Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10668

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Tanzania?s Climate Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

Countries
Tanzania

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Sector
Enabling Activity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Training, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Principal Objective 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

No Contribution 0

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

10/13/2022

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2026

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

108,680.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	CCM-3-8: Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	1,144,000.00	113,850.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,144,000.00**	**113,850.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To comply with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1. Strengthening and formalizing Tanzania's institutional arrangements for the national MRV system and enhancing access to national climate information.	Technical Assistance	ernment of lopts formal l ts for the RV system lders have ccess to mate data, icies and	1.1. Technical assistance provided to the Government of Tanzania to review, update and formalize institutional arrangements concerning the national MRV system. 1.2. A centralized national climate information platform and management system established and made available online by the National Climate and Monitoring Centre (NCMC) working in close collaboration with Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment.	GET	280,000.00	38,500.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2. Strengthening data management for GHG inventories and tracking and reporting of the Nationally Determined Contribution implementation progress, targeting mitigation, adaptation as well as support needed and received.	Technical Assistance	ıent and keholders o maintain art GHG and to track ɔrogress in the Determined n (NDC) ıtion, on Vulnerability ɔn (V&A) as ɔort needed d.	2.1 Guidance developed and selected staff from key government agencies and other stakeholders trained in: GHG Inventory elaboration Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and related guidelines. 2.2 Technical assistance provided to develop appropriate GHG emissions modelling to inform decision-making. 2.3 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania in the monitoring of indicators, tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions. 2.4 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to enhance tracking of financial support needed and received for NDC implementation. 2.5 Technical	GET	715,000.00	65,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	; effectively ınd evaluated	3.1 Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered (see section 9 and Annex J)	GET	45,000.00	
				Sub Total ($)	**1,040,000.00**	**103,500.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET	104,000.00	10,350.00
Sub Total($)		**104,000.00**	**10,350.00**
Total Project Cost($)		**1,144,000.00**	**113,850.00**

Please provide justification

N/A

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Office of the Vice President, Division of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	113,850.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**113,850.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,144,000	108,680	1,252,680.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**1,144,000.00**	**108,680.00**	**1,252,680.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	**54,750.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	40	50		
Male	60	50		
Total	100	100	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

A total number of 100 direct beneficiaries is estimated to participate in project activities and training events. The project will ensure the participation of stakeholders, including ministries and agencies, representatives of NGOs and gender representatives, in discussions, seminars and training events. Different line ministries and stakeholders have been identified and will be engaged at various stages of the project: (i) Strategic level climate change institutions; (ii) Planning, budgeting and coordination institutions; (iii) Climate change implementation coordination institutions - the National Climate Change Technical Committees (NCCTC) and National Climate Change Steering Committee ? (NCCSC); (iv) Monitoring and reporting Institutions; (v) Universities and academic institutions; (vi) Civil Society Organizations and Local Community Leaders. Further details are provided in section 2. Stakeholders. Considerations of gender equality and women?s empowerment were integrated in project design and implementation of project activities, notably through a balanced gender representation in the training and capacity-building provided to experts and staff from different agencies. The project seeks to directly engage at least 100 individuals from the above-mentioned institutions and will aim at achieving a 50% rate of women participation when disaggregated by gender, since issues of unequal gender representation still remain present in the participating institutions. The basis of 50:50 representation of men and women is an aspirational target in the Tanzania Gender Analysis report (2022). The aim is to achieve a gender balance of 50% women and 50% men in the relevant line ministries, Planning, budgeting and coordination institutions; Climate change implementation coordination institutions - the National Climate Change Technical Committees (NCCTC) and National Climate Change Steering Committee ? (NCCSC); Monitoring and reporting Institutions; Universities and academic institutions and Civil Society.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Changes in project design

Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original child project concept note (i.e. changes in component, outcome or output wording, changes in GEF funds allocation per component/outcome, changes in co-finance commitments and allocation per component/outcome, etc.).

Minor changes in the wording of the titles of project outputs have been made compared to the approved Project Identification Form (PIF), without impacts on the logical framework, GEF funds allocation per component/outcome, or co-finance commitments. A minor change in wording has been applied to Output 1.1., which now reads ? *Output 1.2 A centralized national climate information platform and management system established and made available online by the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) working in close collaboration with Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment instead of Output 1.2 A centralized national climate information platform and management system established and made available online by the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) working in close collaboration with Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment in the PIF*.

1b. Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate (UNFCCC) at its 21st Session of the Conference of Parties (COP), in December 2015, adopted the Paris Agreement (PA). Article 2 of PA states that its objective is to limit ?the increase of global average temperature to well below 2?C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5?C above pre-industrial levels?. In order to achieve this objective, all Parties of the UNFCCC have to prepare, communicate and undertake ambitious efforts in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions. In addition, Article 13 of the PA creates an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in order to build mutual trust and confidence to provide clarity in understanding climate change global action. The purpose of the framework for transparency of actions is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in light of the objective stipulated in Article 2 of the Convention, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties? individual nationally determined contributions, as well as Parties? adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stock take under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. Parties further have to account for their NDCs in a transparent, accurate, complete, comparable and consistent manner. Building on the existing transparency arrangements under the UNFCCC, Parties have to regularly provide a national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report, information to track progress of the implementation of their

NDCs and information related to climate change impacts and adaptation, as well as information on support needed and provided/received.

The enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in countries? domestic monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from an often-fragmented system and structure to one that is integrated, consistent, updated, and employs harmonized methodologies for data collection ? indeed, a robust system. It also requires countries to set up new transparency governance structures, develop and implement MRV methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined timeframes. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement?s transparency requirements is the provision requiring adequate and sustainable financial support and capacity building to enable developing countries to significantly strengthen their efforts as they endeavour to build robust domestic regulatory processes.

Tanzania is constituted by Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar with a total area of 945,087 km2, comprised of 883,749 km2 of land area (881,289 km2 mainland and 2,460 km2 Zanzibar), and 59,050 km2 of inland water bodies and part of the Indian Ocean. A low-income country, its real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 7.1% in 2017. It is the second largest economy in the East African Community and the twelfth largest in Africa. Agriculture is the main backbone of the economy; in 2013, it contributed to about 24.7% of the GDP, 24% of export earnings and employing about 74% of the total labour force (United Republic of Tanzania (URT), 2014[1][1]; Second National Communication (SNC), 2014[2][2]). The Government of Tanzania has put in place an ambitious economic policy to ensure that it becomes a semi-industrialised country by 2025. Since agriculture still predominates in the economy, the manufacturing industry is centred on the processing of agricultural goods. However, climate change poses an increasing challenge for Tanzania, which, due to its geography and socio-economic characteristics, is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. There are indeed numerous impacts on food production and security. For example, shifting weather patterns and extreme weather will increase the incidence of droughts and floods, heat waves and other extreme events affecting all four key dimensions of food security: availability, access, stability and utilization. Moreover, unpredictable weather patterns affect yields of certain crops or the regular start of farming season of staple foods. This is an imperative impact mostly on rain-fed agriculture, which is commonly practiced by local communities. Reducing the farmers? vulnerability and strengthening their resilience to weather shocks is an essential part of any agricultural development plan of action.

Additionally, climate vulnerability such as in droughts and floods, already lead to major economic losses, particularly during El Nino events in 1996 and 1998. Currently, annual climate vulnerability events occur regularly in Tanzania and entail economic costs in excess of 1 per cent of GDP, thus reducing long-term growth and affecting millions of people and livelihoods. Future climate change could lead to large economic costs. Droughts and floods have become common phenomena in Tanzania. In October 2017, it was reported that severe and devastating flooding affected northern

parts of the country, city of Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Coastal region. Generally, Tanzania is exposed to numerous climate change-associated risks and impacts. The intensification of extreme climate events such as more intense and frequent rainfalls has produced floods that have caused destruction of infrastructures such as railways, roads, bridges, schools, houses and other properties. In addition, recurrent floods have caused deaths and increased water borne disease in many parts of the country. On the other hand, recurrent severe droughts have continuously affected agricultural production. All these phenomena have widened the year-to-year variability of agricultural production, compromising national economic growth; therefore, there has been a huge negative impact, both economic and social. The impacts of floods on infrastructure are very substantial, so adaptation to climate change is seen as a top priority in the country.

Recognizing these serious threats posed by climate change, so as to safeguard the livelihoods of the population dependent on agriculture, and in support of the global efforts to address climate change, The United Republic of Tanzania became a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1996. Since then, the government of Tanzania has undertaken a number of activities as part of efforts to ensure effective implementation of the Convention. In 2005, Tanzania ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. Its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) was prepared and submitted in September 2015. In addition, Tanzania signed the Paris Agreement in September 2016 and ratified it in April 2018. As such, the country has pledged to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions between 10-20% by 2030 relative to the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario of 138 - 153 $MtCO_2$-equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) gross emissions, consistent with its sustainable development agenda. This emissions reduction is subject to review after submission of the First Biennial Update Report (FBUR).

Tanzania communicated its INDC on 29 September 2015 and its first NDC was prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in July 2021 . The NDC provides a set of interventions on adaptation and mitigation, which are expected to build country resilience to the impacts of climate change and contribute to the global effort of reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) emission**.** The NDC priority sectors on both adaptation and mitigation were identified through a review of various climate change and economic development relevant documents. Mitigation priority sectors included the 4 IPCC sectors as follows: Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste. The mitigation scenario analysis utilized data from the Initial National Communication (INC) and Second National Communication (SNC) and other data from secondary sources. The year 2000 was used as a base year for calculating the baseline (business-as-usual) projection scenario. High and low, ambition projections provided a range of deviation against the BAU baseline. The data to develop accurate bottom-up estimates of the contributions of the INDCs were not adequate to provide a sector-by-sector emissions reduction between 2020 and 2030. Tanzania's NDC envisions an economy-wide GHG emissions reduction of between 10-20% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 138 - 153 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) gross emissions, and consistent with its sustainable development agenda. The emissions reduction is subject to review based on expected results from the first Biennial Update Report.

For the global effort to avoid dangerous anthropogenic climate change, below 2oC scenario requires serious mitigation actions including a ?substantial deviation from baseline? by 2050 in all developing countries. Tanzania continues to undertake various efforts so as to contribute to the global mitigation agenda. Beyond enhancing carbon sinks through forest conservation, afforestation and reforestation, the country is embarking on an enhanced use of natural gas with 56.58 trillion cubic feet discovered reserves, of which to-date over 140 million cubic feet are exploited to produce 711 MW daily. There is also expanded use of renewable energy sources such as geothermal (with a potential of 5 GW); solar, with average sunshine of more than 9 hours per day; hydro, with a potential of 4.7 GW (while the installed capacity is 561 MW); and wind, with speed of 0.9 ? 9.9 m/s across many parts of the country. In the transport sector, Tanzania has a total railway track length of 3,687 km and a tarmac road network of 17,742 km that promote mass transport. In addition, the rapid transport and mass marine transport systems are being improved. Waste management systems in the country are being enhanced by encouraging private sector and community involvement in waste to energy management approaches; enhancing management of waste disposal sites; encouraging waste recycling and re-use; mapping and identifying informal dump sites; and implementing landfill gas recovery as well as electricity generation programmes.

In the context of adaptation the NDC highlighted the impacts of climate change in , priority sectors: Agriculture, Livestock, Coastal and Marine Environment, Fisheries, Water resources, Forestry, Health, Tourism, Human Settlement and Energy. Tanzania is embarking on a climate resilient development pathway. In doing so, Tanzania aims to reduce climate-related disasters from 70% to 50%, and significantly reduce the impacts of spatial and temporal variability of declining rainfall, frequent droughts and floods, which have long term implications to all productive sectors and ecosystems, particularly the agricultural sector. Access to clean and safe water will be increased from 60% to 75% and, based on conservative and worst-case scenarios of, respectively, 50 cm and 1m sea-level rise. Such contributions will reduce the impacts of sea level rise on the island and coastal communities, infrastructure and ecosystems.

In summary, Tanzania will continue its adaptation efforts to enhance resilience, strive to achieve Vision 2025 in the medium term and Vison 2050 in the long term and contribute more towards global greenhouse gas emissions reduction efforts. Effectively implementing mitigation and adaptation contributions will require timely access to adequate and predictable financial resources; access to appropriate technologies; access to appropriate knowledge and skills; and institutional capacity building.

However, in order to effectively plan, implement and monitor these climate actions, and to overcome existing gaps and barriers, it is necessary to enhance Tanzania's institutional, human and technical capacities in the long run. Some of the main gaps were highlighted in Tanzania?s First and Second National communications in addition to adaptation include gaps related to the capacity to carry out mitigation assessment and scenarios for the mitigation component and the methodology for GHG data collection, compilation and reporting.

In order to comply with the ETF, countries are required to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) every two years in the Biennial

Transparency reports (BTRs); (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their NDCs; (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation; (iv) Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received; and (v) Information on any support developed prepare themselves implement the ETF through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).

At COP 24, held in Katowice in December 2018, countries have established modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Agreement. The guiding principles of these MPGs include the importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time; and providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The application of such flexibility is to be self-determined, but the developing country Party concerned shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. Moreover, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its Biennial Transparency Report information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting. The MPGs will come into force in 2024 and shall therefore guide the implementation of the results of CBIT project for Tanzania.

The ETF requires substantial and immediate progress in countries? domestic monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. This entails moving from often disintegrated, ad-hoc and inconsistent outdated different methodologies for data collection to an integrated, robust and sustainable system. This requires countries to set up new transparency governance structures, develop and implement MRV methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement?s transparency requirements is the provision requiring adequate and sustainable financial support and capacity-building to enable developing countries to significantly strengthen their capacity to build and maintain robust domestic and regulatory processes.

At COP25, countries agreed on the final elements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, that were later adopted by CMA3 at COP26 in Glasgow, in 2021. The first BTRs and NIRs (if submitted as a stand-alone report) are then due by 31 December 2024. At COP 26, Parties adopted on the ?Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement?[3][3], in particular:

The common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG;
The common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

The common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received, under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement.
The outlines for the biennial transparency report, national inventory document and technical expert review report; and
The training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports.

Parties, in particular developing countries, have not had yet the opportunity to familiarize themselves with this guidance; and to evaluate the technical, human, and financial resources needed to collect all data/information necessary to report biannually, under the ETF of the Paris Agreement. Such assessment is critical, since there is a transition to be made in the short term, from the current MRV provisions under the Convention to the ETF provisions under the Paris Agreement. Countries should start to plan immediately for this transition, including addressing the gaps and barriers and bearing in mind that the first biennial transparency report (BTR) and national inventory report, are to be submitted at the latest by 31 December 2024.

The CBIT should enable countries to establish or strengthen their institutional and technical capacity to report their emissions and track progress on national commitments made under the PA, namely those made in the NDC and to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in a transparent manner. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity and develop the necessary tools to enhance the level of reporting to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of good quality data on emissions in all IPCC sectors as well as on the impacts of adaptation measures adopted towards increasing the resilience of communities and ecosystems.

Assessment of root causes, barriers, gaps and needs for Tanzania to comply with the requirements and implementation of the ETF

Although Tanzania has made considerable progress in enhancing its arrangements for the preparation of GHG inventories through different capacity-building and related baseline projects, several gaps remain to be addressed before Tanzania can successfully comply with the ETF framework of the Paris Agreement. Under the NC processes, Tanzania identified a number of barriers and needs, especially concerning the quality of its GHG inventories and data collection procedures. Both the First and Second national Communications highlighted the gaps and barriers that persist and can derail the implementation of the ETF in Tanzania with regards to establishment of legal and institutional framework, GHG inventory, mitigation adaptation and vulnerability assessment to report on climate actions on a sustainable basis, transparency of reporting on GHG emissions and impacts of climate policies and actions. These gaps and barriers are summarised below:

(i) Gaps and barriers due to lack of systematization and institutional arrangements for data gathering

The INC and SNC, Tanzania identified a lack of technical capacities within the ministries involved in data gathering and compiling sectorial inventories and that, data gathering is time consuming. It emerged that when the information is shared, it is not in the correct format and needs an exhaustive review process for it to be useful for inventory purposes. This stems from lack and failure of existing of institutional arrangements in prioritizing and formalizing the periodic exchange of information needed for the inventory compiling from data providers and the absence of standardized guidelines and templates regarding information sharing.

Whilst during the preparation of SNC, further three gaps and constraints were identified, these gaps reflect an underlying lack of systematization and institutional arrangements: ?a) The need to further strengthen existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the BUR on a continuous basis, b) Gaps related to the establishment of archiving and document systems, including systems for the updating of GHG inventories, c) Gaps related to the need to obtain, integrate and analyse information to unify/coordinate the process of preparation of BURs and National Communications?.

These further three gaps identified in the SNC arise, because, in Tanzania the legal and regulatory framework doesn?t fully provide for a national and intersectoral institutional mechanism for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of climate policies including formalised data collection and data sharing systems. In the absence of a coordinating framework, each sector has an obligation to develop a sectoral policy to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. This means that constraints, gaps and barrier related to the lack of a coordination and implementation framework remain, notable gaps are as follows; inadequate climate specific legislative framework to mandate climate change reporting and to define roles and responsibilities, lack of cross sectoral coordination in areas of data collection, development of tools for tracking progress of implementation of climate actions, lack of institutional arrangements for continued collection of information required to prepare climate reports, for example one could cite the absence of data-sharing procedures and agreements and the lack of a data protection framework. Lack of an operational framework to identify, develop and monitor implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures as well as support received.

Key barriers are related to the weaknesses in inter-sectoral, regional, and national coordination together with the poor and the very slow process of mainstreaming climate change into decision-making and development policies. The current arrangements require the sectoral experts to develop sectoral policy to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change in silos as opposed to a coordinated approach. The implementation of sectoral mitigation/adaptation measures contributes to the implementation of each of the country's commitments. However, constraints and gaps were identified when implementing such sectoral policies have led to slow and poor implementation of policies during the preparation of BURs and National Communications?. In addition, the recently formulated National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (NEMPSI) (2022-2032) underlines institutional challenges and capacities in information generation, storage and communication, which hamper environmental governance in the country. It is therefore evident that formalization of a governance framework including the MRV institutional structure by way of enacting a climate specific legislation defining organizational and institutional mandates with clear stakeholders? roles and responsibilities is necessary to support a functional ETF. A key existing

barrier is exemplified by an evolving institutional landscape with significant constraints across the government administration, where ?sector desks? are restricted in their role by limited knowledge on climate change issues, given the meagre financial and human resources allocated to these desks. Capacity constraints at the national level are even amplified at the local government level. In the absence of any concerted capacity building programme, LGAs do not appear to be well prepared to respond to climate change. The successful implementation of an Enhanced Transparency Framework in the country would require a strong institutional framework capable of coordinating sectoral focal points responsible for reporting reliable data in real time. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the existing institutions responsible for reporting and communicating on climate change. CBIT project will help address these gaps by supporting the establishment and operationalizing of climate specific legislative an institutional framework to mandate climate change reporting and to define roles and responsibilities. This CBIT project will address this through *Output 1.1 Technical assistance provided to the Government of Tanzania to review, update and formalize institutional arrangements concerning the national MRV system*

(ii) Gaps and Barriers related to turnover/dependence on external consultants and reduced technical permanent staff within government institutions and administration

At present the preparation of BURs and National Communications relies on use of external consultants which means that when external consultant leaves, government staff is not always able to explain in depth and defend the content of reports presented to the international community/UNFCCC. The high dependence of government on external consultants meant that most technical capacities were created outside the public administration without any internal technical capacity of local staff. This was the case when the SNC and INC were presented to UNFCCC. In addition, the constant rotation of personnel within the Division of Environment and the reduced number of permanent staff, as well the difficulty and time involved in training new work force, make up the problem of human resource capacity available in the country. This highlights the need for technical capacity-building of local expertise within government bodies and institutions. This CBIT project will address this through *Output 1.1 Technical assistance provided to the Government of Tanzania to review, update and formalize institutional arrangements concerning the national MRV system*

(iii) Gaps and barriers due to lack of sub-national and national capacities for the GHG inventory system

Presently, Tanzania has a limited capacity and lacks the appropriate systems and tools to estimate GHG emissions according to the IPCC TACCC principles at subnational level. There is a lack of sufficiently trained personnel with enough technical capacities to compile sub-national/local government inventories This is due to the identified the lack of bottom-up information for inventory compiling and for the activity data QA/QC process. Current local government /municipal statistics systems are dysfunctional and inconsistent. There are no relevant inventory data from each region. Lack of this information at local government level information means that bottom-up source for activity data cannot be used for crosscheck purposes when performing QA/QC analysis or inventory improvement. There is also need for the development and implementation of a Quality Assurance and Quality Control system, an enhanced process for performing uncertainty analysis. Currently no guidelines for quality control of the data collection process for line ministries and lead agencies of the different sectors including on

how to assess the quality of data collected by their line ministries. QA/ QC procedures and uncertainty analysis need to be especially strengthened. There is a lack of capacity to generate activity data for specific sector categories e.g., no disaggregated activity data by waste type or share of the different types of waste at disposal sites or capacity to develop a consistent time series for area information for land use and land use change in the LULUCF sector or generate satellite data.

In preparation of the national communications (NC1 and NC2) Tanzania continued to use the 1996 IPCC Guidelines for the estimation of Tanzania's GHG. However, to improve the GHG inventory quality and to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, the country should advance towards using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for estimating GHG emissions of all sectors. Tanzania identified the challenges in using the IPCC Guidelines due to lack of activity data and time constraints. Transition to use of IPCC 2006 Guidelines requires a substantial strengthening of professional capacities of technical staff involved in the inventory process.

Tanzania does not have enough resources to do research on climate change in relevant sectors, namely, to develop country specific emission factors to move form tier 1 methods using IPCC default emission factors to Tier 2 (using country specific data) to meet the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1 and raise the quality of its inventories to be TACCC compliant. Numerous challenges still exist for Tanzania to fully align with the standards required under the ETF of the Paris Agreement for reporting emissions in its GHG inventory. These have been identified and reported NC1 and NC2, there is still a need to strengthen the capacity of the GHG inventory team and institutions. Activities are planned under *Output 2.1 ?Output 2.1 Guidance developed and selected staff from key government agencies and other stakeholders trained in: GHG Inventory elaboration Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and related guidelines? of this CBIT project to address these challenges*. Since the approval of the PIF, Tanzanian Government has engaged other processes to begin to address some of the challenges identified under the NC2 partially or fully, including training on the use of the IPCC 2006 software for compiling GHG inventories, use of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. The gaps that the CBIT project will bridge concerning the GHG inventory are provided below.

- Lack of bottom-up information for inventory compilation for all IPCC sectors (Energy, IPPU AFOLU and Waste) at government and municipal level.
- Absence of a formalised data collection system and national framework for adequate and proper data capture, QC, validation, storage, and retrieval to facilitate the compilation of future inventories, on an annual basis as in the MPGs.
- Lack of technical capacity of national experts to compile GHG inventories using the 2006 IPCC Inventory Guidelines and IPCC GHG Inventory Software for all IPCC sectors (Energy, IPPU AFOLU and Waste) and weak existing institutional framework to support development of a robust GHG Inventory
- Lack of a GHG Information Management System (GHGIMS) to provide improved coordinated action for a smooth implementation of the GHG inventory cycle.

- Lack of country specific data national EFs to enable adoption of Tier 2 methods for key categories across all the IPCC sectors (Energy, IPPU AFOLU and Waste)
- Lack of a QA / QC system including a QA / QC plan to improve inventory quality.
- Weak archiving system on GHG inventory data and products.
- Lack of capacity to carry out key category analysis and perform uncertainty assessment
- No forest inventories to provide information to generate national carbon stock and EFs.
- No information on land use land cover maps such as remote sensing and GIS tools throughout the process (data collection, analysis, reporting and achieving) for the period 1990 to present to match IPCC representation of land classes, align land use change data and improve estimates of emissions and sinks in the Land sector

(iv) Gaps and barriers related to the lack of technology, methodologies, and activity data for assessing the impact of mitigation actions and enhancing the GHG inventory quality

Tanzania considers that its GHG inventory is the main tool for documenting GHG emission reductions achieved by the mitigation actions put in place. However, for this to work properly, the methodologies and the technologies used for estimating activity-data and emission-factors need to be enhanced to improve the quality of the inventory and its sustainability across time. Development of accurate methods and associated technologies for collecting activity data and accurate documentation and archiving, remains a capacity building constraint and gap.

Presently, Tanzania has a low capacity and lacks the appropriate systems to collect activity data required to estimate GHG emissions according to the TACCC principles. There is still a significant constraint in development of IPCC compliant methodologies, many categories do not have sectorial specific activity data today, which creates the need of estimating them with default parameters (IPCC) tier 1) and, hence, over-estimating Tanzania?s emissions in different sectors. Therefore, the current inventory does not fully achieve the ?precision principle? of GHG inventory compiling, which increases inventory uncertainty. For example, wastewater treatment facilities do not provide specific values of the amount of wastewater treated, so emissions are estimated using IPCC?s default parameters.

Tanzania lacks the capacity for technologies used to obtain activity data and the technologies are not precise enough and or regularly updated to show changes in emissions after mitigation actions are implemented. For instance, administrative records are not regularly updated to reflect the resolution of the satellite images used to quantify Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and deforestation. Thus, it does not capture net deforestation and implemented silvo-pastoral or agroforestry practice. This results in a failure of the current systems to assess the impacts or effectiveness of policy or mitigation measures.

Despite the steps already taken to build capacity, national experts have limited technical capacity and don?t have enough proficiency in using the IPCC methodologies and collect activity data for assessing

the impact of mitigation actions and enhancing the GHG inventory quality. This means that work on the TNC and FBUR, Tanzania is expected to continue facing the pressing barriers in terms of:
(i) ?Limited access to information in some of the main source categories?
(ii) ?Development of data uncertainty intervals for activity data?.
(iii) ?Large number of involved actors, with low level of information traceability (a large amount of data comes from declarations, manual loads, indirect registers)?.

CBIT will address this through the following outputs , (i) Output 2.3 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania in the monitoring of indicators, tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions. (ii) Output 2.2 Technical assistance provided to develop appropriate GHG emissions modelling to inform decision-making

(v) Tracking of Mitigation Actions: Lack of common/comparable sectorial indicators for tracking progress

At present each Ministry is responsible for a set of mitigations actions and tracking for other policy objectives, however the tracking indicators are designed with other policy objectives in mind which hinders their use in tracking of NDC for climate change purposes. For example, the tracking indicators created by the Division of Environment (with a climate change perspective and with the objective of tracking progress of the NDC) does not match the sectorial perspective adopted by the respective ministry, in some cases this requires adjustment of existing metrics, indicators and methodologies to the key sectors at both national and subnational levels. A key barrier in the tracking of mitigation actions and NDC tracking is that Tanzania lacks capacity to develop assumptions for all climate mitigation actions which constitutes a capacity building need. The analysis of the SNC and the Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL) report submitted to the UNFCCC, Tanzania highlighted that there is still a need to evaluate the progress indicators and define the metrics to present the effects of the mitigation actions. The UNFCCC Technical Team of Experts (TTE) noted that Tanzania could enhance the transparency of future reporting on REDD+ mitigation actions by providing information on the quantitative goals, as well as a timeframe for those goals.

Tanzania also lacks technical capacity for developing methodologies, tools, and human technical capacity to monitor and track progress of implementation for all mitigation actions and NDC. According to Tanzania?s NC2, there is a need to evaluate the progress indicators and define metrics used to track effects of mitigation actions. Though significant work has been done through implementation of various support initiatives which enabled Tanzania to build a foundation for MRV, more work needs to be done in addressing gap related to development of common or sectoral indicators. This is partly because the existing national GHG inventory system does not link to Tanzania?s NDC priority sectors, nor is the information generated from this system used in the national decision-making and policy formulation processes. Under the SNC, Tanzania also stated that strengthening the national capacity to develop assumptions for all mitigation actions is a priority capacity-building need.

Tanzania?s recently submitted NDC (2021) highlighted gaps related to (a) building internal capacity for climate modelling in terms of training and acquisition of technology; (b) building internal capacity

for national adaptation and mitigation cost analysis. This CBIT project seeks to consolidate the existing monitoring systems to make it an operational robust MRV system with a centralized data collection framework, including capacity building of stakeholders *achieved via Output 2.3 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania in the monitoring of indicators, tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions.*

(vi) Constraints and Gaps related to MRV of Support Received and Climate Expenditures

At present, Tanzania does not have permanent institutional structures that track all development finance including aid assistance and climate finance. NC2 identified barriers related to transparency of climate finance and the need to enhance accountability of institutions handling climate finance. There is a need for an efficient system to assess financial support needs and for tracking financial support received and supported needed. It is intended that CBIT will further support the Ministry of Finance, the governmental entity managing the state budget, to track all expenditures incurred by the state and enable specific tracking of climate change finance.

CBIT will address this through Output 2.4 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to enhance tracking of financial support needed and received for NDC implementation.

The gaps, barriers and constraints identified in the past enabling activities for NCI, NC2 and the revision of the NDC are summarized in the Problem Tree (Figure 1).

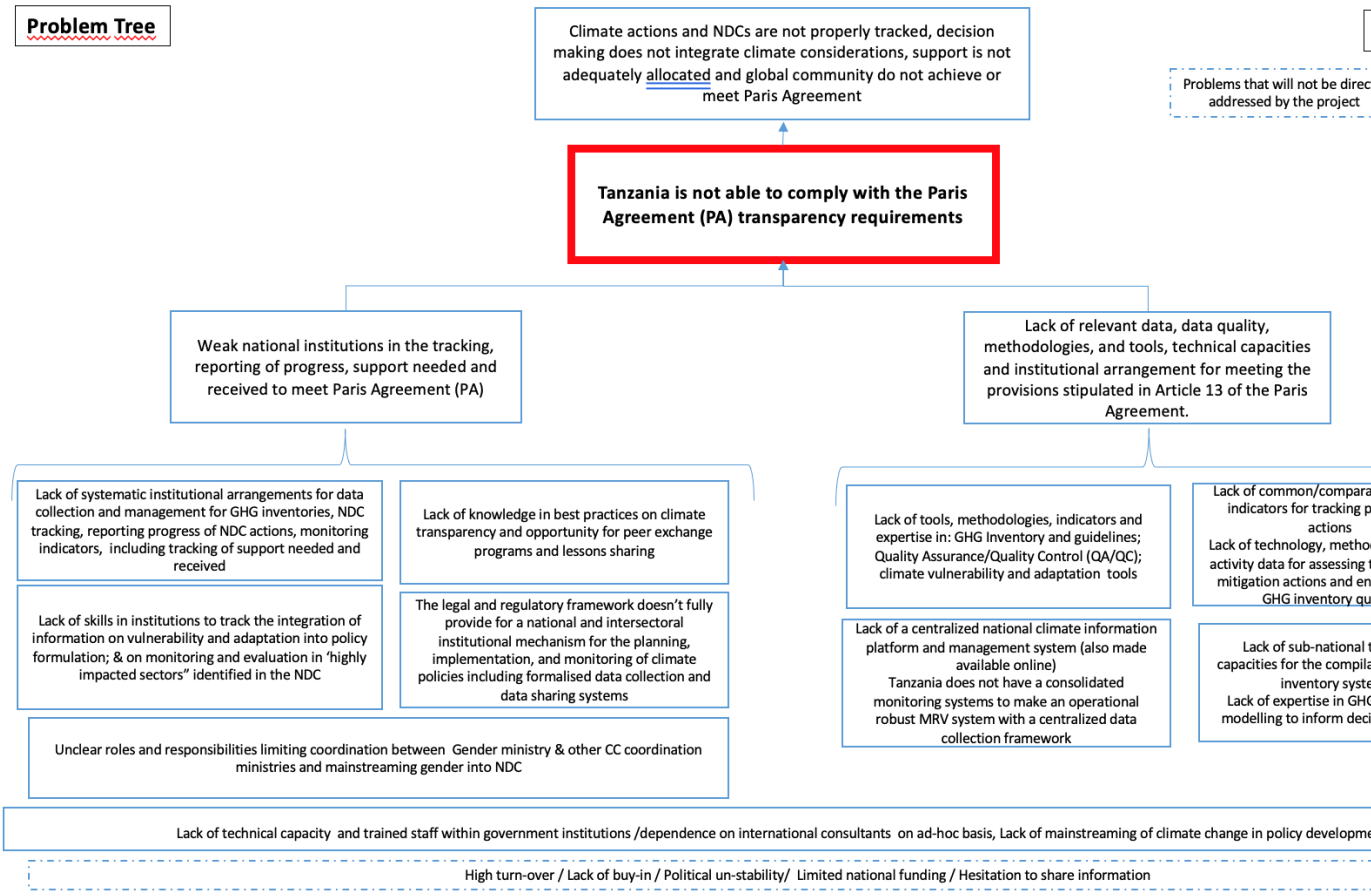

Figure 1: Problem Tree

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Tanzania addresses the impacts of climate change within the context of national development policies and strategies. These documents provide both legal and policy guidance for environmental issues including climate change. The government of Tanzania has made additional efforts to update the existing strategies. Since 1997, the Government has taken and implemented several initiatives in an effort to address challenges of climate change. These initiatives include: Important policies and plans to promote low-carbon development and green growth in Tanzania include: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015); Revised NDC July 2022, Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (ZCCS) (2014); National Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) Strategy and Action Plan (2013); National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021-2026 ; National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2007); National Environment Management Act (NEMA) (2004); Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) (2025); Zanzibar Vision (ZV) (2020) now superseded by the Zanzibar Development Vision (2050); National Five-year Development Plan 2021/22?2025/26 ; Natural Gas Act (NGA) (2015); Zanzibar Environmental Policy (ZEP) (2014); Renewable Energy Strategy (RES) (2014); Natural Gas Policy (NGP) (2013); National Forestry Policy

(NFP) (1998); National Transport Master Plan (NTMP) (2013); National Environmental Policy 2021; Zanzibar Environmental Policy (ZEP) (2013); National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) (2012 ? 2017). The Economics of Climate Change reports for Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar (2012) provide indicative costs of Business-as-Usual and a good basis for estimating adaptation and mitigation costs in order to plan an enhanced adaptive capacity and long-term resilience in the country.

The National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) and the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014) comprehensively elaborate adaptation measures and mitigation actions that are deemed necessary to address climate change in the country. The strategies aim to enhance adaptive capacity to climate change and promote adaptation action in order to support long-term climate resilience of social systems and ecosystems, and to enhance participation in climate change mitigation activities to contribute to international efforts while ensuring sustainable development. These two strategies were instrumental in the formulation of Tanzania?s NDC in 2021.

The National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021-2026 Strategy now provides overarching policy framework on climate change and was developed in response to the growing concern of the negative impacts of climate change and climate variability on the country?s social, economic and physical environment. Its overall aim is to enhance the technical, institutional, and individual capacity of the country to address the impacts of climate change. The Strategy covers adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting interventions that will enable Tanzania the benefit from the opportunities available to developing countries in their efforts to tackle climate change. The strategy also recognises climate change is a cross cutting issue and the need to adopt a multilateral approach to enhance effective implementation of other related environment agreements; the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 global goals, one of which being dedicated entirely to climate action (SDG 13) but with all other goals closely related to climate change.

The revised strategy also recognises the need to address other major global issues that emerged since the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy (2012), which include: operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2015; adoption of Sendai Framework on Disaster Risks Reduction 2015 ? 2030; issuance of three special reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (i.e., Special Report on impacts of global warming of 1.50C (2018); Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems (2019); and Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (2019). All these global issues have significant implications on climate action and require a multidisciplinary approach to be addressed.

The overall development objectives for Tanzania are articulated in the third and final Five-Year National Development Plan 2021/22- 2025/26. Third National Development Plan is the last in the implementation of the 15-year Long Term Perspective Plan which was specifically designed to implement the National Development Vision 2025 which aims to bring the Nation into a middle-income economy driven by industrialisation and human development. The main objective of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan is to contribute to the achievement of goals of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the plan recognizes the need to tackle the impacts of climate change in economic development objectives.

The enactment of the Environmental Management Act of 2004 provided a framework of environmental law prescribing legal and institutional framework for environmental management; putting in place comprehensive institutional and administrative framework for environmental management at all levels; mainstreaming of environmental issues into national development frameworks, sectoral policies, local government plans. Whilst the National Environmental Policy (2021) serves as a national framework for planning and sustainable management of the environment in a coordinated, holistic and adaptive approach taking into consideration the prevailing and emerging environmental challenges as well as national and international development issues and emphasised specific guidance on how to address the impacts of climate change. In fostering implementation of the revised policy, the government of Tanzania has developed a National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (NEMPSI) (2022-2032). The overall objective of the Master Plan is to guide strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels, based on spatial variation of environmental challenges and intervention options. The specific objectives of the master plan are:

i) Provide the existing status of environmental challenges, indicating the causal effect, existing initiatives and constraints;

ii) Provide the direction of required changes;

iii) Indicate priority focus areas for interventions; and

iv) Establish realistic and fact-based intervention options for addressing the environmental challenges.

The Master Plan is geared to address environmental challenges identified by the National Environment Policy, 2021 and other relevant national policies. The plan recognizes the that limited spatial information on environmental degradation and their appropriate intervention options resulting into formulation of interventions that are generic, inappropriate to specific areas and duplication and misallocation of limited resources at local level and national at large

The country has undertaken a wide range of activities as part of efforts to ensure an effective implementation of the Convention. Since ratifying the Convention in 1996, Tanzania has prepared and submitted the national reports listed below to the UNFCCC:

(i) Initial National Communication (INC), March (2003)

(ii) Second National Communication (SNC), September (2014)

(iii) Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), September 2015

(iv) Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), July 2021

Tanzania's climate change efforts are led by the Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment (DoE), which has oversight of the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC). DoE is both the UNFCCC National Climate Change Focal Point (NCCFP) and Designated National Authority (DNA) for the clean development mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol. Hence, the DoE is responsible for elaborating national climate change frameworks such as NAPs, NAMAs, guidelines and other relevant documents; and for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the overall implementation of Tanzania's National Climate Change Strategy, established in 2012 and revised in 2021 (National Climate Change Response Strategy).

Tanzania implements the climate strategies at the sectoral level under the responsibility of the relevant Government Departments and Agencies. The Prime Minister?s Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) work closely work with Local Government Authorities (LGAs) through their various departments in collaboration with line sectoral ministries to implement the strategic interventions at the local level.

In an effort to enhance climate reporting requirements under the UNFCCC, the Government of Tanzania established two committees to facilitate articulation, policy guidance and coordination of climate change issues in the country namely, National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC). The National Climate Change Steering Committee is an inter-institutional body comprised of representatives from institutions which have relevance to climate change issues and is chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Vice President's Office. The Committee provides policy guidance to ensure coordinated actions and participation within various sectors and institutions. Further, National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC) is chaired by the Director of Environment, with the role of providing technical advice, stimulate more coordinated actions of actors and broaden the participation of various actors in addressing climate change. New proposals firstly go through the National Climate Change Technical Committee and are then forwarded to the National Climate Change Steering Committee.

Whist the institutional framework is still evolving the National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC) and the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) both facilitate the implementation of cross-sector climate change action. However, there remains capacity constraints across the government administration, with ?sector desks? restricted in their role by limited knowledge on climate change issues, given the limited financial and human resources allocated to these desks. Capacity constraints at the national level are even amplified at the local government level. In the absence of any concerted capacity building programme, LGAs do not appear to be well prepared to respond to climate change. To coordinate climate change issues in the country the NCCTC and the corresponding National Climate Change Steering Committee shall guide the implementation of this Strategy.

The evolving nature of institutional arrangements and a weak governance framework for environmental issues meant that theNational Planning Commission once an autonomous institution was merged with the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Commission was mandated to monitor, analyse, and provide advice on long-term sector policies and socio-economic developmental issues. Though the Commission was country?s national planning agency, it was not embedded in the institutional structure for addressing climate change. This was because the adopted architecture was designed solely to address environmental issues. With climate change impacts going far beyond environmental concerns, the Tanzania recognised that climate change agenda should be placed more centrally in the national development planning discourse, requiring the full involvement of the Planning Commission under Ministry of Finance and Planning. The CBIT project will help in mainstreaming the institutional architecture for climate change policies.

Recognising that the current institutional framework has serious gaps, and through a National REDD+ readiness initiative the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) was established in 2015 and

became operational in 2019. the National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC) has a semi-autonomous status from the Government but secures formal recognition and mandates as if it is an Executive Agency with clearly defined roles and functions, and which outsources much of its works to service providers within the country. Therefore, the mandates of NCMC are to facilitate national as well as sub-national level carbon accounting generated through tracking of changes in carbon stocks. NCMC is hosted by the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). The goal of the Centre is to ensure that Tanzania can actively participate and benefit from possible future international carbon trading mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The role of NCMC is to manage an effective national system of measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) of carbon in forest ecosystems for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). While its initial focus was on carbon emission reductions in the forestry sector, in the long term, it is intended that the NCMC will be expanded to accommodate other sectors such as agriculture, energy, transport and industry. Some of the key achievements of the NCMC include development of the Measuring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the forest carbon in the country; establishment of Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL); and development of national deforestation map between 2002 and 2013. NCMC was designated to be the National MRV and National Greenhouse Gases (GHG) systems in 2019.

Key roles and functions of NCMC are as follows:

a) Provide technical services on measuring, reporting and national/subnational verification for REDD+;

b) Accommodate emissions accounting from new sectors and provide monitoring, reporting and verification for social and environmental safeguards in MRV activities.

c) Hosting and managing the National Carbon Database including National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) and Zanzibar Woody Biomass Survey (ZWBS). and REDD+ project registry;

d) Verify and standardize research outcomes (models, reference levels and activity data);

e) Be the centre for reporting and documentation on climate change-related information, including the National Carbon Accounting System for Tanzania (NCAS-T);

f) Provide policy and regulatory advice; and

g) Oversight for governance and advocacy in forest carbon stocks and other carbon sinks and the likes.

Tanzania recognises the urgent need to strengthen the existing institutional arrangement to support the following actions and transparency processes under the Paris Agreement: (a) planning and implementing NDCs regularly, (b) tracking progress of implementation and effectiveness of climate actions, and (c) tracking progress of achievement of NDC goals. Tanzania submitted its revised NDC to the UNFCCC in 2021 following an extensive consultative process involving relevant sectors and stakeholders, under the coordination of the Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment. The NDC covers both mitigation and adaptation pillars. Tanzania will reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide between 30 - 35% relative to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030, whereby about 138 - 153 Million tons of Carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e)-gross emissions is expected to be reduced, depending on the baseline efficiency improvements, consistent with its sustainable development agenda. The emissions reduction is subject to review after the First Biennial Update Report (BUR) and Updated GHG inventory in the country. Priority mitigation sectors are energy,

transport, forestry, and waste management. These are amongst the sectors that contribute to GHG emissions in Tanzania currently and are expected to continue to increase as shown in Figure 2. Reducing emissions in these sectors will enable the country to embark on a low emission growth pathway, while achieving the desired sustainable development.

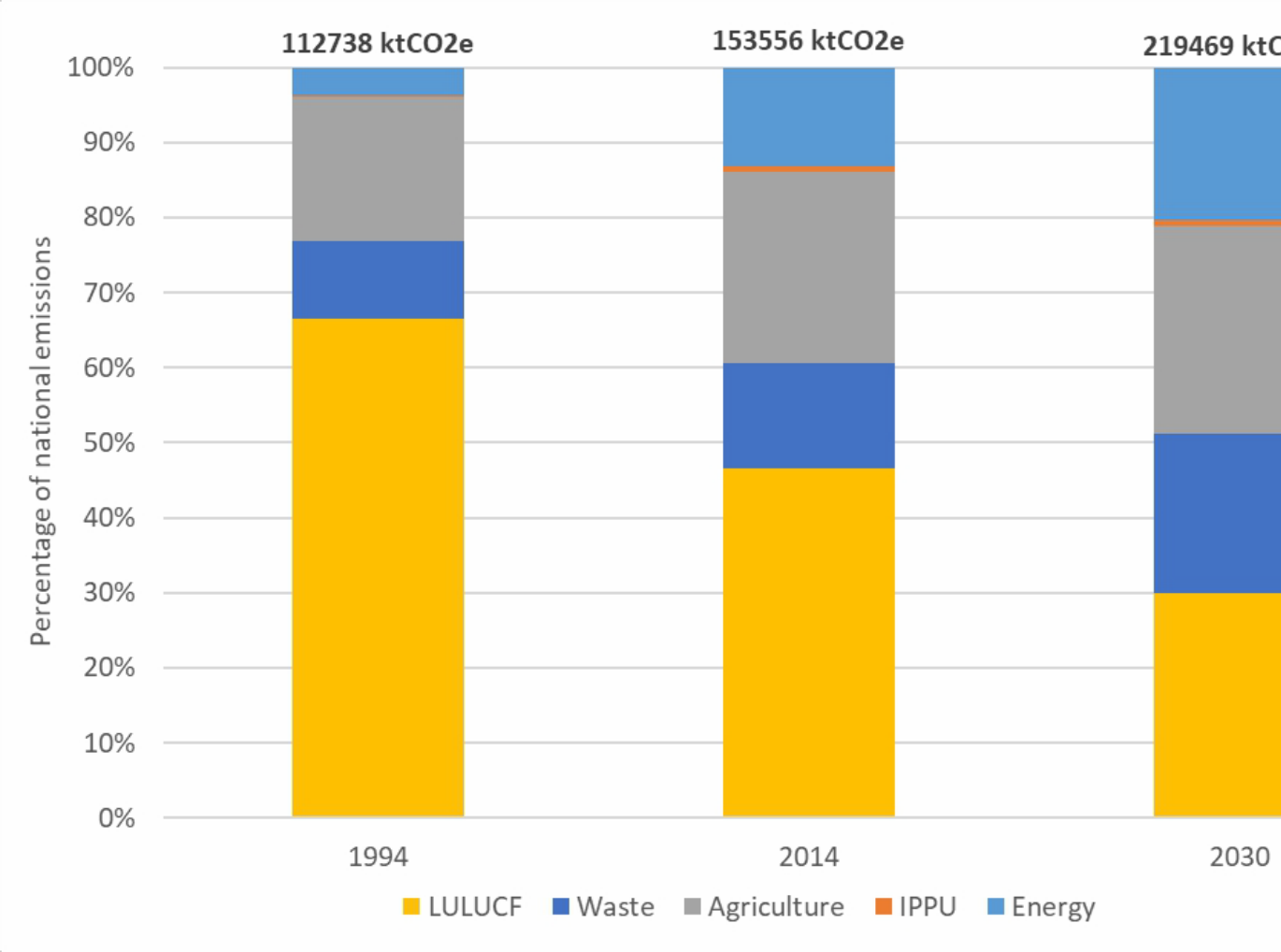

Figure 2: NDC sectors that contribute to GHG emissions in Tanzania

Tanzania is advancing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with support from UNDP and work started in 2021. The main objectives of the project are to increase Tanzania?s capacity to generate and disseminate climate relevant knowledge, integrate climate change into development planning, in particular the final Five-Year National Development Plan 2021/22- 2025/26 and design and implement a strategy to scale up financing for adaptation. An inter-sectoral multistakeholder framework is planned for coordinating climate change initiatives. The adaptation contributions in this NDC have been informed by the emission trend, present and future sectoral vulnerabilities, and impacts of COVID-19, which has tragically exposed unprecedented level of unpreparedness. The adaptation measures are expected to significantly reduce the risks of climate related disasters compared to the current situation. Access to clean and safe water for total population

in urban and rural areas will be increased from 86% and 67.7% respectively. in 2015 to 100% by 2030. Based on a conservative and a worst-case scenario of 50cm and 1m sea-level rise by 2100, the contribution will verifiably reduce the impacts of sea level rise to the island and coastal communities, infrastructure and ecosystems including mangroves. To achieve these targets, the government will consider the impacts of climate change in development planning at all levels and will pursue adaptation measures as outlined in the NDC.

In addition, Tanzania has prepared a national REDD+ strategy, which envisages to guide the coordination and implementation of mechanisms required for the country to benefit from a post-2012 internationally approved system for forest carbon trading, based on demonstrated emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and other aspects of REDD+. It is intended that gender will be mainstreamed in the implementation of REDD+ process and Action Plan.

At an institutional level, environmental and climate change policy initiatives are already implemented by public units using existing frameworks, the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar. The exiting frameworks include Environment Management Act No.4 of 2004 (EMA as amended) and revised National Environmental Policy, 2021 for mainland Tanzania and The Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015. At an operation level the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015 established a climate change unit in each Ministry and Local Government Authority which shall be responsible for environmental and climate change issues.

Each Environmental and Climate Change Unit shall:
(a) consist of not less than two technical personnel with multidisciplinary education or experience related to environment and climate change.
(b) be budgeted in their respective sector Ministry or Local Government Authority; and
(c) be placed and coordinated under the department responsible for planning of the respective Ministry or the Local Government Authority.

The Environmental and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar shall have the following functions:
(a) to coordinate all matters related to environment and climate change within the respective Ministry or Local Government Authority.
(b) to consider and mainstream environmental norms and climate change adaptation and mitigation into institution?s respective policies, plans, programs, projects, and activities of the respective sector; and
(c) to prepare and submit environmental and climate change bi - annually report to department responsible for planning of the respective Ministry or Local Government Authority

Whilst the main goal of the *Environment Management Act No.4 of 2004 (EMA as amended)* in mainland Tanzania is to provide guidance for effective and sustainable management of the environment by providing guiding principles for environment management. The Act facilitates a mechanism for coordination of environmental functions across sector ministries by mandating them to undertake specific environmental functions. The initiatives undertaken broadly include setting up of the institutional and legal framework, development, and implementation of environmental management strategies, plans programmes and projects. As it was with National Environmental Policy -NEP (1997) the principal legislation for implementing this Policy shall continue to be the Environment

Management Act No.4 of 2004 (EMA as amended). The Act is a framework law that is supported by sector legislation and implemented by subsidiary legislations.

However, both the Environmental Management Unit and Climate Change Unit are not well structured and have limited technical capacity to meet reporting requirements under the ETF, inadequate working space, insufficient coordination capacity and in adequate exchange of information and knowledge at the national level. For example, Zanzibar lacks more inclusive group of practitioners who can meet on a regular basis, these practitioners include climate change focal points in different ministries and departments. Both units lack technical capacity to adequately mainstream climate change into development projects. It is intended that that the CBIT project will support the enhancement of these units including strengthening the legal frameworks and institutional governance to mandate data collection for the reporting under the ETF, extent the role of the existing units to report climate actions under the ETF. The extended functions and role of the units will be to oversee and manage all the reporting requirements of the country under the UNFCCC, and in particular coordinating NDC implementation tracking, reporting and monitoring under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. This means that CBIT will provide additional co-financial resources to operationalise the units by providing two additional consultants who will support the transitional phase during the handover period, provide training of the trainers. CBIT will also develop a scheme explaining the responsibilities and collaboration synergies between the units and the NCMC.

Other Baseline Projects

With support from the GEF, Tanzania prepared and submitted its Initial and Second National Communications. The following capacity-building needs were identified by the SNC report submitted to the UNFCCC:

a) The need to improve and strengthen national GHG inventory system, particularly capacity-building on GHG data management and related institutional arrangements;
b) Improvement of the GHG inventory report;
c) Development of marginal abatement cost curves;
d) Improvement in mitigation baseline scenario setting;
e) Continuous training of GHG experts, especially new experts on GHGs at the international level;
f) Development of mitigation scenarios for the non-energy sector, especially marginal abatement cost curves;
g) Capacity-building for technology transfer and diffusion, including improving the capacities of farmers, engineers, technicians and artisans; creating awareness and knowledge exchange; and facilitating the sharing of lessons learned from pilot technology adoption initiatives;
h) Improvements in the institutional arrangements;
i) Development of uncertainty assessment for activity data and emission factors;
j) Improvement of completeness checks and methods for estimation of emissions from product use as a substitute to ozone-depleting substances;

The regular submission of National Communications is part of the transparency obligations under the UNFCCC. The National Communication is a vital medium for the exchange of information on Parties? responses to climate change and the UNFCCC process. With support from the GEF, Tanzania submitted its Initial National Communication on 4 July 2003 and its Second National Communication on 9 November 2015. The country is starting to work on its Third National Communication (TNC) as well as on its First Biennial Update Report, which have suffered from significant delays due to staff turnover in the Ministry and political restructuring following the 2015 elections. For both the Third National Communication and the First Biennial Update Report, the work is currently being undertaken. GHG inventories as part of the SNC were based on the 1996 IPCC Guidelines and cover the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Energy, Waste and Transport sectors. The GHG chapter of the TNC will be compiled using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and IPCC Inventory Software which implements the methods in the 2006 Guidelines.

The preparation of Tanzania's National Communications, Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and national GHG inventories is also led by the Division of Environment. Based on data provided by different lead agencies, the DoE prepares estimations of GHG emissions for all sectors. The final GHG inventory, which is a component of the NC, shall be approved by the National Committee on Climate Change Policy before submission to the UNFCCC.

However, in the preparation of these reports, Tanzania has been facing a number of challenges, as indicated below :

? Difficulty and slow pace in establishing data sharing. For instance, the data compiled remains with the lead person for each sector and is not shared because there are no formal arrangements for this to take place.
? For confidential data and in cases where data providers incurred cost in generating data, the VPO is constrained in fully assessing these data ? especially information from the private sector and industries.
? Lack of understanding of the detailed inventory process, reporting, and accounting methodologies.

In order to overcome this, the following areas are proposed for improvement:
? Institutional arrangements and expert teams should have well-defined structures, clear mandates and timelines.
? A strategy for data management should be defined, including identifying data needs, methods/approaches to collect data, documentation needs, responsible entities to collect data, as well as infrastructure provisions to store and retrieve data.
? The establishment of an online ?one stop shop? for all climate related data and activities could benefit from being linked with existing data providers and databases to generate new information. This would be in the form of a national GHG Emission Information System.

Tanzania has already finalized the preparation of the Project Implementation Plans (PIP) of its Third National Communication and its first Biennial Update Report (BUR). Both projects will be implemented through GEF funding, having UNEP as implementing Agency. The BUR project will be

executed by the Vice President's Office - Division of Environment, in close collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), academic and research institutions, private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the media. The project will implement activities needed to enable the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to prepare its First Biennial Update Report. The main components of the project focus on: (i) Description of national circumstances, institutional arrangements for the preparation of national communications, biennial update reports and national inventory reports on a continuous basis; (ii) national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, (iii) Information on mitigation actions and their effects; (iv) Financial, technical and capacity needs including support needed and received; (v) Domestic measurement, reporting and verification; (vi) Technical assistance; (x) Stocktaking assessment and institutional arrangements for subsequent BUR/BTR preparation and (xi) Project monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, preparation of the BUR1 is also expected to enhance general awareness and knowledge on climate change-related issues in the country.

The preparation and completion of the TNC and BUR1 will update and improve information on the national circumstances and institutional arrangements for the preparation of NCs and BURs including GHG inventories on a continuous basis; climate change mitigation and their effects, the constraints, gaps and the financial needs for technology transfer and capacity building, providing any other information relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the convention and suitable for inclusion in the BUR, including information on gender and climate change. The BUR1 will also include the appropriate arrangement on domestic MRV and provide information on the support received for the preparation and submission of the BUR1. As such, one of the deliverables of this report will be an action plan for the development and implementation of the domestic MRV system in Tanzania. CBIT will build on the work outputs from TNC/BUR1 and operationalize the national GHG inventory data management system that is being developed under the TNC/BUR project to cover all 5 sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste) and integrate with other database components under an integrated online centralised climate platform.

Institutional Arrangements for TNC and BUR1

The institutional arrangements developed and adopted for the preparation of TNC and BUR1 (PIP) will serve as the existing institutional arrangements to implement reporting under the Convention and are outlined below:

The Vice President's Office - Division of Environment (VPO-DoE) is designated as legal entity responsible for the executing the UNEP/GEF Project ?United Republic of Tanzania: Preparation of Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?. Within VPO-DoE, staff will be designated under the Project Management Unit (PMU) for the BUR1 Project to serve as the National Project Coordinator (NPC); Assistant Project Coordinator (APC); the Project Accountant (PA). Team Leaders of BUR1 Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) will be appointed among national experts on climate change. The TWGs are: (1) National GHG Inventory; (2) National Circumstances (3) Climate Change Mitigation Assessment and MRV; and (4) Cross-

Cutting Assessment (for all other relevant areas). The organogram for implementation of the BUR1 Project is presented in **Figure 3**.

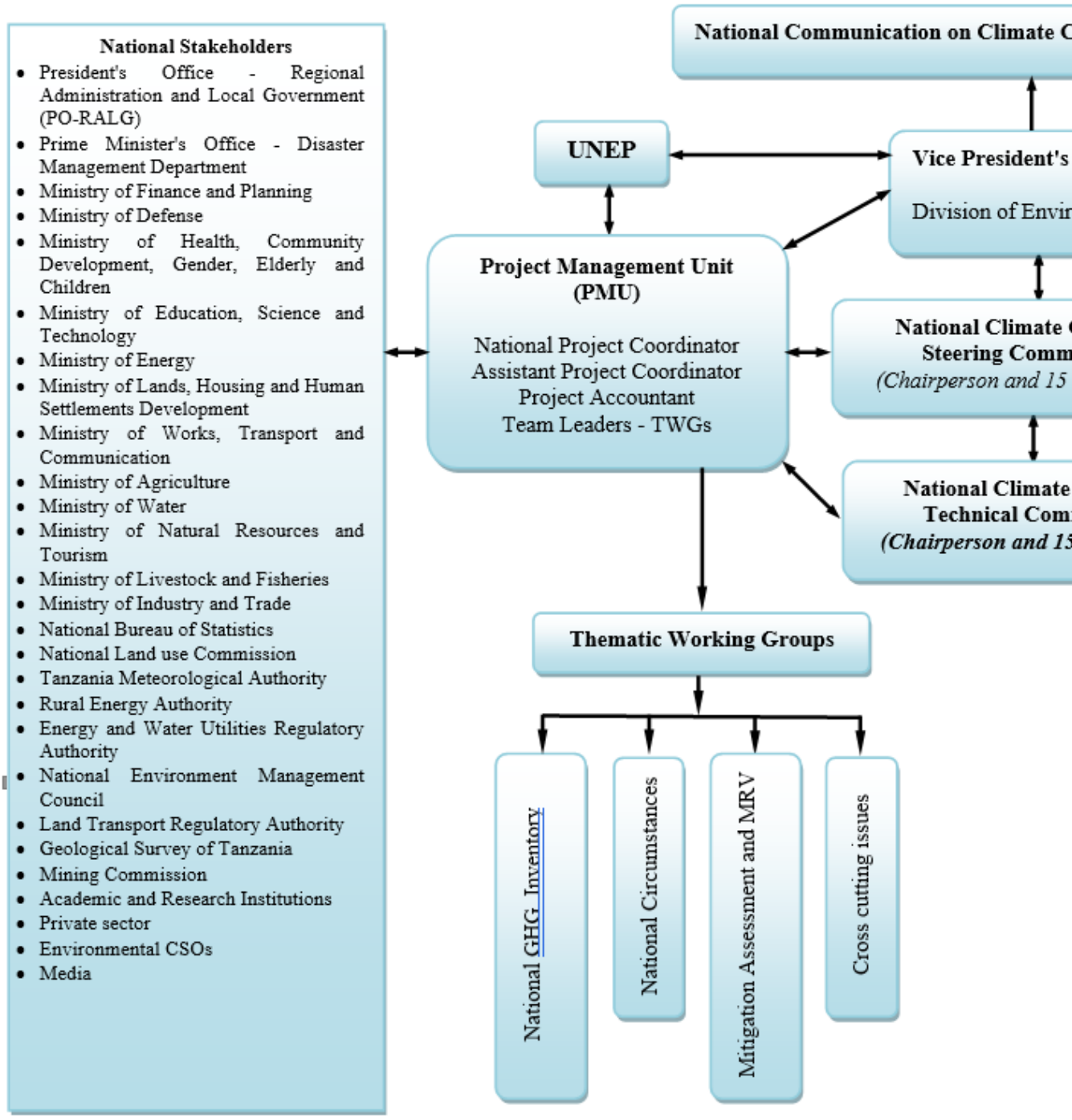

Figure 3: Institutional Arrangement for BUR1 Project Implementation (reproduced from the PIP)

The PMU will be in charge of project implementation activities as per the agreed Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, monitoring, and evaluation. The PMU will coordinate all activities and will provide services and carry out activities such as procurement and delivery of project inputs, and their conversion into the project outputs.

The NPC will head the PMU and will be responsible for the effective, efficient and timely implementation of project activities. The NPC will report to the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and UNEP and will coordinate the implementation of all project activities with them.

The Thematic Working Groups Team Leaders of the BUR1 will act as coordinators and lead experts of the four TWGs under the direct supervision and coordination of the NPC, according to the proposed Project Implementation Plan. The Team Leaders will report on regular basis to the NPM during the project implementation.

The national experts/consultants to be involved in the project implementation will be selected and hired from the relevant institutions that take lead in the area of climate change and/or are relating to the project objectives and will represent public institutions, academia, education and research institutions, NGOs, private sector, and when necessary, also the sectoral ministries. Certain works, may be executed with institutions, agencies, services and other recognized legal entities to perform specific activities associated with the project, as for instance the data and other relevant information collection, which will be undertaken in the frame of current legal framework, ensured by the Statistics Act, 2015 and its Amendments.

In order to reinforce the technical capacity and experience of the national BUR1 team, the national experts/consultants will be participating in relevant sub-regional, regional and international training workshops, when opportunities arise. In addition, sharing of experiences and lessons learned with other countries on climate change issues and implementation of the NCs will be undertaken by participation of the NPC to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, Subsidiary Body for Implementation meetings and/or Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC.

Relevant stakeholders will participate and contribute to the BUR1 development process. Stakeholders representing key governmental organizations, academic institutions, education and research institutions, private sector and environmental NGOs with mandates relevant to the UNFCCC, have been envisaged as participants during the stakeholder consultations, undertaken under the project proposal development process.

It is expected that the TNC and BUR1 will address some of the gaps and barriers identified for improved future reporting.

With the provision of international support, Tanzania has engaged in a number of projects and initiatives with a view to enhance its institutional and technical capacities for transparency. These projects are summarized in Table 1 below, including Tanzania?s NCs projects.

Table 1: Projects related to transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation with international support

Project Name	Project Period	Development Partner	Donor(s)	Status	Description of Support	Amount in USD
		MITIGATION				
Third National Communication TNC to the UNFCCC	2019-2022 ,	UNEP	GEF	Ongoing	This project was expected to start in 2018. However, implementation delayed due to COVID 19 Pandemic. The Project Implementation Plan has been developed and approved. The National GHG inventory Chapter will cover all IPCC inventory sectors (Energy , IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) The government has signed the Project Corporation Agreement (PCA) with UNEP	500,000
Second National Communication SNC to the UNFCCC	2009-2015	UNEP	GEF	Completed	Due to lack of time, the GHG inventory didn?t cover all sectors. The SNC was prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in decision 2/CP.17(decision 2/CP17).	450,000

Project Name	Project Period	Development Partner	Donor(s)	Status	Description of Support	Amount in USD
Initial National Communication INC to the UNFCCC	1997-2003	UNEP	GEF	Completed	The INC was prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in decision 2/CP.17(decision 2/CP17).	400,000
Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB)	2013-2018	UNDP	European Commission/ European Economic Community/ Government of Germany/ Government of Norway /Danish International Development Agency / UK Department for International Development / Government of Grenada	Completed	The project built the capacity of national experts in developing NAMAs, strengthened the national GHG inventory system, and supported the INDC development process. CBIT will build on outputs from this project	600,000
TNA	2015-2018	UNEP/ UNEP DTU Partnership	GEF	Completed	It focused on the priority sectors of Energy and Forestry. Supported Tanzania in barrier analysis, market assessments and technology action plans.	200,000

Project Name	Project Period	Development Partner	Donor(s)	Status	Description of Support	Amount in USD
NAMA	2007 ? 2016	African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank (WB), Government of Tanzania	Government of Japan	Completed	It supported the development of two NAMAs in the energy and transport sector. The two NAMAs are related to installation of capacitor banks in the selected public and private institutions and the bus rapid transit, respectively.	Not Available
REDD+	2009-2013	UNEP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNDP	Government of Norway[4][4]	Phase I was completed in 2015. Phase II is Ongoing	To prepare and implement the national REDD+ strategy. Helping to develop analyses and guidelines on MRV of carbon emissions and flows as well as ensuring that forests continue to provide multiple benefits for livelihoods and environment while supporting the engagement of indigenous people and civil society at all stages of the design and implementation of REDD+ strategies. Implementation of Phase II is ongoing	100,000,000
		ADAPTATION				

Project Name	Project Period	Development Partner	Donor(s)	Status	Description of Support	Amount in USD
Mainstreaming Environment & Climate Change Adaptation in the Implementation of National Policies	2012-2015	UNDP	One United Nations (UN) Fund[5]	Completed	Strengthening Tanzania's national capacity for climate change adaptation. Ensuring that environment and climate change are mainstreamed in the most economically important and vulnerable sectors of the economy in Tanzania leading to reduced poverty levels while maintaining environmental integrity.	5,000,000
Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation Through Small Grants Programmes	2011-	UNDP	GEF	Ongoing	Supporting implementation of early adaptation actions for local communities that are adversely affected by climate change impacts in selected areas of Tanzania. Ongoi ng	2,000,000
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	2021	UNDP	Green climate Fund	Ongoing	Development of the National Adaptation Plan	2,900,000

Project Name	Project Period	Development Partner	Donor(s)	Status	Description of Support	Amount in USD
Strengthening Climate Change Governance in Zanzibar	2012-2015	UNDP	One UN Fund	Completed	Supporting the Zanzibar Vice Presidents Office (ZVPO) in strengthening climate change governance for Zanzibar through capacity-building and mainstreaming of adaptation actions in development plans.	158,324,500
NAPA	2003-2007	UNEP	GEF	Completed	Develop a country-wide programme of immediate and urgent project-based adaptation activities that address the current and anticipated adverse effects of climate change, including extreme events.	200,000
TNA	2015-2018	UNEP/ UNEP DTU Partnership/	GEF	Completed	Focused on the priority sectors of Agriculture and Water.	200,000

Project Name	Project Period	Development Partner	Donor(s)	Status	Description of Support	Amount in USD
Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones	2009-2019	UNEP	GEF	Completed	To develop institutional capacities to manage climate change impacts through improved climate information, technical capacity, the establishment of demonstration projects to reduce vulnerability in key vulnerable areas, and learning. Outputs to support CBIT work	3,921,000
BUR1	2020-2022	UNEP	GEF	Ongoing	Facilitation of the first BUR preparation and submission. Reports to the UNFCCC.	352,000,00

Project Name	Project Period	Development Partner	Donor(s)	Status	Description of Support	Amount in USD
Implementation of concrete adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability of livelihoods and economy of coastal communities of Tanzania	2012-2019	UNEP	Adaptation Fund Board (ADB)	Completed	Focusing on enabling Tanzania to respond to the impacts of sea level rise and changes in precipitation patterns caused by climate change and their direct and indirect effects, such as droughts, floods, infrastructure degradation and environmental degradation. The objective of the project was to reduce vulnerability of ecosystems, infrastructure and economy in Tanzania throug h implementation of concrete and urgent adaptation measures	5,008,564

In summary, the CBIT project will enable the development of the required systems and infrastructure for collecting and sharing data and climate information through an online centralized climate platform. The CBIT project will support the development and /or adoption of the required tools and methodologies prescribed under the convention for reporting according to the TACCC principles. Through the implementation of CBIT, Tanzania is expected to have robust institutional arrangements for preparing UNFCCC reports in line with the ETF of the PA, appropriate MRV systems to track and report of its emissions, progress in implementation of its NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, including financial, technological, technical and capacity building support needed and received.

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a description of project components, outcomes, outputs and activity/deliverables

The objective of the proposed alternative scenario is based on overcoming the barriers that need to be addressed, described in Section 1 under root causes and barriers and in baseline scenario. Overcoming

these gaps and barriers will ensure that the MRV of emissions, mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received system provide greater transparency, accuracy and comparability of information on mitigation and adaptation measures. This will allow Tanzania to: comply with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Hence, the alternative scenario aims to establish and enhance Tanzania's transparency system by strengthening and formalizing long-term institutional arrangements for the elaboration of GHG inventories, and tracking of mitigation, adaptation, support and improving the overall data quality and management procedures for tracking of NDC implementation. The establishment of a transparency framework will enable Tanzania to:

i. Estimate emissions and sinks of GHGs (TACCC GHG inventory) to inform the global stocktake and serve as baseline for assessing mitigation actions when implementing the NDC.
ii. Measure and track reductions in GHG emissions and sequestration of carbon generated by the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.
iii. Facilitate the identification and evaluation of objectively verifiable monitoring indicators to measure progress against intended objectives.
iv. Promote the reporting and communication of GHG emission reductions, SDG contribution, gender indicators, and climate finance of proposed mitigation and adaptation measures in a transparent manner; and
v. Enable verification, possibly by an independent third party of the reliability of the results obtained on the implementation of proposed mitigation and adaptation measures.

These improvements, whilst enabling Tanzania to have sustainable, continuous, and transparent standard of reporting, will also enable Tanazia to properly monitor and regularly assess the effectiveness and impacts of its climate change policies, make potential adjustments where needed, create political buy-in, and potentially increase its NDC ambition over time. Enabling Activities under the UNFCCC has provided the platform for Tanzania to lay foundation of a national GHG inventory, mitigation assessment, adaptation and MRV system however a lot remains to be done to meet ETF reporting requirements. This is partly because the existing national GHG inventory reporting system and mitigation assessments are done on an ad-hoc basis using consultants, and in some cases the GHG inventory sectors do not match the NDC priority sectors. In addition, the information generated from this system does not feed into the national decision-making and policy formulation processes. Tanzania's CBIT project will therefore build on the existing GHG inventory reporting system and establish a functional and robust MRV system that will enhance long-term climate reporting both at a domestic level and to the international community. The overarching goal of the CBIT proposal is to support Tanzania?s ability to effectively: (a) plan, implement and regularly review its NDC; (b) track progress and effectiveness of implementation of climate actions; (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time; and (d) compile and report on the implementation of NDC in a transparent manner (as per the IPCC guidelines).

The project?s main contributions to the baseline will be the development and operationalization of a centralised online climate change platform, hosted and building on current National Carbon Monitoring Centre which will contain all climate information and has the following components (i) national GHG inventory system module , (ii) NDC tracking tools, (iii) adaptation and vulnerability assessments, (iv)

Finance tracking tools; the establishment of a formal domestic/ national MRV system; (v) the establishment of a climate change legislation to mandate reporting under the Paris Agreement and establishment of the institutional arrangements to enable Tanzania to report under an enhanced transparency framework for GHG inventories, mitigation actions and adaptation and climate finance; (vi) the development of country-specific emission factors for selected key categories in all the IPCC categories; (vii) the development of data templates for all the IPCC inventory sectors and templates to carry out both mitigation and adaptation assessments and the related information on indicators for tracking progress of implementation;(viii) development of assumptions for mitigation actions, (ix) the establishment of mechanisms/frameworks for translating climate information into policy making. The project will also further enhance the existing institutional arrangements through establishing a legal framework which will mandate extending the functions and role of Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Units in Zanzibar. The extended functions and role of the units will be to oversee and manage all the reporting requirements of the country under the UNFCCC, and in particular coordinating NDC implementation tracking, reporting and monitoring under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Under the ETF, the country shall build the capacity to submit a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), BTRs will replace the BUR for non-Annex I Parties and implementation starts in 2024. According to the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) adopted by the COP at the Katowice climate conference (COP-24) in December 2018, the BTR shall contain the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs. In addition, countries will have to submit a National Inventory Report (NIR) including a GHG inventory, either as a stand-alone report or as a component of the BTR. Preparing and reporting NCs will remain a requirement

With regards to reporting under the ETF, the implementation of NDC activities, under the CBIT project will also sharpen Tanzania's ability to effectively:

i. Strengthen national institutions to better coordinate, manage and implement climate transparent activities.
ii. Track progress and effectiveness of climate actions? implementation.
iii. Track progress of the achievement of NDC goals on a regular and continuous basis.
iv. Compile information and report on the implementation of its NDC in a transparent manner

The immediate development objective of this project is to overcome critical gaps and barriers in Tanzania's MRV capacities, thus assisting Tanzania to improve and operationalize its national MRV system to track GHG emissions and adaptation, and to report on NDC implementation to be responsive to new transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. A description of the objectives of the project is presented in the objective tree (Figure 4)

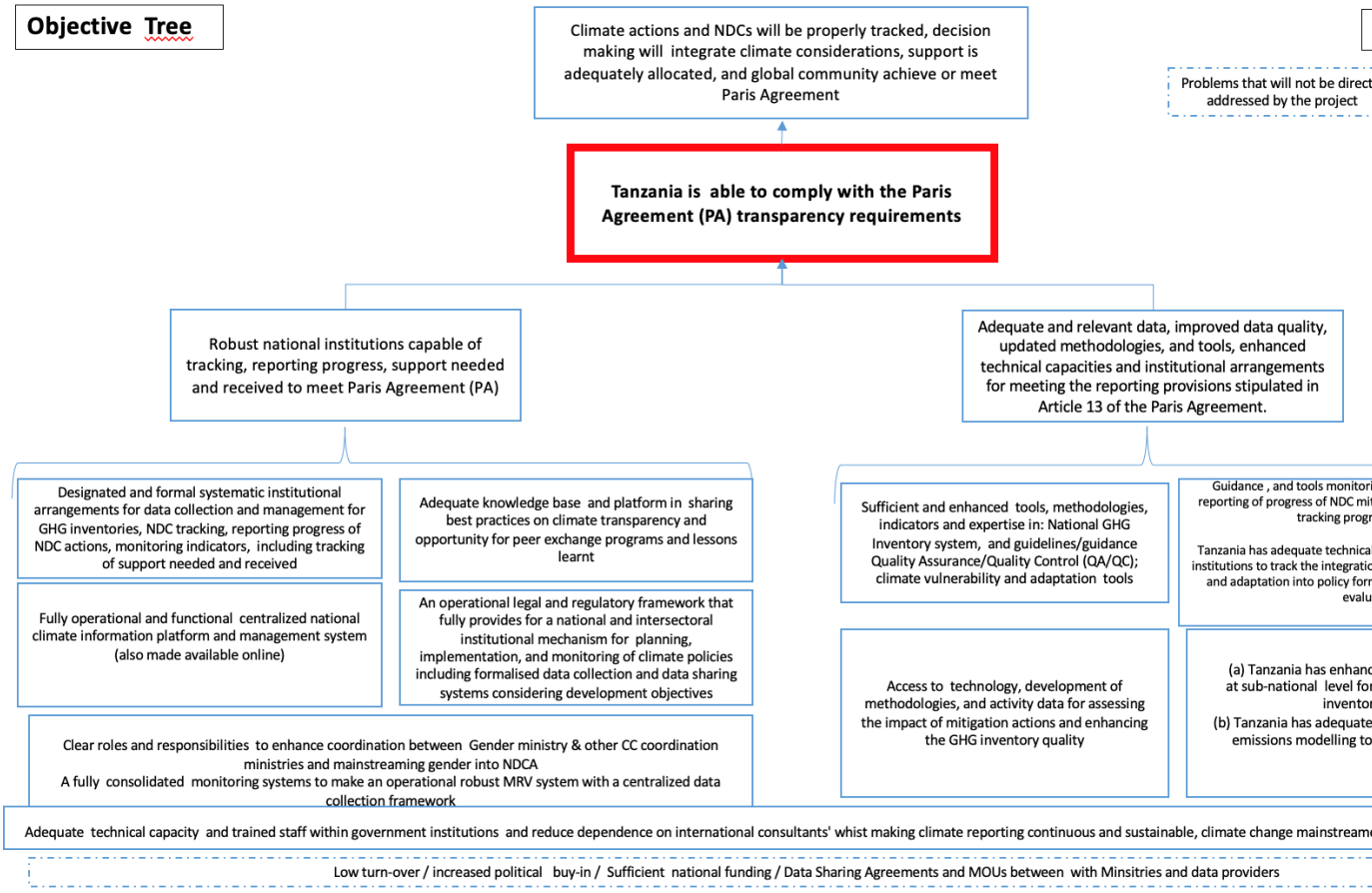

Figure 4. Objective Tree - Description of the objectives of the CBIT project

Component 1: **Strengthening and formalizing Tanzania's institutional arrangements for the national MRV system and enhancing access to national climate information**.

This project will assist Tanzania to overcome and address the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments as set out in Articles 4 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. The CBIT work will strengthen national institutional arrangements and the legal framework to support reporting under an enhanced transparency framework, establish an onlinecentralized national climate information platform and management system and enhance the ongioing NCMC work, develop reporting tools for GHG inventories, mitigation, adaptation, and climate support received/given, data templates and training and capacity development of new and existing teams in transparency related activities. Effective engagement of data users and data suppliers in the MRV platform will result in generation of good quality and timely climate reports. Continuous preparation of these reports using established institutions and engagement of stakeholders will increase ownership and uptake of report findings at all levels. This will lead to improved capacities of national teams to better meet the Paris Agreement MRV processes, facilitate gender mainstreaming in climate change policies. Globally, this project will contribute to increased mitigation ambition and effectiveness, as well as enhanced transparency, building mutual trust and confidence amongst countries, facilitating the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

There remain some gaps in both in integrating climate adaptation information in the decision-making processes and in istitutional technical capacity. CBIT will build on support this on-going two projects funded by UNDP (i) Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation Through Small Grants Programmes in Tanzania through strengthening Integrated Planning Systems Project supported by UNDP (2011) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP- 2021) focusing on development of adaptation actions and improving climate resilience in Tanzania. CBIT will do this, by strengthening the institutional capacity arrangements for adaptation actions, enhancing Tanzania?s capacity to implement adaptation actions and integrate adaptation in decision and policy making processes, costing of adaptation measures and develop adaptation indicators as well enhance stakeholders? engagement on adaptation actions.

The requested support aligns with CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the GEF CBIT programming directions document. The requested support is in alignment with the Climate Change Focal Area Objective 3: Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies of GEF7 Replenishment Programming Directions and Paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions. This proposal is in line with UNEP?s Climate Change sub-programme Output 6 where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies; and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5/2 degrees? Celsius stabilization pathway.

Outcome 1**: **The Government of Tanzania adopts formal institutional arrangements for the national MRV system and stakeholders have increased access to national climate data, climate policies and action.

This outcome will result in enhanced institutional arrangements for transparency in Tanzania, specifically through the formalization of processes and procedures for data collection and reporting as well as through defining clear roles and mandates of the different agencies involved in the national MRV system. The output will also design and establish a centralized national climate information platform and management system hosted online by the National Climate and Monitoring Centre.

Tanzania relies on a 10-year development plan, coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Planning, which, together with cross-sectoral teams, is expected to develop and incorporate climate-specific indicators into the first medium-term framework (2020-2025). The indicators formulated will be incorporated into the results framework, and a mechanism will be put in place to help the sectors conduct regular assessments on the progress of climate change-related interventions, alongside the preparation of sector biennial progress reports. In addition, coordination with respective authorities in Tanzania and Zanzibar through the Second Vice President?s Office in Zanzibar and authorities will be made.

The expected changes from the present situation with regards to outcome 1 post CBIT project are described in Table 2.

Table 2. Description of changes from the present situation to post CBIT project

Current (limiting) behaviour that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behaviour
The legal and regulatory framework doesn?t fully provide for a national and intersectoral institutional mechanism for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of climate policies including formalised data collection and data sharing systems The existing situation is characterized by weak institutional arrangements and lack of management systems that are not appropriate for reporting to the Convention. National Institutions are not yet prepared for transparency-related activities. The current silos approach on climate reporting within and between institutions hamper integration of climate actions in national priorities. This is also reflected in the poor institutional coordination and lack of mechanisms for regular data collection and management of GHG inventory compilation to enable tracking of NDC activities and to correctly inform the international community	The design and establishment of a legal framework (including the Climate legislation) is expected to operationalise institutional arrangements (relating to mitigation, adaptation and support) that capacitate Tanzania to meet the needs of the ETF and reporting under PA, including BTR. An operational legal and regulatory framework will fully provide for a national and intersectoral institutional mechanism for planning, implementation, and monitoring of climate policies including formalised data collection and data sharing systems considering development objectives. Strengthened institutional arrangements and appropriate management systems will be in place for reporting to the Convention. And under ETF. Having formalized (legal) procedures for institutions will ensure the timely provision of data and information of good quality necessary for sustainably compiling GHG inventories which will allow for tracking of NDC activities. Tanzania will be able in turn to comply with future reporting requirements and integrate climate actions in its development priorities
Lack of knowledge in best practices on climate transparency and opportunity for peer exchange programs and lessons sharing	Adequate knowledge base and platform in sharing best practices on climate transparency and opportunity for peer exchange programs and lessons learnt
Lack of skills in institutions to track the integration of information on vulnerability and adaptation into policy formulation; & on monitoring and evaluation in ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC	Tanzania has adequate technical skills and technical capacity in institutions to track the integration of information on vulnerability and adaptation into policy formulation; & on monitoring and evaluation in ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC

Current (limiting) behaviour that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behaviour
Unclear roles and responsibilities limiting coordination between Gender ministry & other CC coordination ministries and mainstreaming gender into NDC	The project seeks to directly engage at least 100 individuals from the above-mentioned institutions and will aim at achieving a 40% rate of women participation when disaggregated by gender. The project will strive to achieve a more balanced gender representation, by requesting the institutions to provide female candidates to the focal point positions, and by prioritizing women in the capacity building activities during project implementation. This will highlight how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making and transparency activities, the project will contribute to women?s equal engagement in and benefit from climate action.
Lack of technical capacity and trained staff within government institutions /dependence on international consultants on ad-hoc basis	Adequate technical capacity and trained staff within government institutions and reduce dependence on international consultants' whist making climate reporting continuous and sustainable, this means that this project will increase technical capacity in government institutions and making climate reporting more sustainable using local experts.
Lack of technical skills to mainstream climate change into policies	Adequate technical capacity to mainstream climate change into development policies

The changes from the present situation to after completion of the CBIT project is depicted is depicted in the Theory of Change (ToC) in Figure 5. The ToC traces the different stages of the pathway for reaching the project objective ?Tanzania complies with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change?. It also includes the drivers and assumptions as well as the expected impacts.

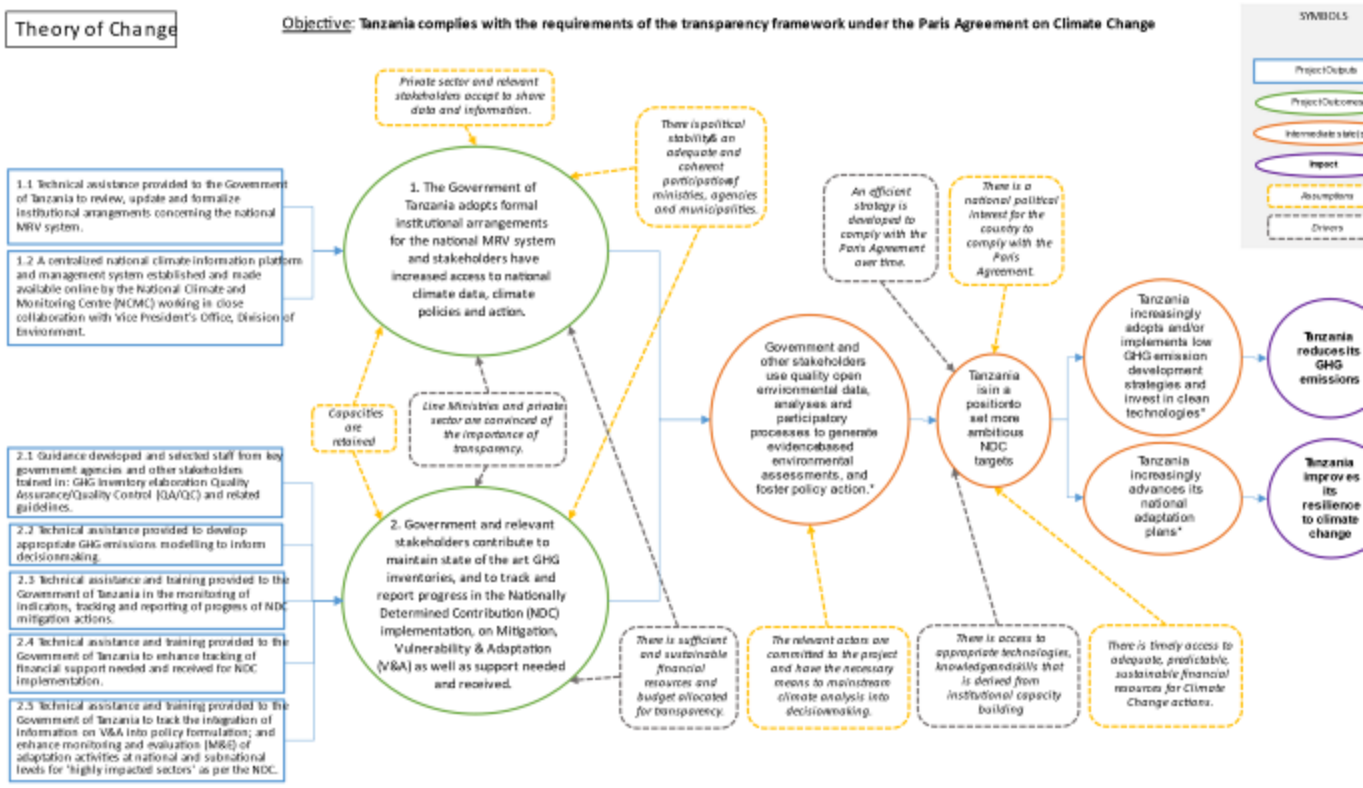

Figure 5: Theory of Change of the CBIT project

Outputs:

? Output 1.1: ***Technical assistance provided to the Government of Tanzania to review, update and formalize institutional arrangements concerning the national MRV system***

The goal of this output is to put in place an appropriate institutional framework that allows the country to efficiently manage and report climate information. Such an institutional framework will enable Tanzania to respond to the needs identified in the NDC (2021), namely, to develop institutional and operational capacities of institutions to coordinate programmes to mitigate and build resilience to climate change as well as establish functional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for climate change.

Output 1.1 seeks to address the identified institutional gaps and barriers, related to the lack of formalized procedures, which hinder a robust, regular and comprehensive MRV of GHG emissions, mitigation actions, support received and needed, and adaptation activities. As such, it aims at establishing effective and functional institutional arrangements through a legal framework to conduct MRV of GHG emissions, the implementation of Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contribution regarding mitigation, adaptation, as well as support received and needed, in line with the ETF requirements. This output will enhance the functionality of the current institutional arrangements for climate action and reporting and deliver formalized institutional arrangements for the whole national MRV system.

At first, a comprehensive scoping exercise will be conducted, to review existing stocktaking efforts conducted as part of other ongoing efforts (e.g., TNC/BUR1, NAP, NAMAS and REDD+), to map out key stakeholders and datasets, and identify legal and institutional gaps. The stakeholder mapping should consider a wide range of stakeholder groups including traditional leadership (chiefs), provincial governments, media, CSOs, NGOs, industry, local government, and gender (and other social groups) experts. Focal points in each of the identified key economic sectors will be set up and they will function as hubs of data collection and processing. The scoping exercise will include performing an in-depth analysis current institutional arrangements gaps and barriers to enable Tanzania to enhance its capabilities to be compliant with the ETF and its associated reporting requirements. This will directly respond to the identified existing barriers in capacity to address the technical and human capacity needs, as well as several of the institutional barriers identified. The assessment will be based on the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs), for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which were adopted in December 2018 at COP 24, held in Katowice, and will come into force in 2024. The current MRV systems? gaps and barriers will be assessed in order to apply the modalities, procedures and guidelines. The activities will consist of consultations with the relevant institutions and stakeholders, and potential engagement of additional institutions and stakeholders, currently not actively involved in the national MRV system. This activity will take place through stakeholder workshops and reports thereon describing the assessment of the gaps and barriers identified and potential ways and means to overcome these barriers in the institutional set-up of the MRV system.

This output will propose and formalize processes and procedures for GHG data collection and reporting of GHG emissions data. The current policy framework for the coordination of climate change issues and institutional arrangements comprises the National Climate Change Strategy (2012, 2021) and the Environmental Management Act (2004) guide. As outlined in the barrier analysis section 1, the lack of clear mandates and roles of the multiple ministries and agencies involved in the GHG inventory process currently impedes a streamlined and efficient data collection process. The output will deliver data-sharing agreements with all relevant data providers and government institutions as well as a clear definition of roles, mandates and responsibilities of the involved ministries, agencies and data providers such as local governments and the private sector, concerning the production and sharing of activity data in a timely and consistent manner, will significantly enhance and streamline the data collection process and guarantee access to data. Data-sharing agreements between institutions and data providers will also help to increase the awareness of the private sector and other stakeholders about the importance of accurate GHG estimations.

This output will significantly build on the existing arrangements that have been established for the purpose of the National Communication processes and more recently on the TNC and BUR1, so as to retain institutional memory, including the lead agencies for each sector, and will empower the Division of Environment (Vice President's Office) as the national lead agency to manage Tanzania's GHG inventory process. The output will complement the work done by the National Carbon Monitoring Centre as previously indicated *the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects*. The output will additionally complement the establishment of the proposed Tanzania's Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System, a software-based data management system where data from the different sectors is

provided by their respective lead agencies. Here, data-sharing agreements will support the data collection processes in the different sectors and make the overall inventory process more efficient.

The formalization of institutional arrangements for the tracking of mitigation actions will additionally include an enhanced collaboration and communication among ministries as well as within each key ministry (both bottom-up and top-down communication). The formalization of institutional arrangements will require policy refinements in to enhance coordination between ministries and local government in assessing impacts of mitigation measures.. The SNC reported current that mitigation options including *?forest protection and conservation, and the establishment and management of forest plantations including sustainable harvesting of forestry products, timber and inputs for bioenergy production vehicle technology improvement; fuel technology improvement, fuel substitution; and transport infrastructure and system changes; fuel switching; energy efficiency and conservation; co-generation; and cleaner technologies; reuse and recycling; composting; energy recovery; and engineered/sanitary landfills?*. However, the tracking of mitigation actions requires substantial inter-ministry and inter-agency cooperation, as data is collected in different agencies and different formats (e.g. energy units vs. GHG units). Even though the institutional arrangements for monitoring mitigation actions have improved in the processes of NC reporting, there is a need for a formalized and permanent institutional framework for the evaluation of Tanzania's climate actions. Building on the existent institutional structure, notably, the National Climate Change Technical Committee and the National Climate Change Steering Committee, this output will formalize the necessary institutional arrangements for the monitoring of GHG emission reductions, including processes and procedures for collection, reporting and quality control of GHG estimates. The focus will be on the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport sectors, as they are key sectors in Tanzania's NDC Roadmap. Establishment of formalized procedures for coordination and assessment of mitigation options and measures will enhance and strengthen the capacity of the institutions that have the mandate to plan and implement activities related to assessment of mitigation options and tracking of impacts of mitigation measures.

With regards to GHG inventory elaboration, as already outlined under barrier analysis, the lack of clear mandates and roles of the multiple ministries and agencies involved in the GHG inventory process currently impedes a streamlined and efficient data collection process. The current policy framework for the coordination of climate change issues and institutional arrangements comprise the National Climate Change Strategy (2012) and the Environmental Management Act (2004) guide. Data-sharing agreements with all relevant data providers as well as a clear definition of roles, mandates and responsibilities of the involved ministries, agencies and data providers such as local governments and the private sector, concerning the production and sharing of activity data in a timely and consistent manner, will significantly enhance and streamline the data collection process and guarantee access to data. Data-sharing agreements will also help to increase the awareness of the private sector and other stakeholders about the importance of accurate GHG estimations.

This output will significantly build on the existing arrangements that have been established for the purpose of the NC processes, so as to retain institutional memory, including the lead agencies for each sector, and will empower the Division of Environment (Vice President's Office) as the national lead agency to manage Tanzania's GHG inventory process. This output will complement the work done by

the National Carbon Monitoring Centre as previously indicated (under *2 The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects*). The output will inform the development of a module of the proposed Tanzania's Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System, as part of an integrated centralised platform for climate data where data from the different sectors is provided by their respective lead agencies. Here, data-sharing agreements will support the data collection processes in the different sectors and make the overall inventory process more efficient.

The development of institutional arrangements will also designate and extend the function of the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Units in Zanzibar to include reporting under the ETF, MRV of GHGs, mitigation, adaptation and climate finance in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment (VPO) and other government institutions. In that regard, this output also addresses the barriers related to weak institutional arrangements which have often led to inadequate capacity, coordination and poor implementation of climate reporting.

Under this output the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Units in Zanzibar will be technically in charge of managing all the reporting requirements of the country under the UNFCCC, and in particular coordinate the NDC implementation tracking, reporting and monitoring under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The units will support the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories as well as the proper tracking of NDCs and climate finance received and needed as well as ensuring alignment with development priorities and a coordinated implementation of the national development strategies. As part of its responsibilities the unit will regularly conduct national stock takes of Tanzania?s progress in achieving the NDC, including the impact analysis of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and identification of opportunities for implementing additional actions. The results of the tracking should feed into the Global Stock Take (GST).

The units will initially be staffed with 2 consultants for the duration of the project with the purpose of training and handing over responsibility of the roles to permanent government experts as the project progresses. The proposed team will have expertise in technical aspects of MRV and transparency. The units will be responsible for managing and administering work in collaboration with the NCMC who will host the on-line climate information platform. The units will support establishment and operationalisation of the institutional arrangements established by this output and build technical and institutional capacity to report under the EFT. This will require the unit to be increasingly funded by the national budget. CBIT will also develop a scheme explaining the responsibilities and collaboration synergies between the units and the NCMC.

CBIT should establish a clear roadmap for the transition period when the two consultants will handover tasks to the permanent staff of the in the two Units and to VPO. The roadmap should define, clearly, the steps, milestones and roles and responsibilities of the key institutions involved in the climate actions during the transition process, leading into permanent institutional arrangements. The roadmap should be accompanied by a clear framework of implementation and the associated budget for the staff needs to function in the future.

CBIT activities will strengthen existing structures on technical working groups by formalizing institutional arrangements to establish permanent technical working groups, building on existing

working group arrangements under the TNC/BUR1 project, with clear definition of roles and mandates for all the IPCC GHG inventory sectors, mitigation, adaptation, and finance. CBIT will define options for institutional arrangements and conduct consultations in this regard. The Technical working groups will also define and seek the approval of the approaches proposed for the tracking system and for planning with key policy stakeholders. These permanent inter-sectoral technical groups should consist of actors from all sectors of the economy (AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste) and adaptation, the public sector, CSOs, industry, provincial and local councils but also from academia. CBIT will establish permanent structures and processes for the GHG inventory, mitigation assessment, adaptation, and climate finance in line with the roles and responsibilities of all sectoral stakeholders involved.

This CBIT project will take into consideration relevant stakeholders? current and potential future involvement, and responsibilities concerning climate transparency, and to this end may complement or undertake further in-depth analysis of previous assessments if needed. In addition, the actual and potential linkages and synergies between the GHG Inventory system, NDC tracking, and finance outputs and other national projects shall be considered. On such basis, the institutional arrangements to be adopted will attribute roles and responsibilities to the various actors in the MRV system. Relevant sectors will have focal points in line ministries for collecting and managing relevant data within their respective sectors for feeding in the centralized climate information system in both transparency units for Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania. These focal points compose the national team and sectoral experts, under the coordination of the VPO.

Proposed activities

? Activity 1.1.1: Undertake a scoping exercise to review stocktaking done for other ongoing initiatives, map relevant stakeholders, and stakeholder activities, including procedures and processes of agencies and ministries involved, to assess gaps and barriers, with regard to the flow of information and inter-ministerial communication (GHG Inventory, NDC tracking, mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received); and identify legal and institutional gaps

? Activity 1.1.2: Conduct a consultation workshop for the development of institutional arrangements and legal framework

? Activity 1.1.3: Develop a design for institutional arrangements and a coherent draft legal framework to collect and manage GHG Inventory data and NDC tracking (mitigation action, vulnerability & adaptation, and support needed and received), including gender considerations. The arrangements will outline clear and detailed institutional roles, mandates and responsibilities of involved ministries, agencies, this will also include the details of an inter-ministerial coordination framework. This activity will include the strengthening reporting capacities formal designation and extension of the role of the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Units under the supervision the Division of Environment (Vice President's Office). This should include recommendations for the development of a legal framework, highlighting existing legislation that can be considered for integration into the legal framework for the national MRV, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received; an inter-ministerial coordination framework and preparation of draft text for legal acts/regulations .

? Activity 1.1.4: Prepare/Draft and submit Data Sharing Agreements by the national government and relevant national/regional/local authorities and other key stakeholders on the implementation of an ETF including gender considerations. This includes establishment of processes, procedures and data-sharing protocols between private sector and sub-national institutions for collection, reporting, and quality control of GHG estimations related to mitigation measures in the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors.

? Activity 1.1.5: Organise a workshop with all relevant stakeholders to validate the final institutional arrangements, legal framework, Data Sharing Agreements, technical guidance and documentation.

? Activity 1.1.6: Designate and capacitate the existing Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar to oversee the implementation of the ETF in line with the mandates created by the legal framework. This includes engaging two consultants to operationalize their extended role and functions.

? Activity 1.1.7: Develop an ETF Roadmap to define the activities that need to be implemented for meeting the needs of the ETF and ensuring the continued, sustainable functioning of the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar, including the identification of budget and staff needs and including gender considerations.

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (a) and (c) Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.

Deliverables

? Deliverable 1.1.1: Scoping report on stakeholders mapping, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks

? Deliverable 1.1.2: Stakeholder consultation report on institutional arrangements and legal framework

? Deliverable 1.1.3: National climate change draft institutional arrangements and Legal framework report including reporting guidelines and draft text for legal acts/regulations as required including gender considerations.

? Deliverable 1.1.4: At least 10 draft Climate Data Sharing Agreements for GHG inventories, finance and NDC tracking data and establishment of a data sharing Mechanism, including gender considerations

? Deliverable 1.1.5: Validation workshop and report on final institutional arrangements

? Deliverable 1.1.6: Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar and training workshop report and training materials on handover training for extended transparency functions for the staff including gender considerations.

? Deliverable 1.1.7: ETF Roadmap for the Environmental Management Unit mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar including gender considerations.

? Output 1.2 ***A centralized national climate information platform and management system established and made available online by the National Climate and Monitoring Centre (NCMC) working in close collaboration with Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment***

This output seeks to address the identified gaps and barriers related to lack of a coordinated platform for reporting climate information and improve access to climate information for all stakeholders and the public. Tanzania lacks an operational and functional centralized national climate information platform and management system and a consolidated monitoring operational robust MRV system with a centralized data collection framework. This output will address the needs identified in the NDC (2021) related to the establishment of climate change impact tracking systems, the establishment of functional monitoring and evaluation systems for tracking climate change actions, as well as knowledge management, and strengthening of the information and data communication and exchange platform. Under this output Tanzania will establish and operationalize a centralized national climate information platform and management system. Through this output, the government intends to create a specific page within the online National Climate and Monitoring Centre (NCMC), aiming to strengthen communication and exchange of information and data on the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions, including support needed and received. The informationgenerated under output 2.1 relating to GHG inventories and the National GHGIMS to be operationalized will be integrated and made publicly available through the integrated National Climate and Monitoring Centre (NCMC) website. Compatibility between information tools will thus be ensured to allow for a seamless integration. This output will focus on developing a centralized activity data collection network that seeks to bring the existing data from the stand-alone databases and missing ones of sectoral actors for an annual automatic flow of activity data and other information into a centralized data hub for GHG inventory compilation. This centralized data hub will also serve for data sharing and as a central repository. The improved regular data flow will enable the production of better quality GHG inventories, better assessment and overview of mitigation options plus adaptation actions for meeting the TACCC principles and ETF of the Paris Agreement in a sustainable and timely manner.

This platform will be continuously and permanently updated, and its key objectives will be to:

? Centralize information of GHG emission levels and GHG emission reductions.
? Integrate information of the GHG inventory and sectoral progress indicators of policies and actions (based on the MRV framework).
? Provide an efficient manner for sharing information among sectors related to vulnerability and adaptation.
? Create an interactive web page to disseminate climate information for different actors and audiences.
? Enable the reporting of emissions and progress from Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) and Climate & Clean Air Coalition commitments.

Tanzania?s SNC stated the need for better organization of climate information, most institutions collect and store data in their organisational databases, which are stand-alone and ad hoc. These data do not necessarily meet the specifications and objectives needed for climate reporting data. A centralized

climate information platform, to improve data management, facilitate coordination and systematic data sharing with different ministries is a preferred and better option. Such platform should be composed of different modules, including a web-based GHG Inventory platform, allowing for easy public access to and analysis of GHG inventory data. Such modules will be organized according to the different themes (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, support). It will also provide a transparent system to inform the public about climate change within the country according to the Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, key to apply in the process of implementation of the PA.

Tanzania has limited experience with tracking its financial needs and finance received, and at present there is no systematic process for collecting and tracking information on climate finance. This proposed centralized system will also comprise data and information on financial support needs and tracking of financial support received and will serve to appraise all sectoral achievements and synthesize them in a countrywide overview. This is particularly evident in cases where the information on financial sources provided (for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including capacity-building activities) are not available in a structured manner. This results in lack of transparency and inappropriate accounting and tracking of the financial resources used and failure to capture and reflect all financial data, especially when it comes to sector-specific resources. It is intended that the CBIT project will enable the Government of Tanzania to develop a centralized national climate information platform and management system for tracking implementation of the country?s NDC, including a financial strategy that identifies sources of funding and a mechanism to track financial support. This would help Tanzania develop climate change mitigation actions into bankable components, making it possible for the government to identify possible sources of finance and develop appropriate financing strategies for each of the various mitigation actions.

A key gap and constraint for the design of a climate finance tracking system is that climate change is not recognized as a category of public expenditure in the national government financial system, which would allow an automatic compilation of relevant spending. General resource requirements used by other developing countries have been estimated through the Climate Public Expenditures and Institutional Review (CPEIR) or more recently EU Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA). These estimates can guide the development of a system aimed at tracking the resources available in Tanzania. To address this gap , the CBIT project will include an activity aimed at conducting sectoral assessments of the financial resources needed, aimed and reporting and tracking the finance needed to implement the NDC (under Output 2.4), which would make it possible to prepare a countrywide financial strategy for NDC implementation. Best international practice will be adopted, in close collaboration with all relevant sectoral institutions in the country. The development of a financial strategy will be preceded by the preparation of a detailed list of considered mitigation actions by sector. A good knowledge and capacities related to climate change at the subnational level is critical to mainstream issues of adaptation and mitigation in the every-day agenda. This output will also enhance the coordination among administration levels to promote sharing of information and support the development and assessment of climate-related activities locally developed.

The establishment of a centralized national climate information platform and management system will improve access to an overview of data provided by the sectors involved (allowing a more coordinated

and holistic evaluation of developments over time), and enable further improvements in data quality over time through complying with common quality requirements.

Work under this output will be carried out in more structured approach and will start with a review of existing platforms by various national organization regarding the type of information but also the Information Technology (IT) architecture. The consultant and team will liaise with the technical unit from Division of Environment (Vice President?s Office).

Work will further focus on the design of a centralized national climate information platform, hosted by the NCMC. Taking into account the best practices already identified. The platform will have some restricted sections to allow for entry of sectorial data related to progress on the implementation of adaptation plans and mitigation actions and policies, as well as support needed and received. Key activities will include the design of an information exchange interface to share data among sectors. The platform will enable users to report data for the inventory and help facilitate the production of the information needed for the NCs, the upcoming BUR and BTRs as well as access to information at the sectoral level. A data management system will also be developed, enabling industrial operators to submit their monitoring plans and verified annual emission reports in line with the regulatory framework. The design of the platform will incorporate some interactive tools following the example of the Department of Energy ad Climate Change (DECC/UK) 2050 calculator. In this regard to the tool will enable an assessment of the implications of low carbon pathways depending on the progress in actions.

The Platform will integrate the drafts of national GHG manuals intended to guide and instruct users on the operation and feeding of the web-based National GHG Inventory platform (part of the centralized national climate information and management system). The manuals will be disseminated to stakeholders from the NDC relevant sectors for piloting and the feedback received from the users will be later incorporated. The national GHG manual will among other things support the development of long-term institutional memory, recognizing that experts will change over time and successions need to be anticipated and managed so that systems are sustainable. Staff capacity of the key coordination institutions ?Division of Environment, VPO, Finance and Planning, National Environment Management Council (NEMC), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA), Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Zanzibar Environment Management Authority (ZEMA) ? will be built on the verification of ?outcomes? of climate actions through hands-on training and training of trainers (ToTs). The Platform will also integrate information on the development of the national implementation strategy/framework for the National Climate Change Strategy (2021 - 2026) and Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014-2030) on reporting and tracking of climate actions taking into gender considerations.

The key activities under this output are:

? Activity 1.2.1: Conduct a scoping exercise to identify gaps and constraints and provide an analysis of existing climate-related information platforms already in place and their structure considering capacity building initiatives, training needs of different national stakeholders. This should

include recommendations on how the NCMC and online national climate platform could be strengthened to develop a registry of mitigation actions and policies, support needed and received, procurement and provision of the necessary equipment /infrastructures, information exchange interface and interactive tools for different types of audiences, including gender considerations

- ? Activity 1.2.2: Develop and operationalise online centralized climate information, management system platform that integrates GHG Inventory Management system module, NDC tracking module, climate finance data module andadaptation module, including the associated manual to instruct users on operating the web-based module of the centralized national climate information and management system
- ? Activity 1.2.3: Design of a climate finance data module as part of the centralised national climate information platform and finance tracking system that can allocate climate change as a category of public expenditure in the national government financial system, to enable an automatic compilation of relevant spending data and information.
- ? Activity1.2.4: Deliver two training workshops for at least 30 policy-makers, ministry staff/local authorities, local government, regional governments and other relevant stakeholders on how to use the centralised national climate information platform to interpret and integrate the, results of vulnerability assessments, GHG emission results, mitigation assessments and the outputs of the NDC tracking platform into decision-making processes and operate the user interface including gender considerations..

Deliverables:

- ? Deliverable 1.2.1: Scoping report with a review on analysis of existing climate-related information platforms and other data management systems already in place and their structure and, identification of gaps and constraints.
- ? Deliverable 1.2.2: Operational integrated online centralized climate information, management system platform for GHG inventory, NDC tracking, finance and adaptation modules and its user manual.

●Deliverable 1.2.3: An operational climate finance data module and finance tracking system and its user guide

●Deliverable 1.2.4: Two training workshop reports and training materials on how to use the online integrated centralised national climate information platform to interpret and integrate the results of climate information and actions including gender considerations.

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: (a), (d), (h) and (k), cutting across all three main clusters of CBIT support i.e. institutional strengthening, provision of tools for meeting the transparency requirement as well as improving transparency over time.

Component 2: Strengthening data management for GHG inventories and tracking and reporting of the Nationally Determined Contribution implementation progress, targeting mitigation, adaptation as well as support needed and received.

The CBIT work will strengthen national institutional arrangements for data managament.to support reporting under an enhanced transparency framework. The current institutional set-up in Tanzania is not designed to address the gaps and barriers related to thedata management for GHG inventories and tracking and reporting of the Nationally Determined Contribution implementation progress, targeting mitigation, adaptation as well as support needed and received. Data management is lacking and uncoordinated, not prioritized since it is not perceived as being a resource to inform decisionmakers to design climate. There is a lack of technical capacity among national experts and government staff on the use of methodologies and tools for conducting GHG inventories, climate change vulnerability and adaptation studies, and mitigation assessments. policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process. Climate specific governance arrangements are required for: identifying the roles and responsibilities of the different government actors, including coordination mechanisms. Clear and consistent tracking of climate change efforts in both mitigation and adaptation will help Tanzania in its drive towards NDC goals. Specifically, it will help the country achieve better results and improved trust among partners, both domestically and internationally (particularly donors). This component will result in adequate and relevant data, improved data quality, updated methodologies, and tools, enhanced technical capacities and institutional arrangements for data management required for meeting the reporting provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Key outcomes of this component are (i) the strengthening of national technical capacity and training of all relevant stakeholders and government staff in use of methodologies and tools for conducting GHG inventories, climate change vulnerability and adaptation studies, and mitigation assessments, including allocation of enough resources to perform research on climate change in relevant sectors. Improved technical capacity will include (ii) adequate technical expertise in GHG emissions modelling to inform decision making, (iii) enhanced technical capacity at sub-national level for the compilation of GHG inventory system (iv) Improved access to technology, development of methodologies, and activity data for assessing the impact of mitigation actions and enhancing the GHG inventory quality (v) Improved technical guidance , and tools developed for assessing common/comparable sectorial indicators for tracking progress of actions (vi) Sufficient and enhanced tools, methodologies, indicators and expertise in: GHG Inventory and guidelines; Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC); climate vulnerability and adaptation tools.

Outcome 2: Government and relevant stakeholders contribute to maintain state of the art GHG inventories, and to track and report progress in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation, on Mitigation, Vulnerability & Adaptation (V&A) as well as support needed and received.

The outcome will allow establishment of enhanced institutional arrangements to enable the Government and relevant stakeholders to maintain a state-of-the-art data management system for GHG inventories and tracking and reporting of the Nationally Determined Contribution implementation progress, targeting mitigation, adaptation as well as support needed and received. This

will be achieved through the formalization of processes and procedures for data collection and reporting as well as through defining clear roles and mandates of the different agencies involved in GHG inventory process established under Component 1. It aims to build on the institutional arrangements already established for TNC and BUR1 processes.

This outcome will result in the establishment of permanent institutional arrangements for transparency in the long term, as opposed to ad-hoc arrangements for the preparation of NCs and will address the gaps and constraints identified in the technical review of previous national communications. Formalized institutional arrangements will improve coordination among different institutions involved in climate transparency, as well as enhancing information sharing and streamlining processes. It is intended that inter-ministerial coordination will also ensure that project results and NDC tracking information is higher up in the agenda of other ministries and help raise awareness on potential GHG mitigation options in those ministries. This coordination will be strengthened through an adequate legal framework and well-defined permanent institutional arrangements established under Component 1.

Tanzania currently lacks, technical capacity on the use of methodologies and tools for conducting GHG inventories, climate change vulnerability and adaptation studies, and mitigation assessments. CBIT will result in the development of sectorial guidelines and templates for data collection will enhance, harmonize and streamline the overall data collection processes from the multiple ministries and agencies involved in the GHG inventory preparation, with a view to strengthen data flow, consistency and comparability. These guidelines and templates, complemented with training provided to key staff in the different agencies, will support capacity building in Tanzania over time and will make future GHG inventory preparation easier to undertake.

CBIT will also support the development of country-specific activity data for key sectors, taking into account national circumstances, this will enhance the quality and accuracy of GHG emission estimations and thus provide a more scientific base for decision-making. The development of a QA/QC system for activity data of the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors will equally improve the accuracy of GHG emissions data, as required by the Paris Agreement.

Component 2 and related outcome will result in the enhancement of Tanzania's capacity to track progress of the implementation of mitigation actions, adaptation & vulnerability tracking and reporting of progress and support needed and received outlined in its NDC. It is also to determine whether policy adjustments are required for the implementation. In order to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement Parties are required to regularly "provide information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contributions", CBIT will allow Tanzania to enhance its institutional and technical capacities for transparency on NDC implementation and raise its ambition of each NDC and contribute to the Global Stocktake.

The expected changes from the present situation with regards to outcome 1 post CBIT project are described in Table 3.

Table 3. Description of changes from the present situation to post CBIT project

Current (limiting) behaviour that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behaviour
Lack of tools, methodologies, indicators and expertise in: GHG Inventory and guidelines; Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC); climate finance, climate vulnerability and adaptation tools	Sufficient and enhanced tools, methodologies, indicators and expertise in: GHG Inventory system guidelines and technical guidance ; Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC); climate vulnerability and adaptation tools through a series of stakeholder consultations and capacity building initiatives. National GHG Inventory system established, and guidelines and technical guidance developed. Development and adoption of appropriate tools and methodologies for improving GHG inventories combined with training of personnel from various ministries and government agencies, and other relevant stakeholders including the private sector, CSOs, NGOs, academics and researchers will strengthen the capacity of Tanzania?s collection and management of GHG inventory data, mitigation, and adaptation. The adoption of tools, protocols, guidelines, and indicators for tracking NDC implementation, including on support received and needed
Lack of sub-national technical capacities for the compilation of GHG inventory system	Enhanced technical capacity at sub-national level for the compilation of GHG inventories and increased number of local governments trained in GHGs inventory compilation and how to integrate subnational into the national GHG inventory system
Lack of expertise in GHG emissions modelling to inform decision making	Tanzania has adequate technical expertise in GHG emissions modelling to inform decision making including trained government staff and relevant stakeholders
Lack of common/comparable sectorial indicators for tracking progress of actions	Improved technical guidance, and tools developed for assessing common/comparable sectorial indicators for tracking progress of actions
Lack of technology, methodologies, and activity data for assessing the impact of mitigation actions and enhancing the GHG inventory quality	Improved access to technology, development of methodologies, and activity data for assessing the impact of mitigation actions and enhancing the GHG inventory quality

Outcome 2 will be achieved through the delivery of the following five outputs.

- **Output 2.1 Guidance developed and selected staff from key government agencies and other stakeholders trained in: GHG Inventory elaboration Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and related guidelines**

The objective of this is to increase technical capacity among national inventory coordinators, compilers and data providers to facilitate compliance with regular reporting of the GHG inventory under the PA ETF and the BTRs. Through this output, tools, templates, technical guidance, and protocols for the GHG inventory elaboration will be developed and tested, which will first require an assessment of needs and gaps concerning current capacities, tools, templates, and systems. This output will develop guidance on how IT systems can be operationalized as a module of the platform under 1.2. Thus, available tools and protocols shall be adapted to the national context and tested in the GHG Inventory elaboration.

This output will provide technical guidance and related training to staff in key government departments and agencies in order to build national technical capacity. Standardized sectorial guidelines and templates for data collection will be delivered with the aim of enhancing consistency and comparability of data as well as facilitating the overall data collection process, especially from key government departments and auxiliary agencies. This output will address barriers related to the use of different data collection formats and methodologies in the different sectors. The guidelines and templates will be developed in collaboration with national and/or sub-national experts for the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors with a view to reflect their unique needs and characteristics. The guidelines and templates will establish the procedures on how and what kind of data is collected, processed and reported, promoting the continuity of data collection processes in the different sectors. The output will also address the of lack of human capacity in data collection and reporting in accordance to UNFCCC standards, identified in previous national communications and BUR1. This training will cover the collection, processing and transmission of GHG data inputting into NCs, BUR and the MRV system. The training will also cover the development of a ?train the trainers? scheme by providing support and materials that will enable capacity building exercises to be continued post-project. Thus ?Train the trainers? scheme will complement the capacity development program for efficient NDC implementation, including materials and targeted capacity development. Training will target relevant stakeholders and government staff on the use of the IPCC 2006/latest guidelines/tools.

In addition, with support from national and international stakeholders, especially those from ongoing support IPCC, as needed, the project will develop country-specific emission factors for at least 3 sectors (those identified as key categories) to be used in future estimates of emission rates of GHG for given sources. Such efforts will be complimentary to the activities undertaken by the TNC and FBUR project concerning the improvement of emission factors, building upon its achievements or addressing different (sub)sectors.

A variety of tools, templates and guidelines need to be developed and, where possible, adapted to the national context so as to ensure the sustainable elaboration of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate GHG inventories. These include Excel-based tools for data collection, calculation and tracking of GHG emissions. Whilst generic tools exist, these will be aligned to national needs and priorities. These tools, templates and guidelines should be tailored to ensure compliance with the PA MPGs, and Common Reporting Formats (CRFs) and Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) if available by the start of the related project activities. The design of the templates and tools should be in line with the methodological issues under the Paris Agreement including the preparation of (1)

common reporting tables for national greenhouse gas inventories; (2) common tabular format tables for tracking progress towards nationally determined contributions; (3) common tabular format tables for information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, and needed and received; (4) outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) tools including a national GHG QA/QC Plan for AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors and a manual for development of QA/QC activities and procedure for all sectors will also be developed and adopted once they are necessary to assure comparable and consistent GHG inventories. This output will also produce an Improvement Plan to track constraints, gaps, barriers and future improvements to the GHG Inventory in the long term. This will be an integral element in the continuous development of Tanzania?s GHG inventory system. Products developed will be complimentary to the GHG QA/QC manual that is developed for the GHG database during this project. This output therefore directly addresses the need for an enhanced QA/QC system as outlined in the barrier analysis in section 1 and is complemented by formalized institutional arrangements. This output will be well anchored into the work done by the National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC). The NCMC is the technical division of Tanzania's Vice President Office. The mandates of NCMC includes helping to facilitate national and sub-national level GHG accounting generated through tracking of changes in carbon stocks. The roles and functions of the NCMC were previously detailed in the baseline scenario section and through the project?s proposed approach it is expected that CBIT will provide a robust MRV system that will facilitate long-term climate reporting in Tanzania and meet EFT reporting requirements and acceptance by the international community. Moreover, it will complement the proposed Tanzania GHG Emission Inventory System, which when fully implemented, will provide a first GHG database system for the country.

National experts need to be trained in the use of the adapted tools and protocols and on the latest IPCC Guidelines to produce TACCC GHG inventories conforming to the MPGs laid out in decision 18/CMA.1 of Article 13 of the Paria Agreement. Training materials will be developed, and training sessions organized targeting key government agencies and other relevant stakeholders, according to the identified gaps and barriers and ETF reporting. An annual edition of the training sessions will be organized during project implementation, once a year for three consecutive years, which will help build the technical capacity of new staff. National experts from local universities will provide the training with a view to enhance the national technical capacity.

This output will build on previous NC and BUR processes and will deliver a well-defined and institutionalized QA/QC system for the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors, including methodologies and guidelines for the different agencies. The goal is to strengthen the integrity and correctness of Tanzania's GHG inventories and enhance technical capacities in the long-term, in a comprehensive, regular and continuous improvement manner. Thus, standardized procedures for data collection and estimation with several control points are necessary to ensure a standard quality of the GHG inventory in order to be compliant with international standards on transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency. The BUR will support these processes, as the BUR intends to establish an institutional arrangement to sustain the GHG inventory process (methods and data documentation, operationalize the QA/QC Plan, archiving system and national inventory

improvement plan). A QA/QC system will also allow for continuous improvement of the GHG inventory process with a view to comply with the ETF. The QA/QC system will follow 2006 IPCC's General Guidance and Reporting procedures (vol.1, ch. 6.) as well as sector-specific IPCC guidance (vol. 2 & vol. 4). In line with this, the TNC will also use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to compile a national inventory report of GHG sources and sinks for 1990-2020.

Output 2.1 will address shortcomings in the functioning of the GHG inventory management system (MRV emissions)
and technical issues to enable the country to prepare and report on its emissions in accordance with the MPGs of the PA. This output will support the development and adaptation of mandatory tools and methodologies including capacity
building of stakeholders on these. Further synergies will consist in using the TNC project framework and BUR1 for
assessing the level of success of the transfer of knowledge concerning the preparation of GHG Inventories, as these
projects will most probably be implemented concurrently with the CBIT project

This output will also include the production of a national GHG manual for all IPCC inventory sectors, aligned with the 4 main stages of the inventory continuous cycle starts from review, planning, preparation, management and compilation. At the review stage, all feedback from the preceding inventory are collated and evaluated as input into the planning of the new inventory. The planning involves team formation, organizing training programme, drafting and signing data agreements and or MOUs with different stakeholders, identification of data sources and request of data. In the preparation phase, data are processed, methods are evaluated, and sector estimates are produced. The activities in the management phase is cross-cutting and development of mechanisms to undertake inventory improvements interventions This means that during compilation and estimation, it is also important to take note of any data gaps and areas of improvement. These will be documented in the inventory report and used to compile the overall inventory Improvement Plan. They involve activities that are relevant and applicable to data gathering, data processing, GHG estimation, data archiving, reporting and reviewing. QA/QC procedures is the major activity implemented in the management phase of the inventory. The GHG manual together with the QA/QC plan aims at documenting steps and protocols used in the GHG inventory.

The following activities will be undertaken under this output:

Potential activities:

- Activity 2.1.1: Undertake a review and an analysis of current practices in the collection, management, reporting, and policy planning use of data and information regarding the GHG Inventory.

- Activity 2.1.2: Map the available activity data and emission factors by IPCC sector (Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste), institutions involved, data needs and data gaps and propose an improvement plan

plus roadmap for the national GHG inventory, and reporting in according to the MPGs of the Paris Agreement including the 2006 IPCC/latest IPCC Guidelines.This should include a review and assessment of existing emission factors to identify the gaps and recommendation for the development of country specific emission factors for identified key categories.

●Activity 2.1.3: Test and operationalize a module for the National GHG Inventory Data Management System developed under Output 1.2, building on what is being developed under the TNC/BUR project to cover all 5 sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste) and integrate with other database components under an integrated online centralised climate platform. This should include training of relevant stakeholders on IPCC 2006 / latest guidelines / tools for GHG inventories taking into account gender considerations.

●Activity 2.1.4: Develop sector-specific guidelines and templates for GHG data collection in all priority sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU), and where possible, adapt tools, templates, guidance and protocols for national GHG Inventory elaboration, including data collection procedures for activity data and methodologies for calculation data collection / compilation / reporting / QA/QC tools/Improvement plan; This should include translation from English language to Kiswahili with gender considerations.

●Activity 2.1.5.: Develop and operationalize a QA/QC Plan, building on BUR1 results, and an Improvement Plan, for the national GHG inventory for all IPPC sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU) sectors including:

- defining general and category-specific QC procedures and methods for line agencies, following IPCC guidance.
- defining QA review procedures for lead agencies to assess the quality of data collected and provided by line agencies.
- outlining a schedule for sector-specific QA/QC activities of lead and line agencies in the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors.
- assigning personnel within lead agencies to coordinate and undertake QA/QC activities.
- defining documentation, reporting and archiving procedures of inventory material and QC activities.
-

●Activity 2.1.6: Develop guidance and training materials for staff in lead and line agencies on the application of QA/QC procedures, key category analysis and uncertainty analysis in the GHG inventory compilation, including gender considerations.

●Activity 2.1.7: Deliver training to a broad range of technical staff from government departments and agencies involved in the GHG inventory process, at least 60 GHG inventory experts from technical

expert groups, inventory compilers coordinators, academia as well as other relevant data-providers (i.e. private sector and sub-national entities) on sectorial guidelines and templates, including QA/QC procedures and plan; and on latest IPCC guidelines (2006 and 2019 Refinement), GHG inventory tools, templates, protocols and the QA/QC plan including gender considerations. This will include methodologies for moving to higher IPCC tier estimation methods. To include at least one ?Train-the-Trainer? session; gather participants' feedback gathered at the end of the training on the quality of the national GHG inventory and its ability to track emissions in key sectors, include comments on the availability of data and whether sufficient resources are allocated by institutions.

Deliverables

? Deliverable 2.1.1: Scoping report outlining current capacities, gaps and constraints, of current practices in the collection, management, reporting, and policy planning use of data and information regarding the GHG Inventory technology needs

? Deliverable 2.1.2: Report outlining the identified activity data and emission factors by IPCC sectors, identified institutional data needs by sector, recommendations on implementation and methodological framework for development of at least three country specific emission factors for the identified key categories, proposal for an improvement plan plus roadmap for the national GHG inventory to report in accordance with to the MPGs.

? Deliverable 2.1.3: A fully functional and operational GHG system module and report detailing operational procedures for the management of the functional National GHG inventory system as part of the integrated online centralised climate platform including gender considerations.

? Deliverable 2.1.4: GHG inventory tools, templates, technical guidance and protocols/guidance for data collection, compilation, reporting and QA/QC Plan, tools, templates, guidance and protocols/guidance should include translation from English language to Kiswahili, including gender considerations.

? Deliverable 2.1.5: QA/QC Plan and Improvement Plan and associated roadmaps for implementation.

? Deliverable 2.1.6: Manuals on guidance and training materials for staff in lead and line agencies on the application of QA/QC procedures, performance of key category analysis and uncertainty analysis in the GHG inventory compilation, including gender considerations.

●Deliverable 2.1.7: Six training workshop reports and training materials on latest IPCC guidelines for technical staff from government departments and agencies, GHG inventory tools, methods for moving to higher tier for key categories and application of country specific emission factors, development of sectoral templates, sectoral guidance protocols and the QA/QC plan including gender considerations.

The propose scope of work above aligns with the following activities listed in eth CBIT national programming directions 18 (a), (b) and (c), Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; (d), (e) and (i), Activities to provide relevant training and assistance for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13.

- **Output 2.2: Technical assistance provided to develop appropriate GHG emissions modelling to inform decision-making**

This output addresses the gaps and constraints related to the lack of technical capacities to develop methods and perform GHG emission projections of GHG inventory teams. The gaps and barriers identified are also compounded by the lack of operational guidelines for a correct application of methodologies for developing and interpreting GHG emission projections. This requires that Tanzania develops technical capacity in development, use of tools and software for GHG emissions modelling but also other elements such as QA/QC of the data inputs needed to load the models. The NGHGI can provide information on the development of historical GHG emissions, including GHG baseline projections which are the basis of mitigation scenarios. Accurate bassline projections and modelling ensures that a national transparency system provides adequate information for policy and decision-making, particularly in terms of tracking implementation of actions identified in the NDC, setting long-term mitigation objectives, checking progress assessments during ex-ante instead of ex-post, thus enabling early policy decision making and adjustment or enhancing mitigation actions when required. The PA Article 4.19 calls parties to formulate and communicate Low Emission Development Strategies. CBIT activities will help to build the capacities and create awareness at the decision-making level and help put in place advanced tools to set potential long-term goals. CBIT project will develop a system for the enhancing modelling capacity for Tanaznia as well as supporting evaluation and development of projections scenarios and assessing impacts of mitigation actions or policies and measures.

This output will support Tanzania to develop means to assess, in a holistic nationwide scope, whether mitigation actions in place are giving positive net results in the mid?term as well as in the long term. This will allow the government to enact the corresponding policy modifications necessary to contribute towards achieving the global goals of the PA (both medium and in the long term). This output will further strengthen the capacities of the officials in charge of preparing, interpreting, providing data for building emissions projections and improve the transparency of the overall system. The output will also provide training of experts involved in sectoral GHG inventories, who will be closely involved in the preparation of GHG emissions projections. A key output from this activity will be development of a set of guidelines to ensure that GHG projections are prepared in a comparable manner will also include the participation of all government ministries and relevant stakeholders, in order to include macroeconomic analyses within the projections. This activity may also include the exchange of experiences with other countries about the efforts made in this area. This activity will consist of a training workshop, including the preparation of materials, to promote the capacity of sectorial and national teams in the projections of greenhouse gas emissions. This will include: i) Definition and selection of methodologies to carry out projections of GHG emissions at different relevant timescales in different sectors and categories plus links with the national GHG inventories; ii) Identification and assessment of mitigation measures defined in the NDC; iii) Selection and use of datasets to carry out the projections of GHG emissions, including a specific module on the use of macroeconomic projections; iv) Definition of baselines and scenarios; and v) Practical work on models used for projections of GHG emissions.

Proposed activities:

●Activity 2.2.1: Review and analyse the different existing models to carry out GHG emission projections, software tools available by sector or category and identify the most appropriate according to the national circumstances including elements to access these different models and the inputs they need, their applicability in different sectors and at national level

●Activity 2.2.2: Develop and modify identified models to suit national circumstances, this includes (i) identification key modelling assumptions, (ii) running of baseline projections, developing a common methodology and modelling tools to analyze and assess the interaction between different sectorial mitigation actions and thus obtain more precise data about projected emissions reduction in order to better estimate medium-term to long term aggregate emission scenarios (2020-2025 and 2025-2050); taking into account gender consideration.). (iii) Preparation of a (a) proposal of tools to be used in emissions projections by sector and category, the information needed for the definition of mitigation measures in the framework of the implementation of the NDC, an analysis in the use of macroeconomic projections and (b) recommendations for specific tools to apply in the country in each sector or category and of how to make operational tools to carry out emission projections and integration of long-term strategies and GHG emissions projections into policy and decision-making taking into account gender considerations.

●Activity 2.2.3: Develop, a methodology, technical guidance, templates and guidelines to ensure consistency, compatibility and comparability of sectorial and overall socioeconomic projections to be used and included in the decision-making process on mitigation including gender consideration.);

●Activity 2.2.4: 5 day training of at least 40 national experts, this includes (i) how to develop and parameterise modelling tools over a period of 12 weeks, (ii) simulation exercises and modelling tools for the elaboration of long-term socioeconomic and sectorial projections which are coherent and compatible between different sectors including gender consideration.), (iii) Conduct studies that are used to develop the assumptions, run the models to develop the baseline.to deliver accurate baseline projections and with (WM) and without measures (WOM) scenarios and develop guidelines on how outputs from studies can be included in the decision-making process on mitigation.

●Activity 2.2.5: (a) Three-day training workshop of public servants and local government staff/stakeholders on how to integrate long-term strategies and GHG emissions projections into policy and decision-making.(b) Deliver 5-day training to at least 30 MRV coordinators, thematic experts and data providers (mitigation, adaptation and finance) on modelling tools, templates, guidelines,

procedures and projected emissions and medium-term to long-term aggregate emission scenarios (2020-2025 and 2025-2050) including gender consideration.).;

Output 2.2 is aligned to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (b), under Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; and 18(d) and (e), Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.

Deliverables:

? Deliverable 2.2.1: Scoping report outlining review findings on existing GHG emission projections models, software tools by sector or category applicability in different sectors and at national level.
? Deliverable 2.2.2: Modelling tools, modified and parameterised to reflect Tanzania national circumstances plus key modelling assumption, taking into account gender considerations.
? Deliverable 2.2.3: Common methodology report, templates, technical guidance and guidelines on projections, including gender consideration.
? Deliverable 2.2.4: Two reports and training materials outlining the sector specific proposals of tools and recommendations for specific tools to apply in the country, assumptions, baseline projections, scenarios (WM and WOM), results of simulation exercises of long-term socioeconomic and sectorial projections and how to make operational tools to carry out emission projections

•Output 2.3 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania in the monitoring of indicators, tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions.

The ETF requires each party to provide a national GHG Inventory report and the information needed to monitor progress in the implementation of its NDC (Article 13.7). Tanzania lacks relevant methodologies, human and technical capacities, for monitoring of indicators, tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions. This output will provide technical assistance in monitoring indicators and an information matrix to track progress of NDC mitigation actions in the different sectors; in addition, staff from the lead agencies in the relevant sectors will be trained to track progress of NDC mitigation actions. The NDC climate actions are a key component of the national strategy for climate change providing the contributions determined by the country towards mitigation GHG emissions and adaptation action. These contributions, or climate actions, must be tracked to assess their effectiveness and continual applicability to national circumstances. Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies will be identified, from the NDC to perform the required tracking. CBIT project will develop a system for the evaluation and tracking of the NDC as well as assessing impacts of mitigation actions or policies and measures. This output seeks to address the gaps and barriers by developing tools and templates as well as functional structures to support the tracking of NDC activities and annual sectoral reporting, including SDG contribution, gender indicators and climate finance where relevant, to streamline the information provided to the centralized data centralized climate platform by the relevant stakeholders. This will include the development and incorporation of

climate-specific indicators, including formulation and incorporation of indicators into the templates and technical guidance notes, a mechanism will be put in place to help stakeholders of the different sectors in conducting regular assessments to evaluate progress of implementation of the NDC policy interventions by sector. A number of workshops will be organized for the assessment of NDC policy interventions and the development of climate-specific indicators for the thematic areas outlined in the revised NDC (July 2021). In line with PA Article 13.7) this output will strengthen Tanzania?s capacity to monitor and assess mitigation measures and the establishment of functional monitoring and evaluation systems to report progress of NDC mitigation actions.

Proposed activities:

- Activity 2.3.1: Conduct a scoping exercise to review information from previous capacity building initiatives scoping (including revised NDC), and identify gaps and constraints for expertise, data, indicators, systems and tools for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation and associated support). This scoping should include a training and needs assessment and consider relevant stakeholder groups, sectorial experts and agencies, identify sector-specific indicators and information matrix for tracking Tanzania's mitigation actions;
- Activity 2.3.2: Design, draft, test and finalize an data management module of the online climate integrated platform for tracking NDC tracking and implementation that includes (a) a database of mitigation actions (including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases) (b) methodologies and assumptions, (c) objectives of actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action) and wider impacts linked to SDGs and National Strategies(taking into account gender considerations)
- Activity 2.3.3: Develop a MRV framework to monitor the implementation of NDC, tools, templates, indicators, guidelines and procedures for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, and associated support) that are well aligned with the PA MPGs and requirements of reporting the BTRs. This includes data collection templates, indicators (considering examples in the region), impact assessment tools and methodologies, procedures and reporting templates for tracking mitigation actions, climate finance and wider impacts (taking into account gender considerations)
- Activity 2.3.4: Deliver training to at least 30 stakeholders involved in MRV coordination, and thematic experts in mitigation, including staff in relevant agencies on the use of the information matrix and the reporting on the specific indicators; online data management platform for tracking NDC implementation; gather participants' feedback at the end of the training on the quality of Tanzania?s institutional capacity for tracking mitigation (taking into account gender considerations). This should include participation in the Global CBIT coordination platform and other workshops and international conferences on climate and transparency and facilitate peer-exchange activities with government staff

and relevant stakeholders, especially to promote knowledge-sharing through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

Deliverables

- Deliverable 2.3.1: Scoping report with review findings on NDC tracking and a training and needs assessment for relevant stakeholder groups, sectorial experts and agencies, sector-specific indicators and information matrix for tracking Tanzania's mitigation actions
- Deliverable 2.3.2: An online NDC data management module of the integrated online national climate information platform for tracking NDC implementation which includes (a) a database of mitigation actions (including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e., sectors and gases) (b) methodologies and assumptions, (c) objectives of actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action) and wider impacts linked to SDGs and National Strategies taking into account gender considerations)
- Deliverable 2.3.3: A functional and operationalized MRV framework to monitor the implementation of NDC, tools, templates, indicators, guidelines and procedures for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, and associated support) consistent with PA MPGs and requirements of reporting the BTRs including gender considerations), and its user guide.
- Deliverable 2.3.4: Five training workshop reports and training materials for thematic experts in mitigation, including staff in relevant agencies on the use of the information matrix and the reporting on the specific indicators; This should include three reports on engagement with the CBIT Global Platform, including gender considerations).

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (g), Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13; 18 (e) and (h).

- **Output 2.4: Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to enhance tracking of financial support needed and received for NDC implementation.**

This output will address the gaps and constraints related to the tracking of financial support needed and received for climate actions and NDC implementation. Currently, the Ministry of Finance and Planning is the governmental entity that manages the state budget and also tracks all expenditures incurred by the state. The main purpose of current financial tracking of other sectors is to appraise all sectoral achievements and synthesize them in a countrywide overview. However, there is no specific tracking of climate change finance. Typically, the information on ongoing projects is collected by means of a special template that is used to request financial data. However, there is no specific indicator for the collection of climate-related finance data. Tanzania has limited experience with tracking its financial

needs and finance received, and no system is in place to track this information This output will establish finance tracking tools, templates and develop guidance materials, on identifying and reporting climate finance expenditures. The finance tracking tool will track climate finance, characterize financial sources as domestic, bilateral or multilateral divided into financing instruments (grants, concessional loans, non-concessional loans as well as in-kind contributions), and tag these with purpose of the finance. Such tagging can follow Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) principles, should differentiate between mitigation and adaptation purposes, and identify the finance flow as recurrent spending or investment.
The output will also deliver training of agencies in the public sector and civil society stakeholders including a training plan on reporting climate expenditures as well as support needed and received. This will require establishment of enhanced institutional and legal framework to support progressive integration of the ministries and stakeholders, including pilot activities.

This output will complement existing national systems and protocols to measure and track the financial flows and identify the institutional arrangements for the existing donor procedures/guidelines for tracking, reporting and verifying the support received towards climate change mitigation and adaptation in Tanzania. The second NC states that ?*Tanzania has mitigation potentials in many sectors (e.g. energy, forestry, agriculture, transport, and waste management) which are also identified and prioritized in the NCCS. These potential sectors present an opportunity for continued contribution of Tanzania in the global efforts to mitigate GHG while attaining its sustainable development agenda. However,* ***inadequate funding constraints*** *the exploitation of such opportunities. It is expected that Development Partners will join and support Tanzania to tap the existing prospects in order to enhance the contribution to the global GHG mission while enhancing the adaptation capacities at the national and local levels*?. The development of a climate tracking system will enhance the ability for Tanzania to receive and track climate finance is paramount for to meet their current NDC goals and to achieve an even higher ambition over time. However, there is presently the lack of a climate finance tracking system.

This CBIT project will enhance the coordination and information flow among ministries, NGOs and other organisations in order to report progress indicators and make the link with the NDC investment strategy.

Proposed activities:

- Activity 2.4.1: Conduct a scoping exercise to review information on existing national systems and protocols to measure and track the financial flows and identify the institutional arrangements for the existing donor procedures/guidelines for tracking, reporting and verifying the support received towards climate change mitigation and adaptation. This should include sectoral assessments of the financial needs and sources related to NDC implementation, building upon NCs and BURs;
- Activity 2.4.2: Develop tools templates and guidance materials, on identifying, tracking and reporting climate finance expenditures and establissh an MRV framework and related methodology together with

stakeholders for tracking of domestic and international financial support of both mitigation and adaptation actions taking into account gender considerations;

- Activity 2.4.3: Deliver three training workshops for 3 days each to at least 30 stakeholders from public institutions, and undertake pilot activities with at least 3 ministries and train ministries? staff to report climate expenditures and support needed and received taking into account gender considerations.

Deliverables

- Deliverable 2.4.1: Scoping report reviewing findings on existing national systems and protocols to measure and track the financial flows and institutional arrangements for climate finance.
- Deliverable 2.4.2: Tools, templates and technical guidance materials for identifying, tracking and reporting climate finance expenditures and an operational MRV framework and related methodology for tracking of domestic and international financial support of both mitigation and adaptation actions taking into account gender considerations.
- Deliverable 2.4.3: Three training workshop reports and materials, including outputs from pilot activities on reporting of climate expenditures and support needed and received taking into account gender considerations.

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (d), and (g) and (i), Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13.

- **Output 2.5 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to track the integration of information on V&A into policy formulation; and enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation activities at national and subnational levels for 'highly impacted sectors' as per the NDC.**

This output addresses the gaps and constraints related to the lack of technical capacity, knowledge and awareness to track the integration of information on V&A into policy formulation; and enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation activities at national and subnational levels for 'highly impacted sectors' as per the NDC. and as identified during the NAPA process. Mainstreaming basic mechanisms for transparency concerning adaptation requires significant human and institutional capacities across sectors, including on the use of risk, vulnerability and adaptation data and their effective integration in the policy cycle. In addition, technical capacity for the development of relevant indicators and metrics is needed for effective adaptation tracking, monitoring and evaluation. Consequently, under this output, templates, guidance, guidelines and training will be developed for the effective integration of information on V&A into policy formulation in at least one of the ?highly

impacted sectors? identified in the NDC, and to enhance monitoring and evaluation at national and subnational levels for those sectors.

CBIT will further enhance the work under the NAPA process which is set to contribute to improve information on vulnerability and risks, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation in Tanzania. As part of the NAP process, some key M&E elements were highlighted: 1) agro-ecological zoning; 2) ecological changes for pests and diseases; 3) integrated diseases Surveillance Response System (IDRS); 4) assessment, inventory and monitoring of the types and spatial distribution of the wetland ecosystems; 5) effective use of climate and weather data, weather forecast, and other management tools and expand climate and weather data collection network; 6) locally driven adaptation database and measures to reduce vulnerability, and 7) an M&E framework.

The output will address remaining gaps on the need for an implementation of a systematic climate risk and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation M&E, This will include the development of a comprehensive-scope database that integrates the information highlighted in previous paragraph. Such additional information may be highly relevant, including research, case studies, and project M&E results. CBIT will strengthen the development of a unified platform for planners in line ministries where they could access: 1) Sectoral vulnerability indicators; 2) Risk maps and georeferenced databases; 3) Adaptation options; and 4) Projections. CBIT will further compliment ongoing projects and processes, notably the NAP, that are building up the evidence base and M&E procedures and indicators. The CBIT can support these efforts by targeting some of the many intermediate steps in the process towards such platform.

This output will enhance the role of subnational and local authorities as crucial stakeholders in the development of an effective tracking of adaptation goals and vulnerability reduction and resilience building. The output will further strengthen the involvement of subnational and local authorities in adaptation M&E and in adaptation policy. Work under this output will help to align and integrate the metrics, indicators and methodologies used at the national level with those used at the subnational or local levels (e.g. different scales, varying quality of information. At present the vulnerability and adaptation tracking in Tanzania remains largely centralized and top-down. Increased involvement of local authorities in adaptation planning is essential. Adapting metrics, indicators and methodologies to local needs and circumstances while maintaining comparability could help in their engagement.

Proposed activities:

●Activity 2.5.1: Undertake an analysis of current practices in the collection, reporting, and policy planning use of data and information regarding: M&E of adaptation activities; and V&A information in at least one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC; This should include taking stock and analyzing attributes, usability and actual use of existing data sources and databases, particularly those regularly maintained and updated (as opposed to one-off evaluations);

- Activity 2.5.2: Develop a full set of operational climate risk, vulnerability and adaptive capacity indicators to be locally collected and aggregated at sub-national and to a national level, for at least one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC taking into account gender considerations;
- Activity 2.5.3: Adjust currently used tools, templates and methodologies for tracking adaptation actions at the national and subnational levels and develop templates and tools for the effective integration of information on V&A into policy formulation, for at least three of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC taking into account gender considerations;
- Activity 2.5.4: Conduct a feasibility study for the standardization and interoperability of climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation databases considering medium- and long-term strategies and develop an online adaptation data management module of the integrated online national climate information platform.
- Activity 2.5.5: Deliver three training workshops to at least 60 national and local stakeholders on M&E of adaptation actions; including provide training to staff in at least three of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC on how to conduct vulnerability assessments; and strategies to integrate information on V&A into policy formulation in at least one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC taking into account gender considerations.

Deliverables

- Deliverable 2.5.1: Scoping report reviewing information of the analysis of current practices in the collection, reporting, and policy planning use of data and information regarding: M&E of adaptation activities; and V&A information in at least one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC; taking stock and analyzing attributes, usability and actual use of existing data sources and databases, particularly those regularly maintained and updated (as opposed to one-off evaluations);
- Deliverable 2.5.2: A full set of operational climate risk, vulnerability and adaptive capacity indicators to be locally collected and aggregated to sub-national and to a national level, for at least one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC taking into account gender considerations.
- Deliverable 2.5.3: Adapted tools, templates and methodologies for tracking adaptation actions at the national and subnational levels and for the effective integration of information on V&A into policy formulation, for at least three of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC taking into account gender considerations.
- Deliverable 2.5.4: Report on a feasibility study for the standardization and interoperability of climate risk, V&A databases; and a functional and operational online adaptation data management module of the integrated online national climate information platform, including its user guide.

- Deliverable 2.5.5: Three training workshop reports and materials on M&E of adaptation actions for at least 60 stakeholders; including training provided to staff in at least three of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC on how to conduct vulnerability assessments; and strategies to integrate information on V&A into policy formulation in at least one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC taking into account gender considerations;.

The proposed scope of the work above aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions: 18 (d), (e) and (g), Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13; Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13; as well as (j), Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time.
The requested support fits well with CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions document. The proposal aims to (i) strengthen Tanzania?s national institutions for transparency related work; (ii) support development of guidelines, and tools, and provide targeted training for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, as well as (iii) assist with the improvement of transparency work overtime. Moreover, the proposed components reflect the capacities identified as most needed in Tanzania?s SNC, FREL and the corresponding technical analysis, complying with paragraph 19 of CBIT?s programming directions.

This proposal is also in line with UNEP Climate Change sub-programme Output 6, where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies, and hence, achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5/2 degrees Celsius stabilization pathway.

Thus, through this CBIT Project, the following change of behaviour is expected from Tanzania?s institutions: (i) the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar will be assigned and thereby coordinate the national MRV system operation; (ii) data collection and processing at various ministries and stakeholders will be enhanced so as to support the work by the National Climate and Monitoring Centre in collecting transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate information at the national level and, further information exchange by means of a formal agreement with Division of Environment, Vice President's Office and all relevant ministries and stakeholders; (iii) the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar will centralize climate information storage and (iv) incorporate existing and future information into the national MRV system by means of a new integrated platform.

4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

This CBIT project is addressing GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?. The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient

development pathways. The CBIT, as per paragraph 85 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

- Strengthening national and sub-national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- Providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

The project addresses the need for enabling conditions to mainstream climate change concerns into the national and sub-national planning and development agenda through its support for capacity-building activities that will ensure compliance with Convention obligations and reporting under the Paris Agreement on the basis of sound data, analysis, and policy frameworks. In addition, the proposed components reflect the capacities identified as most needed in Tanzania's NCs, NDC, proposed BUR implementation framework and complies with paragraph 19 of CBIT?s programming direction. This proposal is in line with UNEP?s Climate Change sub-programme Output 6 where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and / or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies; and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5/2 degrees Celsius stabilization pathway.

Project component 1 of the CBIT project covers multiple transparency-related activities to strengthen national institutions as specified in Paragraph 18 of the Proposed Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06)[1]: The proposal aims to:

(a) Strengthen and support to national and sub-national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners;
(b) Establish improved institutional, robust regulatory and procedural arrangements for data collection and information for monitoring, reporting and verification.
(c) Provide technical assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.
(d) Provide targeted training and capacity-building for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, as well as assist with the improvement of transparency work overtime with regards to establishment of institutional, regulatory, and procedural arrangements under the EFT.,

Project Component will strengthen data management for GHG inventories and tracking and reporting of the Nationally Determined Contribution implementation progress, targeting mitigation, adaptation as well as support needed and received. The component allow establishment of enhanced institutional arrangements to enable the Government and relevant stakeholders to maintain a state-of-the-art data collection and management system for GHG inventories, NDCs and support received and needed, This component will also provide support on how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into

national policy and decision-making. It mainly covers multiple transparency-related activities to provide relevant methodologies and tools, training, and assistance as specified in Paragraph 18 of the Proposed Programming Priorities for the National Level GEF/C50/06). The CBIT proposal aims to:

(a) Support the development and improved access to tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities;

(b) Provide targeted training and capacity-building for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, as well as assist with the improvement of transparency work overtime, this includes training on establishing domestic MRV systems, enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and development of economic emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, clarifying key NDC information, e.g. baseline projections including for business-as-usual targets, and reporting progress towards achieving their NDCs, technical assistance and capacity building in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures; and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures

(c) Temporarily compensate for the lack of national funding available, while ensuring the establishment of capacities and systems that are self-sustainable over time including support to introduce and maintain tracking of progress tools for transparency related actions and progress towards targets/goals; development of tools and technical assistance in quantifying and reporting on support provided and received.

(d) Train stakeholders on how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decisionmaking.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

. Despite huge efforts made by Tanzania towards reporting of its GHG emissions and climate actions as demonstrated with the past preparation of two NCs, alongside with the current work to launch the TNC and FBUR. . Tanzania still lacks a consolidated MRV system to collect, share climate data and reporting, track NDCs and progress towards targets, consequently Tanzania is not able to integrate climate information into national policies and strategies which will enable the country to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Building on the activities and outcomes of Tanzania's NC processes, this project will establish formalized and permanent institutional arrangements for GHG data collection and reporting as well as tracking of mitigation actions. The formalisation of institutional arrangements means that this project willstrengthen the capacity of the executing agency to lead, coordinate, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs to enhance climate transparency to meet commitments under the PA. It will allow the country to enhance the participation of sectoral stakeholders through institutionalization of the reporting process and help the country in fighting climate change, develop the necessary methodologies and tools to improve data collection and quality, develop and make functional a robust MRV system for climate transparency, develop information needed to monitor progress in the implementation of the NDC, as well as information on the effects of mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change.

The CBIT project is targeted at addressing the barriers, gaps and needs identified in the NC and NAPA processes related to lack of methodologies, tools, templates, and guidelines to report climate actions under the ETF. CBIT will result in the development of a centralized national climate information platform and management system made available online by the NCMC. This mean that all the online modules including that of national Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System, tracking of NDC, finance received and needed, adaptation and vulnerability assessments will be accessible in one integrated centralised online platform. The setting up a centralized climate structure for data management and archiving will constitute an institutional memory for storing data and improve access when required for reporting to the UNFCCC on a continuous and sustainable basis and meet other environmental objectives. CBIT will further enhance the needed capacities to generate tools, guidelines, and templates, collect and compile the necessary disaggregated data using IPCC TACCC principles through institutionalization of the reporting process and through data-sharing agreements. The project will develop and implement indicators, and appropriate tools, methodologies and guidelines that will allow for monitoring and reporting NDC implementation in the context of the ETF as well as development of sectoral templates and guidelines. This CBIT project will support Tanzania in its aim to improve its inventory quality in terms of transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and comparability. In addition, CBIT project will serve to integrate the gender issues in the project?s activities in government and national institutions whilst aligning with the SDG targets.

The outputs of the project will allow Tanzania to develop and enhance its transparency system in line with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Enhancing data quality and strengthening capacities to monitor progress are preconditions for the effective implementation of climate actions outlined in Tanzania's NDC, and ultimately to enhance NDC ambition. The project will build on the foundation that Tanzania has already laid for setting up a functional and robust M&E system. The requested GEF funding will focus on strengthening the existing initiatives to support the following actions and transparency processes under the Paris Agreement: (a) planning and implementation on a regular basis, (b) tracking progress of implementation and effectiveness of climate actions, & (c) tracking the progress of achievement of goals.

This CBIT project will improve capacity within Tanzania regarding the application of recommended guidelines for reporting, monitoring and verification. The country will be able to provide accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions, and track its progress towards achieving nationally determined contributions and adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. The submission of high-quality reports will also build mutual trust and confidence that promote effective implementation and realization of the Paris Agreement.

Without this CBIT project, Tanzania's technical and institutional capacities will remain insufficient to fulfil the transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement.

The GEF CBIT program is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on a fully agreed cost basis. In the case of this program, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building

Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of such programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project, however Tanzania, through the Vice President's Office, Division of Environment has anticipated contributing to the project with an in-kind co-financing of US$ 113,850 (as included in Tables A, B and C). In addition to the civil servants in the Project Management Unit of the of VPO who will be working for the project) as well as office facilities, equipment, traveling and communications for the duration of the project (36 months).

The implementation arrangement will be comprised of the project implementation unit at Vice President's office, Division of Environment and a sub-unit to be established in Zanzibar. This sub-unit will be resourced for overseeing the implementing of activities in the Zanzibar Archipelago.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The project is associated with global benefits through establishment of an institutional and legal framework to enable reporting under the ETF, training and capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emissions reductions, tracking of progress toward NDC target and goal, tracking of finance needed and received and adaptation. In the absence of this project, the barriers identified and described in the root causes and barriers and baseline scenario will persist, leading to a continuing uncoordinated approach in data collection and analysis, which will prevent effective use of the MRV, and M&E infrastructure developed under BUR1 and TNC. This will in turn hinder Tanzania capacities in meeting the enhanced transparency reporting requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and other global associated goals. In addition, the lack of a robust transparency framework will continue result in reduced capabilities for Tanzania to assess the implementation of its climate policies and actions plans.

This project will establish permanent institutional arrangements for transparency and will enhance the quality and accuracy of Tanzania's GHG inventory through sectorial templates, as well as a QA/QC system for the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors. The project will enhance Tanzania?s capacity to implement the Paris Agreement and mainstream it into national and sub-national/regional/district policy, planning financial and legal frameworks. Having an operational and functional user-friendly centralized MRV system will ensure that high quality GHG data and related information are provided in a transparent, accurate manner. The MRV will act as repository of knowledge and information and contribute to improving the design and prioritization of action to reduce GHG emissions. The implementation of climate actions in Tanzania's NDC will not only result in GHG emissions reduction but will also bring about a variety of environmental and social co-benefits such as green jobs and livelihood improvement, and better air quality especially in Dar es Salaam and major cities.

This project will monitor Indicators from the CBIT Tracking tool, especially Indicator 3- Quality of MRV Systems, and Indicator 5- Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities proposed under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target set during the project development phase, following the scale of 1-10 for Indicator 3 and 1-4 for indicator 5.

Indicator 3 ? from 3 presently to 7 post project
Indicator 5 ? from 2 currently to 4 after project completion

The indicator from the GEF CBIT programming directions document (Annex III) and GEF6 CBIT Tracking tool that best describe the current situation on ?Quality of MRV systems? is *Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there and the target one is Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited*.

The project will further enhance development of monitoring indicators and methodologies to track progress within the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors., thereby strengthening Tanzania's institutional and technical capacities to track progress of its mitigation actions. Monitoring of climate actions is a precondition for necessary adjustments and enhancing ambition, thus enabling Tanzania to comply with the requirements of Art. 4 of the Paris Agreement, which states that ?each Party's consecutive NDC will represent a progression of its current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition?. Tracking progress of the implementation of Tanzania's NDC will also inform the global stocktake with a view to enhance the global response to climate change in line with the long-term temperature goals of the agreement. The indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency related activities, as defined in the GEF CBIT programming directions document (Annex IV) and GEF6 CBIT Tracking tool will be used to assess the achievement of Outcome 1[2] .

The current indicator description which best describes the Article 13 related institutional capacities is the following: ?Designated transparency institution exists under the VPO, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority and mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13?.
The expected indicator improvement achieved through CBIT support, by enhancing institutional capacities will be illustrated by the achievement of the following described indicator:
?Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with *Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority and mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13*

The description of the indicators as defined by the CBIT Tracking tool at CEO Endorsement stage is provided in Annex A in this document.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness:

CBIT project will contribute to innovation by formalizing, making permanent and operational Tanzania's institutional arrangements and a legal framework enabling reporting of climate

actions under the ETF on a regular basis. This will allow the operationalisation of a national MRV system, data-sharing agreements and clear definition of roles and institutional mandates. This will improve communication and coordination with different agencies and ensure greater involvement of the sectors experts, stakeholders in transparency work and NDC implementation as a whole. A functional MRV system will facilitate integration of climate change data and information through an online national centralised platform for the transparent reporting and monitoring of GHG emissions and NDC implementation, tracking including adaptation and mitigation actions as well as support needed and received. By putting in place indicators, tools and appropriate methodologies and guidelines, this project will enable monitoring and reporting on NDC implementation and progress in achieving the targets to comply with the ETF?s requirements.

The development of standardized templates, guidelines and tools for line agencies in each sector will bring innovation to climate change data management in Tanzania and will be achieved through streamlining and standardization of tools templates and guidelines for the collection of GHG data from the different sectors, tracking of NDC and finance. This will complement the implementation of the Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System, the first GHG database system in Tanzania and further enhance guidelines for line ministries and agencies on how to collect data and assess the quality of data. It will also enhance the work of the National Carbon Monitoring Center. The development of a full set of operational climate risk, vulnerability or adaptive capacity indicators as well as a template for a national information gateway on climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation for standardized reporting are equally innovative and will both enhance the quality and consistency of data. The measurement and monitoring capacities of national institutions will be enhanced, and the participation of academia can escalate, promote research and innovation which will contribute to local knowledge development. Knowledge management related to climate change will thus be improved, including data sharing, collection, and communication approaches.

Establishment of a legal framework through CBIT will introduce innovative ways of cross government working and coordination between line ministries and other stakeholders to ensure that climate change is taken into account in development programmes. The targeted training introduced by CBIT project will require training of Ministry staff / local authorities/sub-national and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes with regard to the contribution of mitigation, adaptation and the SDGs.

Sustainability:

CBIT will establish and formalise institutional arrangements and legal framework, including modalities and procedures for setting up a permanent MRV system, and mainstreaming of climate change climate across institutions. This will ensure the long-term sustainability of the MRV system since adequate resources will be allocated to these activities in the national budget. The operationalization of a National MRV system will ensure the improvement of transparent reporting over time. The development of guidelines and templates along with the adoption of indicators, tools, protocols and guidelines for tracking finance received and needed and tracking NDC implementation will allow for the sustainable and informed updating of Tanzania?s future NDCs and support compliance with the

Enhanced Transparency Framework. This strengthens technical and institutional capacity and will avoid ad-hoc arrangements which heavily rely on external consultants and have are not sustainable.

The CBIT project will ensure sustainability of the project complementing existing MRV efforts in Tanzania in relation to preparing NCs, tracking NAMAs and BURs and designate and extend the role/functions of the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar to ensure sustainability but will require national funding in the long term. The project will build on pre-existing institutional arrangements for MRV to retain institutional memory and establish a strong foundation of Tanzania's future transparency system. CBIT will further provide additional financial resources, designate and capacitate the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar and manage the transition from existing institutional arrangements to the new extended functions and roles to ensure sustainability in the future. This means that CBIT will support Tanzania to develop and operationalize an MRV system that will be integrated into the existing national development Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) superstructure rather than setting up new layer institutional structures. Tanzania considers this approach as an innovative and cost-effective way of mobilizing institutions and setting up processes for performing MRV functions on a sustainable basis at both project, sector and national levels. The domestic MRV system will ensure that the existing sector or national M&E system is refined and mainstreamed so as to communicate transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate: The Government approval legal framework on the submitted updated institutional framework (under Output 1.1) will help ensure that the proposed MRV system is strongly integrated and builds on the existing M & E structures.

Sustainability of the project?s achievements will also be fostered through the dissemination of the project?s results through information-sharing networks and forums. In addition, the training materials developed in this project will remain a basis of the online the training sessions after project completion. This CBIT project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that will guide the design and implementation of future climate change projects in the country. Finally, there will be a two-way exchange of information between this project and other projects relevant to climate change.

The enhancement of the IT infrastructure coupled with the operationalization of an appropriate National GHG Inventory
system and data management system module, adaptation, finance and NDC tracking modules into the online integrated centralized climate platform will promote sustainability in the elaboration of GHG inventories, tracking of finance and NDC activities notwithstanding communication plus sharing of climate information at different levels in the country. The consolidation in composition and technically of technical working groups involved in the elaboration of BURs and NCs will also contribute to making the CBIT project sustainable.

The training and capacity-building activities developed under the CBIT project will target government staff, decision-makers at different levels, the private sector, CSOs, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. A Training of Trainers approach will also be implemented to promote gains in sustainability, country ownership and local knowledge development.

Potential for scaling-up:

The development and implementation of an online national climate platform with the different modules will bring innovation to climate change data management in Tanzania in terms of how information on climate is communicated. This will facilitate increased access to data, especially on National GHGIMS, NDC tracking, adaptation, finance and the national MRV system. This will be achieved through the establishment of an integrated platform hosted on the NCMC website.

This CBIT project will adopt an innovative approach by operationalizing a national MRV system that will allow for the integration of climate change data and information through a national and central system for the transparent monitoring and accounting of GHG emissions and NDC implementation, including adaptation and mitigation actions as well as support needed and received. By putting in place indicators, tools and appropriate methodologies and guidelines, this project will enable monitoring and reporting on NDC implementation and progress in achieving the targets to comply with the ETF?s requirements.

The measurement and monitoring capacities of national institutions will be enhanced, and the participation of various stakeholders in particular the academic sector will promote research and innovation which will contribute to local knowledge development. Knowledge management related to climate change will thus be improved, including data sharing, collection, and communication approaches. These actions will allow Tanzania to track progress made towards the achievement of the national and international goals within the context of the Paris Agreement.

The implementation of a legal framework and associated enhanced institutional arrangements will coordination between ministries and improve and formalise data collection activities. CBIT will accelerate the training of Ministry staff/ provincial/ national and subnational staff and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data into decision-making processes with regard to the contribution of mitigation, adaptation and the SDGs.

Tanzania attaches great importance to South-South cooperation as key to capacity building on MRV. The project will benefit from peer-to-peer learning from key regional partners (potentially Rwanda, South Sudan and Kenya), from South Africa and through collaboration with the Southern Climate Partnership Incubator Initiative. Additionally, the project outputs and their related built capacity will be used to support other countries in the region and thereby offer opportunities for scaling up and replicating similar activities in Africa and beyond. Considering that all countries undergo similar processes of enhancing their transparency systems and capacities, sharing of lessons-learned through different fora and platforms will be an important element of this project.

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[1] Available at: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf

[2] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf

United Republic of Tanzania (URT), 2014. Second State of the Environment Report. Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment, Tanzania.

[2] SNC, 2014. Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment, Tanzania

[3] Decision 5/CMA.3 - https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10a2_adv_0.pdf

[4] Source: http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00073511

[5] Source: https://www.tz.undp.org/content/dam/tanzania/Mainstreaming%20Environment&CC.pdf

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project will take place within borders of Tanzania and seeks to achieve impacts in the entire country (Figure 7). The The Vice President?s Office ? Division of Environment is located at latitude -6.1722102 and longitude 35.7394714.

Figure 7. Map of Tanzania

Table 4: geographical coordinates of the location of key stakeholders involved in this project.

Name of key stakeholders	Geographical coordinates
Vice President's Office, Division of Environment (VPO - DOE)	-6.1722102, 35.7394714
Second Vice President?s Office, Zanzibar	-6.16394, 39.1979294
National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Dar es Salaam	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Zanzibar Environment Management Authority (ZEMA)	-8.600000, 33.533333
National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC), Morogoro	-6.8210201, 37.6612206
Sokoine University of Agriculture	-6.8210201, 37.6612206
Ministry of Energy and Minerals	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Ministry of Finance and Planning	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO)	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Tanzania Forest Services Agency	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
National Bureau of Statistics	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Ministry of Transport	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Ministry of Agriculture	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Tanzania Meteorological Agency	-6.8210201, 37.6612206
ForumCC	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Climate Action Network (CAN)	-6.8234901, 39.2695084

Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organisation (TaTEDO)	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Tanzania Private Sector Foundation	-6.8234901, 39.2695084
Uongozi institute (Institute of African Leadership for Sustainable Development	-6.8234901, 39.2695084

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Engagement Plan:

Initial national stakeholder consultations took place during the project identification (PIF) phase, these aimed at getting their views in defining the scope of CBIT activities Tanzania, additional consultations were undertaken at PPG stage during 2 workshops.

The first workshop was for a 2-day duration (5th-7th May 2022) served to launch the preparatory phase and consultations. Due to logistical challenges on approval for travel and timing coupled with Covid-19 pandemic which restricts travel to Tanzania, this workshop was organized virtually, all stakeholders? participants joined virtually. The workshop was opened by Dr Manyika (VPO) and Professor Zahabu who are also national local consultants., participants included: the International Consultant; UNEP representatives, Sector Ministries (Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Water, Government Agencies and Municipal Council, Department of Sanitation and Hygiene, Vice president's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government), Sectoral Focal Points, experts from Academia and Research Institutions, Civil Society Organization, International Agencies,). Other national experts and the private sector. This workshop was attended by more 50 participants. The workshop was also facilitated by the consultant with a virtual plenary instead of the breakout groups (BOGs) as originally planned, the stakeholders completed a series questionnaires aimed and gathering

information which supported the streamlining of project activities and deliverables. In addition, participants felt that there is need to include elements related to equipment and infrastructure in the ETF project document, inclusion would ensure a high likelihood of prioritization by the government, currently, the Ministry of Finance and Planning in the United Republic of Tanzania prioritizes environment projects that have equipment and infrastructure components.

The following recommendations were drawn from the various discussions to serve as conclusions for this consultation workshop:
- Clarified gaps and barriers that will need to be overcome in order to facilitate the establishment of a national MRV while improving the integration of gender in climate activities in particularly in the CBIT process.- Development of an integrated online climate platform and tools, guidelines, data collection templates and Common Tabular Reporting Formats for alignment with national level climate change reporting that will allow: (i) Generation of results and reports for uniform outputs from all sectors to inform the GHG inventory and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).- Formalization of MRV institutional structure by way of enacting a legislation defining organizational mandates and clear stakeholders? roles and responsibilities. - In view of the cross-cutting nature of the issue of climate change, capacity-building must cover the needs of all stakeholders to enable them to comply with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines resulting from the Paris Agreement on reporting through national communications and Biennial Transparency Reports.- Development of country-specific emission factors to enhance the emission estimates by adopting the IPCC methodology Tier 2 or 3 in future GHG inventories.- Improving the integration of gender in climate activities in general and particularly in the CBIT process to enhance gender objectives compared to the current situation described in the PIF.

The second stakeholder workshop was held on the 11-13th of July 2022 during the PPG stage, the objectives were to agree and finalise the project activities and deliverables for each of the outputs as well as agreeing gender action plan. All proposed activities were presented by the international consultant, together with indicators and institutional arrangements, followed by a session of questions and answers as well as comments received by e-mail during and after the workshop. The workshop was attended more than 21 participants with roughly 12 men and 9 women. The consultant gave a presentation which provided progress update on the outputs, activities, and deliverables of the Draft Partial Package of the GEF CEO Endorsement Document. The discussions focused on the streamlining the project activities and deliverables, development of an integrated online climate platform, emerging policy issues relating to the need for an institutional and legal framework sought views from stakeholder and local consultants on how to address these issues. The deliberations supported the development of an institutional and legal framework building on existing frameworks and building upon lessons learned and achievements from previous reporting initiatives, MRV and a monitoring and evaluation framework, formalise data collection and sharing process via data agreements, technical

improvements on the inventory and mitigation thematic areas, and the capacity building targets. Stakeholders also given clarifications on issues pertaining to gender mainstreaming in Tanzania.

The following recommendations were drawn from the conclusions for this consultation workshop:

? Develop a design for institutional arrangements and a coherent draft legal framework

? Draft Climate Data Sharing Agreements for GHG inventories, finance and NDC tracking data and establishment of a data sharing Mechanism

? Strengthen institutional and stakeholder capacity for effective monitoring of NDC implementation, including data exchange and information on progress and impact management.

? Develop and online integrated national climate platform, hosted by the NCMC

? Develop tools, guidelines, and templates for performing baseline projections. NDC tracking, finance tracking tools, adaptation.

? Provide training to a broad range of stakeholders on GHG inventories, development of tools, guidelines, and templates for performing baseline projections. NDC tracking, finance tracking tools, adaptation

The validation workshop was held in a face-to-face meeting in Dodoma on the 22nd of August. The workshop was attended by 60 stakeholders from central government, UN agencies, Ministries and Department Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), academia and research institutions. The workshop was facilitated by Dr. Sekai Ngarize, International Consultant for CBIT, Prof. Eliakimu Zahabu (Director, NCMC) and Dr. Freddy K. Manyika. The main objective of the national validation workshop was to review and validate the draft project CEO document developed by the international consultant in consultation with the national stakeholders before its submission to the GEF for endorsement. Specific objectives were:

i. To provide further input to the development of the CEO Endorsement Request document.
ii. To ensure that the proposed activities and deliverables were aligned.

The discussions focused aligning project activities and deliverables. Participants emphasized that the project should focus on strengthening existing national institutions involved in monitoring and reporting under the ETF. The deliberations supported the development of an institutional and legal framework building on existing frameworks and building upon lessons learned and achievements from previous reporting initiatives, MRV and a monitoring and evaluation framework, formalising data collection and sharing processes via use data sharing agreements, technical improvements on the GHG inventory and mitigation thematic areas, and the capacity building targets. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed to replace references to the proposed Climate Change Unit with the Environmental Management Unit in Mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Units in Zanzibar, so that their mandates are extended to include reporting under the ETF through a revised legal framework. The rationale was that these units should be capacitated to report under the ETF in line with the mandate created by the legal framework.

It was also agreed to remove references to the National Finance strategy; stakeholders decided that Tanzania will benefit if they can conduct a consultation workshop to design a harmonised and integrated approach to the implementation of existing national strategies on climate change and track progress of their implementation including the National Climate Change Strategy (2021 ? 2026) and

Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014-2030) for reporting and tracking climate actions, taking into account including gender considerations, which can be covered under Output 1.1.

Furthermore, it was proposed that outputs related to the GHG inventory and Modelling be supported by sectoral experts. This has been taken into account in the revised budget.
The main outcomes of the workshop can be formulated as follows:
(i) Stakeholders have a better understanding of the project?s implementation structure, their roles and their responsibilities
(ii) Enhanced understanding of the extended role of the existing Climate Change Unit in Zanzibar and Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania under the ETF reporting
(iii) Increased awareness by the stakeholders of the CBIT project?s intervention logic
Validation of the CEO Endorsement document by the different stakeholders.

The Director of Environment, Dr. Andrew Komba at Magufuli government City, Mtumba emphasized that the CBIT project should be aligned with existing strategic documents, including Tanzania NDC, the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Intervention (2022-2032); National Environmental Policy (2021) and the National Climate Changer Response Strategy (2021-2026).

Table 5 below lists the outcome of the consultations with national stakeholders relevant for climate change, their respective functions, overall role related to climate change, and how they will be engaged throughout project implementation.

Table 5: List of Institutions and their roles in the CBIT project

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Government and Ministries:	Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment, President?s Office ? President?s Office, Zanzibar. Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment, President?s Office ? Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources, Second Vice President?s Office, Zanzibar and Development Partners, NBS	Strategic level climate change institutions Providing overall policy guidance and determine strategic directions on how climate change integration into the broad national development framework, ensuring inter-ministry coordination of climate change and facilitate financial and technical resource mobilization to support implementation of climate change activities, as well as providing political authority in order to mobilize efforts at the sectoral level to combat climate change.	VPO will host the PMU and coordinate activities of the CBIT project, will be the executing agency. VPO will also be responsible for the preparation, validation, and submission of the CBIT report to the GEF through and with the support of UNEP, the implementing agency. VPO will lead and coordinate the execution of this project. It will coordinate sectoral data collection, management, and reporting of climate change-related data to the UNFCCC, lead the capacity-building initiatives to build a domestic MRV system and improve the National GHG Inventory system, NDC tracking, finance, tracking and adaptation. Ensure inter-ministerial coordination of climate change and facilitate financial and technical resource mobilization to support, Outputs 1.1., 1.2,2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5,

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Government and Ministries:	VPO, PMO-RALG, Ministry of Finance and Planning, NEMC, ZEMA, NBS Ministry of Science, Technology.	Planning, budgeting, and coordination institutions	These institutions will be responsible for development, planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and mainstreaming of climate change; coordination of budget preparation; and formulation of climate change policies. CBIT will strengthen coordination of institutions for climate reporting under the ETF including NDC and tracking climate finance and ensure sustainable monitoring and implementation. Outputs 1.1., 1.2, 2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5,
Parliament, and Ministries:	Parliament, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania Forest Service (TFS), Ministry of Lands, Housing g and Settlement Development, NEMC, ZEMA,TANESCO, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, EWURA, Tanzania Meteorological Agency, PMO-Disaster Management	Climate change implementation coordination institutions- constitutes the National Climate Change Committees (NCCTC and NCCSTC)	CBIT will support harmonization of climate change programmes from all sectors, especially in the key sectors of finance and economic planning, forestry, agriculture, land and water, health, energy and coastal zones management, to ensure coherence and building of synergies among these sectors. Sourcing and utilizing funding for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities. Strengthen financial mechanisms for sustainable implementation. Preparing a common Tanzanian position in relation to on-going Climate Change negotiations. Offering strong technical backstopping to the political leadership, Cabinet and Parliament in particular, to share the common African vision on efforts made to combat Climate Change in general and on the African climate platform in particular. Output 1.1., 1.2, 2.4, 2.5

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
National universities and academia	Major universities and research institutes, e.g. Sokoine University	Providing important information and experience related to mitigation options, and were previously involved in the SNC and research projects and were engaged during collaboration on the improvement of GHG inventories and the MRV system, including participation in training activities. Conduct research on climate change impacts and adaptation	Universities will play a key role by enabling the country to report transparently and support on the collection of crucial data for improving vulnerability and adaptation assessments and developing country specific emission factors for moving to higher tiers to guarantee a good quality GHG inventory, mitigation analysis , adaptation and finance Expected to participate in training, workshop and meetings in order to have an efficient exchange of knowledge and best practices. Outputs: 1.2, 2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5,
Civil Society Organizations and Local Community Leaders	Major CSOs e.g. ForumCC, Climate Action Network (CAN), Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organisation (TaTEDO), Uongozi institute (Institute of African Leadership for Sustainable Development) and representatives from local communities	Ensuring accountability at national and government level plus contributing to climate change policy and shaping policy direction	The project will seek their involvement and participation in capacity-building activities as appropriate. They will continue to support, and hold accountable, national-level governments in their efforts to integrate climate change risks faced by vulnerable communities into planning and policy-making processes Outputs: 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5,

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Gender	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children	Supporting, and holding accountable, the mainstreaming of gender equality as a necessary step in Tanzania's climate change effort and goal of attaining sustainable socio-economic development.	Supporting, and holding accountable, the mainstreaming of gender equality as a necessary step in Tanzania's climate change effort and goal of attaining sustainable socio-economic development. This is along the lines of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977, that guarantees equality between men and women and supports their full participation in social, economic and political life. This ministry will contribute to mainstream gender in the CBIT activities and thereafter through the developed MRV system. It will be the focal point in the sectoral working group. Output:1.1., 1.2, 2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5,
Private Sector	Private Sector Foundation	Private Sector finance mobilization	Mobilization of financial resources and technical capabilities, leveraging the efforts of governments, engaging civil society and community efforts, and developing innovative climate services and adaptation technologies. Supporting enhanced private-sector climate finance for Tanzania's nationally determined contributions (NDCs) implementation. Output:1.1., 1.2, 2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5,
Monitoring and reporting Institutions	PMO, NCMC, NEMC, ZEMA	Sectoral focal points Provide inputs to the improvement of the national MRV system's institutional structure and support information and data collection and sharing	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national development policies and programmes. Output:1.1., 1.2, 2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5,

Stakeholder main group	Stakeholder name	Existing activities with potential to be leveraged	Content engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Monitoring and reporting Institutions	VPO, NEMC, ZEMA, NCMC	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national climate change policy. International reporting and review: National Communications; National GHG Inventory; Biennial Update Reports: International Consultation and Analysis.	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national climate change policy. International reporting and review: National Communications; and BTRS under the ETF Output:1.1., 1.2, 2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5,
Ministry	Ministry of Finance and planning	Tracking and reporting domestic and international climate finance.	Tracking and reporting domestic and international climate finance. Output:1.1., 1.2, 2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5

Effective participation of several actors from public and private sector is required in order to achieve the project goals and implement the proposal activities. Due to the multidisciplinary nature of climate change, a variety of stakeholders are required to engage and respond to the complexity of climate change related activities. In that sense, there are both public and private entities that must work along with the project to carry out a strong transparency system for adaptation and mitigation; not just for establishing monitoring procedures but generating quality information to inform policy processes and decision making.

The project will adopt a stakeholder engagement approach that will be inclusive and participatory in nature. This will be done through building on existing Technical Working Groups and setting up a Project Steering Committee (PSC), representing all relevant sectors. A wide range of stakeholders (including NGOs, local authorities, gender and other social groups, academia, industry, provincial, district, judiciary and marginalised groups such as youth and remote rural communities) will be consulted and involved with project outputs through these mechanisms. The PSC will meet quarterly to discuss project progress. A wider stakeholder group will be engaged through the defined project activities (see Work Plan for more details on timing of these engagements). In addition, once the online climate platform has been developed, it will be used as an engagement platform to connect with national stakeholders, collect data and share the project?s knowledge products.
The stakeholders collaborated very closely with the international consultant, public entities, project execution unit to develop, implement and operationalize a robust transparency system for emissions, mitigation, adaptation, and support needed and received; not just for establishing monitoring

procedures, but for generating disaggregated quality activity data and information for reporting to the Convention whilst informing the public policy process for optimal decision making.

In practice, stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the project execution through activities in most of the outputs. Stakeholder consultation and buy-in is of utmost importance for the sustainability of the project and engagement will be done both formally and informally at all levels of project implementation and decision-making. When designing the legal and institutional coordination framework and establishing the Transparency Unit in Output 1.1, all involved sectors will be engaged and consulted through quarterly meetings hosted VPO so that key stakeholders understand and feel ownership of the framework and the need to designate staff to implement specific elements.

The development of the Climate Change law proposal and national climate response implementation framework cannot be completed without a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process; a significant amount of budget for Outputs 1.1 and is earmarked for stakeholder consultations. The scope of the climate law will focus on creating an enabling framework to mandate the formalisation of data collection for the reporting of GHG inventories, mitigation actions, adaptation, and finance received and needed. Targeted in-depth consultations will be done with key stakeholders inter alia line ministries, public entities, municipalities, regions and NGOs through a series of meetings and workshops to ensure a participatory process and that all inputs are considered and properly integrated in the climate law and climate communication strategy.

The development of indicators to track implementation of NDC actions will be done through a participatory process that will inform the baseline scenario and the alternative NDC scenario. In addition, stakeholder engagement workshops will provide opportunities for targeted input from the private sector, NGOs and municipalities and regions leading to evidence-based development of indicators.

A series of techniques and mechanisms was used to collect information from stakeholder including questionnaires, focussed group discussions and workshops. These stakeholders were engaged to solicit their input on the scope/coverage and relevance of the project components, outputs, activities, deliverables, and these strategies that will be adopted during project implementation. A summary of their views, comments and suggestions on the project design and the implementation strategies have been integrated in stakeholder workshop reports and final document. The agenda and minutes of the stakeholder inception and validation workshops with the list of participants disaggregated by sex are also provided as annexes.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

The stakeholder engagement arrangements during project implementation are as follows. The Project Manager will be responsible for monitoring and supporting ongoing stakeholder involvement during project implementation. The MRV system, through the online centralized data collection and sharing platform hosted by NCMC, will provide as means for stakeholder engagement in the future for climate change activities in the country. Information exchange with stakeholders will take place via a combination of performed using physical means, when possible, backed up by virtual exchanges through an electronic platform (such as Teams or Zoom) and through e-mails and phone calls. Stakeholder engagement will be a continuous activity throughout the lifecycle of the project. The project will track and ensure participation of the working groups (V&A, mitigation, finance and GHG emissions). Stakeholders will also participate in project events, through capacity-building sessions and training. Members of the Civil society will have representatives in each of the Technical Working Groups on GHG inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation and Support needed and received. This will enable them to better participate in the project and contribute to improve their engagement during the project lifecycle and after completion for mainstreaming findings in their activities.

In summary, all outputs have activities that are dedicated to build capacity of all involved stakeholders and targeted trainings will be organized to enable the development of skills necessary to implement relevant activities. Moreover, the availability of skills and technical expertise will be enhanced over time through the adoption of the training of trainers? format, thus mitigating the impact of staff turnover and changes in capacities inside the relevant institutions. The trainers will also be committed to support staff in understanding the application of data collection, management, and reporting guidelines in their respective institutions so as to sustain transparency efforts over time.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender analysis:

The Global Gender Gap Report (2021) ranked Tanzania the 13th in Sub Saharan Africa and the 82nd in the World, with a score of 0.707 on the Gender Development Index (GDI). The country has seen a

notable increase of women in leadership positions. Despite those improvements, gender issues still remain in the country and will therefore be included in this project activities, and outputs. The Gender Analysis (NDC July 2022) reveals that some national policies and institutional frameworks do not fully support the effective mainstreaming of gender into climate change planning to NDC implementation. Tanzania?s NDC underlines those women and men are affected unevenly by climate change impacts because of gender roles as shaped by norms, culture, and traditions. Furthermore, this analysis points out common gaps and challenges across sectoral frameworks related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The gaps and challenges include:

- Knowledge of gender issues or technical capacity and of awareness in gender-responsive climate action is lacking in most NDC priority sectors.
- Gender is systematically mentioned in sectoral policies and frameworks, but the linkage with climate change is lacking in most sectors.
- National, regional and local sectoral sex-disaggregated data and information related to climate change and gender are lacking.
- Existing frameworks (e.g. guidelines and plans) on gender and environment or climate change focus on women, ignoring its broader context of women-and-men and disabled groups.
- Sectoral operationalization of 11ing and planning remains a challenge. It is highly recommended that institutionalization of gender budgeting in all ministries, and regional and local authorities be a priority.
- Guidelines are needed to facilitate climate change and gender mainstreaming into sector policies, strategies, plans, and interventions. Guidelines will stipulate gender-responsive indicators and targets, gender budgeting, and the collection of sex-disaggregated data across sectors.
- The lack of a National Climate Change Policy in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar slows down adaptation and mitigation across key priority sectors.
- To strengthen the NDC implementation process, the Government is strongly urged to adopt governance, planning and policy recommendations emanating from this report. Such adoption will strengthen sectors? capacity for climate-related policies and actions, thus effective integration of gender-responsive actions to climate change across adaptation and mitigation sectors.

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework for Environmental Management

The Government has undertaken various initiatives to address climate change Gender-Based Violence (GBV) across sectors including mainstreaming gender into national policies, plans, and strategies, developing the national strategy on gender and climate change (2013), and preparing of national guidelines for mainstreaming gender into climate change adaptation-related policies, plans, strategies, programmes and budgets (2014). The National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021-2026 (NCCRS) underlines that women and men are affected differently by adverse impacts of climate change due to their gender roles as moulded by norms, culture and traditions. Gender considerations are mainstreamed into the strategy to ensure that strong commitments are put in place and stronger actions are taken to address and reduce vulnerability to the shocks and harmful effects of climate

change to women and other marginalized groups? (including people with disabilities -PWDs). Several national documents constitute the policy framework for gender equity and women?s socio-economic status.

In mainland Tanzania the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) and the Zanzibar Ministry of Social Welfare, Elderly, Gender and Children (MoSWEGC) are in charge of promoting community development, gender equality, women?s empowerment, participation in decision making spaces, equity and children rights through the formulation of policies, strategies, plans and guidelines in collaboration with stakeholders. There?s a Directorate of Gender (MoHCDGEC) and Department of Women and Children?s Development (MoSWEGC) within these ministries responsible for coordinating gender equality and women empowerment. MoHCDGEC facilitated the formulation of the Women and Gender Development Policy (2000) and National Strategy for Gender Development, both emphasizing mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all sectoral policies, programmes and strategies. MoSWEGC developed the Zanzibar Gender Policy (2016), which calls for equal participation of women in socio-economic and political spheres and the decision-making process. The above policies advocate establishing Gender Focal Points (GFPs) in all ministries and state agencies. GFPs are responsible for gender mainstreaming in their respective development plans and programmes.

The country has made deliberate efforts to align in implementation of the SDG?s strategies (e.g. SDG no 5: Gender Equity) with its various national documents and development plans, such as the Mainland Tanzania Constitution of 1977 (Revised in 2010) Section 12 (1 and 2), the Zanzibar Constitution of 1984 (Revised in 2016), the Tanzania Development Vision (2025), the Zanzibar Development Vision (2050), the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP I-2005 and II-2010), the Zanzibar Development Plan (2021-2026), the National Women Development and Gender Policy (2000), the Zanzibar Gender Policy (2016), the National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD 2005), other regional and international policies related documents to which Tanzania has also ratified.

Participation in Decision Making

Tanzania recognizes that the participation of women in decision-making spaces plays a critical pillar in achieving gender equality consistent with the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (1985) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Declaration on Gender and Development of 1997, which promotes 50 percent leadership by women. Women are immeasurably under-represented in most decision-making spaces and positions in the government. However, based on recent evidence, gender sensitivity and balance in leadership have improved. Following an amendment to the 1977 Constitution (Revised in 2005), the quota for women increased from 15 percent to 30 percent, and the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act of 1982 (Revised in 2000) stresses the participation of women in local government decision-making bodies.

Currently, in Mainland Tanzania women constitute 37 percent (2 percent increase from 2015; being 11 percent elected and 40 percent special seats) of political positions, while men account for 63 percent. Youth under the age of 45 years comprise 45 percent of Parliamentarians. [1] In ministerial positions, women hold 18 percent and men 82 percent in Mainland Tanzania, while in Zanzibar, women hold 31

percent and men 69 percent. Zanzibar House of Representatives has a higher quota at 40 percent, with one-third of Government Agency Administrators being women. According to Women Leadership and Political Participation (WLPP) Analysis, an increase of women Ministers has been registered in Zanzibar from 20 percent in 2015 to 37 percent in 2019. However, in the Tanzania One UN Fund MPTF Narrative Progress Report, 2020, women members of Parliament (Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar) have increased from 19 percent (in 2015) to 24 percent (2020). [2]

Education and literacy

The difference in literacy rates between men and women is evident. Males have a higher literacy rate (83.2 percent) than females (73.1 percent). For enrollment in primary and secondary schools, women outnumber men; however, in tertiary education, men post higher (5.2 percent) than women (2.8 percent). Zanzibar?s literacy rate stands at 77.3 percent for men and 84.9 percent for women. Enrollment in the primary is higher for men (50.59 percent) than for women (40.41 percent) and in secondary schools is higher for females (55.06 percent) than for males (44.94 percent), same for tertiary level (60 percent for women and 40 percent for men). [3] Worldwide, Tanzania stands 127th in literacy ranking, and illiteracy is widespread, especially among rural women. Ibid However, there?s an imbalance at the secondary and tertiary level, women are underrepresented, and the situation is more pronounced in Mainland than in Zanzibar. [4]

Employment:

Women constitute 52 percent of the working-age population (15 years and over), labour force participation rate is higher among males (89.4 percent) than women (84.2 percent). Women constitute a greater proportion of the economically inactive population: of the 13.3 percent of thin this category, 8.2 percent are women, and 5.1 percent are men. The gender gap in labour force participation increases with rising education level?.?K4D. Mapping women?s economic exclusion in Tanzania, 2018. ?Based on Tanzania?s tradition and norms, women are patriarchal (male-controlled) and perform most unpaid domestic and reproductive work, including taking care of the family, particularly the ill, disabled, children, and the elderly. Communal heavier social burden exposes them to the risks to their ability to respond and adapt to climate change compared to their male counterparts. Reducing the current 21 percent unemployment rate among Tanzanian?s young people, mainly rural young women and men could speed up the economic growth. Most women work in the informal sector, and only 34 percent are in the formal sector. Most of the informal sectors? work is non-paid, such as caregiving to the family and agriculture practices, and they spent almost 3.7 times on unpaid work compared to men. [5] Similarly, in Zanzibar, there are more unemployed females in urban (22.9 percent) than their male counterparts (with an unemployment rate of 6.0 percent). [6][6] The overall employment stands at 38 percent, higher in urban areas (23.3 percent) than rural areas (7.5 percent). The informal sector consists of 42.2 percent males and 34.7 percent females. The informal sector is more in urban (51.3 percent) than in rural areas (29.7 percent). More females were engaged in the informal sector (50.3 percent) while urban males. Ibid

There is a noticeable decrease in economic participation and opportunity (from 0.809 in 2006 to 0.703 in 2021). However, education attainment (0.921), health and survival (0.970), and political empowerment (0.235) is increasing. Participation of women in the labour force in the formal sector is at 81 percent for women and 88 percent for men, whereas for professional and technical aspects, men post 57 percent and women 43 percent. For senior positions (senior officials and managers), men post 77 percent and women 23 percent. Ibid

Despite women?s participation and contribution to the economy, they are still under-rated or undervalued. The formal sector favours men over women and women?s employment in low-paid positions. Disability prevalence in Mainland Tanzania is higher (13 percent) than in Zanzibar (9.3 percent), and it is relatively higher in the rural (9.9 percent) as compared to urban areas (7.8 percent).

NDC Sector-by-sector gender summary for natural resources

Tanzania?s (NCCRS) recognises that gender sensitization in climate change, particularly noticeable in different parts of the country in all economic sectors. The priority gender responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation sectors for implementation of the strategy focuses on agriculture and food security, livestock, fisheries, water resources management, beekeeping, disaster risk reduction, public health, energy, forestry, coastal and marine environment, blue economy, transport, infrastructures, tourism, waste management.

Agriculture

The sector contributes 27 percent of the GDP, with an annual growth rate of 5 percent [7][7] whereas, in Zanzibar, the sector?s contribution grew to 28 percent in 2020.[8][8] The sector absorbs approximately 65 percent of the Mainland Tanzania labour force, of whom 80 percent are women (Plate 2) and 70 percent of the labour force in Zanzibar, comprising 43 percent women and 36 percent men. Most of the coastal farming lands, especially in Zanzibar, have been inundated by saltwater intrusion into fresh water due to sea-level rise, making women more vulnerable as they are heavily engaged in farming activities, e.g. seaweed farming.[9][9] Land ownership dominated by men at (73 percent) as opposed to female (27 percent). Most women (93 percent) tend to have smaller plots around 2 hectares, and older females (55 years) own much higher land compared to low-age females. Women earn much less in agriculture than men and varies across the country, and most are self-employed. Women's engagement in the sector is constrained by factors such as (i) access to productive resources, e.g. credit and secure land ownership, (ii) labour access unbalancing, (iii) technical and technological, and (iv) financial.[10][10]

In Tanzania, the agriculture sector has made significant progress in integrating gender and climate change in adaptation and mitigation policies and actions, food and nutrition security policies and frameworks. The Tanzania Mainland (2002) and the Zanzibar Agriculture (2003) advocate promoting gender equality in agricultural development and ensuring both men and women have access to credit for agricultural development. The Agriculture Climate Change Resilience Plan (2014-2019), the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (2015/16-2024/25), the Tanzania Climate-Smart Agriculture Programme (2015-2025), and the National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007) emphasize gender equity in the implementation of interventions which contributes to increased resilience of the population.

In the current gender analysis, livestock is treated as a sub-sector of agriculture. The overarching objective of the Tanzania Mainland Livestock Policy (2006) is to ensure gender is mainstreamed in the livestock industry to achieve gender equality through the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of livestock policies, plans, and programs. Similarly, the Zanzibar Livestock Policy (2011) aims to promote gender-equitable decent employment in the livestock sector, especially for youth. The policy advocate for sensitization of communities with gender consideration and mainstreaming of gender sensitivity throughout programmes and procedures.

Energy Sector

Energy sector is vulnerable to climate change and is critical in achieving the Tanzania Development Vision (2025), the National Five Years Development Plan III (2021-2025), the Zanzibar Development Plan (2021-2026) as well as achieving the SDGs. Tanzania?s energy sector ranked 80th (out of 115 countries) in the year 2021 in reliability and access to energy, denoting an improvement of 12 steps up from the 2020 assessment (92nd). Electricity is the primary source of lightning and energy use in industries. In 2019/2020, approximately 78.4 percent of the total population in the Mainland had access to electricity, denoting an increase of 11 percent from the past (2016/2017), with 99.6 percent (2019/2020) of the urban people connected, and with household, connectivity increased to 38 percent. [11][11] Access to electricity in rural Tanzania has reached 70 percent of the target villages in 2021, exceeding a set target of 50 percent by 2020. Ibid REA aims to supply electricity to 75 percent of the rural Tanzania population by 2025 and reach full coverage by 2030. Ibid The NDC provides for promoting climate resilient energy systems; exploring options for energy diversification; and promoting climate-smart rural electrification.

?Data for the energy sector from the Integrated Labour Force Survey (2014) indicate that 20 percent of employees are female. Unofficial indications are that women currently make up a larger part of the workforce: 44 percent in the Ministry of Energy (MoE), 20 percent at the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and 26 percent in the Rural Energy Agency (REA) with women filling 50 percent of ministerial-level positions (Deputy Minister and Permanent Secretary in the Energy Sector), the representation of women and men in high-level decision making in the sector is balanced?.

Similarly, Zanzibar's access to electricity stands at 57 percent, increasing from 38 percent in the year 2009/2010 to 57 percent in 2019/2020. The rural and urban connection in Zanzibar as of 2019/2020 stands at 33 percent and 86 percent, respectively. For cooking energy, solid biofuels account for 63.5 percent of the household?s usage in Mainland, charcoal 26.2 percent, LPG 5.1 percent, and electricity 3.0 percent, whereas other forms of cooking energy comprise 2.2 percent. Ibid Zanzibar, solid biofuels account for 52.8 percent of cooking energy, followed by charcoal 34.1 percent, LPG 7.7 percent, and electricity 2.6 percent.

In terms of energy access, this has a direct impact on women and people living with disabilities (PWDs) most are women, including girls, are often responsible for domestic work compared to men. Climate change impacts increases domestic work burden to women and girls specifically for the ones in the rural areas, as they have to walk long distances in search of firewood.The gender dimension indicates that women's energy demands differ from men. Lack of energy services forces women, especially in rural areas of developing countries, to spend an inordinate amount of their daily time gathering biomass for basic energy needs, thus affecting women's health (inhaling the smoke through using inefficient cooking technology), and other household roles as managers, resulting in opportunity costs that prevent them from participating in other productive works. Despite various policy frameworks acknowledging the dominance of men in the energy sector, the Tanzania is committed to promoting gender equity, equality, and women empowerment in sector plans and programs.

Forestry

Forest plays a unique role in sequestering carbon, timber and providing livelihoods. Emissions in the forestry sector are due to disturbance of forest ecosystems through different activities such as over-harvesting, degradation. Key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation include clearing for agriculture, overgrazing, wildfires, charcoal burning, and over-exploitation of forest resources. Recent data indicates that, over the past 20 years (2001-2020), Tanzania lost 2.70 Mha of tree cover, equivalent to a 10 percent decrease in tree and 910Mt of CO_2e emissions. Dependence on solid biofuels in the energy sector could be the reason as well for the observed rapid deforestation, which is estimated to claim 50,000 hectares of forest per year across Mainland Tanzania and 64.3 ha of tree cover in Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, both men and women rely heavily on forest resources, and there is an apparent gender-differentiated use, access, and control or management of forest resources, including decision-making. Furthermore, men dominate in harvesting forest products mainly for commercial purposes (timber and poles).

The sector employs about 5.2 million people a year (In the Mainland) through forest industries, plantations, government forest administrative, private sectors, and self-employment. Currently, the government employs 62 percent men and 32 percent women in forestry sector. Data from the Department of Forestry and Beekeeping (DoFB) in Mainland Tanzania shows that women employees at the Forestry Training Institute (FITI) are at 29 percent and men at 71 percent. At Tabora Training College, women 35 percent. Males are 65 percent, whereas, at the Tanzania Forestry Services Agency, women employees post 31 percent and men 69 percent. In Zanzibar, the forestry sector (within the agriculture and fishing sector) has employs 1,742 people, of which 57 percent are men and 43 percent are women.

The Forestry Policy (1998) of Mainland Tanzania highlighted unbalanced gender implications because processes and structures of decentralized forest governance seem unable to address the needs of women. Empowering and engaging women (especially rural women) should be prioritized to ensure the formulation of comprehensive forests protection and policy development or reviews. Empowering and engaging women (especially rural women) should be prioritized to ensure the formulation of comprehensive forests protection and policy development or reviews. The Forest Policy (1995) of Zanzibar advocated for mainstreaming gender issues in the sector, particularly training and participation of women in forest activities. Empowering and engaging women (mainly rural women) should be prioritized to ensure the formulation of comprehensive forest protection and policy development or reviews.

The gender analysis report highlights among other things impacts of climate change and importance of gender mainstreaming in these sectors as follows:

- **Land Use and Human Settlements Development,**
- **Health**
- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**
- **Tourism**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Disaster Risk Reduction**
- **Coastal, Marine Environment and Fisheries**
-

Tanzania has prioritized four broad essential areas for gender mainstreaming including improving women's legal ability; economic empowerment of women and poverty eradication; political empowerment and decision-making for women; and access to education, training, and employment for women.

Considerations of gender equality and women?s empowerment will be integrated in project design and implementation of project activities, notably through a balanced gender representation in the training and capacity-building provided to experts and staff from different agencies. Gender considerations will also be mainstreamed in the selection of the project management team as well as that of consultants and experts. Though targeted towards NCs and BURs, the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit by UNDP will provide an entry point for gender mainstreaming in this CBIT project. References were made to the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) 2015-2018 to further integrate gender in transparency work.

Project activities are also aligned with the Tanzania?s four previous national strategies for growth and poverty reduction (NSGRP II & I), which recognized gender inequality as a major development challenge and put forward specific policy actions to address them. Several line ministries, local governments? authorities and civil society organizations responded by designing programmes to translate the gender policy objective into concrete ground level activities. In addition, the country will benefit from the Global Coordination Platform activities on gender mainly, under output 2.4 ?Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks? of the PIF approved GEF project ?Global Capacity Building Initiative for

Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the PA?.

Gender Action Plan:

This project will include gender mainstreaming in some of its activities: Activities earmarked are under Outputs 1.1 ?1.1 Technical assistance provided to the Government of Tanzania to review, update and formalize institutional arrangements concerning the national MRV system. Output:1.2 A centralized national climate information platform and management system established and made available online by the National Climate and Monitoring Centre (NCMC) working in close collaboration with Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment.? and Outputs 2.1. 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, ?Technical support, training and tools provided related to GHG inventories, projections modelling, mitigation, adaptation and finance. A gender expert is earmarked under budget line 1104 to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender in the activities alongside the technical consultants. Women are targeted to be active participants in all the activities of the project including capacity building. Wherever possible women will be empowered through their nominations to lead activities. A women organisation will be a member of the PSC over and above women potentially representing the key ministries in the latter committee. The tasks earmarked for the gender expert (refer to ToRs in Annex K) are:

1. Map and analyse gender integration in climate reporting and actions in Tanzania
2. Implement the gender action plan
3. Propose guidelines for mainstreaming gender consideration in all climate activities
4.Intergrate knowledge management of gender issues or technical capacity and of awareness in gender-responsive climate action in all DC priority sectors
5.Link climate change and gender in sectoral policies and frameworks
6. Produce national, regional, and local sectoral sex-disaggregated data and information related to climate change and gender
7. Integrate into existing frameworks (e.g., guidelines and plans) on environment or climate change gender consideration for women-and-men plus disabled groups.
8. Sectoral operationalization of gender budgeting and planning, including recommendations emphasizing that institutionalization of gender budgeting in all ministries, and regional and local authorities be a priority.
9. Furter develop guidelines to facilitate climate change and gender mainstreaming into sector policies, strategies, plans, and interventions. Guidelines will stipulate gender-responsive indicators and targets, gender budgeting, and the collection of sex-disaggregated data across sectors.

Activities earmarked are under Outputs 1.1 ?Technical assistance provided to the Government of Tanzania to review, update and formalize institutional arrangements concerning the national MRV system.?, Outputs 2.1. 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 ?Technical support, training and tools provided related to GHG inventories, projections modelling, mitigation, adaptation and. finance? and Output 1.2 ?A centralized national climate information platform and management system established and made available online by the National Climate and Monitoring Centre (NCMC).? ?This output is expected to develop a functional and strengthened centralized national climate information platform including a registry of

mitigation actions and policies, support needed and received, procurement and provision of the necessary equipment /infrastructures, module on information exchange interface and interactive tools for different types of audiences and climate data sharing modules and exchange of sectoral information. The gender expert will attend the training workshop on these two outputs for the mainstreaming exercise. The consultation and collaborative initiatives will produce a report on gender integration in the institutional arrangements and formal legal frameworks for the thematic areas GHG inventory, mitigation, finance and adaptation. Key activities identified for mainstreaming gender in reporting are establishing of the legal and institutional framework, economic empowerment of women and poverty eradication; political empowerment and decision-making for women; and access to education, training, and employment for women. In order to fill the gaps in the respect of gender rights, establishing a gender database and improving staff knowledge on gender management is necessary. Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children will be the leading institution for gender mainstreaming in climate activities through its sectoral focal point. This will include civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change will support CBIT project. Indicators identified for tracking gender mainstreaming during the project cycle are:

Table 6: Details of Gender Action Plan:

Project Components / Outputs	Gender mainstreaming Objectives	Gender mainstreaming Activities / Indicators	Targets / Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsibility
Overall Project Management	Promote the participation of women in the Project Steering Committee	Activity: Meetings of the PSC Indicator: % of women participating in the PSC meetings	Target: 50% List of participants of PSC meetings	VPO However, for sector specific issues its at ministry level or focal point for both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar

Project Components / Outputs	Gender mainstreaming Objectives	Gender mainstreaming Activities / Indicators	Targets / Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsibility
Component 1 Output 1.1	Promote the participation of women as representatives of institutions during activities aimed at strengthening these institutions in the coordination, management and reporting transparently on climate change activities	Activity: 1.1, 1.2 Indicator: % of women participating in the working groups and taking key roles in climate change institutions	Target: 50% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex and women in key positions in government institutions	VPO Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children NEMC, ZEMA, NCMC
	Mainstream gender into Tanzania?s institutional arrangements on climate transparency	Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 2.2.2, 2.3.4, 2.4.3 and 2.5.5 Indicator: gender considerations are included in the institutional arrangements and procedures to be developed under Output 1.1. and output 1.2	Target: the institutional arrangements and procedures have a dedicated section on gender mainstreaming MoV: Deliverables 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 2.2.5, 2.3.4, 2.4.3 and 2.5.5	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children Gender Expert and Senior Consultant 1 NEMC, ZEMA, NCMC
Component 2 Output 2.1, 2.2,2.3,2.4	Promote the participation of women and capacitate them to undertake MRV of emissions	Activity: 2.1.3, 2.2.3, 2.2.2.2.2.3, 2.4.2 Indicator: % of women participating in the working groups	Target: 50% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex MoV: Deliverables: 2.1.3, 2.2.3, 2.2.2.2.2.3, 2.4.2	VPO Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children NEMC, ZEMA, NCMC

Project Components / Outputs	Gender mainstreaming Objectives	Gender mainstreaming Activities / Indicators	Targets / Means of Verification (MoV)	Responsibility
Component 2 Output 2.5	Promote the participation of women and capacitate them to track the integration of information on V&A into policy formulation; and enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation activities at national and subnational levels for 'highly impacted sectors' as per the NDC.	Activity: 2.5.2, 2.5.3,2.5.4 Indicator: % of women participating in working groups in the tracking of the integration of information on V&A into policy formulation; and enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation activities at national and subnational levels	Target: 50% MoV: List of participants attending workshops disaggregated by sex	VPO Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children NEMC, ZEMA, NCMC
Across all Outputs	Promote women participation in project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings.	Activity: The participation of female representatives will be encouraged in all project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings outlined in the Workplan (refer Annex L for more details) through gender sensitive outreach to project stakeholders. Indicator: % of female participants attending the project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings.	Target: At least 50% of participants attending the project consultation meetings, workshops and trainings are women MoV: Gender disaggregated attendance sheets	PMU Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children NEMC, ZEMA, NCMC

[1] https://data.ipu.org/node/184/data-on-women?chamber_id=13508

[2] Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (2018). Women and Men in Zanzibar; Facts and Figures

[3] The United Republic of Tanzania (URT). Investment Guide on Waste Management in Tanzania 2020. The Vice President?s Office, Dodoma, Tanzania

[4] Tanzania Education Sector Landscape Analysis 2021. USAID, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

[5] Tanzania - Energy and Gender Country brief
[6] Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ). Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey (2014)
[7] Tanzania Agriculture Transformation
[8] Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority (ZIPA):
Website https://www.zipa.go.tz/sectors/agriculture/#
[9] Feed the Future Tanzania. Tanzania Multi-Year Strategy 2011
[10] Gender Assessment for the Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP), Green Climate Fund
[11] Energy Access and Use Situation Report for Mainland Tanzania (2020). National Bureau of Statistics and the Rural Energy Agency

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector plays a crucial role for in the implementation of climate policies by supporting catalysing of climate actions on the ground for example the implementation of the electrification programme through the adoption of renewable energy technologies, industrialisation of the country through the deployment of clean production processes, application of energy efficiency equipment and products for the market, greening of the construction sector, improvement of rural water access through solar pumping stations, infrastructure and transport. Engaging the private sector can lead to mobilization of financial resources and technical capabilities, leveraging the efforts of governments, engaging civil society and community efforts, and developing innovative climate services and adaptation technologies. For example, in Tanzania, the NAMA BRT project is one of the three Projects delivered through Public Private Partnership (PPP), with an estimated private sector investment of about USD 70 million.

The private sector can effectively contribute to development of the low carbon development initiatives as partners, through Private and Public sector Partnerships (PPP). The private sector play a role in public-private sector partnership by collaborating in the provision of activity data usually needed for GHG inventories in particular in the industry, energy and agriculture sectors. The status of current

economic activities and the impacts of alternative low carbon development measures need to be the object of MRV in order to take stock of emissions and potential reductions when implementing the NDC actions. These actors have been consulted during the stakeholder and validation workshops held during the PPG design phase and will be engaged in project activities through the thematic working groups. They will thereafter be integrated into the national.

MRV system to ensure that detailed activity data from private sectors? emitting sources are tracked properly and submitted to VPO for inclusion in the UNFCCC reports. In addition, businesses will be informed about potential climate risks relevant for their activities (e.g. in agriculture). The engagement of the private sector can also contribute to an increased mobilization of financial resources and technical capabilities in the development of innovative climate services and adaptation technologies.

The CBIT project will engage with the private sector in Tanzania, using the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation as an umbrella organization in this process. The NCMC is currently leading an engagement effort with the Private Sector Foundation (PEF) and this will continue during the CBIT project implementation. In essence, the PEF provides data on emissions from the private sector and opportunities for emissions reduction from the private sector. The private sector had been involved in prior reporting processes, especially concerning the CDM.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Table 7: Risk Analysis

Risk description	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By Whom / When?
Risks to the achievement of the project objective: To comply with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change				
Insufficient high-level political will and commitment for the development of projects outputs	Low	Medium	- Create high-level awareness and seek final approval from political high-level authorities from the line ministries at the outset of project implementation (before the project kicks-off); - Provide regular progress reports to the Ministers whose sectors are included in the CBIT project Output 2.5 will also focus on integrating climate change information into policy and decision making.	VPO and relevant line Ministries before project start

COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation	Medium	Medium	The COVID-19 Pandemic limited or prohibited travel for some time. The situation has improved now for both national and international travel. During the project preparation phase, the inception and stakeholder, and validation workshops were held with most national actors attending physically and the international consultant and UNEP representative virtually. In case the situation deteriorates new, stakeholder consultations as well as training workshops and meetings will be organized remotely via video calls to implement the project. Furthermore, during project implementation: a) Focus on the desk-based work of developing training packages at start-up in preparation for training events. b) if necessary, and if travel remains restricted longer than expected, the project will develop materials for and conduct meetings and training virtually; and c) Undertake desk research and conference interview where needed and appropriate.	VPO with support from UNEP throughout project cycle

Climate Change impacts	Medium	Low	Climate change risks such as extreme weather events could affect internet connectivity and the safe storage of data and pose mobility issues. Mitigation actions include alignment with early warning systems and considering such risks in the design of the system and tools. However, given the nature of this CBIT project, is essentially focused on technical assistance with no large investment or demonstration assets, the likelihood and impact severity of climate-related risks on the project?s activities and outcome are considered ?Low?. During the PPG phase, the project will also undertake a complete climate risk screening (following the GEF STAP guidelines) to identify climate-related risks as well as measures to mitigate their potential impact.	Tanzania Meteorological services throughout project cycle
Risks to the achievement of Outcome 1: ***The Government of Tanzania adopts formal institutional arrangements for the national MRV system and stakeholders have increased access to national climate data, climate policies and action***				

Insufficient institutional coordination	Medium	Medium	Fully integrate the CBIT Project Steering Committee (PSC) into existing National Climate Change Technical and Steering Committee -Establish a channel for regular briefing of board of director of Environment and other relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Science and Technology; Second Vice President?s Office Zanzibar. -Ensure clear linkages of implementation of climate change actions in line ministries. Ensure clear linkages of NDC implementation in line ministries	VPO and relevant line ministries throughout the project cycle.
Inertia on institutional buy-in	Low	Medium	Build on workable existing institutional arrangement for GHG inventory. Involve additional line ministries at the project outset. Revise existing memorandum of understanding to reflect current institutional nuance. Design specific buy-in strategies for different stakeholders (i.e. sector ministries, industrial operators, businesses, and NGOs). Establish and strengthen inter-ministerial working groups/committees.	Project Steering Committee at project inception
Risks to the achievement of Outcome 2: ***Government and relevant stakeholders contribute to maintain state of the art GHG inventories, and to track and report progress in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation, on Mitigation, Vulnerability & Adaptation (V&A) as well as support needed and received.***				

Data availability and accessibility constraints			As much as possible, take advantage of the existing national data collection infrastructure. Include publicly available and industrial data providers in the technical working group to facilitate data access; Establish legal or less formal collaboration arrangements with institutions that are repositories of data; Revise data collection templates specifically designed for different data providers, Organize training for industrial data providers under the existing environmental reporting mechanism, Expand the participation of data providers to cover new areas in the new MRV task, Support continuous data generation and sharing through the centralized climate data sharing network.	VPO in collaboration with line ministries for Energy, Agriculture, Forestry, IPPU/Industry, Waste throughout project cycle
Limited technical skill set	Medium	Medium	-Identify and harness existing capacities and skill sets in order to increase participation of all national experts. -Where consultants are to be recruited, they will be paired with local experts to facilitate knowledge transfer. -As much as possible, include experts from national academic/research institutions, CSO and businesses.	VPO in collaboration with line ministries for Energy, Agriculture, Forestry, IPPU/Industry, Waste throughout project cycle

Climate Risks Screening:

The climate risk screening has followed the STAP guidance of June 2019 thereon. Climate risk assessments have four
main elements:
1) identify the hazards.
2) assess vulnerability and exposure.
3) rate the risk; and
4) identify measures to manage the risk.

Hazards may include short-term, or acute, shocks (e.g. extreme events of storm, fire or flood), and slow onset, or chronic, events that occur over a long period of time (e.g. drought). Based on the IPCC definition of risk, climate risk assessments should not only consider consequences of hazards (e.g. food insecurity from a reduction of crop yield due to drought) but also consequences from responses (e.g. food insecurity from expansion of biofuels for land-based mitigation, or methane emissions from increased rice farming promoted by projects).

Vulnerability describes the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. Vulnerability may be a result of physical, social, economic, and environmental factors.

Exposure refers to the presence of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected. Negative impacts occur when something is both vulnerable and exposed.

The climate risk analysis for the CBIT project has been undertaken in line with this IPCC framework and according to the STAP guidelines below. It discusses climate risks relative to the activities within the lifecycle of the project and the transparency system that will be developed and operationalized. The system is expected to exist well beyond the duration of this CBIT project which itself will not be responsible for creating any climate extreme event to pose risks. Climate change and risks stemming from it forms the basis of this project and its outputs once will help to raise awareness on them, will provide tools to mitigate and adapt to them at the national, regional and provincial levels while informing the global community for cooperative action.

(i) How will the project?s objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?

Changes in key climate variables have already been observed in Tanzania. According to the Second National Communication (URT, 2015), trend analysis results for the period 1961 ? 2013 show a significantly increasing trend in mean annual maximum and minimum temperature with temperature rises of above 1?C in average maximum temperature. The increase in mean annual minimum temperature was found to occur much faster than for mean annual maximum temperature. Marked drying areas have been observed in parts of northeast and much of southern Tanzania between 1981 and 2016 with devastating effects to agriculture, water resources and energy production and demand. Currently, a significant proportion (about 70%) of all types of natural disasters in Tanzania are climate change related and are linked to recurrent droughts and floods. The most recent projections for climate change in Tanzania (Future Climate for Africa, 2017) show a strong agreement on continued future warming in the range of 0.8?C to 1.8?C by the 2040s, evenly distributed across Tanzania. The warming trend leads to a corresponding increase in the number of days above 30?C by 20-50 days in the central and eastern parts and up to 80 additional days in the coastal area of Tanzania. Warming until 2090 is projected in the range of 1.6?C to 5.0?C depending on the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Rainfall in Tanzania is increasingly variable. Projections indicate that rainfall will decrease during dry seasons and increase during wet seasons which translates to higher risks for drought and flooding. In addition, the southern half of Tanzania is expected to experience a slight decrease in average annual rainfall by 2030, whilst the north-western region around Lake Vitoria is projected to observe a slightly higher amount of annual average rainfall. By 2090 these changes can reach up to 10% of current annual rainfall averages (Future Climate for Africa, 2017). As a result of these projected climate changes, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are expected to increase and with it the impacts on climate-sensitive sectors, in particular agriculture and water resources, as well as impacts on infrastructure and ecosystems. Together with major socioeconomic trends, such as population growth and urbanization, climate change will negatively affect the ability to achieve Tanzania?s development goals. Adaptation is therefore vital for reducing the impacts from climate change and for realizing a climate resilient development pathway. Adaptation interventions will further be elaborated in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Tanzania NDC outlines adaptation measures that will be implemented for the identified priority sectors.

The proposed project will take place mostly in the capital, Dodoma, which has a lower exposure compared to the rural areas in terms of vulnerability. The two climate hazards that can possibly affect Dodoma are extreme events such as flooding, and droughts as reported in the Second National Communication. Actions already under way to adapt to these are: (i) Combating the risk of flooding: (ii) Addressing the risk of droughts in the agriculture crop production systems.

Potential climate-related effects that have been taken into consideration include:

●Disruptions in data collection and data storage systems and infrastructure.
Since most of the activities will take place in Dodoma (low vulnerability) and involve mostly historical data that already exists in various databases, it is very unlikely that the activities themselves will be affected by these extreme events that could strike the capital city and are of relatively short durations. Moreover, the transparency system that is to be developed and established by this CBIT project will require periodic collection and processing of data from most ministries that are sited in Nouakchott and to a lesser extent from the decentralized offices all over the country. Development of the necessary infrastructure for the centralized storage and sharing of data is an activity to be realized within very finite time periods and are not expected to be indefinitely affected by extreme climate events that are of short durations. This CBIT project can thus take precautionary measures and develop procedures, guidelines and protocols for the collection of data to take place while taking on board the climate risks in Nouakchott and throughout the country. At most, the activities may have to be rescheduled.

●Difficulties to undertake capacity building activities.
Training activities, workshops and meetings could also be adversely affected by the same extreme climate events and in the same manner. In this case, all activities are scheduled to take place in Dodoma where the vast majority of stakeholders are sited. In case a climate extreme hits Dodoma, the training session can be postponed to after the passage of the event. Accessibility to the venues is easy and Dodoma has a low exposure and vulnerability to climate risks. As well, the capital city has the highest adaptative capacity in the country.

CBIT is a short-term (three years) project based in a low vulnerability region of the country and focuses almost entirely on the creation, compilation, storage and processing of existing climate information for building capacity of stakeholders. Thus, it can be considered as low risk in terms of climate change. Moreover, the objective of the project beyond its own duration is precisely to provide a transparency system that can both keep track of mitigation actions and enhance Tanzania?s adaptation efforts.

(ii) Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?

These impacts and sensitivities have been assessed as part of the 2NC, Gender analysis for the NDC revisions and National Adaptation Planning process. These assessments are linked to the IPCC AR5. Given the nature of the project interventions which focus mainly on technical and institutional capacity building, the climate risk on the project implementation is expected to be moderate to low. On the other hand, the transparency system that will be established through CBIT will remain operational long after the project has ended and is anticipated to have a net positive contribution to building resilience and adaptive capacities of Tanzania.

(iii) Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?

As noted in the response to (i) and (ii), climate impacts pose a low risk for this project. Resilience practices are included in the project?s activities as well as the outputs that will endure after its technical completion:

●Regarding data collection, data storage and infrastructure
The project has included resilient practices able to withstand the threats posed by the extreme events that, depending on the region, may affect the timely collection of existing raw data as well as its processing and centralized storage but not make it impossible. This will be reflected mostly through the outputs on the preparation of tools, namely, Output 1.2 and Output 2.5 Commissioning of the infrastructure for data storage and sharing is an activity to be undertaken at a specific point in time and can be scheduled at a time when there is no significant risk of extreme climate events.

●Regarding difficulties to undertake capacity building activities
During its execution, the project will ensure the safety of the personnel and the stakeholders. It is possible though very unlikely that the training component under Output 1.2 and Output 2.5 may be disrupted but realized with some delays; once capacities are built, the only need will be to update these outputs in the future well beyond GEF funding. In the unlikely event that activities need to be postponed due to warnings, the safety and integrity of the people will always be a priority, and the project will only return in its course when safety can be assured. Online options will be preferred, when possible, to save resources for travel, as a default guidance for the project.

●Regarding strengthening of national institutions
Output 1.1 will be result in strong institutional framework, in this way, national institutions will be robust enough to coordinate, manage and report transparently on implemented climate change activities in the future well beyond this project. Given the actions taken by government of Tanzania in mainstreaming

climate change in its development policies and in the implementation of its National Adaptation Plan, the long-term benefits are not expected to be affected by climate risks.

(iv) What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

Technical measures considered will include systematic backups of relevant information and databasing at more than one site. Strengthening technical and institutional capacity, as well as systems to generate the required information for the ETF of the Paris Agreement to address climate risks, are the very objectives of this CBIT project.

Covid-19 Risk and Opportunity Analysis:

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to impact the implementation of the project particularly due to public health restriction in convening participants for workshops and trainings. This CBIT project is expected to rely heavily on international consultants for delivery of key deliverables. The travel restriction and border closure may affect their engagement thus affecting the delivery of the project. The most significant COVID-19 related risks to the implementation of the project include the following;

- Travel restrictions between countries might hamper the execution of project activities;
- Project implementing partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity;
- A likely reduction in the availability of (co-)financing for transparency related works;

The following are the appropriate response measures to reduce the impacts of COVID on project delivery:

- If travel restrictions (at international, regional and/or national level) remain in place due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, remote support will be provided by:
- Conducting trainings and capacity building activities virtually (e.g., via Webinars organized).
- Making training modules available via on-line training options, which will facilitate attendance as trainings will not be place- or time-bound; iii) Facilitating on-line exchanges (using Zoom, Teams, Skype, WhatsApp, email, phone, etc.) between international, regional and national experts and project stakeholders when face-to-face exchanges, meetings, workshops, etc. are not feasible;
- Conducting assessments in partnership with local stakeholders via video (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype, WhatsApp, email, phone, etc.).
- If face-to-face project activities (e.g., trainings, meetings, field visits, etc.) will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.) The risk analysis and response measures have been done based on the GEF document ?GEF_Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis?. The

key risks are related to the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, enabling environment, and financing. The main risks identified, and the response measures considered in the CBIT are shown in the Table 8.

Table 8: **Covid-19 related risks and response measures**

COVID-19 related risk		**Response measure**
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	A combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be adopted to ensure the implementation of the activities. Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to UNEP guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when technical trainings are not possible in person.
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.	The development of guidelines, templates and manuals for each output developed within the project will ensure the outputs of the project can be used beyond project implementation and will allow the staff to access detailed information on the MRV process, ensuring the sustainability of the work and strengthening the capacity of the institutions involved.
	Delays in project implementation	Most activities and events will be organized and conducted using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner. Furthermore, the design of the project has integrated delays by allowing most of the activities to overlap with one another.
	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	The PMU will consult the UN consultant databases with the support of UNEP to identify consultants with appropriate expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home-based assignments.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel and will also sensitize the project staff and stakeholders on sanitary measures to be observed during the project lifetime. The

COVID-19 related risk		Response measure
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	sensitization campaign will be repeated throughout the project implementation and reinforced during events when risks are estimated to be high.
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown during the preparation of the CEO endorsement package reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, prioritizing the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholders to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.
Financing	Co-financing availability	The contribution from the government of Tanzania is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. Thus, the co-finance will not be affected.
	Price increase in procurement	There is a certain level of flexibility that can be accommodated within the budgeted amounts. Moreover, most of the activities revolve around services by international consultants supported by local ones and in case the price increase is consequent, the PMU will negotiate with eventual service providers to ensure proper running of the project activities. Other cost-cutting measures could be a reduction of the number of participants attending meetings or shifting from physical meetings to virtual ones in some cases.

Opportunity analysis

CBIT activities will result in strengthened institutions for the implementation of the MRV systems and this means all institutions will consider the existing COVID-19 situation during project implementation.

The measures now in place to address the impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations are targeting the agriculture sector and food security. Additional funds are allowing for continued unconditional emergency in-kind and / or monetary assistance to the most vulnerable groups including communities affected by climatic hazards. Measures related to agricultural practices may promote increased resilience of this sector to climate change impacts (e.g., distribution of selected seeds and tillage tools to restore livelihoods, assistance activities during the lean season, in preparation for the agricultural seasons, and the strengthening of contingency stocks). The information that is generated and made available through a national MRV system to be implemented by CBIT will serve as key input to guide greener and more resilient investments and contribute to their mainstreaming in national planning processes. Moreover, the context provides an opportunity to have budget savings and reallocation in the CBIT project budget, as several events could be held virtually. Budget savings related to traveling and venue costs could be reallocated to more substantive activities. It is also an opportunity to slowly introduce

e-governance (through online public service provision and delivery without physical interactions) over time.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

? Institutional arrangements:

Tanzania has already initiated some activities aimed at improving its capacities related to climate transparency, e.g., by the establishment of sectoral focal points and the NCMC. The VPO, Division of Environment will act as the Executing Agency of this project, also being National Designated Entity for the coordination of Tanzania?s national GHG inventory preparation. Additionally, as the ?National Designated entity/Authority and Focal Point? for UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, VPO - DOE collaborates with the inventory stakeholders (including Zanzibar) to undertake management of activity data and emissions factors, compilation of emission estimates from the sectors, quality control/quality assurance, improvement planning, and preparation of the reports for mitigation, adaptation and finance.

The CBIT work will build on these other transparency initiatives as outlined in the baseline scenario. The CBIT proposal will consolidate and build on the already mentioned gaps and needs, which were identified during the preparation of BUR1 and TNC. The development of the first Biennial Transparency Report, will be closely aligned and coordinated with CBIT support activities to ensure they are complimentary, and that duplication of efforts is avoided. This will be ensured at the project management level, where the VPO DOE climate change team will be in charge and coordinate CBIT activities and Tanzania?s BTR1 preparation. The CBIT proposal will also consolidate and build on the identified gaps and needs, which are clearly laid out in the BUR1. The CBIT activities will support the implementation of the institutional arrangements detailed in the BUR1 with refinements as appropriate.

The Project Executing Agency at the national level, and through a project management unit, will coordinate and supervise the activities to be implemented by the thematic working groups on GHG inventory and mitigation, adaptation, and support. This is the structure already established under previous reporting initiatives, including the ongoing BUR1. The structure for implementation and coordination of CBIT activities is illustrated in Figure 6. As such, VPO and its staff from the different Directorates, headed by the Directors, will monitor, and supervise all activities with the support of the other Ministries. The NCCTC and NCCSC will review and validate the technical outputs of the project prior to their submission to the Project Management Unit (PMU) for evaluation of achievement as per the workplan. VPO will report on the implementation of CBIT activities to the Project Steering Committee and to UNEP, the implementing agency.

A full-time dedicated Project Manager, supported by a financial and administrative assistant will be appointed by VPO-DOE to run the PMU and execute the day-to-day management of the project. UNEP, as the Implementing Agency (IA) for the project, will oversee the project and provide the technical assistance required. UNEP will be responsible for project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP

policies and procedures. The institutional structure of the project will include a PSC, its mandate being to oversee and guide project implementation, and to review annual workplans and project reports. The PSC will include representatives of VPO and other key ministries. Representatives of the private sector and the civil society will ensure local ownership and with guidance for the project from the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children to mainstream gender considerations and the Private Sector Foundation a body representing the private sector.

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. An M&E plan consistent with the GEF M&E policy will be developed in the PPG phase. The Project Results Framework to be developed will include SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. Day?to?day project monitoring will be the responsibility of the project management team particularly the Project Manager. In addition, other project partners will be responsible to collect specific information to track the indicators.

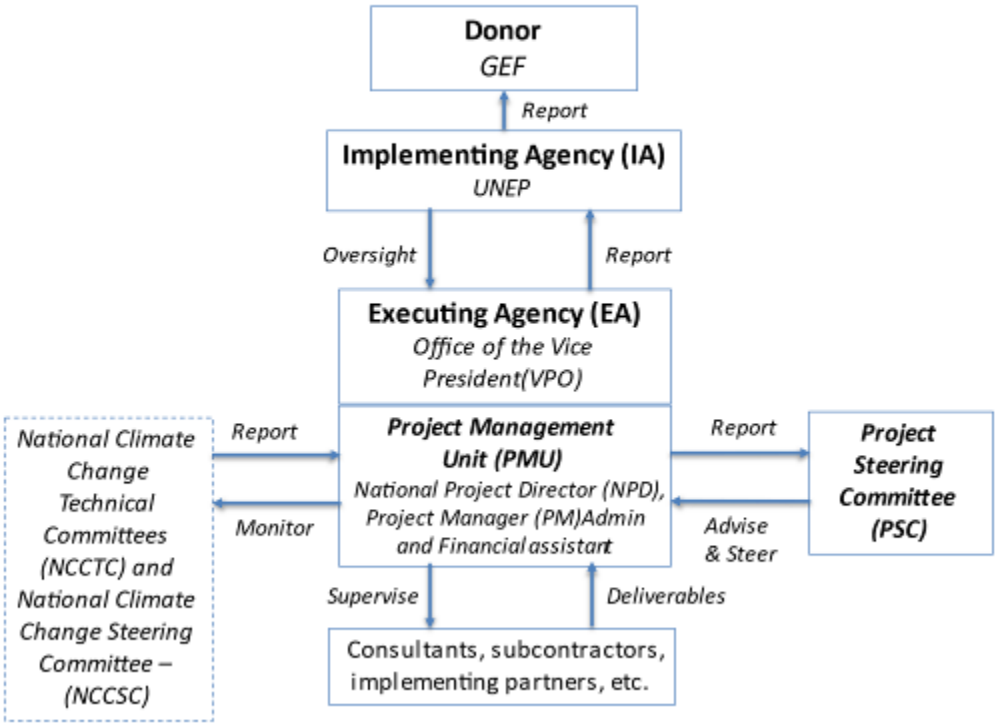

Figure 6**: Structure of the CBIT project implementation arrangements**

? Coordination with other initiatives:

Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives. Please identify other relevant ongoing (GEF) projects and present the possibilities of coordinating with the project. This should include global or regional GEF projects.

VPO, as a coordinating institution for climate change projects in the country, is also participating in all other GEF projects as coordinator or counterpart, therefore VPO will ensure that there is constant check of the activities and the synergies that can be created among initiatives. Since VPO is participating in different international and regional platforms there is a great potential to share the lessons learned in this project with other developing countries. The VPO, through its Department of Environment, will lead and coordinate the execution of this CBIT Project and UNEP will be the Implementing Agency. VPO will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring. Thus, it will support the establishment of institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) to promote the improvement of the national MRV system. It will also organize meetings and manage communication and information flow among collaborating institutions and other stakeholders. CBIT project will establish and submit for adoption the appropriate regulations and institutional changes for the collection and management of climate change data and information. In that regard, previous stakeholders? analysis under NCs and the BUR1 will serve as basis and starting point for the drafting and coordination of the institutional arrangements.

Recently, the GEF approved the support for the development of the Third National Communication and the country?s first Biennial Update Report, which are also executed by VPO. It is expected that the TNC and the BUR will address some of the areas identified for improved future reporting, including the strengthening of institutional arrangements for the collection of data for GHG inventories and tracking of mitigation actions, adaption and climate finance.

The country has also recently developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) readiness proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This GCF NAP Readiness project seeks to address some of the barriers by strengthening the institutional, technical and financial capacity of the Tanzania government at national, regional and local levels to advance the NAP process. Regarding adaptation other projects, coordinated by the VPO-DOE include the following GEF projects:

? Mainstreaming Environment& Climate Change Adaptation in the Implementation of National Policies;
? Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation Through Small Grants Programmes;
? Strengthening Climate Change Governance in Zanzibar;
? NAPA;
? TNA (adaptation).

The activities under these initiates will be well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification without duplication of effort. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation, coordination will be ensured with initiatives related to the NAP process, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The technical and training activities will be complemented by this CBIT project where necessary, since the related outcomes and outputs are expcted to develop and institutionalize a monitoring, reviewing and

reporting system for the NAP process, in a comprehensive effort to generate guidelines, tools, templates, indicators and training manuals.

The CBIT project team will ensure that outputs from the UNDP'S CLIMATE PROMISE: Enhancing NDCs by 2020, will feed into project outputs through regular meetings of project management units or active participation in the Project Steering Committee.

These existing initiatives will work in close coordination with the CBIT project, which will develop a national GHG information system that will enable archiving and publicizing of GHG Inventory data and information, so as to guarantee the continuous process of elaboration of the national GHG inventories in a timely, sustainable and efficient way, produce data for mitigation assessments as well data for vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Both projects will be managed and coordinated by the same executing agency, whilst ensuring efficient alignment of activities and outputs thereby avoiding duplication and enhance use of available resources. Tanzania will be reporting on its mitigation actions and support received and needed in its BUR1 using the existing ad hoc MRV systems. The CBIT project will build on that initiative to develop and establish an integrated MRV system for reporting under the ETF as well as an online national climate change platform.

The enhancement of IT infrastructure though the development of the online national climate platform hosted by the NCMC will enable the operationalization of a National GHG Inventory System, promote sustainability in the elaboration of GHG inventories and provide for technical improvements in the elaboration of future reports. The existing technical working groups involved in the BUR and NC elaboration will be reinforced and will benefit from the adoption of QA/QC tools under CBIT. Training activities under CBIT will ensure no overlap with those of the BUR1 and Third National Communication activities. Lessons learned from the preparation of the BUR1 will be applied to optimize activities while constraints and gaps identified will be addressed as far as possible, namely on the GHG inventory, finance, mitigation including tracking of NDC implementation and the MRV system, to prepare the country for improved transparent reporting. Synergies with the Third National Communication project concerning GHG Inventories will be integrated in the Project Implementation Plan currently under preparation. A Training of Trainers approach will also be implemented, as well cooperation with existing IPCC-TFI training programme focused on GHG inventory sectors (Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste). This CBIT project will put in place indicators, templates, tools, an appropriate methodology and guidelines that will allow for monitoring and reporting NDC implementation in the context of the ETF. Thus, CBIT will improve, continue work on and operationalize the action plan for the MRV system that is expected from the BUR1 project, will propose a a framework for operationalizing an appropriate national MRV system.
Finally, this project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. As indicated in Activity 1.2.2, there will be a process of knowledge sharing between the contents of the MRV system and the Global Coordination Platform in the form of an engagement, such as a webinar or workshop. This is expected to include lessons learned, highlights and innovations of the MRV system and climate data and information.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC yes
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD yes
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC yes
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC yes
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD yes
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs yes
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC yes
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) yes
- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) yes
- United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) yes
- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) yes
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) yes

The project component and outputs are aligned to the priorities established in the main national and international
documents listed below in Table 9.

Table 9. Linkages of the CBIT project with other national initiatives

National strategies, plans or reports, assessments	**Linkages & provision of baseline information to the CBIT project**
National Communications	Tanzania has so far produced three National Communications. The Initial Communication was submitted in 2003 and the second in 2014.
BUR1	Tanzania is working on BUR1 which is expected to be completed by 2022
NDC	Tanzania published its revised NDC in July 2021, NDC defines mitigation and adaptation actions in four identified priority sectors (Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste). The ability to properly carry MRV of these activities is a priority and will enhance Tanzania's capacity in to conduct appropriate climate policy planning, implementation and monitoring under the ETF.

National Climate Response Strategy (2021) and Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy	The strategies provide overarching policy framework on climate change and was developed in response to the growing concern of the negative impacts of climate change and climate variability on the country?s social, economic and physical environment. Its overall aim is to enhance the technical, institutional, and individual capacity of the country to address the impacts of climate change. The Strategy covers adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting interventions that will enable Tanzania the benefit from the opportunities available to developing countries in their efforts to tackle climate change.
Vision 2025 and Vision 2050	National Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26. Third National Development Plan is the last in the implementation of the 15-year Long Term Perspective Plan which was specifically designed to implement the National Development Vision 2025 and Vision 2050
National Development Plan 2021-2026	National Development Vision 2025 which aims to bring the Nation into a middle-income economy driven by industrialisation and human development. The main objective of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan is to contribute to the achievement of goals of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the plan recognizes the need to tackle the impacts of climate change in economic development objectives.

National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) (2007)	The NAPA provides information on climate change vulnerability and shall be used to identify adaptation activities used for MRV developed under CBIT
NAP (2021)	Tanzania is is receiving assistance, with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness funds, in its NAP process .National Adaptation Plan (NAP- 2021) focuses on development of adaptation actions and improving climate resilience in Tanzania. CBIT will do this, by strengthening the institutional capacity arrangements for adaptation actions, enhancing Tanzania?s capacity to implement adaptation actions and integrate adaptation in decision and policy making processes, costing of adaptation measures and develop adaptation indicators as well enhance stakeholders? engagement on adaptation actions. The outcome of the activity will be used to identify adaptation actions to MRV.
Transparency Reports	The CBIT proposal is aimed at solving several challenges faced during the preparation and report of national GHG emission inventories, mitigation and adaptation, such as data quality and management, improved use of the 2006 IPCC methodology, institutional arrangement, etc.

NDC

The project is aligned with Tanzania?s priorities communicated in its initial INDC and more recently in the revised NDC (July 2021) in line with MPGS reporting requirements including intergration of programmes into sectoral plans and policies. Tanzania will reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide between 30 - 35% relative to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030 for identified four priority IPCC sectors (Energy, AFOLU, IPPU and Waste), whereby about 138 - 153 Million tons of Carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e)-gross emissions is expected to be reduced, depending on the baseline efficiency improvements, consistent with its sustainable development agenda. The emissions reduction is subject to review after the First Biennial Update Report (BUR) and Updated GHG inventory in the country. The NDC is in line with the Tanzania Development Vision (2025) and Zanzibar Development Vision (2050), and the Third Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III). The NDC is also anchored in the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021) and the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014). The capacity building actions within this CBIT funded project will increase the capability of the country to produce transparent, complete, comparable, consistent and accurate GHG inventories, perform mitigation assessments, adaptation and

vulnerability assessments and tracking of finance support received and needed included in the National Communications and in the Biennial Update Reports and future BTRs under the PA. The project will also feed into proposed climate change bill/law in Tanzania which will be developed under the CBIT output 1.1. The climate change bill will establish legal and institutional framework to formalize climate reporting under the ETF. The Climate Bill main objective is to establish the principles, approaches and provisions to guide climate change management in the country; to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into economic and social development at all levels of Government and across sectors; to provide incentives to support Tanznia?s emission reduction efforts; and, to facilitate the implementation of international obligations. The law will empower the Minister of Environment, VPO in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to facilitate a national system for the coordination of data collection for the elaboration of the National GHG Inventory, carry out mitigation assessments, adaptation and vulnerability and climate finance tracking. The Bill will enable the regulation, enforcement and monitoring of compliance regarding levels of the reporting of climate information under an ETF inculding the implemetation framework for the revised NDC and successive NDCs under the Global Stocktake.

SDGs

CBIT project is contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts and it will contribute to the specific target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning and indicator 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

Table 10: CBIT project contribution to SDGs

SDG	Target	Indicator
SDG5-Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.5 Ensure women?s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

SDG13- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015?2030
		13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications
		13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
	13.3 Improve education, awareness- raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in

UNDAF

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework signed with Tanzania for the period July 2016 - June 2021 supports the United Republic of Tanzania, under **Outcome** ?*Improved environment, natural resources*, *climate change* governance, energy access and disaster risk management?, **Output**: *?Relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies and select LGAs are better able to formulate, implement and enforce environmental and natural resources management policies, strategies and regulations?*.

The project aligns with UNDAF 2016-2022, which was extended through 2025 to align with the five-year National Development Plans (2021-2026), The overall development objectives for Tanzania are articulated in the third and final Five-Year National Development Plan 2021/22- 2025/26. Third National Development Plan is the last in the implementation of the 15-year Long Term Perspective Plan which was specifically designed to implement the National Development Vision 2025 which aims to bring the Nation into a middle-income economy driven by industrialisation and human development. The main objective of the Third National Five-Year Development Plan is to contribute to the achievement of goals of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the plan recognizes the need to tackle the impacts of climate change in economic development objectives.

The CBIT project will be directly concerned and will contribute to outcome component on *climate change governance* and Output: ?*Relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies and select LGAs are better able to formulate, implement and enforce environmental and natural resources management policies, strategies and regulations*, CBIT activities are called upon to contribute to outcomes and outputs through the following activities:

CBIT output 1.1 and 1.2 will strengthen national institutions to coordinate, manage and report transparently on implemented climate change activities through the formalisation of climate data collection using a legal framework and and provide an online national climate platform respectively. CBIT outputs 2.1-2.5 will provide the necessary tools for collecting disaggregated data in an organized manner within the MRV systems and offer common centralized platform for storing and sharing these. Information and data stemming from the CBIT project will include GHG inventories, finance needed, received, and through tracking of NDC mitigation and adaptation activities. This means that Tanzania Relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies and select LGAs are better able to formulate, implement and enforce environmental and natural resources management policies, strategies and regulations in the context of climate change .

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The CBIT project of Tanzania will help strengthen the country's ability to implement commitments under the Convention through the implementation of a robust MRV system. The project will create knowledge through the development templates, manuals and standards for reporting on GHG emissions and indicators

for tracking progress in implementing NDC activities on mitigation, adaptation and support received and needed. Activities under the 2 outcomes will generate knowledge in the form of tools, protocols and guidelines to collect data and other information for reporting in accordance with the MPGs established for promoting enhanced transparency under the PA. The prominent knowledge management product of the project after the completion of the project through Deliverable 1.2.2 is the online National Climate Platform hosted by the NCMC, a functional and centralized data collection and sharing platform to allow for better information sharing between ministries, departments, and agencies as well as other relevant stakeholders of the country. The online National Climate Platform will also reduce the challenges associated with staff changes and turnovers once the system is institutionalized, used by all stakeholders, and preserve institutional memory. The other activities of the project, including the products, that will also address knowledge generation and management are provided in Table 11.

The VPO - DOE, as the national focal point coordinating climate change action in Tanzania, will be leading the management of information and knowledge products resulting from the different project activities and will also provide regular update on those activities to the different agencies and ministries. VPO - DOE will also share project-related information through the National Climate Change Committee, which will ensure a wide outreach to the representatives of different ministries and experts. For further knowledge sharing and coordination, this project will also utilize the structure of Climate Change Coordinator Officers, created under the NCCC as coordination mechanism, in the different ministries and non-ministerial governmental agencies, who have been involved in NC preparation processes, among others. The CBIT proposal will support Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 (medium term strategy), which focuses on an increased contribution towards GHG emissions reduction actions as well adaptation and enhancing resilience efforts. Moreover, this CBIT Project builds upon lessons learned through the implementation of previous National Communications and BUR projects.

The project will include the following activities to communicate and inform the stakeholders on the outputs of the CBIT project as well as other concurrent projects:

? Presentation of achieved outputs and deliverables to PSC members during PSC meetings;

? Presentation of results and findings of the project implementation and technical deliverables as part of side events in the Conference of Parties (COP) and international/regional workshops for peer review exchanges on lessons learned and good practices incorporated as described in Output 2.3;

? Presentation of the main findings of the project outputs to inline ministries and other stakeholders such as private sector and civil society organizations as part of the closing workshop.

In order to ensure appropriate outreach and dissemination of project results, Tanzania will adopt a two-pronged approach on two different fronts: at the global and at the national levels. Regarding international peer-exchange and outreach, the VPO- DOE will rely on the links with the Global CBIT Coordination Platform to share lessons learned, disseminate project results and participate in peer-exchange activities, as outlined in project Output 2.3. At the national scale, the VPO - DOE will develop and implement a plan to reach out to ministries, agencies and other relevant national stakeholders on a regular basis to share findings, results and project deliverables, including through the centralized national climate information platform developed as part of project Output 1.2. Knowledge products generated and communication materials produced by the project will be documented and widely shared at the national, provincial, and municipal levels through existing information-sharing networks and forums and communication channels including the media. Subnational institutions, CSOs and NGOs directly involved in all project activities, will benefit from the training materials, reports and documents produced that will also be shared with the

members of the organisations. The media have already been engaged through the two stakeholder consultations and will play an active part to disseminate knowledge generated to the wider public.

Under this project, several guidelines and guidance documents as well as tools for data collection will be developed and shall serve the knowledge management of this project. The guidelines and guidance documents will further help to address the issue of knowledge loss related to high staff turnover. Involved sectors and their lead agencies will further be engaged in knowledge management of the project, by collecting and providing relevant information to its staff and other agencies and ministries. Data, information and tools produced throughout the project will support strengthening the technical capacities of all ministries and agencies in mainstreaming climate change and tracking progress towards NDC goals. Activities under this project, notably the enhancement of data collection processes and improvement of data quality, will complement the implementation of the national Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System, which will be the first national IT system to capture Tanzania's GHG data from the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors. Activities under this project will additionally complement the work done by the National Carbon Monitoring Center.

This CBIT project will improve knowledge management related to climate change, including data sharing, collection, and communication approaches. The improvements will address current gaps related to the lack of an appropriate framework and tools for the collection, processing, communication, and evaluation of information, as well as the lack of reliable data for some of the activities and sectors. Existing tools, templates and protocols will be adapted to suit the national circumstances and a wide array of stakeholders comprising government officials, the private sector, CSOs, NGOs, academics and researchers will be trained on using them to comply to the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. Knowledge products generated will be shared and disseminated to enhance mitigation and notably adaptation to build the resilience of communities. All this information will be properly documented through the implementation of the MRV system to enable mainstreaming of climate information in the national policies and development plans while informing the global community in the national reports submitted to the UNFCCC. Appropriate information systems and information and communication technologies designed, developed, and deployed, especially in support of the National GHG Inventory System and the national MRV system for tracking NDC mitigation and adaptation activities, including support received and needed will be made available to all relevant stakeholders.

As an active member of the East African community and the second major economy in the region, Tanzania can assume a leading role in transparency work, and become a reference point for neighboring countries in the East African region. The country therefore attaches high importance to the role of South-South Cooperation to achieve climate change objectives as well as sustainable development goals and supports the Southern Climate Partnership Incubator initiative to accelerate climate partnerships among developing countries.

Under this project, Tanzania will further engage in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform for sharing of lessons-learned and other relevant data and information. The project proposal will define how Tanzania's CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the Global Coordination Platform.

The key deliverables contributing to knowledge management are summarised in the below table 11:

Table 10: Budgetary estimates for knowledge production

Outputs & Deliverables	Knowledge products produced by the project	Indicative timeline	Indicative Budget (US$)
Component 1: 1. Strengthening and formalizing Tanzania's institutional arrangements for the national MRV system and enhancing access to national climate information.			
Output: 1.1 Technical assistance provided to the Government of Tanzania to review, update and formalize institutional arrangements concerning the national MRV system			
Deliverable 1.1.1:	Scoping report on stakeholders mapping, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks	M-2	15000
Deliverable 1.1.2:	Workshop and Stakeholder consultation report on institutional arrangements and legal framework	M-3	15,000
Output 1.2: A centralized national climate information platform and management system established and made available online by the National Climate and Monitoring Centre (NCMC) working in close collaboration with Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment.			
Deliverable 1.2.1:	Scoping report reviewing with findings on analysis of existing climate-related information platforms and other data management systems already in place and their structure and, identification of gaps and constraints.	M-7	15,000
Deliverable 1.2.2:	Operational integrated online centralized climate information platform with GHG inventory, NDC tracking, finance and adaptation modules, including its user manual.	M-34	40,000
Component 2: Strengthening data management for GHG inventories and tracking and reporting of the Nationally Determined Contribution implementation progress, targeting mitigation, adaptation as well as support needed and received			
Output 2.1: Guidance developed and selected staff from key government agencies and other stakeholders trained in: GHG Inventory elaboration Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and related guidelines.			
Deliverable 2.1.1.	Scoping report outlining current capacities, gaps and constraints and technology needs of current practices in the collection, management, reporting, and policy planning use of data and information regarding the GHG Inventory	M-13	15,000
Deliverable 2.1.4.	GHG inventory tools, templates, guidance and protocols/guidance for data collection, compilation, reporting and QA/QC Plan, including versions in local Kiswahili language, including gender considerations.	M-18	25,000

Deliverable 2.1.6.	Manuals on guidance and training materials for staff in lead and line agencies on the application of QA/QC procedures, performance of key category analysis and uncertainty analysis in the GHG inventory compilation, including gender considerations	M-19	40,000
Output 2.2: Technical assistance provided to develop appropriate GHG emissions modelling to inform decision-making.			
Deliverable 2.2.1:	Scoping report outlining review findings on existing GHG emission projections models, software tools by sector or category applicability in different sectors and at national level.	M-19	15,000
Deliverable 2.2.2:	Modelling tools, modified and parameterised to reflect Tanzania national circumstances plus key modelling assumptions, taking into account gender considerations.	M-22	25,000
Deliverable 2.2.3:	Common methodology report, templates and guidelines on projections, including gender considerations.	M-22	25,000
Output 2.3: Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania in the monitoring of indicators, tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions.			
Deliverable 2.3.1:	Scoping report with review findings on NDC tracking and a training and needs assessment for relevant stakeholder groups, sectorial experts and agencies, sector-specific indicators and information matrix for tracking Tanzania's mitigation actions	M-13	15,000
Deliverable 2.3.3:	A functional and operationalized MRV framework to monitor the implementation of NDC, including tools, templates, indicators, guidelines and procedures for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, and associated support) consistent with PA MPGs and requirements of reporting the BTRs including gender considerations).	M-19	25,000
Output 2.4 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to enhance tracking of financial support needed and received for NDC implementation			

Deliverable 2.4.1:	Scoping report reviewing findings on existing national systems and protocols to measure and track the financial flows and institutional arrangements for climate finance.	M-20	15,000
Deliverable 2.4.2:	Tools, templates and guidance materials for identifying, tracking and reporting climate finance expenditures and an operational MRV framework and related methodology for tracking international financial support of both mitigation and adaptation actions taking into account gender considerations.	M-24	25,000
Output 2.5: Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to track the integration of information on V&A into policy formulation; and enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation activities at national and subnational levels for 'highly impacted sectors' as per the NDC			
Deliverable 2.5.1:	Scoping report reviewing information of the analysis of current practices in the collection, reporting, and policy planning use of data and information regarding: M&E of adaptation activities; and V&A information in at least one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC; taking stock and analyzing attributes, usability and actual use of existing data sources and databases, particularly those regularly maintained and updated (as opposed to one-off evaluations);	M-27	15,000
Deliverable 2.5.3:	Adapted tools, templates and methodologies for tracking adaptation at the national and subnational levels and for the effective integration of information on V&A into policy formulation, for at least three of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC taking into account gender considerations.	M-34	25,000

The total budget for knowledge management and knowledge products is estimated at approximately US$ 360, 000

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and related costs are presented in the costed M&E Plan (Annex J) and are fully integrated in the overall project budget.

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the legal instrument to be signed by the Executing Agency (EPASL) and the Implementing Agency. The project M&E plan foresees a Terminal Evaluation (TE), worth USD 33,000. In addition, USD 3,750 have been provisioned to organize the project?s Inception Workshop, USD 3,750 for the Final Workshop and USD 4,500 for the Project Steering Committee Meetings. Therefore, the total M&E budget is amounting to USD 45,000. If it is decided that the Mid-Term Review is not necessary, the budget will be allocated towards a more comprehensive Terminal Evaluation.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Annex L will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification to track the indicators are summarized in Annex A.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project Inception Workshop (IW) to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-?-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. General project monitoring is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU) but other project partners could have responsibilities in collecting specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The project Steering Committee (PSC) will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E Plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The UNEP Task Manager will develop a project Supervision Plan at the inception of the project, which will be communicated to the Project Management Unit and the project partners during the Inception Workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager?s supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring.

Progress vis-?-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by the Project Management Unit, the project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The PIR will be completed by the Project Manager and ratings will be provided by UNEP?s Task Manager. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. UNEP?s Task Manager will have the responsibility of

verifying the PIR and submitting it to the GEF. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

Since this is a Medium-Size Project (MSP) of less than 4 years of duration, no Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken. However, if the project is rated as being at risk or if deemed needed by the Task Manager, he/she may decide to conduct an optional Mid-Term Review (MTR). This review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for Terminal Evaluations (TE) and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis (see section 2 above). Members of the project Steering Committee could be interviewed as part of the MTR process and the Project Manager will develop a management response to the review recommendations along with an implementation plan. Results of the MTR will be presented to the Project Steering Committee. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP?s Evaluation Policy, all GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review.

In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review?s performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project?s operational completion If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

The GEF Core Indicator Worksheet is attached as Annex F. It will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above, the MTR/MTE and TE will verify the information of the tracking tool.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget. A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex J. The GEF contribution for this project?s M&E activities (including the inception workshop, PSC meetings, final workshop and Terminal Evaluation) is US$ 45,000.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Workshop	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	$ 3,750 (for catering and venue)		Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Workshop Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		3-4 weeks after the Inception Workshop
Measurement of project progress and performance indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, as part of the PIR
Baseline measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)			Included in Annex A of the CEO Endorsement Document
Mid-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Mid-Point (as part of the MTR or the PIR process)
End-point measurement of project outcome indicators, GEF Core indicators	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		End Point (as part of the final PIR, Final Report or TE)
Half-Yearly Progress Reports	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings	Executing Agency (Project Manager and National Project Director)	US$ 4,500 (6 PSC meetings. US$ 750 per meeting for catering only)	Venue to be co-financed by EA (EA meeting room)	Twice a year (minimum)
Reports of PSC meetings	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		2 weeks after PSC meeting
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and UNEP (Task Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	Executing Agency			As appropriate

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame
Mid Term Review / Evaluation (MTR/MTE) *optional*	UNEP Evaluation Office, with the support of the UNEP Task Manager and the Executing Agency			At mid-point of project implementation
Quarterly expenditure reports	Executing Agency (Project Manager and Financial Officer)	Part of the PM and Financial Officer duties		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January, 30 April, 31 July and 31 October
Annual Inventory of Non-expendable equipment	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Annually, as at 31 December of each year, to be submitted within 2 months
Co-financing report	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and co-finance partners	Part of the PM duties		Annually, on or before 31 July
Final closing workshop	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	US$ 3,000 (for catering and venue)		1 or 2 moths before the project?s technical completion
Final closing Workshop Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		2-3 weeks after the closing Workshop
UNEP Final Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Within 2 months of the project completion date
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Part of the PM duties		Part Final Report
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	UNEP Evaluation Office, with the support of the UNEP Task Manager and the Executing Agency	US$ 33,000		Initiated at the project?s technical completion
Total		**US$ 45,000**		

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The centralized data collection and sharing platform operationalized within the online National Climate Platform hosted on the website of NCMC will improve knowledge sharing among stakeholder of Tanzania

on the country?s efforts to reduce emissions and build resilience to climate change. For example, data collected for estimating emissions for all IPCC sectors for both mitigation and adaptation. Once the platform becomes operational, linkages can be developed for other socio-economic data to better inform decision-making. These enhanced systems will enable Tanzania to better track and manage its natural resources, thus allowing for interventions to be planned, implemented, and evaluated more promptly and efficiently. The platform will act as host to modular databases for a centralized data collection and sharing and will make it possible to provide up-to-date statistics, indicators and geographical information about climate change causes and impacts to the public, both for decision-making in the private sector or by citizens, and for the government itself for policymaking. The available data can also be used by researchers to improve assessments leading to better decisions on adaptation and community resilience building. Tanzania?s economy is dependent on agriculture and fisheries sectors which are directly impacted by climate change. Consequently, the tracking of NDC adaptation activities will serve to provide information about climate change impacts on agriculture to improve planning and ensure sustainable food production systems for enhanced security.

Implementation of NDC climate actions for finance and both mitigation and adaptation will require public and private sector interventions in the form of investments. A National Climate Platform website will make available good quality data and information, the country will be in a better position to track and evaluate the impact of its policies and enable adjustments to improve outcomes. The improved management and tracking of the impacts of policies and measures will ensure more efficient use of resources and resources can be reallocated for other public and private sector investments and interventions, resulting in improved socio-economic benefits. For example, a good quality historical inventory will provide a better basis for baseline projections and a sound mitigation analysis and scenarios development, this information will allow a better assessment of the impacts of policies and measures and support more targeted mitigation measures ad emission reduction for the priority sectors identified in the NDC. This means that the government of Tanzania will be able to gather detailed information and data on the economic activities responsible for emissions and sinks, which will serve as basis not only for identifying the best GHG emissions reduction measures based on the estimation of emissions within the context of GHG inventory preparation. Similarly, the information on adaptation collected under the M&E system will not only boost resilience but also inform the government of Tanzania on other aspects such as food security, access to water resources and improved sanitation, thus enhancing decision-making informed by quality reports.

One of the most important benefits, especially for the medium and longer term, is the integration of climate information in the national planning process. The wide array of disaggregated data collected, compiled, analysed and archived within the platform will provide a robust base for informed national policymaking on climate and other related matters, an element that will be fully developed as part of Output 1.2 Additionally, the CBIT project will establish formal institutional arrangements and a legal framework to MRV GHG emissions, NDC implementation on mitigation and adaptation, as well as support received and needed as laid out under output 2.4. This will guarantee a regular sustainable flow of data and other information to support public and private interventions.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

This is a low -risk project. However guiding principles (GP questions in the Section 3) should be regularly checked for full compliance.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
10668_CBIT Tanzania_SRIF_2022	CEO Endorsement ESS	
CBIT Tanzania_ESERN_2021.06.24_rev	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS refere
To comply with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	Indicator A: Number of institutions that have the capacity (institutional, technical, and human capacities) to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the UNFCCC under an enhanced transparency framework	Baseline A: 0	End-of-project target A: 10 institutions listed below will be able to collect and process climate information for decision making and reporting: 1. VPO-DOE 2. President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government; 3. National Carbon Monitoring Center; 4. Ministry of Energy, 5. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development; 6. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism; 7. Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development; 8. Ministry of Agriculture; 9. National Environment Management Council (NEMC); 10. Ministry of Environment, Zanzibar	Survey by Vice President's Office, Division of Environment of the number of national experts, by national institution, able to collect and process climate information for reporting and policy making	Assumption: Relevant stakeholders including the private sector provide climate information on an annual basis Risks: Insufficient high – level political will and commitment, COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation, Climate change impacts	UNEP MTS 2022-2025 Climate Change Objec Countries increasingly low-emission economi development and enhance their adaptati resilience to climate ch
	Indicator B: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities *Based on the GEF 1-4 rating scale, outlined in Annex III of the CBITs Programming Directions***	Baseline B: Rating: 1	End-of-project target B: Rating:3 (+2)	Final PIR and Terminal evaluation report with an updated rating of the country's institutional capacity for transparency, considering inputs from sectoral focal points within ministries and other relevant institutions.	Relevant institutions allocate resources including human resources for training to implement transparency related activities. Relevant institutions abide with National legislation to comply with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.	
	Indicator C: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment *(GEF Core Indicator 11)*	Baseline C: 0	End-of-project target C: 50 Women 50 Men Total 100	The expected 100 direct beneficiaries will consist of people involved in the Sectoral Task Forces, which include the Sectoral Focal Points as well as representatives from data providing institutions in line ministries and national institutions involved in the national MRV system and with reporting responsibilities to the UNFCCC.	Assumption: through the project's support and advocacy, the different institutions and line ministries will strive to increase the number of people contributing to the MRV system identified to 100 participants, while aiming to achieve a more balanced gender representation by targeting 50% of female participation (50 women) during project implementation. .	

* Guidance for ratings:
1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article
Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities
integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

Project Outcomes	Outcome level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	MTS Expec Accomplishr
Outcome 1: The Government of Tanzania adopts formal institutional arrangements for the national MRV system and stakeholders have increased access to national climate data, climate policies and action.	Indicator 1.1: Qualitative rating of the national GHG inventory reporting in its ability to track GHG emission from the key sectors *Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale, outlined in Annex III of the CBITs Programming Directions***	Baseline 1.1: 4	End-of-project target 1.1: Rating 7 (+3)	Final PIR and Terminal evaluation report with an updated rating of the quality of the country's GHG inventory, considering inputs from sectoral focal points within ministries and other relevant institutions. TTE report from the ICA process (It is expected that 1 BUR or 1 BTR will be submitted to the UNFCCC within the CBIT project timeframe)	Assumption: MRV GHG Inventory system operational. Adapted tools and templates for data collection adopted. National transparency Portal established and operational Risk: Slow or inefficient coordination among institutions Data availability and accessibility constraints	Expected Accomplishr Countries increasingly and/or implement low gas emission develop strategies and invest i technologies
Outcome 2: Government and relevant stakeholders contribute to maintain state of the art GHG inventories, and to track and report progress in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation, on Mitigation, Vulnerability & Adaptation (V&A) as well as support needed and received.	Indicator 2.1: Number of climate change actions fully elaborated and populated with data that meets the requirements of the ETF available online	Baseline 2.1: 0	End-of-project target 2.1: Rating 6	Final PIR and Terminal evaluation report with an updated rating of the quality of the country's GHG inventory, considering inputs from sectoral focal points within ministries and other relevant institutions	Assumption: The institutions will release people for training. The trained staff will train other staff with their institutions. Availability of data, resources allocated by respective institutions not funded directly by CBIT, availability of tools.	Expected Accomplishr Countries increasingly and/or implement low gas emission develop strategies and invest i technologies
	Indicator 2.2 : % of training participants declaring to be in a better position to interpret and integrate MRV system outputs into policy decisions	Baseline 2.2: 0	End-of-project target 2.2: 80%	Stakeholders' feedback reports on their ability to interpret and integrate MRV system outputs into policy decisions. This can include comments on the availability of data, resources allocated by their institutions, tools and their ability to use them.	Risk: Constraints in administering physical training due to COVID 19.	

**Guidance for Ratings:
1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there.
2. Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there.
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited.
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience
and formats; verification limited.
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities – feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard meth
but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies; cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

PIF review sheet

Tanzania?s Climate Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

GEF Secretariat Review for Medium Sized Project ? GEF - 7

Basic Information

GEF ID

10668

Countries

Tanzania

Project Title

Tanzania?s Climate Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

GEF Agency(ies)

UNEP

Agency ID

UNEP: 01770

GEF Focal Area(s)

Climate Change

Program Manager

Namrata Rastogi

PIF

Part I ? Project Information

Focal area elements

1. Is the project/program aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements in Table A, as defined by the GEF 7 Programming Directions?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, the project is aligned with the GEF climate change focal area elements.

Agency Response

Indicative project/program description summary

2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: The organization of the components and outputs is slightly confusing. Please see suggestions below:

- Component 1 could focus on institutional arrangements and building capacity at the inter-ministerial level. As Output 1.2 is focused on the institutional arrangements for the national MRV system, we suggest this gets moved to the top (i.e. 1.1). This could be followed by the information platform (1.3) and the output on tracking international financial support and reporting climate expenditures and support needed and received (2.2).
- The second component could then be focused on building capacity and guidelines for GHG inventories (1.1), mitigation actions (2.1) and adaptation information (2.3) and the peer-to-peer exchange programs (2.4).

7/16/2021: The changes incorporated make the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project objectives and the core indicators. This is cleared.

7/26/2021: Please rephrase the project objective so that it is is not a statement but an objective, i.e. instead of "Tanzania complies..." we suggest rephrasing to "To comply..."

Agency Response

August 6, 2021

The project objective has been rephrased as suggested, which is much appreciated.

24 June 2021

The Table B as well as the Section 3. *Proposed Alternative scenario* of the PIF have been re-worked, and components and outputs have been restructured. Below are further details for each component:

Component 1 has been reformulated as ?*Strengthening and formalizing Tanzania's institutional arrangements for the national MRV system, and enhancing access to national climate information*?, focusing on institutional arrangements and building capacity at the inter-ministerial level, as suggested.

Component 1 now comprises the following outputs, in reply to the concerns raised in the comment:

- ***Output 1.1*** *Technical assistance provided to the Government of Tanzania to review, update and formalize institutional arrangements concerning the national MRV system* (previously output 1.2).
- ***Output 1.2*** *A centralized national climate information platform and management system established and made available online by the National Climate and Monitoring Centre (NCMC) working in close collaboration with Vice President?s Office, Division of Environment* (previously output 1.3).
- The choice was made to keep the output on tracking support needed and received together with NDC tracking as these are deeply interconnected elements of the global stocktaking exercise (now under output 2.4).

Component 2 has been reformulated as ?*Strengthening data management for GHG inventories and tracking and reporting of the Nationally Determined Contribution implementation progress, targeting mitigation, adaptation as well as support needed and received*.?

Component 2 now comprises the following outputs, in reply to the concerns raised in the comment:

- ***Output 2.1*** *Guidance developed and selected staff from key government agencies and other stakeholders trained in: GHG Inventory elaboration Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and related guidelines* (previously output 1.1).
- ***Output 2.2*** *Technical assistance provided to develop appropriate GHG emissions modelling to inform decision-making (*previously output 1.4).
- ***Output 2.3*** *Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania in the monitoring of indicators, tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions* (previously output 2.1)
- ***Output 2.4*** *Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to enhance tracking of financial support needed and received for NDC implementation* (previously output 2.2).
- ***Output 2.5*** *Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to track the integration of information on V&A into policy formulation; and enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation activities at national and subnational levels for 'highly impacted sectors' as per the NDC* (previously output 2.3).
- Peer-exchange activities such as participation in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform have now been integrated to training and capacity-building under Component 2, especially Output 2.3 on tracking NDC mitigation actions (to be further detailed at PPG stage). They are no longer a stand-alone output.

We have also taken the opportunity of this review sheet to update the CBIT Tanzania PIF in line with the latest GEF guidance on M&E. As such, the M&E budget has been segregated as a separate line in Table B. The US$ 45,000 budgeted for M&E include the costs of the Inception Workshop, the Steering Committee meetings and the Terminal Evaluation, which were previously budgeted for under the different project Outcomes.

Note: *all the edits have been highlighted in yellow in the updated PDF version of the CBIT Tanzania PIF uploaded on the GEF portal.*

Co-financing

3. Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines, with a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, co-financing of $145,000 will be provided in-kind by the national government.

Agency Response

GEF Resource Availability

4. Is the proposed GEF financing in Table D (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply):
Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion
9/17/2020: The proposed resources requested seem a little high for the proposed scope and considering ongoing support.
7/16/2021: Yes, this is cleared. We note that the co-financing amount has accordingly been reduced to $113,850.
Agency Response

24 June 2021

Comment taken. The project budget has been reconsidered and the GEF project financing requested has now been lowered to USD 1,144,000. A new Letter of Endorsement signed by the GEF OFP is therefore being submitted with this updated PIF.

The STAR allocation?
Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion
9/17/2020: N/A

Agency Response

The focal area allocation?
Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion
9/17/2020: N/A

Agency Response

The LDCF under the principle of equitable access?
Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: N/A

Agency Response

The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: N/A

Agency Response

Focal area set-aside?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: The amounts are being requested from the CBIT set-aside allocation. At the time of this review, there are sufficient resources to support this project.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

The GEF project financing requested has now been lowered to USD 1,144,000. As such, a new Letter of Endorsement signed by the GEF OFP is being submitted with this updated PIF.

Impact Program Incentive?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: N/A

Agency Response

Project Preparation Grant

5. Is PPG requested in Table E within the allowable cap? Has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated? (not applicable to PFD)

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, a PPG of $50,000 is being requested and is within the allowable cap.

Agency Response

Core indicators

6. Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the corresponding Guidelines? (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, a target for Core Indicator 11 is provided.

Agency Response

Project/Program taxonomy

7. Is the project/program properly tagged with the appropriate keywords as requested in Table G?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, the project is properly tagged.

Agency Response

Part II ? Project Justification

1. Has the project/program described the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, this section is well described. Please note that the final sentence seems to have been cut out. Please fix.

7/16/2021: Cleared.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

The final sentence of section *1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed* has been fixed (p. 7).

2. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Please address the comments below:

1. Please clarify the structure and roles of the National Committee on Climate Change and the National Climate Change Technical Committee and the National Climate Change Steering Committee, and their relationship to each other.
2. Please clarify why the Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Reports have suffered such delays in implementation. The PIF mentions that work on these two reports "is starting" but these projects were approved in 2013 and 2016.
3. Please provide an update on the status of the development of the updated National Climate Change Strategy which the PIF mentions was planned for review in 2019/2020.
4. Please add the first BUR to the table of baseline activities.

7/16/2021: Comments have been addressed. Cleared.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

1. Clarification on the structure and roles of the different national committees has been added to Section 2. Baseline scenario (p. 8).
2. Clarification on the delays experienced in the Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report has been added to Section 2. Baseline scenario (p. 8).
3. The status of the development of revision of the National Climate Change Strategy has been updated in Section 2. Baseline scenario (p. 9).
4. The first BUR has been included to the table of baseline activities (p. 12).

3. Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Please address comments below.

1. Output 1.1: We welcome the development of QA/QC procedures in line with IPCC 2006 guidelines. Please clarify if the TNC and BUR projects would address this. Also, consider other related elements to the GHG inventory that will help it to follow IPCC 2006 guidelines such as developing data collection procedures for activity data, methodologies for calculation etc. (as mentioned in the baseline section description). While this activity seems to be implied in the description of Output 1.1, we would like to ensure that it is specifically included within the potential activities.

2 .Please further clarify what would happen to the National Carbon Monitoring Center in the proposed approach.

3. Output 1.3: It is not fully clear if and how the centralized national climate information platform and management system will incorporate information on support. Please clarify. This output also includes the development of a verification manual. It is not clear what this manual is, what it aims to achieve. Please provide additional information.

4. Please clarify how outputs 2.1 and 2.3 will coordinate with the work under the ICAT support and avoid duplication with ongoing efforts.

5. Please provide additional information on the baseline related to output 2.2 and tracking of international support in Tanzania.
7/16/2021: Cleared.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

1. The description of current Output 2.1 (previously Output 1.1) on GHG Inventories has been improved to contemplate related work under the TNC and BUR projects and to include needs identified in the baseline scenario in the list of potential activities.

2. Further clarification on the role of the National Carbon Monitoring Center would have through the proposed approach can be found in the baseline scenario (p. 9-10). A reference to this has also been made under the description of current Output 2.1 (p. 22) (previous Output 1.1).

3. The content of previous Output 1.3 is currently under Output 1.2. The additional information added confirms that the centralized system will also comprise data and information on financial support needs and tracking of financial support received (p. 19). Moreover, still under Output 1.2, additional information has been provided on the national GHG manual to instruct users on feeding and operating the web-based National GHG Inventory platform which will be part of the centralized national climate information and management system. It will help ensure the development of long-term institutional memory, reducing the impacts of staff turnover and making the system sustainable over time (p. 20).

4. Reference to the ICAT initiative in Tanzania has now been removed from the PIF since the ICAT project is being cancelled, having produced no results nor deliverables.

5. Additional information on the baseline related to current output 2.4 (previously output 2.2) on tracking of financial support has been provided (p. 24).

4. Is the project/program aligned with focal area and/or Impact Program strategies?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, overall the project is aligned with the climate change strategy.

Agency Response

5. Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes.

Agency Response

6. Are the project?s/program?s indicative targeted contributions to global environmental benefits (measured through core indicators) reasonable and achievable? Or for adaptation benefits?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, this is well described.

Agency Response

7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Please address comments below:
1. The sustainability section states that ?Since the proposed MRV will be seeking to be integrated into the existing M & E structures, performing any additional MRV function will not require new law.? However, Output 1.2 and its description states that ?Draft and submit for government/legislative approval an updated institutional framework outlining clear and detailed institutional roles, mandates and responsibilities of relevant ministries, agencies and external data providers for data production, collection and reporting for the national MRV system; and ensuring clear authority status to the Division of Environment (Vice President's Office) as the overall lead agency and to the lead agencies of the different sectors?. Please clarify.

2. Under Potential for Scaling up please comment on key regional partners in this area of work with whom Tanzania could concretely work (particularly through the peer-to-peer output in the project) and consider including a reference to the Southern Climate Partnership Incubator Initiative which is briefly mentioned under the KM section.

7/16/2021: Comments have been addressed. Cleared.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

1. The Sustainability section has been adjusted to correct this inconsistency and ensure clarity (p. 30).

2. Under Potential for Scaling up, the key regional partners and the Southern Climate Partnership Incubator Initiative have been included (p. 30). As mentioned earlier in the review sheet, the peer-to-peer work has now been included as an activity under Output 2.3 ? it is no longer a stand-alone output.

Project/Program Map and Coordinates

Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project?s/program?s intended location?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, this project is national capacity-building project.

Agency Response

Stakeholders

Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Please clarify which stakeholders listed were consulted during PIF preparation.
7/16/2021: Cleared.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

1. A *Table 3: List of stakeholders consulted during the PIF preparation* has been added to the stakeholders? section (p.33-34).

Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment

Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes this is sufficiently described for this stage.

Agency Response

Private Sector Engagement

Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Please clarify further how the project contemplated involving the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation. Please also comment on whether/how the private sector has been involved in previous reporting processes (as opposed to general climate change actions).
7/16/2021: Comment has been addressed. Cleared.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

Further information on the engagement of the private sector in previous reporting processes has been provided in section *4. Private sector* (p. 37).

Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: This is sufficient for this stage. By CEO endorsement, please further elaborate, in particular with reference to the risks of the COVID pandemic per recently shared guidelines.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

This is well noted. A detailed Coivd-19 risk and opportunity analysis will be undertaken during the project development phase (PPG).

Coordination

Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Please provide additional information on how this project will coordinate with the ICAT support referenced in the baseline scenario, and with the Third NC and First BUR work. Please also include informaron on the role of UNEP as implementing agency.
7/16/2021: This is sufficient at this stage. At CEO endorsement, please provide a detailed explanation of the institutional arrangement for the project and coordination among other projects. Cleared.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

Section ?*6. Coordination?* has been amended to include the role of UNEP as the implementing agency and to provide further information on how the CBIT project will build on the First BUR and Third National Communication activities so as to avoid duplication of efforts (p. 39). Reference to the ICAT initiative in Tanzania has been removed since the ICAT project is being cancelled.

Consistency with National Priorities

Has the project/program cited alignment with any of the recipient country?s national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, the project is consistent with national priorities.

Agency Response

Knowledge Management

Is the proposed ?knowledge management (KM) approach? in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project?s/program?s overall impact and sustainability?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes.

7/26/2021: The project should include plans for a "communication plan/strategy" for the project as part of the KM approach. Also clarify how this project's design is learning from building on experiences and lessons gained from similar past initiatives and investments.

Agency Response

August 6, 2021

A paragraph has been included in the Knowledge Management section of the PIF (p. 41) to provide a brief overview of the strategy to disseminate project results. This plan will be further elaborated during the PPG phase. However, given the special nature of CBIT projects, the project will not include a Communications Plan *per se*, since it is not meant to target a very broad audience beyond the ministries, agencies and other relevant national stakeholders directly involved in the project?s implementation.

This CBIT Project builds indeed on lessons learned through the implementation of previous National Communications. Such analysis already is presented in section *2) The baseline scenario* section of the PIF, especially concerning gaps and barriers identified through the above-mentioned initiatives. A reference to the lessons learned from the NCs and the BUR has now also been made in the Knowledge Management section of the PIF (p. 42).

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS)

Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, the risks are assessed as low.

Agency Response

Part III ? Country Endorsements

Has the project/program been endorsed by the country?s GEF Operational Focal Point and has the name and position been checked against the GEF data base?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Yes, the project has been endorsed by Faraja Ngerageza in March 2020.

9/16/2021: The Agency has provided a new LoE with the revised project financing request (letter dated June 21, 2021). The project has been endorsed by OFP Faraja Ngerageza in June 2021.

Agency Response

24 June 2021

The GEF project financing requested has now been lowered to USD 1,144,000. As such, a new Letter of Endorsement signed by the GEF OFP is being submitted with this updated PIF.

Termsheet, reflow table and agency capacity in NGI Projects

Does the project provide sufficient detail in Annex A (indicative termsheet) to take a decision on the following selection criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments. Does the project provide a detailed reflow table in Annex B to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments. After reading the questionnaire in Annex C, is the Partner Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: N/A

Agency Response

GEFSEC DECISION
RECOMMENDATION

Is the PIF/PFD recommended for technical clearance? Is the PPG (if requested) being recommended for clearance?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

9/17/2020: Please address comments above.

7/16/2021: I recommend the project.

7/26/2021: Please address remaining comments above, highlighted in yellow.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Additional recommendations to be considered by Agency at the time of CEO endorsement/approval.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

7/16/2021: As mentioned above in the comments, at CEO endorsement stage please provide a detailed COVID-19 risk and opportunity analysis as per recent guidelines; and provide detailed explanation of the institutional structure of the project including coordination.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **US$ 50,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (US$)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent to date***	***Amount Committed***
GEF expert	2,000	-	2,000
International CBIT expert	20,000	16,000	4,000
National consultant	10,000	9,000	1,000
Inception & consultation workshop with national stakeholders	2,500	2,500	-
Data gathering and sectoral consultative workshops	5,000	4,000	1,000
Final validation workshop with national stakeholders	4,500	4,500	-
Miscellaneous costs	1,000	-	1,000
National Consultant travel	2,000	-	2,000
International CBIT expert travel	3,000	1,791	1,209
-			
Total	**50,000**	**37,791**	**12,209**

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The Vice President?s Office ? Division of Environment is located at latitude -6.1722102 and longitude 35.7394714

Map of Tanzania

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Subtotal	M&E	PMC	Total	Responsib entity
02. Goods	**35,000**	**25,000**	**60,000**		**4,800**	**64,800**	
ICT Equipment and software licences			0		4,800	4,800	VPO
ICT equipment for data management and presentation during activities for output 2.1		5,000	5,000			5,000	VPO
ICT equipment for data management and presentation during activities for output 2.4		5,000	5,000			5,000	VPO
ICT equipment for data management and presentation during activities for output 2.5		5,000	5,000			5,000	VPO
ICT equipment for data management and presentation during activties for output 1	5,000		5,000			5,000	VPO
ICT equipment for data management and presentation during activties for output 2.2		5,000	5,000			5,000	VPO
ICT equipment for data management and presentation during activties for output 2.3		5,000	5,000			5,000	VPO
ICT equipment for the Online national climate platform	30,000		30,000			30,000	0
07. Contractual services (company)	**54,000**	**156,000**	**210,000**	**3,750**	**12,000**	**225,750**	
ICT Firm 4_Vulnerability assessment and adaptation		52,000	52,000			52,000	VPO
ICT Firm_Climate Finance 3		52,000	52,000			52,000	VPO
ICT Firm-1 Online national climate platform	54,000		54,000			54,000	VPO
ICT Firm-2: GHG Inventory, GHG Modelling and NDC tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions		52,000	52,000			52,000	VPO
Inception workshop			0	3,750		3,750	0
Independent financial audits			0		12,000	12,000	VPO
09. International Consultants	**27,000**	**128,000**	**155,000**	**33,000**		**188,000**	
Gender expert (1104)	5,000	18,000	23,000			23,000	VPO
Senior expert 3_Modelling		22,000	22,000			22,000	VPO
Senior Expert 4 -NDC tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions		22,000	22,000			22,000	VPO
Senior expert 5 -Climate Finance		22,000	22,000			22,000	VPO
Senior expert 6_Vulnerability and Adaptation		22,000	22,000			22,000	VPO
Senior Expert-1: institutional arrangements and legal frameworks	22,000		22,000			22,000	VPO
Senior Expert-2: GHG Inventory elaboration Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)		22,000	22,000			22,000	VPO
Terminal Evaluation			0	33,000		33,000	UNEP Eval Office
10. Local Consultants	**109,000**	**197,000**	**306,000**		**54,000**	**360,000**	
Gender expert (1104)	9,000		9,000			9,000	VPO
Legal expert: institutional arrangements and legal frameworks	14,000		14,000			14,000	VPO
Local Expert_implementing extended ETF functions, training and handing over responsibility to staff of the enviornmental management unit in mainland	36,000		36,000			36,000	0
Local Expert_implementing extended ETF functions, training and handing over responsibility to staff of the climate change unit Zanzibar	36,000		36,000			36,000	0
National Sectoral Expert_AFOLU		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
National climate finance expert 5		15,000	15,000			15,000	VPO
National Expert 3 Modelling		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
National expert-1: institutional arrangements and legal frameworks	14,000		14,000			14,000	VPO
National expert-2; GHG Inventory elaboration Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
National expert-4: NDC tracking and reporting of progress of NDC mitigation actions		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
National expert-6_Vulnerabilty		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
National Local languages expert		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
National Sectoral Expert-IPPU		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
National Sectoral Expert_AFOLU		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
National Sectoral Expert_Waste		28,000	28,000			28,000	VPO
National Sectoral expert-Energy		28,000	28,000			28,000	VPO
National Sectoral Expert-IPPU		14,000	14,000			14,000	VPO
Project Manager			0		54,000	54,000	VPO
11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs			**0**		**32,400**	**32,400**	
Administrative assistant			0		32,400	32,400	VPO
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings	**50,000**	**185,000**	**235,000**	**8,250**		**243,250**	
Closing workshop			0	3,750		3,750	VPO
Five (5) training workshop on NDC tracking, 3 days 30 participants		50,000	50,000			50,000	VPO
Project steering committee meetings			0	4,500		4,500	VPO
Six (6) training workshop reports and training materials on latest IPCC guidelines (30 participants, 3 days).		60,000	60,000			60,000	VPO
Three (3) training workshops on reporting climate finance expenditure, support needed and received.		25,000	25,000			25,000	VPO
Three (3) training workshops on vulnerabilty, 60 participants, split between Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland.		30,000	30,000			30,000	VPO
Training workshops on extended ETF functions of the Environmental Management Unit in mainland Tanzania and Climate Change Units in Zanzibar (Training of Trainers)	10,000		10,000			10,000	VPO
Two (2) training workshops on the centralised national climate information platform (Training of Trainers)	20,000		20,000			20,000	0
Two (2) validation workshops on legal and institutional frameworks	20,000		20,000			20,000	VPO
Two workshops: (1) Projections modelling-tools templates and guidelines (30 partcipants, 5 days), and (2) Integreting projections data policy and decision making (30 participants, 5 days)		20,000	20,000			20,000	VPO
13. Travel	**5,000**	**24,000**	**29,000**			**29,000**	
Travel costs associated with gathering data and information	5,000		5,000			5,000	VPO
Travel costs associated with gathering data and information associated with modelling		5,000	5,000			5,000	VPO

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

N/A

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

N/A

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

N/A