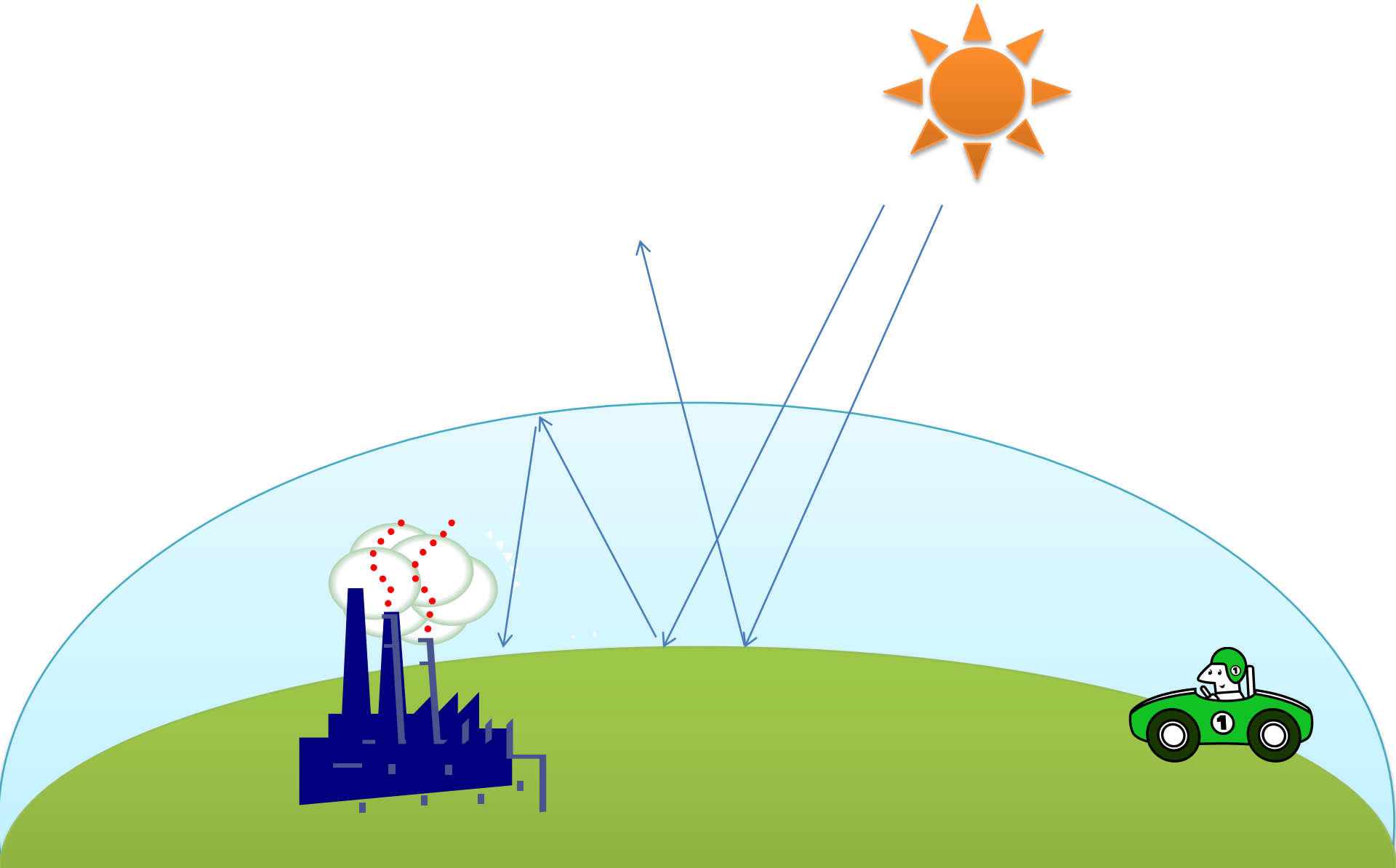


Role of Civil Society and the Challenges of Climate Change

Climate Change



Challenges from Independence to Now

Challenges

- Poverty
- Agriculture– 77.5% of the farmers in Tanzania are small holder who are mainly dependent on rain-fed agriculture, we are dependent on these farmers to feed our cities and general population. As the TZ pop. is growing, we need to increase food production
- Energy– Over % of electricity is HEP, charcoal is still the main source of domestic energy needs
- Reverse development gains achieved over the past 50 years

Impacts of Climate Change in Tanzania

Examples of various effects are;

- Crop failure due to severe drought
- Livestock mortality due to severe drought
- Flooding due to excessive Rains
- Effects on ecosystems (E.g. 30% decrease in fish yields in Lake Tanganyika (IPCC 2007)).
- Migration from resource poor to resource rich areas (humans, livestock, wildlife) resulting into conflicts,
 - *Farmers – livestock keepers (e.g. wetlands)*
 - *Human – wildlife*

Future Projections of Climate Change

Temperature

- The projections indicate future increases in average annual temperatures of 1 °C to 3°C by the 2050s
- By the end of the century (2100) average temperatures are broadly expected to increase in the range of;
 - 1.5°C to 3°C for the lower emission scenario and
 - 3°C to 5°C for the higher emission scenario

Future Projections of Climate Change

■ Rainfall

- The changes in precipitation from the models are more uncertain.
- All the climate models show that rainfall regimes will change, but the degree and even the direction of change differ across the models.
- They also vary widely between seasons, regions and rainfall regimes.
- Many of the models show the potential for drying signals later in the year in southern and central regions
- They show potential increases at other times

Slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro

- Warmer temperatures, especially T_{min} , will enhance maize yields.
- Possible shift to maize at the expense of high value tea, coffee.
- Reduced incomes?

Economic Impacts

- Future climate change could lead to large economic costs. While uncertain, aggregate models indicate that economic costs could be a further 1 to 2% of GDP per year
- There are potential threats from climate change to coastal zones (sea level rise), health, energy supply and demand, infrastructure, water resources, agriculture and ecosystem services, with potentially high impacts and economic costs across these sectors
- The combined effects of climate change are large enough to prevent Tanzania achieving key economic growth, development and poverty reduction targets, including the planned timetable for achieving middle income status

Addressing Climate Change

International Negotiations

- 1992 to now-TZ has been involved
- COP15-- fast start financing for adaptation \$30 billion by 2012
- COP17-- \$100 billion by 2020 GCF, KP extension to 2017 and LBD agreed by 2015 implemented start by 2020

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ...



THE SCIENTISTS



THE POLITICIANS

What the government has been doing to address climate change

- Policies and Acts
- Preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007)
 - wrote several proposals to GEF for adaptation projects
 - Implementation of small grants projects related to climate change under GEF
 - Pangani SeaWall
 - Mitigation CDM Investor's Guide, 2004
- Collaborate with international agencies to implement different adaptation
- Development of guidelines for mainstreaming environment into sectoral and local government authorities' plans and budgets
- Development of Climate Change Strategy
- National Gender and Climate Change Strategy— vulnerability vantage point--women walk long distances to fetch water— agency vantage point— women have in many instances been the ones stuck in one place and just work with what they have to survive while men can easily migrate

Civil Society Role in the process of climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Strength lie in the ability to influence state decisions
- Advocate for a positive change
- Effectively represent concerned citizens on climate change

Roles

- Mainstreaming climate change within developmental policies
- Level of public awareness on the issue thus engage a wider audience
- Monitoring progress through regular reviews, commitments made are delivered
- Available research data to help decision makers and inform development plans eg: Nature Conservancy project in West Tanzania
- Implementing different projects
 - REDD Piloting
 - TaTEDO
 - ARTI
 - APCCC
 - Pastoral organizations

Asks

- Accessing adaptation funds will require the development of effective policy, institutions and mechanisms
- Go beyond the usual trend of one day consultations and consider inclusion in governing bodies and also consultation eg: NCCS
- Make Climate Change a priority