



Tanzania's Climate Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

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

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Participation, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Beneficiaries, Women groups, Gender results areas, Capacity Development,

Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

36 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

108,680.00

Submission Date

8/6/2021

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	GET	1,144,000.00	113,850.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,144,000.00	113,850.00

B. Indicative 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	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
1. Strengthening and formalizing Tanzania's institutional arrangements for the national MRV system, and enhancing access to national climate information.	Technical Assistance	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.	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 (NCCMC) working in close collaboration with Vice President's Office, Division of Environment.	GET	375,000.00	38,500.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
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	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>2.2 Technical assistance provided to develop appropriate GHG emissions modelling to inform decision-making.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.4 Technical assistance and training provided to the Government of Tanzania to enhance tracking of financial support needed and received for NDC implementation.</p> <p>2.5 Technical</p>	GET	620,000.00	65,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance			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	

C. Indicative 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 Project Cost(\$)				113,850.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

D. Indicative 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 GEF Resources(\$)					1,144,000.00	108,680.00	1,252,680.00

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)
50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
4,750

Agenc y	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Climat e 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 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

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

Direct beneficiaries: 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 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. 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, since issues of unequal gender representation still remain present in the participating institutions.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

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]; Second National Communication (SNC), 2014^[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 MtCO₂-

equivalent (MtCO₂e) gross emissions, consistent with its sustainable development agenda. This emissions reduction is subject to review after submission of the First Biennial Update Report (FBUR).

Important policies and plans to promote low-carbon development and green growth in Tanzania include: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015); Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (ZCCS) (2014); National Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) Strategy and Action Plan (2013); National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) (2012); National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2007); National Environment Management Act (NEMA) (2004); Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) (2025); Zanzibar Vision (ZV) (2020); Tanzania Five Year Development Plan (2011/12-2015/16); 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 (NEP) (1997); Zanzibar Environmental Policy (ZEP) (2013); National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) (2012 ? 2017). Additionally, 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.

Tanzania communicated its INDC on 29 September 2015 and its first NDC was prepared and finalized in 2020 but yet to be submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat. Priority sectors on both adaptation and mitigation were identified through a review of various climate change and economic development relevant documents. Mitigation priority sectors are: AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport. 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 (MtCO₂e) 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 2°C 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.

Concerning adaptation to the impacts of climate change, according to the NDC, priority sectors are: 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, the adaptation contributions will 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 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 include the methodology for GHG data collection, compilation and reporting, especially from subsectors under the main five sectors; the need for enhanced technical capacities of key staff involved in the inventory process; and the need for a transition towards the application of 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for GHG inventories. Addressing these gaps will significantly enhance the GHG inventory quality. In addition, Tanzania will be able to track progress of NDC implementation. This will enable project results to be measured against the quality of i) GHG inventory and b) tracking NDC implementation as per IPCC standards. The improvement will support the country's transparency system as required by the Paris Agreement.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

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.

The general implementation of the strategies at the sectoral level are under the responsibility of the relevant Government Departments and Agencies. The Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) shall 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.

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 responsibility of the National Climate Change Steering Committee is to give policy advice on all issues related to climate change in the country, after hearing the National Climate Change Technical Committee. New proposals firstly go through the National Climate Change Technical Committee and are then forwarded to the National Climate Change Steering Committee.

It should be noted that the institutional landscape is evolving, with the newly created National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC) and the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) offering potential to facilitate the implementation of cross-sector climate change action. However, capacity constraints are significant across the government administration, with 'sector desks' 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. 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.

A serious gap in the climate change institutional architecture is the non-participation of the National Planning Commission which used to be an autonomous institution before its merged with the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Commission is mandated to monitor, analyse and provide advice on long-term sector policies and socio-economic developmental issues. As the country's national planning agency, one would expect to find it embedded in the institutional structure for addressing climate change, yet this does not appear to be case. This may be because the adopted architecture was designed solely to address environmental issues. With climate change impacts going far beyond environmental concerns, the 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.

The regular submission of National Communications (NC) 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 Global Environment Facility, 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. The 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 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 Greenhouse Emission Information System.

In addition, there is a 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.

The National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) (2012-2018) presents Tanzania with an opportunity to address climate change adaptation and participate in the global efforts to reduce GHG emissions in the context of sustainable development. The Strategy outlines initiatives to build a critical mass of climate change experts to address adaptation challenges and proactively exploit available opportunities to

address both adaptation and mitigation, thereby enhancing Tanzania's participation in the international climate change agenda. Furthermore, this Strategy also reiterates Tanzania's commitment to address climate change in consideration of the fact that the country is amongst the highly vulnerable group of countries globally. The draft revision of the NCCS (2012-2018) is in place but is awaiting a final round of consultations before it can be finalised. The final round of consultations for the national team of experts is planned to take place during the first semester of 2021.

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+.

Specifically, the strategy intends:

- i. To establish robust baseline scenarios and an effective MRV system for determining forest carbon changes,
- ii. To establish and operationalize a fair and transparent REDD+ financial mechanism and incentive schemes,
- iii. To engage and enhance active participation of the stakeholders in REDD+ processes,
- iv. To strengthen a national system for governance and coordination of REDD+ processes,
- v. To build capacity in terms of training, infrastructure, systems and equipment to support the REDD+ policy,
- vi. To generate knowledge and promote scientific understanding on REDD+ issues through research,
- vii. To strengthen public awareness, communication and information sharing systems on REDD+ issues,
- viii. To strengthen mechanisms to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in various agro-ecological zones,
- ix. To ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the implementation of REDD+ process and Action Plan.

Steps taken to improve Domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification System in Tanzania

Through a National REDD+ readiness initiative, Tanzania has established National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC), which 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.

The role 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 custodian of the National MRV system and platform;
- f) Quality assurance of the national MRV System;
- g) Be the centre for reporting and documentation on climate change-related information, including the National Carbon Accounting System for Tanzania (NCAS-T);
- h) Provide policy and regulatory advice; and
- i) Oversight for governance and advocacy in forest carbon stocks and other carbon sinks and the likes.

Tanzania's CBIT proposal will be a flagship transparency initiative that will consolidate and build on the foundation laid in setting up NCMC that is expected to be a robust MRV system that can withstand long-term climate reporting in-country and meet acceptance by the international community. It will support Tanzania in enhancing its domestic MRV system through NCMC. This proposal will help to overcome barriers and avoid duplication, maximize complementarity of support in MRV-related areas. The timing of this proposal is crucial, as it will also support the development of climate indicators, in particular NDC sectors currently under review.

Other Baseline Projects

With support from the GEF, Tanzania was able to prepare and submit 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;

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. 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.

It is expected that the TNC and FBUR will address some of the areas identified for improved future reporting. In addition, Tanzania has also received other donor support through the following initiatives:

- (i) the Low emission capacity building project;

Under the low emissions capacity building (LECB) project which is being implemented through United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Tanzania received financial and technical support, as well as institutional strengthening in the energy sector, prepared two Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) proposals and organized a series of training workshops targeting selected topics on MRV of GHG emissions and mitigation actions. The LECB is also helping NCMC to further improve capacity beyond the GHG inventory for the forest sector. The LECB project is, however, close to its end.

- (ii) the REDD+ Readiness Project.

The scope of support received under these initiatives have been well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification without duplication of efforts.

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)	Description of Support
--------------	----------------	---------------------	----------	------------------------

MITIGATION				
Third National Communication TNC to the UNFCCC	2019-2022	UNEP	GEF	This project was expected to start in 2018. However, due to some delays, it is starting in 2019 (currently preparing the Project Implementation Plan)
Second National Communication SNC to the UNFCCC	2009-2015	UNEP	GEF	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).
Initial National Communication INC to the UNFCCC	1997-2003	UNEP	GEF	The INC was prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in decision 2/CP.17(decision 2/CP17).
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	The project built the capacity of national experts in developing NAMAs, strengthened the national GHG inventory system, and supported the INDC development process.
TNA	2015-2018	UNEP/ UNEP DTU Partnership	GEF	It focused on the priority sectors of Energy and Forestry. Supported Tanzania in barrier analysis, market assessments and technology action plans.
NAMA	2007 - 2016	African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank (WB), Government of Tanzania	Government of Japan	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.

REDD+	2009-2013	UNEP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNDP	Government of Norway ^[3]	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.
ADAPTATION				
Mainstreaming Environment & Climate Change Adaptation in the Implementation of National Policies	2012-2015	UNDP	One United Nations (UN) Fund ^[4]	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.
Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation Through Small Grants Programmes	2011-ongoing	UNDP	GEF	Supporting implementation of early adaptation actions for local communities that are adversely affected by climate change impacts in selected areas of Tanzania.
Strengthening Climate Change Governance in Zanzibar	2012-2015	UNDP	One UN Fund	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.
NAPA	2003-2007	UNEP	GEF	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.
TNA	2015-2018	UNEP/ UNEP DTU Partnership/	GEF	Focused on the priority sectors of Agriculture and Water.
Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones	2009-2019	UNEP	GEF	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.
BUR1	2020-2022	UNEP	GEF	Facilitation of the first BUR preparation and submission. Reports to the UNFCCC.

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

Although Tanzania has made considerable progress in enhancing its arrangements for the preparation of GHG inventories through the capacity-building projects mentioned above, a number of 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. These gaps will be addressed through this CBIT project and are summarized below.

Arrangements for Data Collection, Reporting and GHG inventory Quality

o Lack of systematization and institutional arrangements for data gathering

During the preparation of both INC and SNC, Tanzania identified a lack of technical capacities within the ministries involved in data gathering and compiling sectorial inventories. In fact, data gathering consumes an excessive amount of time and, when the information is shared, it needs an exhaustive review processes for it to be useful for inventory purposes. This stems from lack of institutional arrangements in order to prioritize and formalize the periodic exchange of information needed for the inventory compiling from data providers and the absence of standardized guidelines and templates regarding information sharing.

Indeed, in the course of the SNC preparation, the following three needs were noted, all related to the lack of systematization and institutional arrangements: ?a) Further strengthen existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the BUR on a continuous basis, b) establish archiving and document systems, including systems for the updating of GHG inventories, c) obtain, integrate and analyse information to unify the process of preparation of BURs and National Communications?.

o Turnover/dependence on external consultants and reduced technical permanent staff

So far, external consultants, leaving the capacities created outside the public administration, developed both SNC and INC that Tanzania presented to UNFCCC. Hence, once the consultancies are over, government staff is not always able to explain in depth and defend the content of reports presented to the international community. 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. The need for capacity-building of local expertise is pointed out.

o 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 in

order to improve the quality of the inventory and its sustainability in time. For documentation and archiving, the need for capacity building is highlighted.

About the 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 actually treated, so emissions have to be estimated with IPCC's default parameters.

In addition, technologies used to obtain activity data are not precise enough and/or regularly updated in order 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.

Through TNC and FBUR, Tanzania is expected to continue facing the pressing barriers 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)'.

For the estimation of Tanzania's GHG emissions as part of its NC processes, the 1996 IPCC Guidelines have been used until now. 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 has identified the challenge of using the IPCC Guidelines due to lack of activity data and time constraints. A transition also requires a substantial strengthening of professional capacities of technical staff involved in the inventory process. As identified in the SNC, capacity building and enhancement of local experts in the GHG inventory is necessary.

o Lack of sub-national capacities for the GHG inventory system

Another gap identified is 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. This makes information useless as a bottom-up source for activity data improvement, and it cannot be used for crosscheck purposes when performing QA/QC analysis either. The need for development and implementation of a Quality Assurance and Quality Control system, as well as an enhanced process for uncertainty analysis, has been identified. Guidelines for quality control of the data collection process by line ministries are needed as well as guidelines for lead agencies of the different sectors on how to assess the quality of data collected by their line ministries. QA/ QC procedures and uncertainty analysis need to be especially strengthened. Moreover, there is a lack of sufficiently trained personnel with enough technical capacities to compile sub-national/local government inventories.

Tracking of Mitigation Actions

o Lack of common/comparable sectorial indicators for tracking progress

Each Ministry is responsible for a set of mitigation actions and they track them for their own purpose. 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 substantive ministry, sometimes. This requires adjustment of existing metrics, indicators and methodologies to the key sectors at both national and subnational levels.

In the SNC and Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL), Tanzania highlights that there is still a need to evaluate the progress indicators and define the metrics to present the effects of the mitigation actions. The 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.

Even though implementation of various support initiatives has enabled Tanzania to build a foundation for MRV, a lot remains to be done. 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.

As identified in the SNC process, Tanzania is lacking relevant methodologies and tools, and related human capacities, for tracking progress of mitigation actions. Under the SNC, Tanzania also stated that strengthening the national capacity to develop assumptions for all mitigation actions is a priority capacity-building need.

Another barrier identified in the SNC relates to the transparency of climate finance and specifically on how to enhance the accountability of institutions dealing with climate finance. A system is required to track and monitor the receipt and use of climate finance and to manage the allocation of financial resources in the country.

MRV of Support Received and Climate Expenditures

A number of gaps that need to be addressed are summarized below:

- 1) The need to strengthen current sectoral capacities, enhancing their scope as well as involving other ministries and continued capacity building in all key government departments at both national and sub-national levels;
- 2) The need to improve the instruments elaborated for registering the MRV of support and expenditures through guidelines and pilots.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The objective of this project is that Tanzania complies with the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Hence, it aims to establish and enhance Tanzania's transparency system by strengthening and formalizing long-term institutional arrangements for the elaboration of GHG inventories and improving the overall data quality and management procedures for tracking of NDC implementation, in order to help inform national decision-making processes as well as the global stocktake.

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).

This project will support Tanzania in its aim to improve the quality of GHG inventories so that they are transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable. Tanzania's CBIT project will build on the existing GHG inventory system and establish a functional and robust MRV system that will withstand long term climate reporting in-country and to the international community. The CBIT work will cover the establishment of an online-centralized climate change data hub (that is the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Information System), reporting tools, templates, training and capacity development of new and existing teams in transparency related activities.

Effective engagement of data users and data suppliers in the MRV system 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.

Improved quality of climate change data and information will result in policy decisions that are better informed by available evidence, thereby informing policy actions on GHG emissions reduction and increasing Tanzania's resilience to adapt to climate change. At the international level, accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions will inform the global stocktake and track progress towards achieving emissions reduction as stipulated under the Paris Agreement.

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.

The CBIT project will help Tanzania to strengthen its nascent MRV system that was developed for the preparation of NCs. It will also help in the First BUR preparation as well as tracking of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), NDC and make the institutional arrangements permanent. The implementation of these activities will not only be of great benefit to Tanzania, but also to the region and developing countries worldwide.

In order to address the multitude of gaps, barriers and needs as mentioned above, this CBIT project is structured in order to achieve two key outcomes and related outputs.

As previously mentioned under baseline scenario, the country lacks: (i) an institutionalized management of relevant climate data; (ii) formalized agreements with institutions that generate data; (iii) centralized data storage; (iv) integrated information (v) accurate, reliable and complete quality data.

Thus, through this CBIT Project, the following change of behaviour is expected from Tanzania's institutions: (i) a climate transparency unit 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 climate transparency unit will centralize climate information storage and (iv) incorporate existing and future information into the national MRV system by means of a new integrated platform.

Therefore, on the side of the main beneficiaries, government ministries, agencies and stakeholders (such as Research Institutions, Universities, Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations) are expected to seek guidance and coordination from the climate transparency unit regarding climate change issues and GHG inventories. They are also expected to have an increased participation in decision making processes and monitoring as well as accountability on this subject.

At an intermediate state, national institutions for transparency-related activities will be stronger, and there will be increased integration with national priorities.

Change shall be measured by means of providing evidence of increased collaboration and joint work. Potential indicators, to be further assessed and confirmed at PPG stage, include:

- o climate considerations contained in new legal & regulatory framework documented;
- o signed agreements of cooperation/collaboration;
- o climate transparency unit operation regularly documented;

- o data collection and processing centres operation documented;
- o climate information exchange documented;
- o commitment to next steps of collaboration documented by minutes of meetings and other;
- o new tools and protocols applied in reports to the UNFCCC.

Without prejudice to the list of potential indicators above, another way of measuring change would be verifying compliance with UNFCCC reporting timeframes. Non-Annex I Parties are required to submit their National Communications every four years, according to decision 2/CP.17. Therefore, the government of Tanzania is expected to adjust to the four-year timeframe in delivering its national communications, as well as to the two-year timeframe for Biennial Update Reports. Moreover, and most importantly, the country shall build the capacity to submit a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), which will be the transparency report that will replace the BUR for non-Annex I Parties under the ETF of the Paris Agreement, starting implementation 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.

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

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.

The outcome pursued is to have 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 Center.

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). Once the indicators are formulated and incorporated into the results framework, 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.

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

This output will deliver formalized institutional arrangements for the whole national MRV system, notably for the tracking of mitigation actions and for GHG inventory elaboration, including processes and procedures for GHG data collection and reporting of GHG emissions data.

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 comprise the National Climate Change Strategy (2012) and the Environmental Management Act (2004) guide. As outlined in the barrier analysis (earlier section above), 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. 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 National Communication 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. The output will complement the work done by the National Carbon Monitoring Center as previously indicated (under 2. *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.

In the SNC it is reported that mitigation options will include *?forest protection and conservation, and the establishment and management of forest plantations including sustainable harvesting of forestry products, timber and inputs for bioenergy production. Mitigation measures include: 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.

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 may require policy refinements in certain areas, where needed.

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 Center as previously indicated (under 2. *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.

Proposed activities

- Take stock of current institutional arrangements, 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 (regarding the GHG Inventory, NDC tracking, mitigation, adaptation and support needed and received);

- ? 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;

- ? Draft and establish processes, procedures and data-sharing arrangements for collection, reporting, and quality control of GHG estimations related to mitigation measures in the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport sectors, including with the private sector and subnational institutions;
- ? Undertake a stakeholder consultation workshop with all involved data providers where stakeholders are additionally trained on institutional roles and tasks for the sectorial inventories;

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.

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

Tanzania's second NC stated the need for better organization of climate information. 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.

This proposed efficient centralized system will also comprise data and information on financial support needs and tracking of financial support received. This is especially the case as the information on financial sources provided (for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including capacity-building activities) are not available in a structured manner. As a result, it is possible that some of the financial resources used have not been reflected in the data, especially when it comes to sector-specific resources. Hence, the Government of Tanzania is strongly interested in developing the 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.

However, an initial challenge 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 need, the CBIT project will include an activity aimed at conducting sectoral assessments of the financial resources 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. In this sense, coordination among administration levels is key to promote sharing of information and support the development and assessment of climate-related activities locally developed. This platform will be 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.

Such an approach will not only improve access to an overview of data provided by the sectors involved (allowing a more holistic evaluation of developments over time), but it will also enable further improvements in data quality over time through complying with common quality requirements.

The first activity will consist of 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).

The second activity will focus on the design of a centralized national climate information platform. Based on 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. This activity will also comprise 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. Users will have 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. Moreover, the platform will incorporate some interactive tools following the example of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC/UK) 2050 calculator. This tool will enable to look at the implication of low carbon pathways depending on the progress in actions.

Furthermore, drafts of a national GHG manual to 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) will be prepared and disseminated to stakeholders from the NDC relevant sectors for piloting, as feedback received from the users will be later incorporated. The national GHG manual will 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 key potential activities under this output are:

- ? Provide an analysis of existing climate-related information platforms already in place and their structure;
- ? Design a centralized national climate information platform and proposal of content, including a registry of mitigation actions and policies, support needed and received, information exchange interface and interactive tools for different types of audiences;
- ? Develop a national GHG manual to instruct users on feeding and operating the web-based National GHG Inventory platform of the centralized national climate information and management system. This will help ensure long-term institutional memory even with staff changes and successions.

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 current institutional set-up in Tanzania is not designed to track and report progress in NDC implementation and maintain state of the art national GHG inventories. This is true both for the tracking of mitigation and adaptation efforts. 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 strengthened trust among partners, both domestically and internationally (particularly donors).

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 pursued is to have 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 GHG inventory process. It aims to build on the institutional arrangements already established for NC processes.

Additionally, it will support the establishment of permanent institutional arrangements for transparency in the long term, as opposed to ad-hoc arrangements for the preparation of NCs. This has also been identified as one of the areas requiring strengthening as per NC technical review. Formalized institutional arrangements will additionally improve coordination among different institutions involved in climate transparency, which is crucial for information sharing and streamlining processes.

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.

The development of country-specific activity data for key sectors, taking into account national specificities, will substantially 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 Transport sectors will equally improve the accuracy of GHG emissions data, as required by the Paris Agreement^[5].

Component 2 and related outcome refers to 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, requiring Parties to regularly *"provide information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contributions"*, Tanzania needs to enhance its institutional and technical capacities for transparency on NDC implementation. Tracking progress is also crucial for raising ambition, as each NDC submission has to present a progression vis-à-vis the previous NDC.

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

This output will provide technical guidance and related training to staff in key government departments and agencies in order to build internal 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. The barrier of having different data collection formats and methodologies in the different sectors will thus be addressed. The guidelines and templates will be developed in collaboration with national and/or sub-national experts for the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport 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. A key challenge for the country consists of lack of human capacity in data collection and reporting in accordance to UNFCCC standards, as previously mentioned.

Training materials will be developed and training sessions organized targeting key government agencies and other relevant stakeholders, according to the subject. 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.

Quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) are essential procedures for ensuring the quality of data in the process of GHG inventory compilation. Establishing a QA/QC system, including the elaboration of a QA/QC plan and related procedures, facilitates a regular GHG inventory compilation, which involves large amounts of data and information provided by different agencies and institutions. The AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport sectors include several agencies as well as private sector companies and subnational institutions. The QA/QC procedures within the aforementioned sectors are yet insufficient. This output therefore directly addresses the need for an enhanced QA/QC system as outlined in the barrier analysis above 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 (see pages 9-10 above) and through the project's proposed approach it is expected to become a robust MRV system that can withstand long-term climate reporting in Tanzania and meet 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.

Building on the QA/QC procedures of the NC processes, this output will deliver a well-defined and institutionalized QA/QC system for the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport 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, 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.

Potential activities:

? Undertake an analysis of current practices in the collection, management, reporting, and policy planning use of data and information regarding the GHG Inventory.

? Develop sector-specific guidelines and templates for GHG data collection in all priority sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport), including data collection procedures for activity data and methodologies for calculation;

? Develop a QA/QC plan for the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport 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 Transport 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.

●Develop guidance and training materials for staff in lead and line agencies on the application of QA/QC procedures in the GHG inventory compilation;

? Provide training to a broad range of technical staff from government departments and agencies involved in the GHG inventory process, 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;

The proposed scope of the work above aligns to the following activities listed in the 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

Through this output, Tanzania will find the proper means to assess, in a holistic nationwide scope, if 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).

Proposed activities:

- Develop modelling tools to analyse 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 aggregate emission scenarios (2020-2025);
- Develop a common methodology, 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;
- Develop simulation and modelling tools for the elaboration of long-term socioeconomic and sectorial projections which are coherent and compatible between different sectors;
- Conduct studies to deliver projections that can be included in the decision-making process on mitigation.

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.

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.

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.

As outlined in the barrier analysis above, Tanzania is lacking relevant methodologies, besides related human capacities, for tracking progress of mitigation actions outlined in its SNC, NDC, which will be addressed through this output.

Proposed activities:

- In collaboration with sectorial experts and agencies, identify sector-specific indicators and information matrix for tracking Tanzania's mitigation actions;
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation system to monitor the implementation of NDCs;
- Provide training to staff in relevant agencies on the use of the information matrix and the reporting on the specific indicators;
- Carry out peer-exchange activities with government staff and relevant stakeholders, especially to promote knowledge-sharing through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

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.

In Tanzania, 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 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 constrains 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”*. It is evident that 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. Ideally, the system to track climate finance must 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.

This output will deliver relevant legal/institutional arrangements proposals to enhance the coordination and information flow among ministries in order to report progress indicators and make the link with the NDC investment strategy. Moreover, the training of agencies in the public sector and civil society stakeholders is required. A training plan on reporting climate expenditures as well as support needed and received will thus be put in place to progressively integrate the ministries and stakeholders, including pilot activities.

Proposed activities:

- Conducting sectoral assessments of the financial needs and sources related to NDC implementation, building upon NCs and BURs;
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework and related methodology together with stakeholders for tracking international financial support of both mitigation and adaptation actions;
- Undertake pilot activities with at least 3 ministries and train ministries' staff to report climate expenditures and support needed and received.

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.

The lack of knowledge and awareness have been identified as constraints for the successful implementation of 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. Moreover, beyond the availability of relevant indicators and metrics, substantial capacities are needed for effective adaptation tracking, monitoring and evaluation. This is why, under this output, templates 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.

The supporting work for the NAPA 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.

However, the implementation of systematic climate risk and vulnerability assessment, and adaptation M&E will face significant challenges, including the absence of a comprehensive-scope database that integrates the mentioned elements, and/or additional information. Such additional information may be highly relevant, including research, case studies, and project M&E results. Thus, there would be clear value in developing 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. Ongoing projects and processes, notably the NAP, are oriented in that direction by 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.

Besides their fundamental role in vulnerability reduction and resilience building, subnational and local authorities are crucial stakeholders for an effective tracking of adaptation goals. However, their involvement in adaptation M&E tends to be limited, as is more generally in adaptation policy. Often times the metrics, indicators and methodologies used at the national level are not operational for regular use at the subnational or local levels (e.g. different scales, varying quality of information). Current 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:

- 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;
- Develop a full set of operational climate risk, vulnerability and adaptive capacity indicators to be locally collected and aggregated to the national level, for at least one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC;
- Adjust currently used tools and methodologies for tracking adaptation 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 one of the ?highly impacted sectors? identified in the NDC;
- Take stock and analyse attributes, usability and actual use of existing data sources and databases, particularly those regularly maintained and updated (as opposed to one-off evaluations);
- Conduct a feasibility study for the standardization and interoperability of climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation databases;

- Identify short-term standardization and interoperability gains, as well as medium-term and long-term strategies;
- Provide training to national and local stakeholders on M&E of adaptation actions; provide training to staff in at least one 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.

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.

4) *Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies*

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.

Project component 1 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)[6]⁶:

- (a) 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;

(c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.

(d) 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;

(h) Clarifying key NDC information, e.g. baseline projections including for business-as-usual targets, and reporting progress towards achieving their NDCs;

(k) Support to introduce and maintain progress tracking tools for transparency related actions and progress towards targets/goals.

Project Component 2 covers activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities: (a) and (c) cited above as well as (b) 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), as listed below:

(d) 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;

(e) Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures;

(g) Assistance in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures;

(h) Clarifying key NDC information, e.g. baseline projections including for business-as-usual targets, and reporting progress towards achieving their NDCs;

(i) Assistance in quantifying and reporting on support provided and received.

Finally, Component 2 also comprises activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time, especially: (j) Capacity needs assessment for transparency, in particular to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis, and reporting; the assessment supports mapping of current baseline and planned reporting and related activities, including associated institutions, tools, methodologies, MRV systems, associated data systems.

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

Tanzania places great importance on the global efforts towards addressing climate change and will continue to play a constructive role in the UNFCCC process. The country's efforts towards

transparency of its GHG emissions and climate actions is demonstrated with the past preparation of two NCs, alongside with the current work to launch the TNC and FBUR.

However, the newly established Enhanced Transparency Framework poses a great challenge to countries requiring them to significantly enhance their transparency systems as a whole, including transparency of mitigation, adaptation and support needs and support received. 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, besides providing the necessary methodologies and tools to improve data collection and quality.

The CBIT project is targeted at addressing the barriers, gaps and needs identified in the NC and NAPA processes, such as establishing a QA/QC system for key sectors. The need for improved data collection processes from the various agencies involved in the GHG inventory process will be addressed through this CBIT project, specifically through data-sharing agreements and sectoral templates and guidelines. Establishing a Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System, an IT system to enable data input and estimation, is essential. However, there are no templates or guidelines available for line ministries on how to collect activity data, while guidelines for the sectorial lead agencies to assess the quality of data collected and provided by their line ministries are also lacking. This represents a significant gap in Tanzania's transparency system and a barrier to enable the full functionality of the Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System, which will be addressed through this CBIT project. In addition, this project will support Tanzania in transitioning towards the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, as the recent inventories were based on the 1996 IPCC Guidelines, and help to enhance transparency of climate finance, as an emerging area of concern in Tanzania. This CBIT project will support Tanzania in its aim to improve its inventory quality in terms of transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and comparability.

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\$ 145,000 (as included in Tables A, B and C).

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)*

Global environmental benefits from this project are directly related to supporting Tanzania in the implementation of its first NDC as well as enhancing ambition for future rounds of NDC submissions. 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 Transport 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.

The project will further provide monitoring indicators and methodologies to track progress within the AFOLU, Energy, Waste and Transport 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.

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 will be set during the project preparation phase.

7) *Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

Innovation

The innovation potential of this project lies in formalizing and making permanent Tanzania's institutional arrangements for transparency, which so far have served the purpose of preparing NCs, as well as in elaborating data-sharing agreements and institutional mandates. This will improve communication and coordination with different agencies and ensure greater involvement of the sectors in transparency work and NDC implementation as a whole.

The development of standardized templates, guidelines and tools for line agencies in each sector is a new activity, as so far, no such templates and guidelines exist, i.e. guidelines for line ministries on how to collect data and guidelines for lead agencies to assess the quality of data. Streamlining and standardizing collection of GHG data from the different sectors will be an innovative building block of this project and will complement the implementation of the Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System, the first GHG database system in Tanzania. It will also complement 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.

Sustainability

The development of guidelines and templates along with the other outputs of this project are aimed at building and/or enhancing both institutional and technical capacities to be able to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework. To ensure sustainability, key staff from different agencies will receive training and will be involved in the various project activities, with a view to build the necessary capacities in-house. This will avoid ad-hoc arrangements and reduce reliance on external consultants, and thereby ensure continuity beyond the limited project period.

Another important factor for sustainability of the project lies in its complementarity with previous MRV efforts in Tanzania in relation to preparing NCs, tracking NAMAs and BURs. 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. For example, Tanzania will 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.

Tanzania's attention has been focused on designing a simple-to-integrate MRV structure that is acceptable and less burdensome to the identified institutions but which, at the same time, meets the essential ingredients for MRV, in response to the Paris Agreement transparency requirements. 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:

- (a) GHG emissions or reductions attributed to a particular mitigation action (policy, programme, measure or project);
- (b) climate-related support provided by the Government of Tanzania or received from donors or the market in the form of finance, technology transfer or capacity building;
- (c) sustainable development benefits of mitigation actions.

Government and legislative approval 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.

Potential for scaling up

In addition, the experience to be gained from data collection, monitoring, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation will be used to expand activities in a more detailed manner in a number of sectors, at both national and subnational levels.

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.

^[1] 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] Source: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00073511>

^[4] Source: <https://www.tz.undp.org/content/dam/tanzania/Mainstreaming%20Environment&CC.pdf>

^[5] Paris Agreement Art. 4 para 13: "*In accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensure the*

avoidance of double counting, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement."

^[6] Available at: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.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 1). Tanzania is located at latitude -6.3690281 and longitude 34.8888206 ^[1].



Figure 1. Map of Tanzania
(geographic coordinates: 6°22'22.2"S 34°53'32.9"E, -6.372825, 34.892483).
Source: Google.com/maps

Table 2: 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

[\[1\] Source: https://www.geodatos.net/en/coordinates/tanzania](https://www.geodatos.net/en/coordinates/tanzania)

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement

The main objective of the project is to build capacity on climate change, taking into account the requirements of the Paris Agreement. Ministries and departments or committees are the official beneficiaries. However, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), NGOs and public organizations will also participate in project activities and benefit from project results.

The information and participation of stakeholders and the public in the activities and decision-making process will be an integral part of all project components. The project will ensure participation of stakeholders, ministries and agencies, representatives of NGOs and gender representatives in discussions, seminars or other events to draw up action plans for implementation of the project. The action plans will include a description of the measures taken to involve stakeholders in their preparation process. A work programme will be defined during the inception phase.

The VPO, Division of Environment, which is the key government department that will coordinate the CBIT project-, is designated as the national entity for the coordination of preparation of Tanzania's

national GHG inventory. Functioning as the ?National Designated Entity/Authority and Focal Point? for the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, VPO - DOE collaborates with the inventory stakeholders, including in Zanzibar, to undertake the management of activity data and emissions factors, compilation of emission estimates from the sectors, quality control/quality assurance, improvement planning, and preparation of reports.

At the project management level, VPO DOE will ensure an enhanced coordination of CBIT project deliverables with the preparation of Tanzania?s Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report as well as other climate-related projects. This therefore means that the climate change team will coordinate the use of project resources/inputs (such as funds, expertise, time, etc.) to ensure delivery of project results at a lower cost, while avoiding duplication of effort.

To ensure sustainability of the project, it is expected that:

- (a) Once the MRV system has been piloted and tested in selected sectors (possibly in the energy and transport sectors), an assessment will be carried out to determine the system?s performance in the selected sectors; continuous improvement of the developed guidelines, templates and tools shall therefore be undertaken before the system is rolled out to other sectors.
- (b) Funding from GEF or any other sources will be adequate and available;
- (c) there will be a robust national system for generating and storing data on time;
- (d) the VPO will retain the workflow arrangements established with other line Ministries, as well as undertake continuous efforts in training its personnel and practitioners on any new guidance in international transparency processes.

The CBIT project is a flagship initiative that is aimed at capacitating national institutions to be able to implement Tanzania NDC on a sustainable basis. This will be achieved through developing a strategy that outlines a functional and credible national transparency architecture which is capable to deliver MRV of GHG emissions, climate action, support as well as track progress towards NDC goals.

There are a number of existing national institutions and private organizations in Tanzania whose mandates and activities are related to climate and climate change to varying extents. Different line ministries and stakeholders will be engaged at various stages of the project depending on their expected roles. The following list presents the broad functions of key stakeholders in the CBIT project:

1. Strategic level climate change institutions;
2. Planning, budgeting and coordination institutions;
3. Climate change implementation coordination institutions - the National Climate Change Technical Committees (NCCTC) and National Climate Change Steering Committee ? (NCCSC);
4. Monitoring and reporting Institutions;
5. Universities and academic institutions;
6. Civil Society Organizations and Local Community Leaders.

Table 3: List of stakeholders consulted during the PIF preparation

Name of key stakeholders
President's Office
Regional Administration and Local Government
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Second Vice President's Office - Zanzibar
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Water and Irrigation
Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing
National Environment Council
National Bureau of Statistics
University of Dar es Salaam
Tanzania Forest Services
WWF - Tanzania
Care International
Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Change (ForumCC)
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organisation (TaTEDO)

Table 4: List of stakeholders and their roles in the CBIT project

Function	Key Stakeholder	Role in the Project
-----------------	------------------------	----------------------------

Function	Key Stakeholder	Role in the Project
1. Strategic level climate change institutions	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.	Providing overall policy guidance and determine strategic directions on how climate change integration into the broad national development framework should be pursued. 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.
2. Planning, budgeting and coordination institutions	VPO, PMO-RALG, Ministry of Finance and Planning, NEMC, ZEMA, NBS Ministry of Science, Technology	These institutions are responsible for development, planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and mainstreaming of climate change; coordination of budget preparation; and formulation of climate change policies.
3. Climate change implementation coordination institutions-constitutes the <i>National Climate Change Committees (NCCTC and NCCSTC)</i>	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 and Settlement Development, NEMC, ZEMA, TANESCO, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, EWURA, Tanzania Meteorological Agency, PMO-Disaster Management,	<p>Involving harmonized 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.</p> <p>Sourcing and utilizing funding for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.</p> <p>Strengthening financial mechanisms for sustainable implementation.</p> <p>Preparing a common Tanzanian position in relation to on-going Climate Change negotiations.</p> <p>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.</p>

Function	Key Stakeholder	Role in the Project
4. National universities and academia	Major universities and research institutes, e.g. Sokoine University	Providing important information and experience related to mitigation options, since they were involved in the SNC and research projects. They will be invited to participate in training, workshop and meetings in order to have an efficient exchange of knowledge and best practices.
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	Supporting, and holding accountable, national-level governments in their efforts to integrate climate change risks faced by vulnerable communities into planning and policy-making processes.
6. 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. 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.
7. Private sector finance mobilization	Private Sector Foundation	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.
8. Monitoring and reporting Institutions	PMO, NCMC, NEMC, ZEMA	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of national development policies and programmes.
	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.
	Ministry of Finance and planning	Tracking and reporting domestic and international climate finance.

Stakeholders from the CSO will also be informed about the CBIT project, and their views incorporated into the project design during the project preparation stage. So far, the following CSO stakeholders have been identified for engagement during the project preparation:

? ForumCC: a network / coalition of civil society organizations working with climate change issues. Its very diversified membership represents different interests in the CSO advocacy and media community;

? Climate Action Network (CAN) Tanzania - as a representative of CAN International in Tanzania, CAN-Tanzania has some experience and insight in the international climate negotiation processes as well as development policy advocacy at the national level;

? TaTEDO is an organization that works on clean stoves and aims to influence policies and actions that contribute to a vibrant Cook stove industry and sustainable utilization of energy.

These stakeholders will be engaged to provide input on the scope/coverage and relevance of the project components and strategies to be adopted during project implementation, as well as on their commitment to participate in the project during the implementation phase. Summary of the views, comments and suggestions on the project design and the implementation strategies will be reflected in the final project document.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

In a Global Ranking on gender gap issues, Tanzania is ranked number 68 out of a total of 144 countries, according to the World Economic Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report 2017*. The country has seen a notable increase of women in leadership positions. Despite those improvements, gender issues still remain present in the country and will therefore be included in this project.

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 shall also be 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. The National Climate Change Strategy (2012), National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Strategy (2013) are good examples of climate strategies with specific focus on gender. In Tanzania's INDC to the UNFCCC (2015), not only did the country recognize the importance of increasing the resilience of gender and vulnerable groups under the Programme of Action *'Implementation of community led adaptation and livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups'*, but also recognized the need to address gender-related issues with unconditional support.

Although some gains have been made in mainstreaming gender into development and climate change policies in Tanzania, a lot remain to be done when it comes to equal treatment of gender issues in technical activities like monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). The CBIT project will therefore build on the past efforts of linking gender issues to climate change. Reference shall be made to the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) to ensure that gender perspectives are introduced into MRV as well as facilitate the involvement of gender actors. In this regard, a gender-disaggregation principle will be adhered to during data collection, analysis and reporting. Efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity-building actions (trainings, workshops). The PPG consultation process shall promote women participation and propose ways to promote gender mainstreaming in the project design, including gender-related indicators.

Specifically, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic to be agreed upon during PPG stage. This could be a training on how the government has supported building women and men's resilience, or how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to, Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the UNFCCC, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

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 Paris Agreement*.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Making businesses more aware of climate risks through partnerships with governments and boosting private sector engagement in the area is paramount, and there is a lot of room for improvement. 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. Enhanced private-sector climate finance for developing countries' NDCs is a crucial part. Yet, vulnerable African countries such as Tanzania, which require particular support in order to strengthen climate resilience and to enable sustainable development, have yet to attract the levels of private finance that are widely believed to be necessary. 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 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

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

The major risk that could prevent the successful implementation of the CBIT project lies on: (a) inertia on institutional buy-in; (b) insufficient institutional coordination; (c) insufficient high-level political will and commitment; (d) data availability and accessibility constraints; and (e) limited skill sets. Detailed description of how to address the risk will be developed during project design. Nonetheless, a couple of ideas on how these could be mitigated are provided in Table 3 below:

Table 5: Project risks and proposed mitigation strategies and actions

Risk	Level of Risk	Commentary and Mitigating Strategies and Actions
Inertia on institutional buy-in	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Insufficient institutional coordination	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Insufficient high level political will and commitment	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create high-level awareness and seek final approval from political 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.

Data availability and accessibility constraints	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As much as possible, take advantage of the existing national data collection infrastructure. - Include all existing relevant public, commercial and industrial and private sector data providers in the technical working group to facilitate data access and to build a robust data system. - Establish legal or less formal collaboration arrangements with institutions that are the 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 participation of data providers to encompass new areas that will be covered in the new MRV task. - Support continuous data generation and sharing by using the existing online portal.
Limited skill set	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation	Medium	<p>The COVID-19 Pandemic could limit or prohibit travel for some time.</p> <p>During the project preparation phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conduct stakeholders' consultations and baseline assessments remotely via survey, email and video calls to inform the design of the project; <p>During project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus on the desk-based work of developing training packages at start-up in preparation for training events; - if necessary, and if travel remains restricted longer than expected, the project will develop materials for and conduct some meetings and training virtually; - undertake desk research and conference interviews where needed and appropriate.

Climate Change Risk	Low	<p>Climate change impacts may disrupt project activities and result in loss of data.</p> <p>However, given the nature of this CBIT project, which 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'.</p> <p>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.</p>
---------------------	-----	---

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

As requested by the government of Tanzania, UNEP will perform the role of GEF Implementing Agency (IA) of this CBIT project. 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.

This project will build on the activities and outcomes of other transparency-related initiatives which have been undertaken in Tanzania (please see baseline scenario), notably the support provided for the preparation of the two National Communications for Tanzania. In continuation of these efforts, this project will coordinate and enhance synergies with other projects such as the preparation of the Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report, a of them under the coordination of the Vice President's Office.

At the project management level, VPO DOE will ensure enhanced coordination of CBIT project deliverables with that of preparation of Tanzania's Third National Communication, First Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC 'also implemented by UNEP ' and other climate related projects. The VPO - DOE additionally coordinates the LECB and TNA (mitigation) Projects.

Regarding adaptation projects, VPO - DOE coordinated 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).

This therefore means that the climate change team will coordinate the use of project resources/inputs (such as funds, expertise, time, etc.) to ensure delivery of project results that is cost-efficient, while avoiding duplication of efforts.

To ensure better coordination of the CBIT project with GEF-financed and other initiatives, the CBIT project will be uploaded into the GEF-CBIT Global Coordination Platform database and climate initiative, which aims to ensure easy tracking of implementation and joint reporting. Tanzania will receive additional guidance publications, workshops, webinars and discussion for a from the Global Coordination platform project, aiming to support countries' understanding of the article 13 requirements.

Moreover, the IA, UNEP, is supporting over 70 countries with their national reporting, and more than 18 countries with CBIT projects, being the GEF Agency leading this type of initiative. UNEP is supporting the development and implementation of many other CBIT projects in Africa, with potential synergies to be explored during project implementation and evaluation.

Additionally, at project preparation stage, specific strategies on how the CBIT project management and its stakeholders could be incorporated into existing institutional structures of GEF-financed projects in Tanzania. The CBIT work will build on other transparency initiatives as outlined in the baseline scenario. Some of the initiatives support practical exchange on climate change mitigation-related activities and MRV practices, through capacity-building and establishment of the knowledge management platform. The project team will participate in sub-regional, regional, and global initiatives to allow for regular sharing of lessons and good practices in MRV.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC (*consistency with the CBIT project*)
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC (*consistency with the CBIT project*)
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC (*consistency with the CBIT project*)
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC (*Tanzania is yet to commence its first BUR*)
- Others (please refer to below)

This project is strongly aligned with Tanzania's national priorities and builds upon national policies and plans. The CBIT proposal will support Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 (medium term strategy),

which focuses on an increased contribution towards global greenhouse gas emissions reduction, adaptation and resilience-building efforts.

The CBIT project is consistent with other important policies and plans that promote low-carbon development and green growth in Tanzania, notably:

- ? Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015);
- ? Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014);
- ? National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (2013);
- ? National Climate Change Strategy (2012);
- ? National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007);
- ? National Environment Management Act (2004);
- ? Initial National Communication (2003);
- ? Zanzibar Vision (2020);
- ? Tanzania Five Year Development Plan (2011/12 - 2015/16);
- ? Natural Gas Act (2015);
- ? Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2014);
- ? Renewable Energy Strategy (2014);
- ? Natural Gas Policy (2013);
- ? National Forestry Policy (1998);
- ? National Transport Master Plan (2013);
- ? National Environmental Policy (1997);
- ? Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2013);
- ? National Environmental Action Plan (2012 - 2017);
- ? National Environment Management Act (2004); and
- ? Economics of Climate Change reports for Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar (2012), which provide indicative costs of Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario and a good basis for estimating adaptation and mitigation costs required to enhance adaptive capacity and long-term resilience in Tanzania.

Those activities will directly benefit from an enhanced national transparency system, established through this CBIT project, especially from strengthened technical capacities monitoring of mitigation actions and enhanced institutional arrangements for data collection.

The project components are aligned with Tanzania's first NDC, with the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 10-20% compared to a business-as-usual scenario. The NDC states that several mitigation measures require a high-level of technical capacity and effective coordination across different sectoral agencies that is currently lacking in Tanzania. The CBIT project will enhance and formalize the institutional arrangements and inter-agency coordination and can thereby contribute to overcome barriers identified regarding NDC implementation.

The sectoral guidelines, templates and tools to be developed under the CBIT project, among others, will facilitate this biennial reporting from the different agencies. Adaptation is also a top priority of Tanzania's NDC, requiring substantive capacity-building of relevant stakeholders. This CBIT project will support achieving this priority. An enhanced transparency system will further facilitate a more

cost-effective implementation and progress tracking of mitigation and adaptation actions identified in the NDC.

This project is strongly aligned with and will address the national barriers, gaps and needs identified in Tanzania's NC processes, (including the BUR and ICA processes when they start). This project is targeted at enhancing Tanzania's transparency system in the long-term and will therefore support Tanzania in complying with requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Furthermore, this project is also 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.

Moreover, the project is aligned to the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) II July 2016- June 2021, 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 CBIT project has capacity-building at its core and will substantially contribute to the scale-up of capacity-building efforts.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

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 (NCCC), 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.

So as to ensure appropriate outreach and dissemination of project results, a strategy will be implemented 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 (refer to the Proposed alternative scenario section for further details). 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 2.1 (refer to further details in the Proposed alternative scenario section). This outreach / dissemination strategy as well as its targeted audience will be further elaborated during the PPG phase.

It is noteworthy to emphasize once more that the proposed project builds on lessons learned through the implementation of the first and second NC. This is explained in greater details in section 2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects of the PIF, especially concerning gaps and barriers identified through the 1st and 2nd NC. The project will also likely be able to derive useful lessons in the near future from Tanzania's third NC and first BUR which are currently under preparation.

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 Transport sectors. Activities under this project will additionally complement the work done by the National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCCM).

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 neighbouring 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.

9. 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			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

This is a low risk project. UNEP ESSF guiding principles -- resilience and sustainability; human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, accountability and leave no one behind -- are still applicable for low risk projects. It would be important to incorporate the current and projected needs and opportunities of the communities whose livelihoods are likely to be most vulnerable in determining what to include in the NDC tracking.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Submitted
CBIT Tanzania_ESERN_2021.06.24_rev	

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Faraja Ngerageza	GEF Operational Focal Point	Vice President's Office	6/21/2021

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place



Map of Tanzania (geographic coordinates: 6°22'22.2"S 34°53'32.9"E , -6.372825, 34.892483).

Source: Google.com/maps

The table below provides 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