

TANZANIA

and the Paris Agreement



Sectors

Energy, industry, transport, forestry, waste management



National Implementing Agency

Vice President's Office



Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted

September 29, 2015

Paris Agreement signed

April 22, 2016

Paris Agreement ratified

May 18, 2018

Background

Tanzania is highly vulnerable to climate change as its economy is dependent on climate sensitive natural resources, rain-fed agriculture and biomass energy. Tanzania Vision 2025 sets out an economic transformation plan to attain middle income country status by 2025. However, climate change remains a major threat to achieving that goal. Although Tanzania is a negligible contributor to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the net economic costs of addressing climate change impacts are estimated to reach 1-2% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per year by 2030. The country's INDC targets GHG emission reduction of 10-20% by 2030 relative to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario.



About the INDC Project

The UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme was launched in January 2011 as part of a joint collaboration between the European Union, the Governments of Germany and Australia and UNDP. In the run up to the historic Paris Agreement, the European Commission and others provided financial and technical support specifically to advance the preparation of countries' INDCs. This support, in the context of the larger global LECB Programme called the INDC Project, continued post-Paris and has enabled advances in implementation and country-driven action.



ACTIONS & IMPACTS

Preparation and submission of INDC

The government, with support of the INDC Project and the French Embassy, enabled Tanzania to prepare its INDC, which was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The preparation was highly consultative and inclusive involving technical and policy dialogues, and was guided by national development and climate change policies, plans and strategies and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through this support, a number of important goals were achieved: The formulation of a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory system framework; Drafting the national NDC implementation plan; Conducting the review to update the NDC; Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the transport and energy sectors. This in turn provided inputs to the mitigation target and enabled informed prioritization of sectors and actions, and identification of opportunities for development benefits.

Support for INDC review and implementation

The highly participatory revision and validation of the INDC, undertaken by the government with support of UNDP, GIZ and other partners, is focusing on reviewing targets and indicators, defining financing strategies and providing a clear NDC implementation structure. Although a draft NDC report and NDC implementation plan have been produced and await government's validation and approval, the Vice President's Office in collaboration with UNDP plans to update the draft NDC by incorporating recently drafted legislation.

Increased awareness of climate change, INDC and Paris Agreement

The consultative nature of the INDC process raised climate change awareness to a higher level, and increased understanding of the technical aspects enabling domestication of the Paris Agreement. Tanzania's ministries and agencies better understand NDC implementation requirements, specifically in local climate experts at the National Carbon Monitoring Centre in Morogoro who play the lead role in implementing the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory.

Enhanced capacity for NDC implementation

Capacity was built within government and other institutions, through training and consultation, including the Vice President's Office and Ministries of Agriculture, Energy and Transport; the National Carbon Monitoring Centre that is hosted at Sokoine University of Agriculture; and the University of Dar es Salaam. The result was increased levels of awareness and knowledge of climate change and Paris Agreement by government officials, private sector actors, academia and civil society to support effective implementation of the NDC.

NDC national technical team put in place

The INDC Project enabled the establishment of a national INDC technical team with representatives from various sectors and institutions. The national team is now leading NDC implementation including the finalization of the NDC implementation plan, and review and update of the NDC. The institutional framework put in place was essential in generating buy-in amongst key local stakeholders.

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