

LOW EMISSION CAPACITY BUILDING

THE ISSUE

Tanzania aspires to become a middle-income country by 2025 through sustainable economic growth. To achieve this ambitious vision, the country needs increased production in key economic sectors, as well as increased generation and use of energy. As set forth in Vision 2025, this transformation will require a transition from a “low productivity agricultural economy to a semi-industrialized one led by modernized and highly productive agricultural activities which are effectively integrated and buttressed by supportive industrial and service activities in the rural and urban areas.”

Historically, the fulfilment of this vision would not be possible without a large increase in greenhouse gas emissions, resulting from industrial development and increased energy demand. However, growing concern over global climate change has led to an increased focus on the importance of low emission development. To achieve the fulfilment of Vision 2025 without greatly increasing greenhouse gas emissions, it is key that environment and climate change are mainstreamed into the most economically important and vulnerable sectors of the economy in Tanzania.



THE RESPONSE

Globally, UNDP has been implementing the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme, a country-driven initiative that promotes essential cooperation between relevant institutions, engaging the public sector and industry in a concerted effort to design and implement approaches to low emission development consistent with national development priorities.



Through the project, national counterparts have been supported in strengthening technical and institutional capacities to identify and formulate Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and low emission development strategies in the public and private sectors, as well as in strengthening the underlying greenhouse gas inventory management and measurement, reporting and verification systems.



The LECB project advances climate change mitigation as a complementary vehicle to adaptation measures for delivering Tanzania’s sustainable development goals as enshrined in the MKUKUTA-II and Development Vision 2025. As Tanzania ratified the Paris Agreement in May 2018, the project is currently supporting the refinement of Tanzania’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for submission to the UNFCCC.

Duration:

2015-2018

Budget:

UNDP Regional Bureau Africa: USD 834 000

Implementing Partner:

Vice President's Office – Division of Environment
(VPO-DOE)

Responsible Parties:

VPO-DOE and UNDP

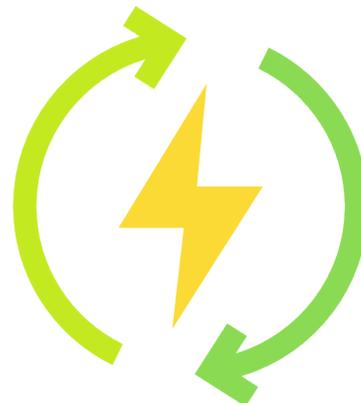
Partners:

GIZ

Geographic area:

National

UNDP IN ACTION: ACHIEVEMENTS



Through the project, a greenhouse gas inventory system has been developed, which covers the main contributing sectors to GHG emission and sinks, including energy, transportation, agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), manufacturing, chemical use and waste.

Following the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the Government of Tanzania, the GHG inventory will be a crucial source of data for the Government when developing scenarios for the NDCs such as baseline and future projections of emissions. Through the project, UNDP in collaboration with GIZ (German development agency) is assisting the Government in revising its NDCs through facilitating strong stakeholder engagement, scenario development, financing strategies and implementation planning.

MORE INFO:

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