	3.1(a). Area of land (Ha) with agroforestry production systems.	0	10,000 ha
	3.1(b). # of Land Use Plans that integrates NbS	0	10