

Climate Change-Tanzania

***Challenges, opportunities and policies
After Durban***

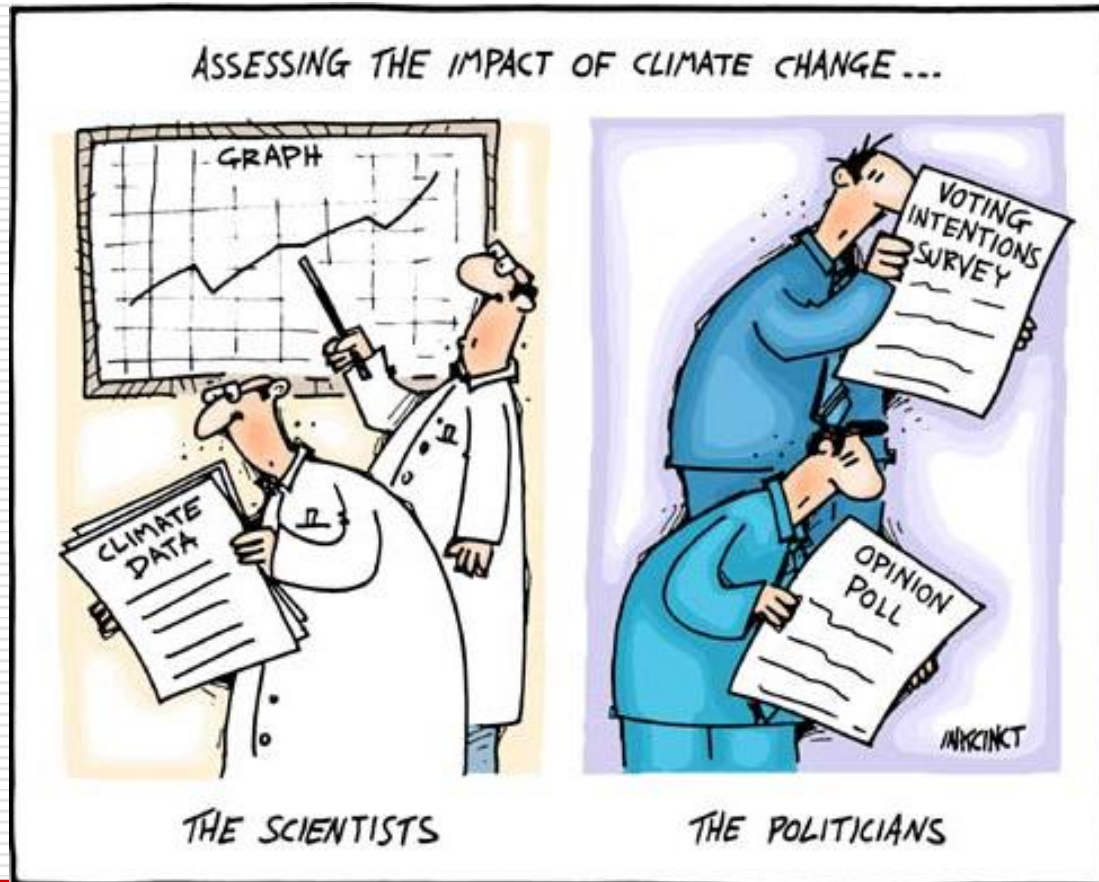
Introduction

- Climate change is now considered as one of the most serious global threats to sustainable development, with adverse impacts already vivid on the environment, human health, food security, human settlements, economic activities, natural resources and physical infrastructure.
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Introduction contn...

- ❑ The greenhouse effect makes life on earth possible.
- ❑ Without the natural greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, the average temperature of the earth would be 30°Celsius lower.
- ❑ The problem is that we have been putting more and more heat trapping gases into the atmosphere.
- ❑ This raises the average global temperature thereby causing climate change.

Science vs politics



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Why worries?

IPCC

- ❑ **“Warming of the climate system is unequivocal”** (IPCC AR4 Nov 2007)
 - ❑ Modification of the natural cycle of the carbon.
 - ❑ Climate change: Environmental problem of global scale.
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Climate Change worries contd.

- Climate change threatens to frustrate development efforts and undo social and economic development programmes, including achieving of the MDGs
 - Therefore developed and developing country Parties must do everything possible to tackle climate change
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A brief history of the climate games

1992: Rio de Janeiro

1997: Kyoto Protocol

2001: Marrakech Final Agreement

2007: Bali Action Plan

2009: Copenhagen Accord

2010: Cancun Agreement

2011: Durban

Main outcomes in Durban

- ❑ Second commitment of KP
 - ❑ GCF
 - ❑ NAPs
 - ❑ Durban platform
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Challenges

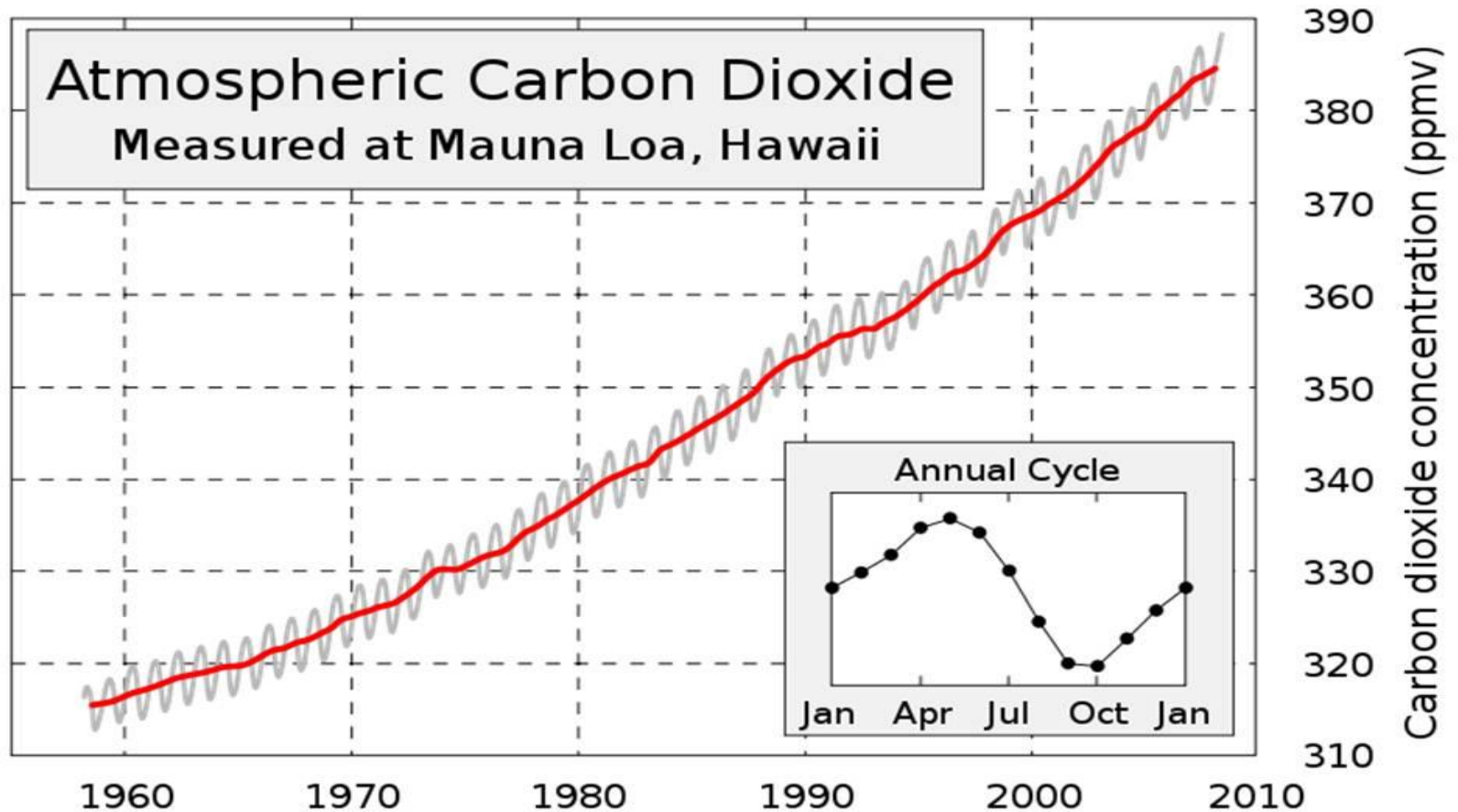
Challenges cont.....

- ☐ Low awareness
 - ☐ Lack of technical capacity at national level thus dependency on international consultants
 - ☐ Lack of upfront financing
 - ☐ Lack of transparency particularly in the A/R
 - ☐ Complicated international governance
 - ☐ Land issues
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Challenges....

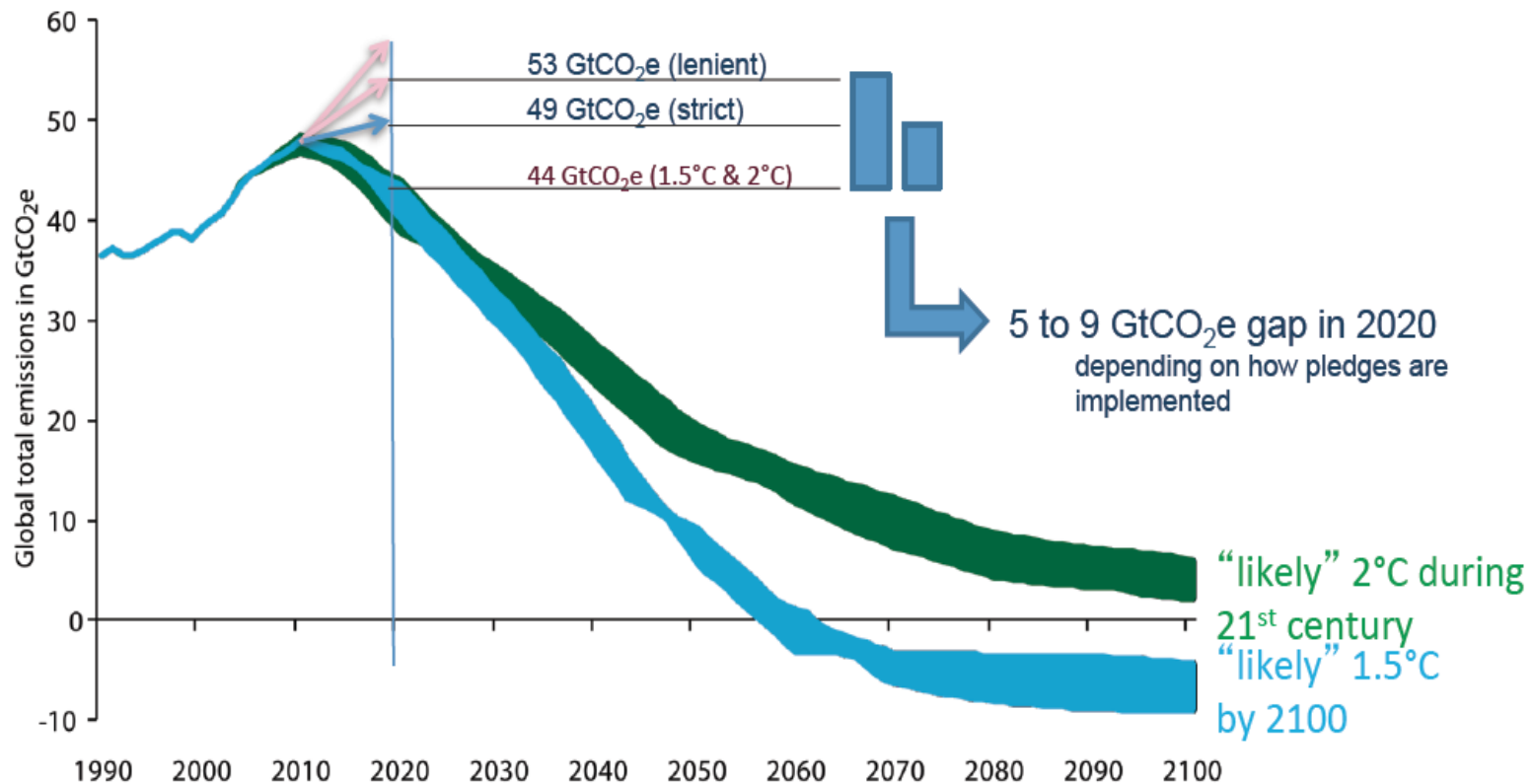
- ❑ Developed countries do not like losing economical and political powers
 - ❑ Implementation of agreements
 - ❑ Magnitude of the problem
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Carbon dioxide increase



The Gap (UNEP, 2010)

• Gap of 5 to 9 GtCO₂e/year in 2020 between pledges & levels consistent with 1.5°C & 2°C



Increased impacts i.e. Droughts



Death of animals due to droughts



Water shortage



Floods



Floods in Bibi Titi/Morogoro road



Sea level rise



Maziwe Island

degraded seawalls i.e. in Pangani



Degraded seawall along ocean road



□ Opportunities

Domestic Sources of Funds

- ☐ Revenue collections from taxation.
 - ☐ Funds from Public Private Partnership and local NGOs.
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Foreign Sources of Funds

- ❑ General Budget Support from group of donors;
 - ❑ International Multilateral Funds (UNFCCC, GEF, AF);
 - ✓ Green Climate Change Fund (GCCF)
 - ✓ The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
 - ✓ Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
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Foreign Funds....

- ❑ Bilateral Funds;
 - ❑ Loans and grants from International and Regional Financial Institutions (WB, AfDB,;
 - ❑ International NGOs; International Intergovernmental Organisations; and Individuals and Foundations (i.e. Bill Gates, Ford etc),.
 - ❑ GCF
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Policies

Policies

- ❑ NEP, 1997& EMA, 2004
 - ❑ National communications (i.e. 2003)
 - ❑ Technological and other options for the mitigation of greenhouse gases in Tanzania (GTZ,1994-1995).
 - ❑ Development of a national action plan on climate change adaptation for Tanzania (USA, 1996-1998)
 - ❑ Climate change related Technological Needs Assessment,2010
 - ❑ Preparation of CDM Investor's Guide, 2004.
 - ❑ Preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007)
 - ❑ In-depth Analysis of Climate Change impacts on Agriculture, Health and Water sectors (compliment to the NAPA)
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Policies

- ❑ Development of guidelines for mainstreaming environment into sectoral and local government authorities' plans and budgets.
 - ❑ Implementation of small grants projects related to climate change under GEF
 - ❑ National climate change strategy and action plan
 - ❑ A Strategy For Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments, 2006
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Policies

- ❑ Established the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)
 - ❑ The National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC)
 - ❑ Awareness raising on climate change and its impacts to livelihoods to policy and decision makers
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Tanzania DNA

- 2001 Marrakech
 - Tanzania put in place the Designated National Authority in 2004
 - The VPO –DoE is the Tanzania DNA.
 - Functions of the DNA include:
 - Awareness raising on CDM project activities;
 - Coordination of national agencies/stakeholders; and
 - Provision of procedures for registering and in-country monitoring of CDM projects.
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Other programmes

- ❑ African Adaptation Programme: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in the National Sectoral Policies of Tanzania
 - ❑ The process of implementing the project 'Development Core Capacity to address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones of Bagamoyo, Rufiji, Pangani and Zanzibar'
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After Durban

- ❑ Finalization of the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan; Gender considered (Section 3.6.9)
- ❑ Establishing a climate change database and a system for information sharing.
- ❑ Elaboration and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs);
- ❑ Elaboration and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs);
- ❑ Participation of mitigation actions through CDM and other mechanisms including REDD+;
- ❑ Continue to raise awareness on climate change at all levels including enhancing broader participation of various stakeholders;
- ❑ Enhancement of education, training and research in the climate change area; and
- ❑ Continue to participate in the climate change negotiations.

Conclusion

- ❑ Climate change is a development issue
 - ❑ Adaptation is our priority
 - ❑ Despite the numerous set-backs mitigation under the climate change offers a golden opportunity, which must be embraced particularly in the following sectors:
 - Energy (power sector, including biomass energy the main source for the millions of Africans)
 - Transport
 - Urban waste management
 - Land degradation – the very survival of the African economies and people
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Thank you for your attention
