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# Policy Brief

## Local potentials to realise NDCs

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



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## Local potentials to realise NDCs

### Potential role of CSOs and private sectors<sup>1</sup> in realising NDC & climate actions

#### Key Messages:

- CSO & Private sector have potential role to play in fast-tracking the realisation & localization of NDC by supporting key activities: co-design localized solutions, mainstream NDC, develop & deliver innovations, raise awareness, mobilize resources & finance, support monitoring & evaluation and reporting
- The potential of CSO & private sector remain untapped due to existing gaps and challenges: Implementation Gap: Low awareness and limited capacities, lack of sense of responsibility and ownership/Financial Gap: Lack of easy access to sufficient funding /Legal barriers for partnership and engagement /Coordination Gap: Lack of harmonised coordination / Lack of participatory engagement

#### Recommendation:

- To tap potential, overcome the barriers and bridge the gaps- the government should enhance engagement of CSO & Private sector across sectors in NDC realisation by: Co-Developing engagement plans and NDC implementation plans with clear timeline /Creating legal basis and enabling environment for collaborations and partnerships /Providing support in accessing financial and technical resources/ Participatory need assessment and co-developing of investment plans/ Transparent information management and sharing and open-source of data /multi-stakeholder driven monitoring and evaluation and reporting process
- CSOs & Private sector should actively engage in realisation of NDC: Engage in Partnerships, constructive dialogues networks and coalitions /develop skills and capacities /mainstream NDC in strategies & decision-making process /mobilize new funding, co develop sectoral guidelines for NDC integration

## Executive Summary

### Untapped potentials

Climate change and related impacts remain to be a threat to socio-economic transformation in the Sub Saharan Countries. Addressing this threat needs a global efforts and coordination among respective nations. This has to be well streamlined within national and local efforts that collectively represent the global efforts. The national efforts are presented through a newly renewed policy called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) that highlights its planned targets for mitigation and adaptation. Realisation of local and national targets is only possible through a multi-sectoral, multi-level approach by engaging multi-stakeholder driven solutions. 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) and the government. Within the fight against climate change, both CSOs and the private sectors have a vital role to play through the inclusion of climate concerns in their daily activities and going pro-actively to address it within their respective field of expertise and interest.

### Unlock the realization of NDC targets :

Tanzania is one of the most vulnerable countries highly exposed to the impacts of climate change, threatening a sustainable development trajectories. Mitigation of climate change is key to secure a sustainable future and development for Tanzania. The main tool to mitigate GHG emission at national level include Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC, learn more in the Appendix) . Effective mainstreaming, localisation and realisation of NDC is elementary to achieve global climate goals. Multiple challenges and barriers inhibit and slow down effective implementation of NDCs in most of developing countries. CSOs and private sector have a huge untapped potential to support closing gaps and fast track NDC realisation. Although there is growing enabling environment that starts to unlock the potential of CSOs and private sector in supporting the implementation of NDC still multiple short comings and challenges prevent fullness in realizing NDC targets. This brief summarises 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.

<sup>1</sup> For purpose of this brief, the CSOs are defined as non-State, not-for-profit, voluntary entities formed by people in the social sphere that are separate from the State and the market meanwhile private organizations are defined as is any partnership, corporation, person, or agency that is not operated by a profit or a public body.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR PRIVATE SECTOR AND CSO'S

### Silver lining: Opportunities within the crisis

Within all troubles, there is always a silver lining, and all disasters come with changes that are both good and bad. Climate change impacts offer an opportunity to turn around Tanzania's future history, by providing room for upgrading the undeveloped existing system to more resili-

ent and developed systems thereby attaining development, resilience and contributing to mitigation (Three Birds, One Stone). The time for acting and achieving National, CSOs' and private organizations' mission and visions is now, as a window of opportunity has opened up. There is a growing environment of support and synergies to nurture an enabling environment for CSO's and private sector to engage in realization of NDCs (Mwanga 2020):

### Enabling Environment 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.
- The presence of **international and national support** towards advancing projects/initiatives that have impacts on adaptation and mitigation shall enable successful realisation of NDC targets.
- **Global efforts in knowledge generation and sharing** empowers stakeholders involved and are able to make informed initiatives with updated information/technology.
- Networking and formation/strengthening existing alliances to incorporate and mainstreaming NDC targets in local plans and strategies.

#### Opportunities for funding and investment

- Availability of a multitude of **funding opportunities** and **innovative financing models** provide the financial support needed to realise relevant projects/initiatives.
- The scale of the problem offers potential investment/business opportunities which once capitalized, shall prove a profitable endeavor.

#### Opportunity for Co-design localized solutions:

- The threat is worldwide, but the impacts are localised and context-based, so the solution to address them must be locally based. Therefore, there is a need for local organisations to assist in co-designing localized solutions and projects. This creates a need for capacity strengthening among local organisation towards fully involvement in NDC implementation.
- The presence of organised government institutional arrangement provides a clear structure for interaction with the government.

#### Finding and implementing innovative solution: All sectors need to transform:

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

#### Mainstream & downscale targets into multiple sectors:

- Placing NDC targets high on the political agenda and Local Authorities for inclusive transformation.

#### Strengthen capacities & technical support:

- Enhance stakeholder capacities towards informed participation and resilience of the most vulnerable populations.

## ENGAGEMENT OF CSO AND PRIVATE SECTOR

### Champions of climate action:

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) and the government. Within the fight against climate change, both CSOs and the private sector have a vital role to play through the inclusion of climate concerns in their daily activities and going pro-actively to address them within their respective fields of expertise and interest. NDC implementation needs participatory and inclusive dialogue among civil society. Linked to NDC, the UNFCCC guidelines on National Adaptation plans (NAP's), highlight the need for multi stakeholder engagement in the climate change fights as it provides rooms to identify key stakeholders for engagement and implementation. Among the stakeholders, CSO's are highlighted key entity to contribute to the process at all levels **including preparation and implementation**

### Participation of CSO

The participation 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.
- **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** of dutybearers.
- **Supporting** the Local Authorities to mainstream climate programs in their plans and strategies
- Assist in the undertaking of **M&E** as watchdogs, the voice of the people (marginalized or under represented) 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.

### Participation of private sector

The participation of private sector stakeholders across the multi-level governance scales enables the provision of several benefits that collectively better address climate change and socio-economic transformation. 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. Considering this, some of the inputs from the private sector are.

- **Enable technology development and transfer** as well as dissemination of best practice/knowledge.
- **Provision of financial and technical support** as well as resource mobilization and capacity building.
- **Promoting best-practices** that stimulate mitigation and adaptation within private institutions, 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 as Public-private partnership (PPP) arrangement, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) or **various resource mobilization mechanisms**

## GAPS, NEED AND CHALLENGES

### General Challenges of NDC realization :

Tanzania is a Least Developed Country (LDC) with low emissions but highly vulnerable to climate impacts. Tanzania cannot fully attain its NDC targets without support from international community. Currently there is no implementation and tracking tool from UNFCCC that can be used by different countries as per their NDC requirements.

#### Monitoring Gap: Track the progress

For now, the MVR and related processes are hosted by Carbon Monitoring Center (CMC) at Sokoine University of Agriculture. Still few entities are informed and are in collaboration with CMC. Tanzania needs to take this to the next level, including raising awareness on the relevance of the center and how both private and CSOs can utilise it. This should also be linked to capacity building on how data captured by private sector and CSOs could feed the Center. Some actions are being taken by different stakeholders around mitigation and adaptation, but data collection and monitoring is a challenge.

#### Finance Gap: Fund the transformation

The Paris agreement recognises that developed countries need both financial and technical supports (Based on the principles of fair share, common but differentiated capacities and historic responsibilities) to address climate impacts. While global climate funds to provide financial support do exist, mobilising and accessing finance from these funds (especially Green Climate Fund) for supporting climate actions and meeting NDC targets remain challenging. The process needs even much capacity and resources that are not necessarily available in most of developing countries.

### Gaps & needs to unlock the potential of CSO & private sector for NDCs

The participation of CSOs and private sector has the potential to turn the tide within these national efforts, consequently global efforts. The challenges experienced by CSOs and private sector do differ depending on sectors of operation, size of the organization, location of the activity and or market situation. Some of the challenges experienced are: .

- **Implementation Gap:**

The NDC states adaptation and mitigation measures that Tanzania pursue. Several measures remain unimplemented or progress only slowly, leaving a implementation gap. Low awareness, capacity and limited sense of responsibility among CSOs/private sector limit the support they provided in implementation of NDC measures. Additional existing strategies and roadmaps are yet not sufficient in scope and don't define clear enough the roles and tasks of CSOs/private sectors .

#### Finance Gap for CSO & Privat Sector

High costs are involved in the undertaking initiatives with significant impacts, hence a need of financial support for the implementation of NDC. However, there is an inability to qualify and access international funding. As mentioned earlier, the limitation is linked to insufficient expertise, lack of experience, insufficient bond capital and more.

- **Coordination Gap**

Limited coordination & unclear mechanism for cooperation between CSOs and private sectors do exist in developing countries including Tanzania. Most of CSOs and private sector still face internal challenges, that limit space to maximize resources and knowledge within their networks. Moreover, there is also limited transparency and accountability which further burdens undertakings.

- **Limited participatory engagement**

Not all CSOs have opportunities to participate and contribute effectively. This calls for enhanced space for participation in national policy frameworks and decision-making processes. There should be deliberate efforts to bring down bureaucracies in accessing decision-makers.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO POLICYMAKERS

### 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 Private Sector existing gaps and barriers have to be addressed. We recommend 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 national and sub-national level: 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 engagement of stakeholders and multi-actors working on climate change action and beyond and could be measured and evaluated.

#### B) Close the communication gaps: Inform by participatory engagement

- The government should share a **participatory engagement** with stakeholders and undertake constructive critical dialogues for the informed NDC process. The government should address the needs and the communication gaps, conducting regular sessions with stakeholders through a centralized information sharing system or in personal meetings. Both CSOs and private sector stakeholders should enhance their capacities 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 (vulnerability and risk maps, documentation of loss and damage and Renewable Energy potentials).

#### C) Close the finance gap: Support in resource mobilization

- The government should set aside financial **resources to support stakeholders:** Providing additional 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:

##### Lower legal barriers for partnerships and investment:

- Establishment of **enabling policy environment and frameworks for partnerships and investments** to give long-term security. Meaningful cooperation in all stages of the NDC implementation and review through operationalizing and improving the frameworks for cooperation.
- For NCCS and ZCCS to further consolidate the coordination and corporation framework through different measures such as setting up stakeholder platform, MoU for cooperation and frameworks for partnership.

#### 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

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### Get active to realise and localise NDCs

Supported by an enabling environment, CSOs and the Private Sector should take actions to leverage the opportunities to engage actively in realizing and localizing the Tanzanian NDC. CSOs and private sector should be proactive enhance innovative solutions and fast-track NDC implementation while contributing to sustainable development. We recommend 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
- Partner with private sector to get support for NDC implementation

#### 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

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### 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 player to tackle successfully the barriers for mitigation efforts to achieve the national NDC. Participatory and inclusive approaches that value the potential and skills of CSOs and private sector are needed to tap their potential and integrate them into the joint national efforts. Close coordination, new collaboration and partnerships has to be the cornerstone to address climate change as cross-cutting issue. Through the stakeholder's participation, NDC, 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.

*Tap the potential  
Of CSOs and Private sector  
To realize and localize Tanzania's NDC  
Creating a enabling environment for Tanzania's NDC*

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### NDC: KEY TO MITIGATION

#### 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 necessitates 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).

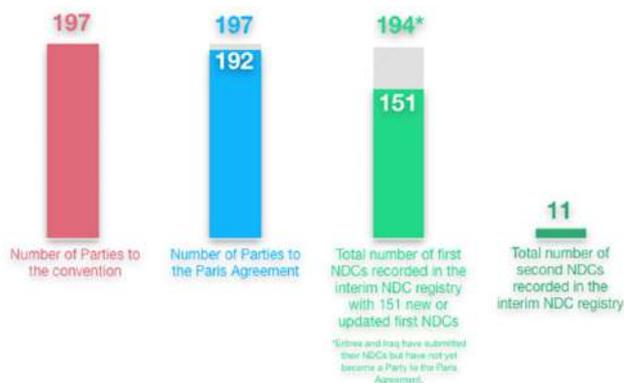


Figure 1: Status of Parties to the Paris Agreement:

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).

#### 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

### 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 (MtCO<sub>2e</sub>)-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:

- The Vice President's Office (VPO)** is responsible for (Environment) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the overall implementation of the NDC.
- 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.
- 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).
- Sector Ministries** are responsible for implementing the adaptation and mitigation interventions, in collaboration with Local Government Authorities (LGAs).
- 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.

