

NAP Entry Points: Tanzania



Serengeti landscape, Tanzania

Country Background

With a population of 58 million people and a total land area of 947,303 square kilometers, the United Republic of Tanzania is the largest country in East Africa, comprising mainland Tanzania as well as the semi-autonomous Zanzibar Archipelago.

Tanzania can be roughly divided into four geographical regions: the hot and humid Eastern coastal belt along the Indian Ocean (including the Zanzibar Archipelago and containing about 25% of Tanzania's total population), the

hot and arid central plateau, the semi-temperate Northern and Western high lakes, and the highlands in the North-East and South-West of the country.

Tanzania is classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC) and has placed 159 out of 189 countries and territories on the 2019 UNDP Human Development Index. Two thirds of the population live in rural areas and work in agriculture, approximately half in multi-dimensional poverty, and one quarter in severe multidimensional poverty.

Key Economic Sectors

The agriculture sector, including livestock, fisheries, and forestry, is a main pillar of the country's economy. It employs two thirds of Tanzania's total labor force and contributes 28.2% to its GDP. Other major economic sectors in terms of GDP contribution, employment, and growth rate are construction (13% GDP, 12.9% growth rate in 2018), wholesale and retail trade (9.1% GDP, 12.7% employment), manufacturing (8.1% GDP), mining (5.1% GDP), and tourism. Communication and financial services have been drivers of economic change over the recent decades.

The NDCs identify the energy, transport, forestry and waste management sectors as the top contributors towards economic development in Tanzania and the priority sectors for mitigation actions.

Climate Change Hazards

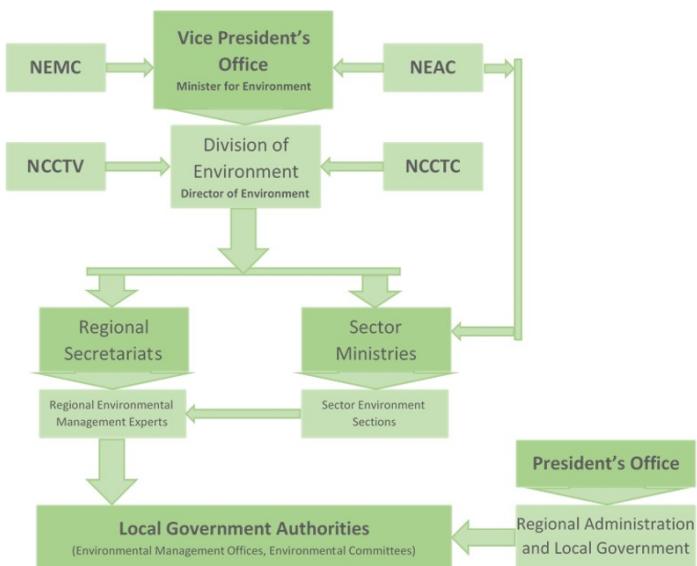
As a developing tropical nation with a majority of its population dependent on rainfed agriculture and livestock production, Tanzania is vulnerable to the **adverse impacts of climate change** on its environment, economy, and people.

The main climate-related hazards in Tanzania are **epidemics** like malaria, dysentery, diarrheal diseases, cholera, typhoid, and meningitis, **prolonged droughts**, **floods**, and **agricultural pests and diseases**. Increasing temperatures, dry spells, water scarcity, reduced agriculture yields, land degradation, changes in land use, species loss, deforestation, desertification, as well as inundation, sedimentation, salt water intrusion, and coral reef destruction along the coast and in territorial waters further impact human lives and livelihoods as well as the ecosystems of Tanzania.

Institutional Framework

Climate Change is a crucial challenge for Tanzania in the short-, medium-, and long-term. To deal with its impacts, the government of Tanzania has established an institutional framework and developed a number of policies, plans, and strategies.

Tanzania's national climate change focal point and primary institution for climate change adaptation is the **Division of Environment** under the Vice President's Office. Advised by the National Environmental Management Council, the National Environmental Advisory Committee, the National Climate Change Steering Committee, and the National Climate Change Technical Committee, the DoE guides both sector ministries and the Ministry for Regional Administration and Local Government.



Tanzania has submitted its INDCs and its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2015/16. Its **strategy for environmental action and climate change adaptation** is laid out in the National Environmental Action Plan of 1994 and the following National Environment Policy of 1997, the Environmental Management Act in 2004, the National Adaptation Programme of Action in 2007.

More recently, climate change was addressed through the National Climate Change Strategy in 2012, Climate Change Adaptation Plans for Water in 2012 and Agriculture in 2014, the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, the National Environmental Action Plan 2013-2018 and the Zanzibar Environmental Policy in 2013, the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy in 2014, the National Environmental Policy in 2016, and the Health National Adaptation Plan 2018-2023 in 2018.

Development Policies

Tanzania has adopted or developed a number of policies, plans, and strategies related to sustainable development. The mainland's long-term development vision is outlined by the **Tanzania Development Vision 2025** (TDV2025). Its realization is governed by the Long-Term Perspective Plan 2011/12-2025/26 (LTPP) and implemented through three Five-Year Plans, currently in the second iteration, as well as Annual Development Plans.

For Zanzibar, the **Zanzibar Vision 2020** is implemented through the Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, currently in the third and final iteration (MKUZA III).

To establish the main priorities for Tanzania's sustainable development, this research has mapped TDV2025 targets with FYDP II priority areas, Zanzibar's MKUZA III key result areas, and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

Adaptation Sectors

As the main document under the UNFCCC process, Tanzania's (I)NDGs contain **four mitigation sectors** (energy, transport, waste management, forestry), the means of implementation as a cross-cutting issues for all sectors, and **nine adaptation sectors**: Agriculture, livestock, forestry, energy, coastal, marine environment and fisheries, water resources, tourism, human settlements, and health.

Many adaptation actions listed in the key documents are specific to their sectors, but some hold significant **cross-sectoral importance**. Seven out of nine adaptation sectors list awareness creation, knowledge dissemination, and data or research needs among their highest priority actions, six list enhancing management or coordination, and three list local community participation.



Fishermen in Zanzibar

Adaptation Needs

The research conducted by SLYCAN Trust with support from FORUMCC as the local project partner for the United Republic of Tanzania has identified key gaps and needs as well as the highest priorities for the National Adaptation Plan process and the formulation of the NAP document.

From this analysis, the highest priorities emerge for better integration between national- and local-level policies and actions (B), enhanced availability and access to research and data (K), improved coordination (A), capacity building among government (D), enhancing synergies with SDGs and development plans (F), and strengthening climate change adaptation in policies for the energy, forestry, coastal, tourism, and human settlements sectors (G).

Adaptation Needs and Priorities	
Institutional Framework	A Cross-ministerial coordination B Interconnecting national and local level C Integration of non-government stakeholders D Build capacities among government B Lack of subnational adaptation planning B Strengthen links with local implementation E Strengthen links with international and regional processes F Strengthen links to SDGs G Lack of climate change policies for certain sectors
Key Policies, Plans, and Strategies	H Add enabling sectors like education or transparency I Focus on agriculture, livestock, water, energy, forestry, and health sectors J Enhance awareness creation K Enhance research and data access A Enhance management and coordination B Strengthen local community participation G Forestry, coastal, tourism, and human settlements lack policies
Adaptation Sectors	L Create a budget tagging system for climate change D Build capacities to access and utilize climate finance B Mainstream adaptation into local and private planning F Mainstream climate finance into national development planning
Climate Finance	K Establish national data portal for adaptation K Collect relevant data through existing mechanisms K Integrate the research of academic and non-government institutions B Collect and integrate local and indigenous knowledge K Ensure free and easy access to relevant data
Data Availability and Accessibility	M Integrate climate change reporting into existing mechanisms N Develop a domestic M&E system for adaptation
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	O Gender mainstreaming
Other	



Aerial view of Victoria, Dar es Salaam

National Adaptation Plan Entry Points

Nine entry points for the NAP process have been determined based on the adaptation needs collected through a comprehensive review of Tanzania's development and climate change adaptation framework as well as key stakeholder consultations.

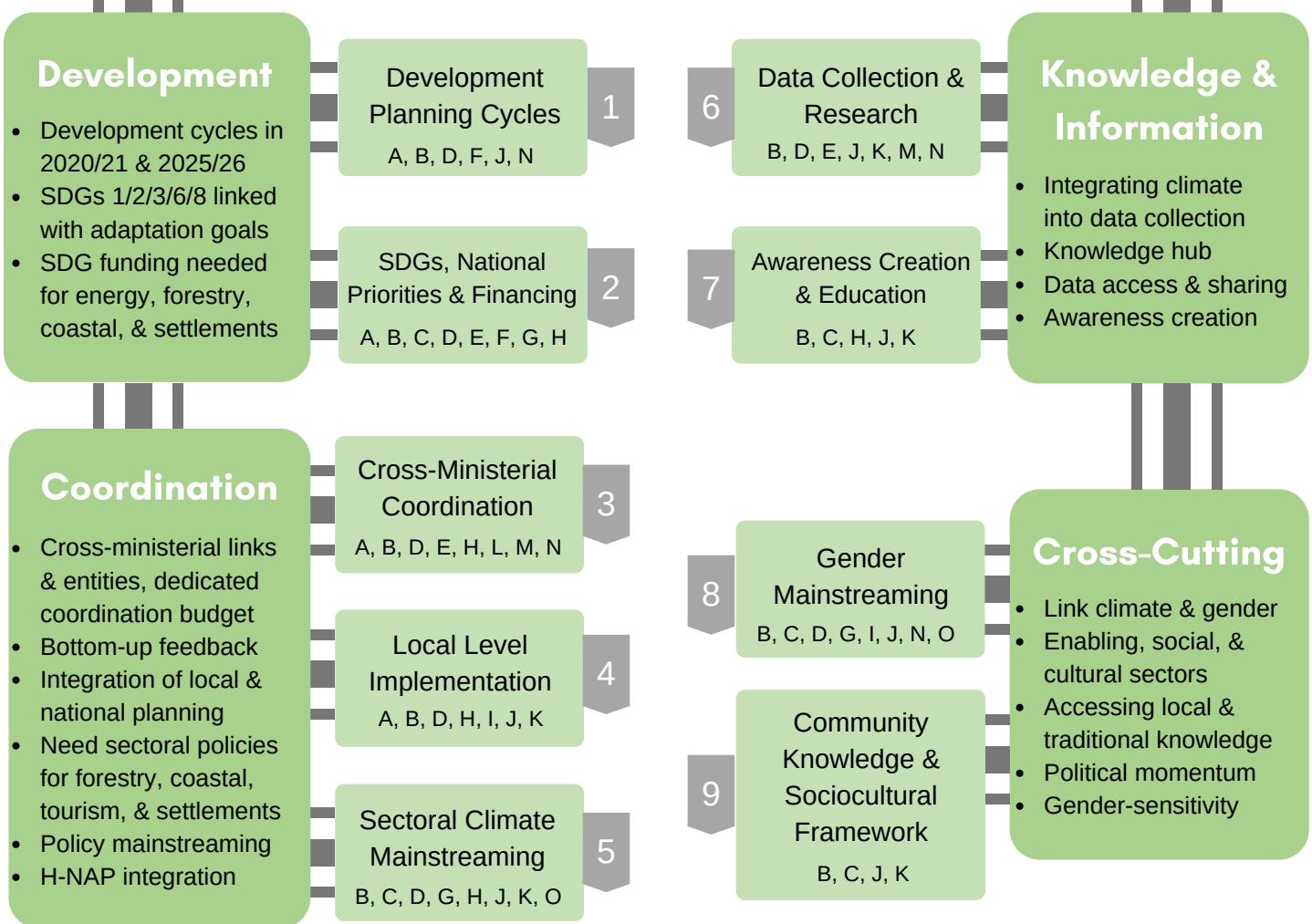
Every entry point addresses at least one of the identified priority needs (B, K, A, D, F, G) as well as a number of other adaptation needs and connects them to sustainable development and national priorities. They are designed to allow CSOs and other non-government stakeholders to provide evidence-based input to the NAP process.

As established by UNFCCC Decision 5/CP.17, the objectives of a NAP are "(a) To reduce vulnerability to the

impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience" and "(b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate."

Linking up adaptation planning with other local, national, regional, and international development and climate change processes is vital to create synergies, avoid duplication of efforts, and mainstream adaptation into every sector and level of Tanzania's policies, plans, strategies, and actions.

Identified NAP Entry Points



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For a comprehensive list of references, please see the full country brief produced as part of this project: "Entry Points for the Formulation of a National Adaptation Plan for Tanzania"

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