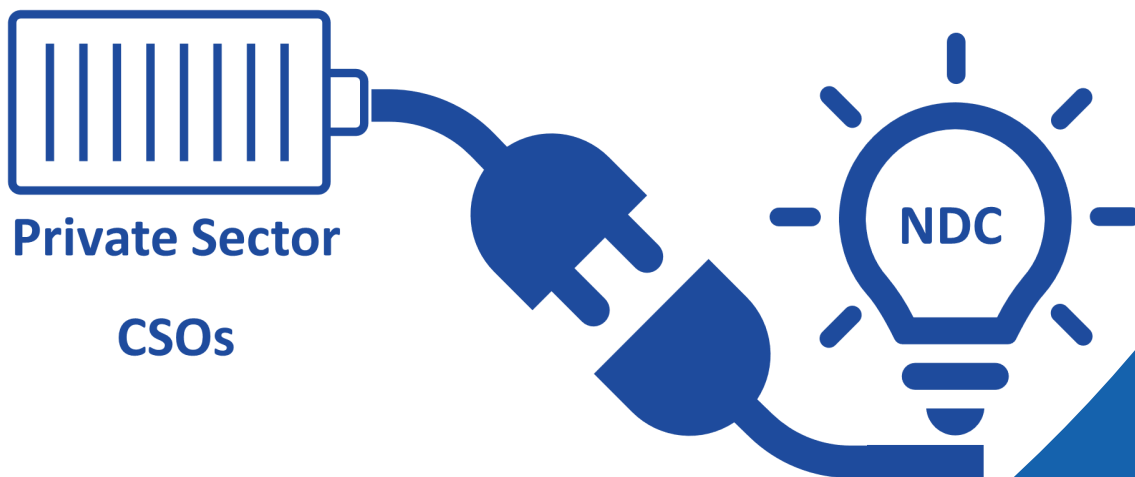


January 2023

Policy Paper

Local potentials to realise NDCs

Potential roles of CSOs and private sectors in realising NDC and climate actions in Tanzania



Local potentials to realise NDCs

Potential role of CSOs and private sectors¹ in realising NDC & climate actions

Key Messages:

- CSO & Private sector play a role in fast-tracking the realization & localization of NDC by supporting key activities through co-designed and localized solutions, mainstreaming NDC into national and districts plans and strategies, developing & delivering innovations, raising awareness, mobilizing resources & finance, supporting monitoring & evaluation and reporting
- The potential of CSO & private sector remains untapped due to existing gaps and challenges which are: (1) Financial and technical limitations, (2) limited inter-ministerial commitments and engagement (3) little capacity and awareness among local government authorities (4) Skewed NDC institutional arrangement (5) slow-paced Monitoring Reporting and verification system and greenhouse gas inventory development.

Recommendations:

- To tap into the potential, overcome the barriers and bridge the gap the Ministry, Department and Agency (MDA) are recommended to (1) enhance the engagement of CSO & Private sector across sectors in NDC realization by Co-Developing engagement plans and NDC implementation plans with a clear timeline (2) Create legal basis and enabling environment for collaborations and partnerships. (3) Providing support in accessing financial and technical resources (4) Conduct participatory needs assessment and co-developing of investment plans (5) Enabling transparent information management and sharing of data (6) Promoting multi-stakeholder driven monitoring and evaluation and reporting process
- CSOs & Private sector should work to actively engage in the realization of NDC through: (1) Engaging in Partnerships, constructive dialogues networks and coalitions (2) developing skills and capacities needed to realize NDC (3) mainstreaming NDC into strategies & decision-making processes (4) Mobilize resources and (5) Co-develop sectoral guidelines for NDC integration

Executive Summary

Untapped potentials

Climate change remains to be global threat requiring national efforts to mitigate and adapt to its impacts. To address this threat, nearly all nations which are members of the UNFCCC ratified the Paris Agreement. The agreement sets a goal to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement is realized through multiple mechanisms, whereby among the core mechanism is each nation communicating the commitments for post-2020 climate action known as Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). NDC is a policy tool that highlights the mitigation and adaptation targets and actions that are to be undertaken by the respective nation as its contribution to addressing climate change. Tanzania is a party to UN-

FCCC and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2018. As one of the requirements, Tanzania has revised and submitted its NDC in 2021. Attaining Tanzania NDC targets is only possible through a multi-sectoral, multi-level approach that employs multi-stakeholder-driven solutions. Private sectors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are among the key stakeholders in the realization of NDC. Private organizations are the major drivers of the national economy and CSOs are the voices and guardians that bridge the gap of interest between the community (marginalized, vulnerable, and under-represented groups), the government and other stakeholders. They have a vital role to play by including climate concerns in their daily activities and proactively addressing them within their respective fields of expertise and interest.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Untapped potentials: Unlock the realization of NDC targets:

Climate change and related impacts remain to be a threat to socio-economic transformation in Sub-Saharan countries. Addressing this threat needs global efforts and coordination among stakeholders at all levels. This must be well streamlined within national and local level efforts that collectively represent the global efforts. Based on the latest climate science, global climate frameworks especially the Paris agreement, the UN 2030 agenda for SDGs and the local evidence of climate change impacts, each country is responsible to outline and communicate its post-2020 climate actions. These climate actions are communicated through the National Determined Contribution (NDC) which embodies efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Tanzania is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries highly exposed to the impacts, threatening a sustainable development trajectory. The national efforts are presented through the recently reviewed NDC which highlights targets for mitigation and adaptation (learn more on NDC, see attached Appendix on Tanzania NDC). Adaptation and mitigation of climate change are key to securing a sustainable future and development. Effective mainstreaming, localisation, and realisation of NDC are elementary in achieving national and global climate goals. Attaining NDC

targets is only possible through a multi-sectoral, multi-level approach that employs multi-stakeholder-driven solutions.

Private sectors and CSOs have been playing great roles in society by enhancing the protection of rights, ensuring service delivery, ensuring social cohesion, monitoring policy implementation, advocacy, and public communication. These roles have greatly contributed to enhancing resilience and promoting development. As part of the important key stakeholder in the realization of NDC, CSOs have a vital role to play in ensuring the implementation and achievement of national commitments in the NDCs to enhance the climate resilience of the vulnerable communities in Tanzania. Private organizations are the major drivers of the national economy and CSOs are the voices and guardians that bridge the gap of interest between the community (marginalized, vulnerable, and under-represented groups), the government and other stakeholders. CSOs and the private sector have a huge untapped potential to support closing the gaps and fast-tracking NDC realisation.

There is a growing enabling environment for unlocking the potential of CSOs and the private sector in supporting the implementation of NDC. However, multiple shortcomings and challenges still exist that may hinder NDC's realization. This brief summarises and identifies the potential window of opportunities and how to open them. Starting from the existing opportunities for engaging CSOs and private sectors in NDC implementation to identifying gaps & challenges and recommendations towards bridging the gap.

2.0 CHALLENGES

2.1. General Challenges of NDC realization:

Despite the increase in ambition of emission reduction and adaptation in the recently reviewed Tanzania NDC, the process of achieving the set targets is not yet clear. The following gaps exist that may slow down the realization of NDC.

The Tanzania NDC is conditional on external support: To ensure implementation of the NDC and achievement of the targets (both mitigation and adaptation) the nation will require a total of USD 19,232,170,000. Tanzania's effective capacity to undertake robust adaptation and mitigation actions requires resources beyond domestic resources; consequently, NDC implementation is reliant on international support to a significant degree. While global climate funds exist for providing financial support, the resources are limited and competitive. Equally, the process to mobilise and access adequate finance from global funds (especially the GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund) for supporting climate actions and meeting NDC targets need robust evidence, strong institutions, and skills at different levels. Currently, the country has received approximately \$1,250,000,000 for adaptation and mitigation initiatives from UNFCCC funding mechanisms (GCF, GEF and AF). By 2025, demands will grow up and the accumulation of these funds will not be sufficient to facilitate the implementation of the NDC.

Inter-ministerial and cross sectors commitments and engagement for implementation: Despite the fact that most Ministries, Departments and Agencies still have limited understanding of their roles in the NDC implementation, they have not managed to align and mainstream the targets for the NDC's implementation. Linked to this is the challenge of limited together learning among stakeholders coordinated by ministries to enhance the implementation of NDC targets.

2.0 CHALLENGES

2.1. General Challenges of NDC realization:

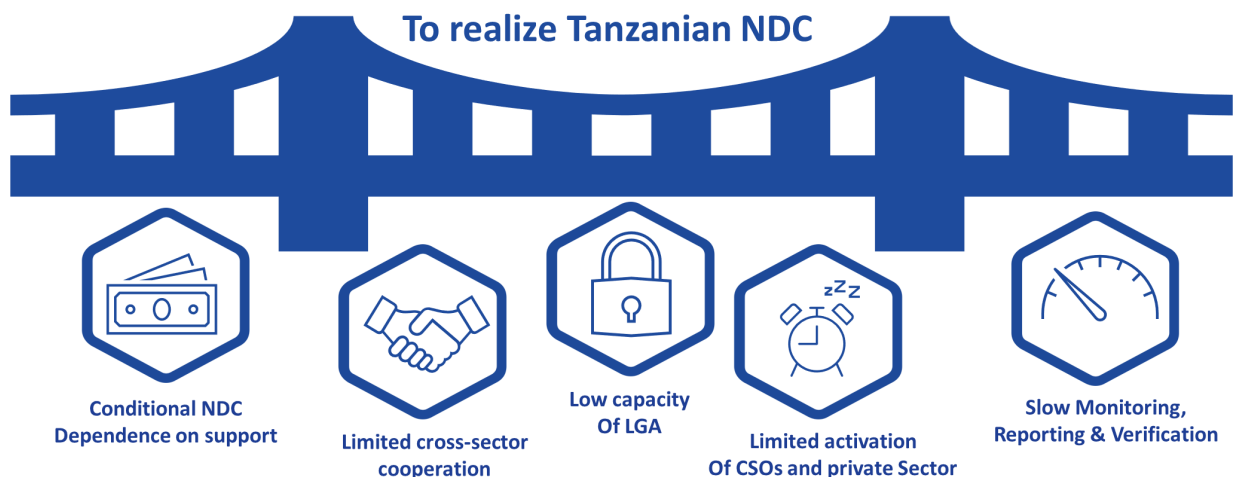
NDC targets awareness among Local Government Authorities: As the entity responsible for implementing policy frameworks at the local level, LGAs have not been able to build a common understanding of NDC and mainstream relevant targets in their plans and strategies. The LGAs are still unaware and uninformed of the NDCs and their implementation requirements at the local level. If not addressed, this will result in a delay, implementation errors, and inaccurate data collection for reporting.

NDC Institutional Arrangement and Governance that does not strongly empower and clearly includes private sector and CSOs: As key players in development the CSOs and Private Sectors have no strong mandate in the institutional arrangement and governance of the NDC. Some few questions include: Are the engagements of CSOs and private sectors engulfed within sector ministries and LGAs? How can CSO's intervention contribute to data, tracking and facilitating the implementation of the NDC? The data flow within the institutional arrangement is also not stipulated to bring in the inclusivity, cross-learning, and communication for effective Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and achievement of the Tanzania NDC.

Slow-paced Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV system and Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory development: to track the progress of NDC implementation, the role of multi-stakeholders and sectors in providing data and relevant information to enhance GHG inventory and MRV system is of great significance. Challenges that include low capacity in terms of skills and resources still exist. Both CSOs and private sector institutions still lag with a limited contribution. If not addressed timely, Tanzania might miss out on data to report during Global Stock Take (GST) in 2023 to inform the next round of NDCs.

Gaps to bridge

To realize Tanzanian NDC



3.0 OPPORTUNITY FOR PRIVATE SECTOR AND CSOS IN NDC IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. Silver lining: Opportunities within the crisis

Despite the challenges, there is a silver lining that comes with changes that can forge a resilient society. Climate change impacts offer an opportunity to turn around Tanzania's future history, by providing room for upgrading the existing under-developed system into a more resilient and developed system thus attaining development, resilience and contributing to mitigation (Three Birds, One Stone). CSOs and the private sector being an engine for sustainable and resilient social and economic development require a conducive environment for undertaking their operation to better engage and realize NDC. There is a growing environment of support and synergies to nurture an enabling environment for CSOs and the private sector to engage in the realization of NDC (Mwanga 2020).

Enabling Environments for CSO & Private Sectors for realizing NDC:

Strong support and synergies

- **A strong political will** and commitment of the government to address climate change in relation to development create room for inducing change. So far, the government of Tanzania has put in place and updated several environmental and climate change strategies, plans and policies that give room to enhance NDC implementation.
- The presence of **international and national support in terms of capacity building, financial resources, and technologies** towards advancing projects/initiatives that have impacts on adaptation and mitigation
- **Able to join global efforts in knowledge generation and sharing that could be used** to empower stakeholders involved and to make informed initiatives with updated information/technology.
- **Networking and formation/strengthening existing alliances** to incorporate and mainstream NDC targets in local plans and strategies.

Opportunities for funding and investment

- The availability of a multitude of **funding opportunities** and **innovative financing** models provide the financial support needed to realize relevant projects/initiatives.

Opportunity for Co-design localized solutions:

- The threat is worldwide, but the impacts are localized and context-based, so the solution to address them must be locally based. Therefore, there is a need and room for local organizations to assist in co-designing localized solutions and projects.
- The presence of organized government institutional arrangement provides a structure for interaction with the government.

Opportunity for developing and implementing innovative solutions in all sectors:

- Climate change impacts the performance in all sectors/industries, to this end, it is supposed to be addressed by all sectors/industries, thus each organization has a role to play within its respective sector/industry of operation, still harmonized and common efforts should be harnessed.
- For the private sector, this is an **opportunity to improve performance, embrace lower costs** as well as attain business advantage through diverse ways such as energy efficiency and management, resilient value chain, efficient waste management and more.

4.0 CONTRIBUTION/ROLE OF CSOS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR AS CHAMPIONS OF THE NDC IMPLEMENTATION

The UNFCC guidelines highlight the need for multi-stakeholder engagement in the fight against climate change by providing room to identify key stakeholders for engagement and implementation. Among the stakeholders, CSOs and the private sector are highlighted as key entities to contribute to the process at all levels including preparation and implementation. CSOs and the private sector can participate and contribute by including climate concerns in their daily activities and proactively addressing them within their respective fields of expertise and interest. The modality of inclusion of climate concerns can occur in different forms as highlighted but not limited to below

4.1. Role/contribution of CSO

The contribution of CSOs across the multi-level governance scales enables the provision of several inputs that collectively better address climate change and socio-economic development (Mwanga 2020). The inputs or contributions that can be brought about by the CSOs are not only limited to climate adaptation and mitigation but can be propagated to include other nexuses such as development, human rights, gender equity and many more. Some of the inputs of CSOs are:

- **Advocating and lobbying** for community benefits at national and international levels concerning climate change.
- **Advocating and lobbying** for placing NDC targets high on the political agenda and Local Authorities for inclusive transformation.
- **Contributing to voicing** and raising the ground-level vulnerabilities/context in the decision-making process and providing information from the field and local communities.
- **Provision of technical support and** resource mobilization support.
- **Provision of service** through project preparations and implementation.
- **Awareness creation** and capacity building.
- **Promoting accountability and transparency**
- **Supporting downscaling and customizing** NDC targets into LGAs plans and activities e.g., forest restoration and protection.
- Assist in the undertaking of **M&E** as watchdogs, the voice of the people (marginalized or underrepresented) and ethical guardians.
- **Facilitate Network-building** and partnerships as well as function as a bridge between different stakeholders.
- **Improving the population's access to climate information** through translating and communicating the research findings, leading to more direct dialogue.
- **Designing and implementing the innovative pilot** initiative at various scales and function as a

source for best practices and knowledge generation.

- **Providing services aimed at social impacts** and addressing societal challenges resulting from climate change into social entrepreneurship
- **Support and scale-up government initiatives** as well as build on them.
- **Enhance stakeholder capacities** towards informed participation and resilience of the most vulnerable populations.

4.2. Role/contribution of private sector

A considerable proportion of investments is owned by the private sector, many citizens are employed in the private sector and most of the finance flows through the private sector. In consideration of this, the participation of private sector stakeholders across the multi-level governance scales enables the provision of several inputs that collectively better address climate change and socio-economic development. Some of the inputs from the private sector are but are not limited to;

- **Enabling technology development and transfer** as well as dissemination of best practices/knowledge.
- **Provision of financial and technical support**, resource mobilization, and capacity building.
- **Promoting best practices** that stimulate mitigation and adaptation, for example, energy management in industries, and water harvesting.
- **Designing and implementing the innovative initiative** at various scales example installation of Low - cost weather observation systems and means to reach rural communities supported by SMS and powered by solar
- **Support government-led initiatives** via different modalities such as Public-private partnership (PPP) arrangement, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) or **various resource mobilization mechanisms**
- **Improving business operations** to be a more sustainable example through reduction of emission and raw material consumption and more

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MDA'S

Unlock the potentials for CSOs and Private sector to realize NDCs targets

Engaging CSOs and Private Sector in NDC implementation processes and activities can leverage the fast-tracking of NDC realisation. To unlock the potential of CSOs and the Private Sector the existing gaps and barriers must be addressed. It is recommended to focus on the following action to close the gaps:

A) Report implementation gaps: M&E process of NDC implementations status

- Strengthening an independent and multi-stakeholder-driven monitoring and evaluation process for NDC-related activities at the national and sub-national levels. To address gaps and needs related to stakeholders' engagement, the participation processes must be accountable and transparent. This includes stakeholders' capacity building for informed engagement and participation in the process. This will ensure effective trackable engagement of stakeholders and multi-actors working on climate change action and beyond.

B) Close the communication gaps: Inform by participatory engagement

- Establishing **participatory engagement** with stakeholders and undertaking constructive critical dialogues for the informed NDC process. The MDA can address the needs and the communication gaps, by conducting regular sessions with stakeholders through a centralized information-sharing system or in-person meetings. Both CSOs and private sector stakeholders can enhance their abilities to have meaningful engagement and dialogues with the government.
- **Clear timeline & actionable engagement plan:** There should be a **transparent timeline of stakeholders' engagement:** For example, they should be aware of the global stock take and NDC updates every 5 years and start years earlier before the submission deadline.
- **Data and information management:** Set up an easily accessible open-source data platform for NDC stakeholders. Establish data flow to allow contribution and use of CSOs and private sectors' relevant climate data such as vulnerability and risk maps, renewable energy potentials, documentation of loss and damage and more.

C) Close the finance gap: Support in resource mobilization

- The government can set aside financial **resources to support stakeholders:** Supplying more resources to local CSOs will allow them to contribute more meaningfully to the NDC implementation and enhance climate action at local, national, and international levels
- Development of **investment plans** based on a participatory **needs assessment** to inform resource mobilization plan

D) Create enabling environment for partnerships:

- Establishment of **enabling policy environment and frameworks for partnerships and investments** to give long-term security and, meaningful cooperation and coordination in all stages of the NDC implementation and review through operationalizing and improving the frameworks for cooperation

F) Develop a Roadmap for implementation: Action plan with clear indicators, activities and targets

- Development of **NDC implementation plans** (roadmaps and action plans) as well as Translating NDC targets into concrete measures at the sectoral level (e.g. sector-specific targets and plans). Moreover, climate change concern is a cross- sectoral aspect, as such, it should be addressed by incorporating it into other sectoral efforts, for example capacity building and awareness-raising

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CSOs AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Get active to realise and localise NDCs

Supported by an enabling environment, CSOs and the Private Sector can take action to leverage the opportunities to engage actively in realizing and localizing the Tanzanian NDC. CSOs and the private sector should be proactive to enhance innovative solutions and fast-track NDC implementation while contributing to sustainable development. It is recommended stakeholders and organizations from CSOs and Private Sector focus on climate actions and proactively engage in NDC implementation: Some other recommendations include:

A) Collaboration: Engage in Partnerships, networks & Coalition

- Form and engage in **networks & coalitions** to promote and share best-practices

B) Deepen expertise: Skills & Capacity Strengthening

- Use networks & partnerships to **share knowledge & skills**
- Invest in **capacity strengthening of your staff**
- **Use, share and produce open-source data** & educational material
- Engaging in **research and innovation** with focus on cross-cutting climate change-related issues

C) Mainstream NDC in your strategy & decision-making

- **Review your organizational strategy** and mainstream NDC into it
- **Review your decision-making process: Identify** challenges and opportunities connected to the implementation of NDC

D) Mobilize new funding

- Strengthen internal capacities, form collaboration to be able to apply for climate funding & investments

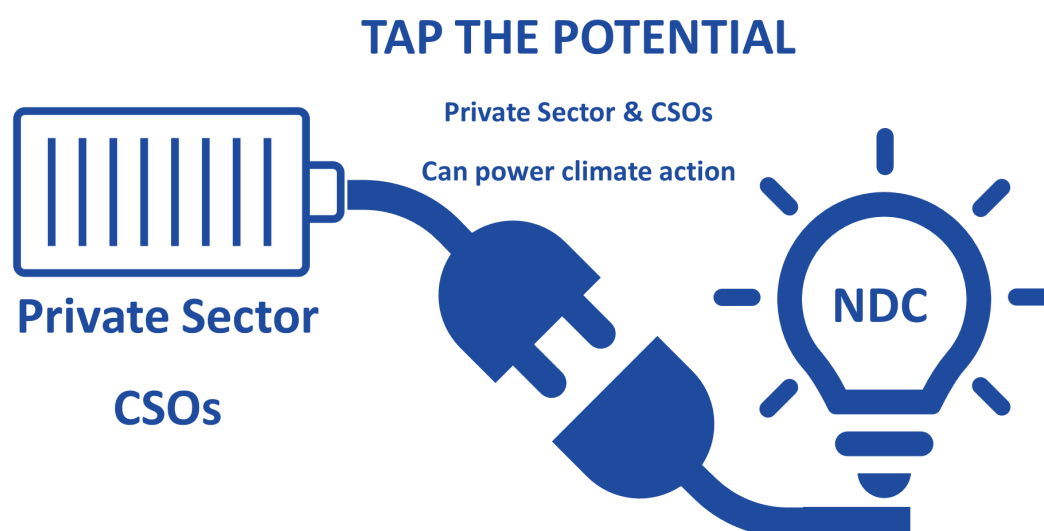
E) Co-Develop sectoral guidelines for NDC integration

- Engage in collaborative sectoral assessments to map gaps and opportunities of mainstreaming NDC in to respective sectors (e.g. agriculture, health, transport education).
- **Co-develop sectoral guidelines for NDC integration** in collaboration with governmental/ministerial stakeholders and peers

CONCLUSION

TRUST IN NEW COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Climate Change as a multi-sectoral, multi-level challenges need to be addressed by multi-stakeholder-driven solutions. Private Sectors and CSOs are indispensable key players in successfully tackling the barriers to mitigation efforts to achieve the national NDC. Participatory and inclusive approaches that value the potential and skills of CSOs and the private sector are needed to tap their potential and integrate them into joint national efforts. Close capacity strengthening for implementation and MRV, coordination, new collaboration and partnerships must be the cornerstone to addressing climate change as a cross-cutting issue. Through stakeholder participation, NDC, NCCRS, NAP and other climate-related plans can be realized in addressing the real needs of the vulnerable communities on social, economic, and environmental levels. Creating systems where communications updates both at national and local levels will simplify monitoring, evaluation, and reporting .



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NDC: KEY TO MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION EFFORTS OF TANZANIA

Paris: A frame for global climate action

Climate change and related impacts have remained global threats that impend the ecosystem and existence of human beings. It is a more and vivid threat common to most of developing countries. Efforts to address this threat necessities for a worldwide coordinated response at all levels. The Paris agreement calls for countries to;

- Substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2o C while pursuing **efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 o C** above pre-industrial level.
- **Periodically review countries’ commitments** and undertaking of **stock-taking**.
- Support developing countries to **strengthen their resilience, adapting capacity** and mitigation through **providing financial support**, among others (UNFCC, 2022).

The Tanzanian NDC and its function

The Paris Agreement is realized through multiple mechanisms, whereby among the core mechanism is each nation communicating the commitments for post-2020 climate action known as **National Determined Contribution (NDC)**. NDC covers actions that are to be undertaken by Parties to the Paris agreement to address climate change. NDC is a contribution of a party, depending on its national circumstances and priorities. The emphasis is on a **bottom-up approach** and **inclusive participation**. Countries are required to put forward actions they are willing to take to limit warming at 1.5-2 degree centigrade above pre-industrial levels. The NDC and related targets are **revised in 5-year cycles** starting in 2020.

Moreover, Tanzanian NDC is a new policy and climate action instrument that highlights high-level objectives and vision that a country seeks to conduct through its mitigation and adaptation efforts as its contribution to the global effort of addressing climate change. With that, not only do NDC targets need to show more ambition to reach the Paris goals, but must be the result of a participatory and inclusive dialogue with citizens and civil society organizations (CSOs) representing them (UNFCC, 2022).

The collective efforts of all nations sum up the global effort in addressing climate change. Together they determine whether the world will reach the Paris Agreement Goals of controlling emissions to limit global temperature rise and adapt to the changes.

NDCs are not the sole national climate change strategy and plans. They frequently **build on existing strategies and plans such as NAMAs, NAPs, LEDs, national climate change strategies, sectoral strategies**, and so on (UNFCC, 2022).

Tanzanian NDC (as revised in 2021), embraced and built on different national policies, goals, visions, plans and Initiatives like the [National Climate Change Response Strategy \(2021\)](#), the [Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy \(2014\)](#), [Tanzania Development Vision 2025 \(1999\)](#), [Zanzibar development Vision 2050 \(2020\)](#), [Third Five-year Development Plan \(2021\)](#) and others national climate change and development frameworks. It also embraces and is aligned with the Paris Agreement, UN 2030 sustainable development goals, Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015), New Urban Agenda (2016) and many others.

Based on Paris Agreement, Article 4- the development of the Tanzanian NDC (adhered to ;

- progression **-beyond previous efforts**
- Reflect the **highest possible ambition** but guided by country’s economic status and desire

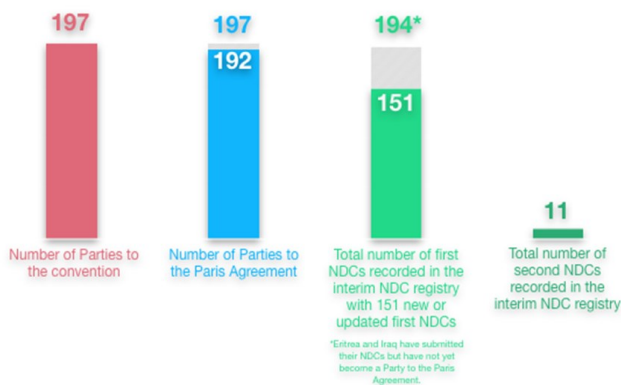


Figure 1: Status of Parties to the Paris Agreement..

As part of the agreement, by May 2022, a total of, 193 Parties (192 countries plus the European Union) have joined the Paris Agreement, see Figure 1. Tanzania signed the agreement in 2016. The agreement entails national commitments to work together towards adapting to impacts, reduction of emissions and calling for more bold actions. In addition, it calls for developed nations to support the developing and vulnerable countries in their efforts to address climate change impacts and creates a framework for transparent monitoring and reporting of national climate goals. (UNFCC, 2022).

Target areas for Tanzanian NDC

Tanzania experiences weather extreme events, especially drought and floods causing major social-economic losses and disrupting the livelihood of both rural and urban communities. In its revised NDC, Tanzania has identified both mitigation and adaptation contributions areas and put its target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions economywide between **30-35 % relative to Business As Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030.**

The priority sectors for adaptation and mitigation in Tanzania's NDC were identified through a review of national policies, legislations, strategies, programmers, action plans, informative reports, UNFCCC decisions, global goals, and other initiatives and concepts that foster development and take gender equality, good governance, and nature-based solutions into account. (URT, 2021)

Priority sectors for adaptation are Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Energy, Coastal, Marine Environment and Fisheries, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Tourism, Land Use and Human Settlements Development, Health, Infrastructure, Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity Building, Research and Systematic Observation, Technology Development and Transfer (URT, 2021).

Priority sectors for Mitigation Contributions are energy, transport, forestry, and waste management whereby the goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide between 30 - 35% relative to the BAU scenario by 2030, whereby about 138 - 153 million tons of Carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e)-gross emissions are expected to be reduced, depending on the baseline efficiency improvements, consistent with its sustainable development agenda (URT, 2021).

Implementation Arrangement

The implementation of the Tanzanian NDC is envisaged to follow a **bottom-up participatory approach**,. Sector policies, strategies, guidelines, and plans need to govern the overall implementation and remain to be the responsibility

of the relevant Government Departments and Agencies. Sector-specific initiatives need to be developed by each sectoral ministry in consultation with the corresponding local government agencies. Each initiative will include specific measures to be taken and how they will be accomplished; the time frame for completing the initiative; the amount of GHG emission reduction to be achieved; the method for tracking success; and the source of financing (URT,2021).

Key institutional arrangements for guiding implementation:

a) **The Vice President's Office (VPO)** is responsible for (Environment) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the overall implementation of the NDC.

b) **The National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)** and the Zanzibar Climate Change Steering Committee (ZCCSC) are in charge of leading the coordination and implementation of the NDC, as well as giving policy direction and ensuring coordination of actions as well as cross-cutting issues.

c) **National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC)** and Zanzibar Climate Change Technical Committee (ZCCTC) are responsible for providing technical advice to the National Designated Authority (NDA) office after receiving and perusal the information from the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC).

d) **Sector Ministries** are responsible for implementing the adaptation and mitigation interventions, in collaboration with Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

e) **The National Carbon Monitoring Centre** at the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) is responsible for the overall planning, coordination, and management of the MRV system, which includes adaptation information.

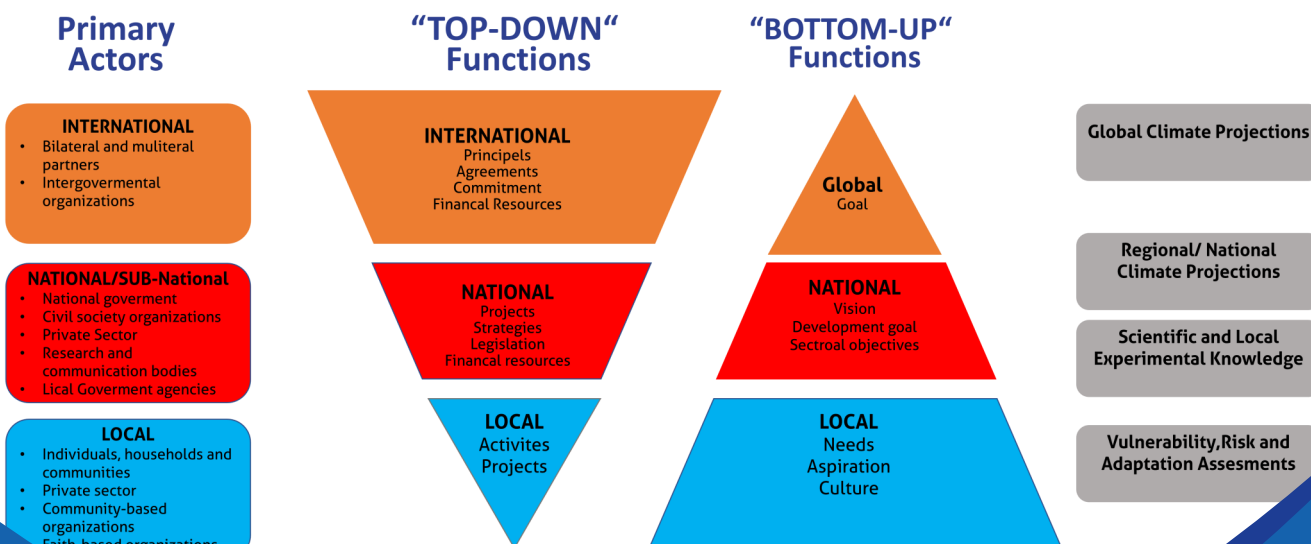


Figure 2: Top-down and bottom-up approaches for NDC implementation.