

CLIMATE ACTION IN TANZANIA

Country context

At the time of the inception of the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) project in 2013, the level of awareness on climate change issues was relatively low amongst key stakeholders, including government officials, private sector actors, civil society and ordinary citizens in Tanzania. Inadequate financial and technical capacity meant that efforts to mainstream climate change into development policies and planning were minimal, and engagement with external stakeholders was limited. Despite the fact that the National Climate Change Strategies for Mainland and Zanzibar had been developed in 2012 and 2014 respectively, there was no specific strategy for a low emissions development pathway, and institutional frameworks for developing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) were lacking.

The LECB project in Tanzania therefore aimed to **strengthen the foundations for climate change governance** and introduce long-term mechanisms and institutional frameworks for managing climate change risks and opportunities. LECB also sought to align and contribute to the achievement of the second National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA-II).

Specifically, LECB implementation in Tanzania focused on three key capacity building outputs: low emission development strategies (LEDS), NAMAs with their monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) systems, and the GHG inventory system. The programme covered all economic sectors, including energy; industry; transport; waste management; land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF); and agriculture. These are all priority sectors as identified in the country's intended nationally determined contribution (INDC).



LECB TANZANIA at a glance



Total financing
US \$834,600

5

Timeframe
5 years (2014-2018)



Sectors
Energy, Transport



Counterparts
Vice President's Office (VPO),
Ministries of Agriculture,
Energy and Transport



Thematic areas

- Institutional frameworks
- GHG inventory systems
- NAMAs
- LEDS
- INDC support
- MRV systems
- Private sector involvement
- Climate finance

LECB AFRICA

RESULTS

Establishment of a GHG inventory system database

Development of this database included the design of a GHG inventory framework, a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) portal, and a GHG inventory assessment report. The National Carbon Monitoring Centre, based at Sokoine Agriculture University in Morogoro, has been earmarked to host the GHG inventory system, as their experience and expertise will ensure sustainability of the system over time.

Developed the INDC and transformed the INDC into the NDC

An ongoing stream of work was designed to assist the government in revising its NDC through strong stakeholder engagement, scenario development, financing strategies and a clear implementation structure. Deliverables included: (i) review and calculation of baseline and mitigation scenario GHG emissions; (ii) update report on the NDC; (iii) NDC implementation plan; and (iv) two consultative workshops and a technical retreat.

10

Capacity building workshops for government officials

Development of a LEDS framework

LECB built capacity of government officials to develop and implement a LEDS framework that is anchored into the national policy, legal and institutional framework. The LEDS framework will be implemented under the overall guidance of the VPO, which will coordinate by relevant sector Ministries.

Formulation of two NAMAs

As part of LECB, two NAMAs were developed for Tanzania. The first covers the forestry and agriculture sectors in Zanzibar, while the second focused on the transport sector on the mainland, specifically the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system. LECB also coordinated capacity building in developing and implementing NAMAs schemes and regulatory instruments.



Embedding of GHG inventory and NAMAs into various levels of government through a number of engagements organised by the LECB project

The activities organized by the LECB project include: i) Training workshop on Utilizing Scenario Assessments to Support National NAMA Development Processes in February 2015; (ii) Workshop on NAMA Sustainable Development Material Impacts in February 2015; (iii) National Consultation workshop on NAMAs in January 2016; (iv) LEDS Framework workshops in January and September 2016; and (v) GHG inventory workshops in November 2017 and March 2018

Direct beneficiaries included the Vice President's Office, Ministries of Agriculture, Energy and Transport, National Carbon Monitoring Centre, University of Dar es Salaam, and TANESCO (the Tanzania Electric Supply Company), and indirectly the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government.

& IMPACTS



CASE STUDY

NAMA FOR A BRT SYSTEM FOR FIVE URBAN CENTRES ON THE TANZANIA MAINLAND

As part of LECB in Tanzania, a NAMA was developed for a Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) system in five urban centers based on the very successful Dar es Salaam BRT system known as [DART](#) (Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit). The DART system will be expanded and implemented in three phases and is expected to be fully operational by 2030, in Arusha, Dodoma, Mbeya, Mwanza and Tanga. The first phase opened in 2016 and is operational although not yet complete.

DART won the 2018 Sustainable Transport Award for its best practice design and has gained prestige and momentum within the international transport sector. The DART system currently spans 21 kilometres of trunk routes, and serves 160,000 passengers per day on average with a fleet of 140 buses. DART has reduced commute times by more than half for Dar es Salaam residents and is already proving to be transformational for Dar es Salaam, both socially and economically.

The NAMA provides policy instruments and supporting measures (results-based finance) to mobilise BRT-related activities in major growing cities with populations of 0.2 to 1 million people, that are experiencing debilitating traffic congestion. This project would also be useful for other countries in the region considering setting up sustainable transport initiatives.



General overview of the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme

Since its inception, the UNDP LECB programme has paved the way for effective and lasting climate action by building capacities of government staff to develop policies, strategies and tools that help implement their climate change goals. Focusing specifically on essential building blocks such as strengthening GHG inventory data and systems; formalization of institutional arrangement for climate actions; development and alignment of low emission development strategies (LEDS); and the creation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), LECB provided much of the enabling environment necessary for countries to respond quickly to emerging needs, such as the submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and socialization of the Paris Agreement. Given its flexible nature and strong country ownership, often the originally-envisaged and measurable LECB outputs have been exceeded, leading to some unplanned but highly welcomed additional impacts.



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The LECB project strengthened the foundations for climate change governance in Tanzania

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LECB Tanzania made possible by:

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. It is a global programme that helps countries build the public and private sector capacities needed to scale up country-driven mitigation actions.



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