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The Role of Civil Society Organizations and Networks in Advancing and Achieving the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals: Perspectives from Tanzania

This paper provides an overview of the role played by CSOs in Tanzania to advance and achieve the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC-Paris Agreement) and SDGs targets. The analysis concentrates on climate challenges Tanzania faces, initiatives taken, available climate change frameworks and the role of CSOs in the development and review of National Determined Contribution (NDC) and other national climate change plans and regular reviews that intend to meet UNFCCC and SDG targets at the country level. It also provides an overview on how both CSOs and related networks could contribute to strategies that could lead into mainstreaming and implementation of UNFCCC and SDG targets at sub-national and community levels.

Keywords:

Sub-Sahara Africa - Tanzania - National Determined Contributions (NDC) - inclusive economic growth - Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) - climate change mitigation - civil society participation - Regional Sustainability Network (RSN) - National Development Vision 2025 - National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)

The Role of Civil Society Organizations and Networks in Advancing and Achieving the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals: Perspectives from Tanzania

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1. Introduction

The economies of many developing countries and especially those in Sub-Saharan Africa have remained highly dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as subsistence agriculture, energy, fishing, forestry, transport and ecosystem services. These sectors are highly affected by adverse impacts of climate change. The capacities of these countries to build and strengthen resilient economies, while achieving sustainable development goals supported by the abovementioned sectors has been decreasing in recent years. Due to poverty, high dependence on rainfed livelihoods, and ever-increasing extreme climate and weather events, communities are exposed to climate change risks and are becoming more vulnerable. This situation also limits countries to prepare and mainstream climate change issues into their development plans and if done, the process is partially with limited ambitions concerning both mitigation and adaptation targets. As a matter of fact, many developing countries highly depend on developed countries and/or global financial and technical supports to deliver their national climate change agenda. Provision of needed financial resources and transferring green technologies from the developed countries to meet both climate targets and SDGs in developing countries has not yet been achieved and

the process has remained slow and in piecemeals.¹ There has been an endless call for developed countries to do more and of more importance in an integral process that brings climate actions and sustainable development together. This has led to united (in developing and developed countries) voices from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) for developed countries to show leadership and be accountable on cutting greenhouse gas emissions by increasing ambitious mitigation targets and providing required financial and technical resources to support adaptation in developing countries. Influenced by CSOs, developing countries, on the other hand, are asked to contribute both to climate mitigation targets and to address poverty in a sustainable and transparent manner.

Since 2015, when both the Paris Agreement (PA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were launched, Sub Saharan countries have received financial support and worked to contribute on limiting the average global warming to 2°C and where possible to 1.5°C, while achieving sustainable development. However, climate change related impacts, limited capacities and technological resources have continued to challenge these efforts. Most of the supported initiatives lack sustainability and collapse soon after support

from donors comes to an end. This could be linked to the mode of the initiative design – not integrated to day-to-day programmes, lack of community and CSO-participation to increase ownership as well as bureaucracy posed by governments. These are also factors limiting the monitoring and reporting processes.

On the other hand, prolonged droughts, floods and sea level rise have had extended impacts on livelihood sectors, human health, ecosystems and related services especially in rural areas. These have shifted focus several times from an emphasis on climate actions and green economic growth to attending human related emergencies. Climate and weather extreme events have increased in the region in terms of intensity and frequencies. In Tanzania, this situation has increased demands from both CSOs and community for the government to take more ambitious steps in helping to address both emission and to build a climate resilient society. Additionally, CSOs have emphasised that the processes and steps to build a climate resilient society should be inclusive and participatory in nature to ensure ownership on the development and implementation parts, especially during the challenging times of COVID-19.² This is very important if stakeholders, including government and policy makers, are to feel pressure and take informed decisions that contribute to achieving climate resilience and sustainable development. Following the same logic, all nations should work together to reduce greenhouse gas while strengthening the ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change and to build resilience societies. However, at a point where countries supposed to lead are failing to take the required steps, individual countries, especially those in the developing group, must grasp the opportunity to show leadership. This is crucial, as developing countries are the most affected and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

This paper provides an overview of the role played by CSOs in Tanzania to advance and achieve the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC-Paris

Agreement) and SDGs targets. The analysis concentrates on climate challenges Tanzania faces, initiatives taken, available climate change frameworks and the role of CSOs in the development and review of National Determined Contribution (NDC) and other national climate change plans and regular reviews that intend to meet UNFCCC and SDG targets at the country level. It also provides an overview on how both CSOs and related networks could contribute to strategies that could lead into mainstreaming and implementation of UNFCCC and SDG targets at sub-national and community levels.

2. The climate change situation in Tanzania

Like other countries in the Sub-Saharan region, the livelihoods of the majority (75 percent of the population) of people in Tanzania depend on climate sensitive sectors. However, these are the sectors that are mostly affected by the impacts of climate change. Recent years have witnessed increasingly extreme climate and weather events whereby the mainland faces prolonged droughts and floods, while the sea level rise results in salt water intrusion on the coastal and island areas including Zanzibar. These have major economic costs, are disrupting community livelihoods and slowing down national long-term plans for growth.³ The current vulnerability status and projected climate change impacts are significant enough to hinder the country from building climate resilience, poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth⁴. The economic impacts of climate change are currently projected to be higher and affect national financial plans. The cost of building adaptive capacity and enhancing resilience in Tanzania is estimated at US\$ 150 million annually, and if no steps are taken could cost up to 2 percent of the country's GDP each year by 2030.⁵ Additionally, the cost for successful implementation of the NDC targets is estimated at US\$ 19.2 billion. If Tanzania has to support and reduce current sector and livelihood vulnerabilities using 100 percent renewables, the annual investment costs could amount to USD 9 billion per year⁶.

Sectors that are projected to be most affected by the impacts of climate change include agriculture, energy, water, fisheries, transport, tourism, livestock and forestry. These are the sectors that play an important role in supporting the country's economic growth. For instance, agriculture alone contributes up to 28 percent of Tanzanian GDP and supports food security and livelihoods of about 85 percent of Tanzanians. However, the agricultural sector in Tanzania faces land degradation, limited financial resources and poor use of appropriate technologies. Studies have also indicated that the water and energy sectors are playing a great role in promoting sustainable socio-economic growth. However, they are among the sectors that are facing severe challenges from climate change. It is therefore important for countries like Tanzania to pay close attention and to integrate climate change issues in all development considerations both in urban and rural areas.

3. Relevant national policies and frameworks

Tanzania is among the most vulnerable countries concerning the impacts of climate change, but is also a party to the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. Tanzania ratified the UNFCCC in 1996 and the PA in 2018. Tanzania also took part in the SDG process and has worked to integrate associated goals and targets in its development plans and strategies such as the Five-Year Development Plans II and III. Tanzania is also taking part in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and has been participating in the High-Level Political Forums. Tanzania has put in place several national policies and legal instruments that are pertinent in addressing climate change issues. At the national level, the Vice President's Office, Division of Environment, is the focal point to the UNFCCC and coordinates both environment and climate change issues. Specific issues related to climate change are coordinated by the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC,) composed by permanent secretaries from other sector ministries and the National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC). The NCCSC is

responsible for analysis, providing policy guidance and coordinating climate change activities across sectors, whereby the NCCTC is responsible for providing technical advice to the national climate change focal point.

3.1 Existing Climate Change Policies and Frameworks

Since the late 1990s, all policies in Tanzania are developed to contribute to the realization of the National Development Vision 2025, which guides economic and social development efforts up to the year 2025. The vision is operationalized through several plans and strategies including the national five-year development plans (FYDP) 2021/22-2025/26, coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Having noticed that the adverse impacts of climate change have continued to undo achieved development measures and threaten the development vision, the government has put in place several relevant policies and strategies. Selected key documents include the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA 2007), Environmental Management Act (EMA 2004), National Energy Policy (NEP 2015), Tanzania's SE4ALL Action Agenda (2015), Tanzania Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan, 2014–2019, National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (2013). The current key documents include the National Five-Year Development Plan III (FYDP 2021/22-2025/26), National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021) and National Determined Contribution (NDC 2021). The three current climate related strategies and priority sectors are discussed below.

3.1.1 Tanzania National Development Plan-FYDP III (2021/22- 2025/26)

The FYDP III sees climate change as a threat to community livelihoods and the national economy. Therefore, it emphasizes to strengthen adaptation and building resilience to climate change while reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions, especially by embarking on utilising renewable energy sources to address energy poverty⁷ and promoting clean cooking stoves. There is also

emphasis on mainstreaming measures to combat climate change into development plans and strategies. Meeting the Paris Agreement and the SDGs as a way to meet national development goals has been given special emphasis. More importantly, the plan calls for government, private sector and civil society organisations to get accreditations and build capacities to secure and increase contribution from climate finance mechanisms. There is a plan to mobilise at least US\$ 304 million from climate change funds to support the plan. The government sees CSOs playing an important role in spearheading access to climate finance.

In the FYDP III, key priority sectors considered to be vulnerable to and important for mitigating climate change include: food security and nutrition, clean and affordable energy, sustainable water, industrialisation and services, forestry as well as land use management. There is also a call to address climate change related loss and damages especially due to ever increasing natural disasters. Discussions with civil society organisations confirm that the integration of climate change into the FYDP III was due to long term advocacy done by civil society in previous years.

During the development of the FYDP, civil society organisations working to address climate change, environmental issues and socio-economic transformation have been partly consulted during the development of the FYDP III, making it participatory and inclusive. However, the participation did not come automatically as civil society organisations had to lobby for the opportunity at their own cost. This confirms that the government did not set aside resources to support the participation of civil society organisations, which may be regarded as excluding public inputs into the FYDP III. Previous experiences show that limited participation of public, private sector and civil society organisations adversely affected the implementation of the produced national plans and strategies.

3.1.2 National Climate Change Response Strategy - NCCRS (2021)

The overall objective of the NCCRS is to support and enhance national resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and to enable the country to pursue low carbon development pathways so as to achieve sustainable development. The strategy has identified and prioritised fourteen sectors that need special attention and enhanced interventions. These sectors are freshwater resources, coastal and marine environments, forest and bee keeping, wildlife, agriculture crop sub sector, human health, tourism, livestock, fisheries, infrastructure, human settlements, energy, industry and land use. The mitigation part of the strategy has identified and prioritised six sectors. These sectors are energy, forest and mangroves, industry, transport, waste management and livestock. The strategy also has identified and prioritised five issues under cross cutting issues. These issues include climate financing, gender mainstreaming, research, vulnerability assessment, systematic observation and impacts monitoring, technology development and transfers, as well as capacity building, education and awareness. The indicative total budget to achieve adaptation, mitigation and cross cutting targets is around US\$ 250 million. Whereby adaptation alone requires US\$ 110 million, both mitigation and cross cutting issues require US\$ 75 million and US\$ 24 million respectively. Responsible institutions from government, private sector and civil society organisations are invited to take part in the realisation of the strategy targets. During the formulation and development of the NCCRS, sectoral, private sector and civil society organisations were consulted. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, both physical and virtual meetings were held. Civil society organisations' networks such as Climate Action Network Tanzania (CAN TZ) led a process to mobilise resources to ensure coordinated participation of stakeholders, especially from civil society.

3.1.3 National Determined Contribution (NDC 2021)

The development of Tanzania the NDC is a response to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, which establishes a long-term framework of actions contributing to global greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts⁸. The process to develop this NDC started in 2019 but was slowed down by the COVID-19 pandemic. This NDC builds on and is linked to the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021), the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014), and other national climate change strategies and national development agendas and priorities. Under this NDC, the country intends to enhance long-term climate resilience of social and ecosystems, reduce climate change vulnerability and related risks, enhance climate change mitigation actions and ensure sustainable development.⁹ To achieve these targets,

the government should mainstream climate change issues into development planning at all levels and pursue adaptation and mitigation measures as outlined in this NDC. Key priority sectors under adaptation are agriculture, forestry, energy, water, livestock, coastal, marine environment and fisheries, tourism, human health, wildlife, infrastructure and disaster risk reduction. Other sectors under both adaptation and cross cutting issues include gender mainstreaming, capacity building, research and systematic observation and technology development and transfer. Under mitigation contributions, Tanzania has prioritised four sectors due to their significant potential in greenhouse gas emissions reduction. These four mitigation sectors are energy, transport, forestry, and waste. The realisation of mitigation targets depends on international support both on climate finance and access to relevant technologies. For the energy and

Table 1: Summary of mitigation actions in the Tanzanian NDC

Element	Information
Type	Emissions reduction as a percentage reduction from a BAU scenario.
Reduction level	30-35 percent reduction on national BAU emissions by 2030
Sectors	Economy-wide reductions, prioritising actions in energy, transport, forestry, and waste management sectors.
Coverage	Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar
Greenhouse gases (GHG)	The NDC includes the following GHG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide (CO₂) • Methane (CH₄) • Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
Reference year	2014
Timeframe	By 2030
Estimated quantified impact on GHG emissions	Low ambition scenario, 30 percent reduction, would result in approximately 138 Million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO ₂ e) reduction from the BAU scenario by 2030. High ambition scenario, 35 percent reduction, would result in approximately 153 Million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO ₂ e) reduction from the BAU scenario by 2030.
Intention to use market- and non-market-based mechanisms to meet contribution	There is huge potential for market and non-market-based mechanisms that can contribute to significant reduction in Greenhouse gases emissions. The projects can be developed and implemented as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) especially in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency, forestry, transport and waste management.
Metrics and methodology	Tanzania used the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, the 100-year Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) and considering country circumstances.

Source: URT, 2021

transport sector, there is emphasis on promoting clean technologies in power generation and use of diverse renewable sources such as geothermal, wind, solar and bioenergy to support energy access and transportation systems. Tanzania commits to reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide between 30-35 percent (table 1) relative to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030. This is a very ambitious commitment in the East Africa region. Kenya's NDC commits to reduce 32 percent of greenhouse gases relative to a BAU scenario by 2030. Such a high commitment by Tanzania was not easily achieved. Here it is important to emphasise the role played by civil society organizations such as CAN TZ and other development partners for continued support to raise ambitions. Even if the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic was a challenge in terms of shrinking space for civil society organisations, there were dedicated efforts from civil society organisations to engage the government and contribute on the revised NDC. Of course, there was not much space for engaging in the process and the participation of civil society became meaningful only after it had secured external resources to support the process and after dedicating time to provide required data to support the process. After March 2021, there was more openness from government and stakeholders that led to the accomplishment and submission of Tanzania's NDC in July 2021.

3.2 The role and contributions of CSOs and their networks in the development and implementation of the climate change strategy and NDC

In many countries, civil society assumes an important role in fast tracking the development and implementation of both the Paris Agreement and the SDGs targets. Civil society has done even more in countries where space and environment allow. Of late, in many African countries and East Africa in particular, the operating space for civil society has been shrinking and interfered with by a changing political landscape. Still, the role of civil society remains to support and to speak out on

behalf of the vulnerable and people who have no political and financial capacity to influence changes and address the impact of climate change.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the year 2021 seems to become a "climate year" for Tanzania. So far, several climate change and sustainable development plans and documents have been finalized. These documents include the NDC, NCCRS and FYDPIII. During the development of NDC, NCCRS and FYDPIII, civil society organisations and their networks played an important role from mobilizing resources and supporting the process to ensuring inclusive participation and providing technical support. However, during discussions with some selected civil society representatives it has been mentioned that the process to engage and make significant contribution lacked formal structure. The participation was more determined by the government and in most cases only strong civil society organisations close to the government were given the opportunity. This could mean that not all voices were represented in the process.

The other role played by the civil society was to make sure that the updated NDC has progressive targets to make a significant contribution to the Paris Agreement. A good example was rising the target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide by 2030 from 10-20 percent as proposed in the first NDC, to up to 30-35 percent in the revised one, which came after long discussion, thanks to the Minister responsible for Environment and Union matters.

It was also noted during the process that some of the selected participants –from both government and civil society – had limited understanding of the processes and current global scientific findings. To address this, CAN TZ had to reorganise and offer some awareness trainings before some events to ensure that participants could make meaningful contributions to the process. Other series of capacity building were dedicated to journalists, youth and women groups who were new to the process. It was the responsibility of civil society to make sure

the developed plans and strategies were informed by scientific evidence and that the narratives were well framed. Civil society also played an important role in downscaling and customizing international agreements and policy processes to the national context. To increase pressure and ensure timely submission of the NDC to UNFCCC, civil society organisations had to organize and engage development partners and the East African Community secretariat. In May 2021, CAN TZ conducted a two-days stakeholders' workshop at the East Africa Community headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. The meeting was attended by government, media and civil society representatives from all six member states. They were able to present their processes and current status of the NDCs and to discuss how they could raise climate ambitions and ensure timely submission. Media representatives were trained in how to formulate strong questions to policy and decision makers on ambitious NDCs and timely submission.

After the development and submission of the NDC, the role of civil society organizations remains to support resource mobilisation and to ensure inclusive implementation both during and post COVID-19 recovery. To achieve both the PA and SDGs, decentralized renewable energy services remain at the top of the list on the civil society agenda. It is considered to address energy poverty, boost country and rural economy and, at the same time, ensure environmental sustainability and a better COVID-19 recovery. Civil society organisations need to continue advocating for government and development partners to put in place technical and financial resources to ensure resilient and low carbon growth plans. This will include providing technical support, ensuring transparency, implementing pilot projects as well as developing means and systems for reviewing, monitoring and reporting implementation. Civil Society Organisations and their networks need to remain focused on working with the government to develop a transparent and well-structured engagement process that will ensure true representation and/or participation of local communities and

the public at large in the implementation of NDC and SDG targets¹⁰. To achieve this, there should be another engagement to build common understanding and consensus on how to mainstream and downscale targets from NDC, NCCRS and NFYD III to sub national and community levels.

3.2 The role of development partners and the private sector in the implementation of NDCs and SDGs

The development of ambitious NDCs and SDG targets at the national level is one thing but the challenging part is to make sure that the targets are financed and implemented to enhance climate resilience, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensuring inclusive participation and sustainable development at the community level. As of April 2021, the government of Tanzania has opened more doors and calls upon all stakeholders to participate effectively in implementing the commitments to meet targets for both the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. Based on the current political landscape in Tanzania, development partners and the private sector should seize the opportunity to contribute in the realisation of these targets. It is clear that Tanzania alone cannot meet the proposed climate targets and combat climate change. Developing and promoting a low carbon society remains a global duty¹¹, guided by the concepts of the polluter-pays principle and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities which bring into account the historical relationship between industrialization in the global north and climate change.

It is clear that the adverse impacts of climate change pose risks to the economy and the people in many African countries and can systematically affect regional economies and financial flows. The private sector and banks, especially those in industrialised countries, have a great role to play in providing finance to support climate actions and addressing related challenges in countries like Tanzania. It is equally important for the government of Tanzania to create and maintain political will in addressing climate change, to integrate a

focus on climate in all development sectors and to ensure uptake and commitments to scale up low carbon trajectories. These should build confidence and ensure investment security to stakeholders and the private sector to take part in the process. This also will require civil society organisations, trade unions, academic institutions and churches (in Tanzania at least) to continue engaging government, banks and private sector to provide financial resources and relevant technologies needed for climate actions and sustainable development. The CSOs have to take more assignments to ensure COVID-19 recovery plans are well linked to sustainable development and embrace a resilient economy. It is argued that the COVID-19 pandemic should not shift the government's focus to health issues alone, but that the recovery process should be an integral part of climate action and sustainable development. Efforts to integrate and promote an inclusive and green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic should lead to a resilient and low carbon society.

3.3 The Contribution of the Regional Sustainability Network to the implementation of both UNFCCC and SDG goals

The development of many Sub-Saharan African countries depends on climate sensitive sectors and the livelihood of a majority of the people is dwindling due to adverse impacts of climate change. This situation has forced governments and stakeholders to take deliberate efforts important to strengthen adaptation, building capacity and control greenhouse gas emissions. To achieve this, well organized and coordinated efforts especially among civil society are required. The Regional Sustainability Network (RSN) was born in 2018 and is funded by the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF). In recognition of Africa's particular vulnerability and risks caused by climate change, RSN aims to make the complexities of climate change more visible and to facilitate better preparation in terms of policy, engagement, capacity and dialogue to address climate change in Africa. Members of this Network include organizations working in the area of

climate change, environmental sustainability as well as energy on the African continent. Members use the RSN as a platform for intensive dialogue, exchanging knowledge, mutual learning and to work towards formulating solutions in a collaborative and inclusive manner. Hosted by the HSF Kenya office in Nairobi, RSN has members in nine countries in Sub-Saharan Africa: Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo.

Since its formation, the RSN has played role of a spearheading and coordination unit needed to address climate change in the region. Members have continued to plan and work together on both UNFCCC and SDGs goals. The Network has opened doors to members to access and engage with international and regional organisations such UNEP, the African Forest Forum and UNDP. Under RSN leadership, governments from member countries are also participating in updating on plans and progress made to achieve UNFCCC and SDG goals. Through the Network, member organisations are now aware on how they can engage their governments and stakeholders to strengthen adaptation, build resilience and to make significant contributions to global greenhouse gas reduction. In the last two years, RSN has provided support to its members to champion and catalyse national discussions on climate actions including low carbon growth, smart technologies, renewable energy, environmentally friendly and climate smart agriculture. Within the UNFCCC process, the Network has worked with members to organize a regional pre-Conference of the Parties (COP) and support some members to attend the COP so that they can raise national voices – especially those of vulnerable groups – and engage the negotiators to deliver as required.

By the end of August 2021, only four out of nine RSN member countries, had submitted their updated NDCs (Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia and Ethiopia). The remaining five countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa, Djibouti, Togo and Ghana) were still working on revising and updating their NDCs. Those

who have managed to submit their NDCs have increased their ambition compared to their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and vow to strengthen both adaptation and mitigation measures.

All NDCs have identified adaptation and mitigation targets as well as cross cutting issues as briefly presented below:

Ethiopia

Ethiopia's updated NDC commits to reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 220.9 Mt CO₂ eq. in 2030 as compared to 2010 the BAU scenario. The previous NDC had intended to limit its net greenhouse gas emissions to 145 Mt CO₂ eq. or lower by 2030¹². Compared to the first NDC, which would have required US\$ 150 to meet mitigation targets, the updated NDC will require US\$ 281 billion to meet mitigation targets¹³. Energy and livestock are considered important factors in reducing emissions in Ethiopia. Compared to the first NDC, the quantitative emission reduction target is lower in the updated NDC. Still, Ethiopia has argued that its updated NDC has more robust greenhouse emission pathways. The reasons given include: clear demarcation between unconditional (20 percent- meaningful domestic resources) and conditional (80 percent), commitment to explore and increase ambition during the NDC period, and improved ability to track mitigation actions with a better Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system.

Ethiopia's updated NDC also seeks to undertake adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability of the people and the environment while ensuring a resilient economic development pathway. To achieve adaptation targets, 45 interventions and indicators have been identified. The required financial resources to meet the identified interventions under adaptation and mitigation amount to US\$ 13.4 billion and US\$ 281.3 billion respectively. Total required financial resources are US\$ 294.7 billion, which makes the country's updated NDC the most expensive among the four countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Namibia), whereby the government of Ethiopia has committed US\$ 58.9 billion from domestic

sources and required additional US\$ 235.8 from international support.

Kenya

The updated NDC outlines contributions for both mitigation and adaptation. Compared to the first NDC which intended to reduce 30 percent of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, the updated NDC seeks to reduce 32 percent of emissions relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO₂ eq.¹⁴. The country plan includes increasing renewable energy in the electricity generation mix in the grid, ensuring sustainable waste management systems and embracing low carbon and efficient transport systems. Adaptation remains a high priority to Kenya and the NDC intends to achieve a climate resilient society through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the Vision 2030 medium-term plans – country integrated development plans –, and implementing sound adaptation actions. The total costs of implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in the updated NDC is estimated at US\$ 62 billion. Compared to the first NDC which required 100 percent external support, the updated NDC is 13 percent domestically funded and requires 87 percent international support.

Namibia

Namibia's NDC commits to improve adaptation and to build a climate resilient society and economy. Agriculture, tourism and fisheries are considered important sectors for adaptation actions, whereby agriculture alone accounts for 26 percent. On mitigation, the country has increased ambitions to reduce emissions from 89 percent to 91 percent by 2030¹⁵. This target is slightly progressive above Namibia's INDC commitment. The projected cost of implementing the updated NDC is US\$ 3.61 billion (on mitigation) by 2030 plus an additional US\$ 1.71 billion to be spent on adaptation targets. Out of the total, the unconditional measures represent about 10 percent of the total expected funding. The funding pool would constitute a mix of national and international funding.

Tanzania

Compared to the first NDC, which set to reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions between 10-20 percent by 2030¹⁶, the updated NDC seeks to reduce economy-wide emissions between 30-35 percent relative to the BAU scenario by 2030, consistent with sustainable development agenda. The estimated cost for implementing the first NDC was US\$ 61 billion, whereby the updated NDC requires a total of US\$ 19.23 billion. It is however not clear yet what proportion of the total funds will come from domestic sources and how much international support will be needed.

In summary, concerning mitigation targets, renewable energy and other clean energy sources and technologies have been identified and given priority by all countries. In all countries the needed finance to support adaptation, mitigation and capacity building amount to billions of US Dollars. With limited financial capacity, as the COVID-19 pandemic has increased vulnerabilities and affected the economies of most of African countries, the call for international support in terms of funding and technology development and transfer to meet the NDC targets have been clearly put forward by all countries. The likelihood to achieve the set targets depends on how countries have linked their NDCs, are prepared to mainstream them into national sustainable development plans and whether they receive international support.

The next steps will be to support members in engaging their governments to submit their ambitious NDCs timely and, more importantly to make sure that NDC and SDG targets are mainstreamed into national short-and long-term plans to ensure financing and implementation. Strategizing and engaging global community to provide required resources and technologies remain important tasks of the RSN. The Network should also extend its terms of reference to include building capacities of its members to play a role in mobilizing global climate finance and engaging private sector and financial institutions to provide needed resources for achieving the intended goals. It

is important to make sure that women, youth and other vulnerable groups who are often marginalised are a given special attention during the implementation of both the PA and SDG targets.

4. Conclusion

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has considerably slowed down efforts and shifted the focus from advancing on UNFCCC and SDGs targets at the required pace in favour of health issues. However, Civil Society Organisations in the Sub-Saharan region and in Tanzania in particular continued to push and demand for climate actions and green recoveries. Despite the slow pace and resource scarcity as well as a tough working environment, civil society worked hard in terms of providing technical support and ensuring timely submission of ambitious NDCs to the UNFCCC as required. In countries where the process has not been completed, CSOs are engaging their governments to deliver without further delays, targeting the COP26. It should be noted that both in the development and implementation of UNFCCC and SDGs targets, the role of Civil Society Organisations and the media remains crucial.

As a recommendation, Tanzania and other Sub-Saharan African countries who have completed and submitted their NDCs, Civil Society Organisations should use these promising opportunities for engaging governments to ensure mainstreaming and implementation of the targets at the sub-national and community level. During the whole process, efforts should be made to make sure the implementation will be more inclusive and country driven through enhanced engagement of youths, women, civil society in general but also the private sector.

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gy. CAN Tanzania, does advocacy at national and local levels and also works to realise international agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change at the national level.

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