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Policy Brief

Local potentials to realise NDCs

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



Photo credit:

CAN TZ

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Local potentials to realise NDCs

Potential role of CSOs and private sectors¹ towards 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 MDAs and LGA 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

1.0 Background

NDCs: The key to 1.5 °C ?

Climate change remains to be a global threat requiring national efforts to mitigate and adapt to its impact. To address the threat, nearly all nations who are members of the UNFCCC agreed to the Paris Agreement of 2015. The agreement goal is 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. UNFCCC 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, Civil Society Organiza-

tions (CSOs) and the private sector are highlighted as key entities to contribute to the process at all levels. Tanzania is a party to the UNFCCC and ratified the Paris Agreement, it has revised and submitted its NDC in July 2021. Attaining Tanzania NDC targets is only possible through multi-sectoral, multi-level approaches that employ multi-stakeholder-driven solutions. Private sectors and CSOs are among the key stakeholders in the realization of NDC. They are of significance as 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 sectors participate and contribute by including climate concerns in their daily activities and proactively addressing them within their respective fields of expertise, operations, and field of expertise and interest.

¹ 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.

2.0 GENERAL CHALLENGES HINDERING NDC REALIZATION

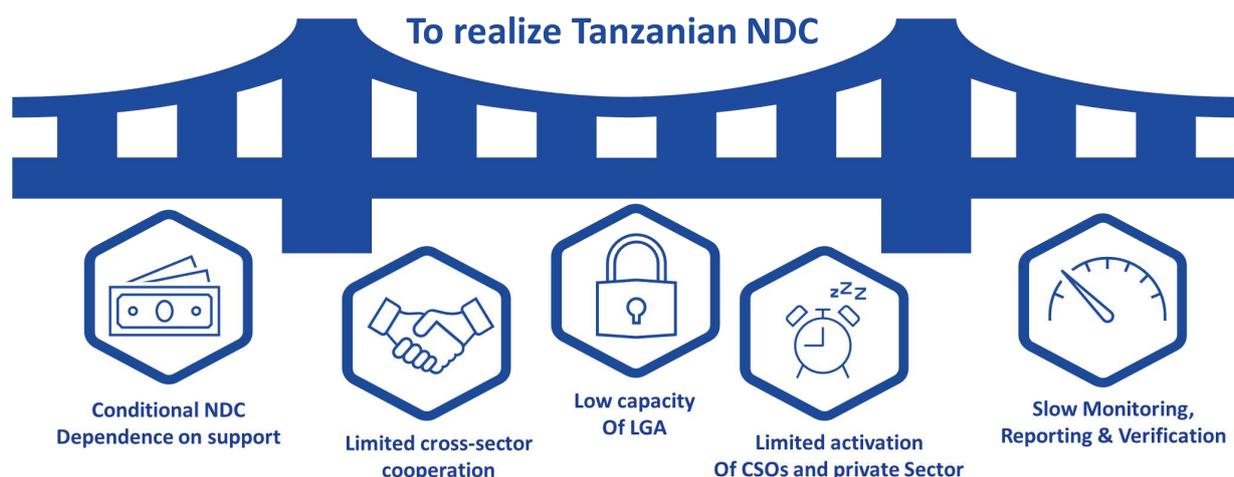
Bridge the Gaps : Tanzanian Challenges in realization of NDCS

Despite the increase in ambition of emission reduction and adaptation in the recently reviewed Tanzania NDC, the delivery of the ambition is still questionable. The following gaps exist that slow down realization of NDC

- **The Tanzania NDC is conditional on external support for the** achievement of both mitigation and adaptation targets. Tanzania's effective capacity to undertake robust adaptation and mitigation actions requires resources beyond domestic resources, which are estimated to amount to USD 19,232,170,000 (NDC, 2021). This high amount of money is highly dependent on international support while the related resources have not increased in the last few years, impacts are escalating, limited capacity and high competition from other states.
- **Limited Inter-ministerial and cross sectors commitments and cooperation** for the NDC's implementation. Together with a low level of awareness and understanding of the NDC targets and failure to mainstream the targets into Ministries, Departments, and Agencies plans and strategies are likely to jeopardise NDC realisation in case no dedicated efforts are implemented to address them.
- **Low capacity among Local Government Authorities (LGA) on the NDC** process resulting to delay, implementation errors, and inaccurate data collection for reporting.
- **NDC institutional arrangement and governance do not clearly include and empower CSOs and the private sector** to play a significant role. The data flow within the institutional arrangement gives mandate only to MDAs and this is likely to miss an opportunity to bring in the inclusivity, cross-learning, togetherness, and communication for effective implementation, 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. This is a challenge due to limited capacities in terms of adequate human and financial resources as well as technological means.

Gaps to bridge

To realize Tanzanian NDC

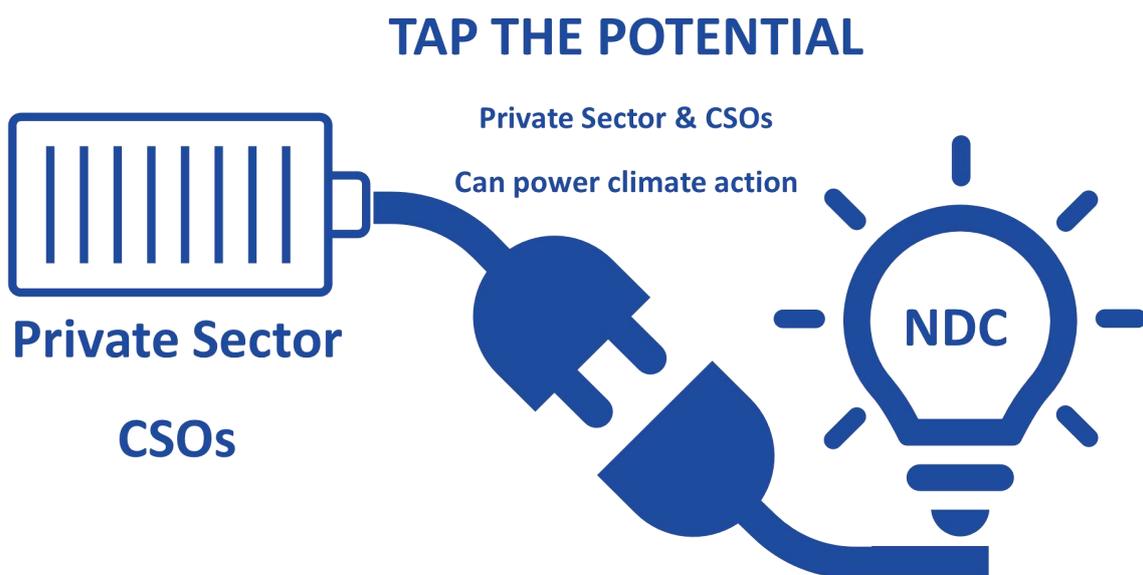


3.0 CONTRIBUTION/ROLES OF CSOS AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE REALIZATION OF NDC

3.1. Why CSOs and Private Sector should pro-actively act now

Within all challenges, there is a silver lining (all disasters come with changes that are both good and bad). Climate change is a community, national and global threat that also offers an opportunity to turn around Tanzania's future history. It provides room to think and rethink upgrading the existing under-developed system into a more resilient and developed system thus attaining development, resilience and contributing to mitigation. Furthermore, 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 NDCs (Mwanga, 2021).

- **Strong International and government political will and support** towards advancing projects/initiatives having an impact on adaptation and mitigation actions;
- Harnessing global knowledge, amplifying solidarity, and sharing efforts and power as one. This is important because climate change is a global threat that needs consolidated efforts, resources and learning towards informed initiatives and responses with updated technology.
- Position them to **acquire and utilize existing and new funding opportunities** and innovative financing models that indent to support climate actions including NDC implementations;
- **Opportunity to play role in Co-designing localized solutions** to respond to the context-based and localized solutions to address climate change impacts.
- **Opportunity for mobilising required resources**, developing, and implementing innovative solutions in all sectors:
- Opportunity to improve organization performance, build resilience and embrace sustainability principles that offer multiple advantages such as lowering costs through energy efficiency, resilient value chain, efficient waste management and more.



3.0 CONTRIBUTION/ROLES OF CSOS AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE REALIZATION OF NDC

3.2. CSOs and the private sector have key different potential roles to play in fast-tracking the realization and localization of NDC.

3.2.1. Contribution /roles of CSO's sector

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 inclusively propagated to include other nexuses such as development, health, human rights, gender equity and many more that represent local and vulnerable voices. These contributions include are not limited to

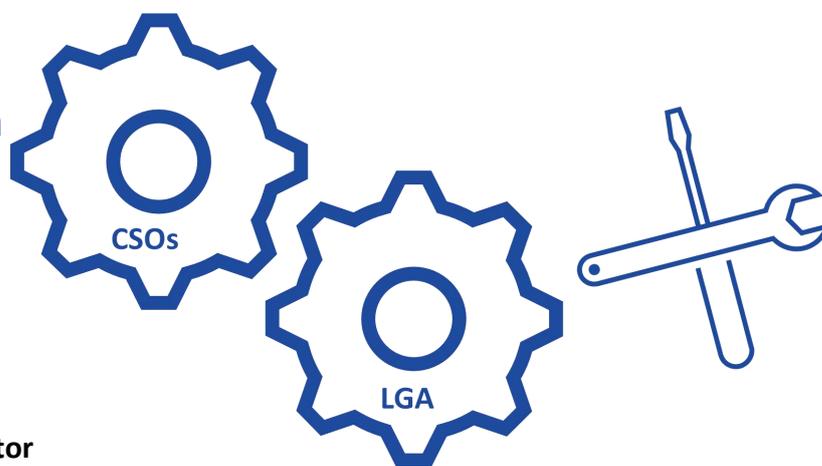
- Advocating and lobbying for community benefits and inclusion of climate concerns in all activities, plans and agenda
- Supporting downscaling and customizing NDC targets into LGAs plans and activities.
- Designing and implementing innovative initiatives and solutions
- Enhance stakeholders' awareness and capacities towards informed participation.
- Provision of services, technical support, and resource mobilization support.
- Promoting accountability, transparency and tracking of climate actions
- Facilitate Network-building and partnerships as well as function as a bridge between different stakeholders.
- Support and scale-up government initiatives as well as build on them.
- Support and play an important role in MRVs including research and data gathering and sharing

Fix the engine

To kickstart climate action

Integrate Private Sector & CSOs

To power climate action



3.2.2. Contribution /roles of private sector

A considerable proportion of services and investments are owned by the private sector. The sector employs a considerable number of citizens 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 below.

- Enabling technology development and transfer
- Provision of financial and technical support, resource mobilization, and capacity building.
- Adapting 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
- 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 emissions and improving the production process and more

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

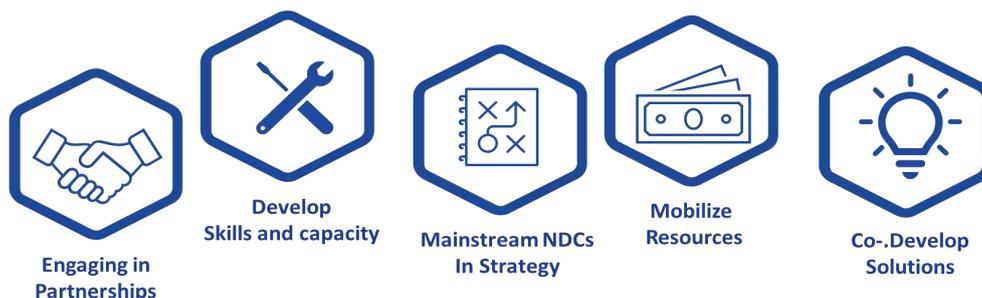
4.1. Recommendation for CSOs and the private sector for engaging in realizing NDC & climate actions in Tanzania

CSOs and the private sector can 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 the Private sector focus on climate actions and proactively engage in NDC implementation through:

- (1) **Engaging in Partnerships**, constructive dialogues networks and coalitions
- (2) **Developing skills and capacities** needed to realize NDC
- (3) **mainstreaming NDC into organization strategies** & decision-making processes
- (4) **Mobilize resources** for climate actions and
- (5) **Engagement with the government for Co-develop and implementation** of sectoral guidelines for NDC integration.

Get ready for change

Recommendations for Private Sector & CSOs for engaging in realizing NDC



4.2 Recommendations to MDAs for promoting the participation of CSOs and private sector

To tap into the potential, overcome the barriers and bridge the gap the government is recommended to

- (1) **Enhance the engagement of CSO & Private sector across sectors** in NDC realization by Co-Developing engagement plans and NDC implementation and monitoring 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

Empower to change

Recommendations for MDAs for promoting the participation

of CSO and private sector in realizing NDC

