

# Non-state actors and climate change adaptation processes: A case study from Tanzania

**Robert E. Katikiro**

College of Agricultural Sciences and Fisheries Technology,  
University of Dar es Salaam. P.O.Box 35091 Dar es Salaam,  
Tanzania

Email: [katikiro@udsm.ac.tz](mailto:katikiro@udsm.ac.tz)

**Res**  **Prac**

**PAUWES**

**RESEARCH 2 PRACTICE  
FORUM 2018**

**ENERGY, WATER SECURITY  
AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA**

**16th - 18th APRIL, 2018  
TLEMEN, ALGERIA**



African Union Commission



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



Federal Ministry  
of Education  
and Research

Supported by:

**giz**



**DAAD**



Pan African University  
Institute of Water  
and Energy Sciences



UNITED NATIONS  
UNIVERSITY  
**UNU-EHS**  
Institute for Environment  
and Human Security



Center for Development Research  
Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung  
University of Bonn

**ITT**

Institute for Technology and  
Resources Management in  
the Tropics and Subtropics



**Res**  **Prac**

# Background

- ▶ The United Republic of Tanzania comprises of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar
- ▶ Vulnerable to climate change impacts
- ▶ Already prepared and submitted her Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC
- ▶ NDCs were prepared in consistent with decision 1/CP.20 and will be implemented by 2030
- ▶ Adaptation planning and actions are imperative as effects of CC are projected to increase
- ▶ The impacts are a threat to achievement of the Tanzania 2025 Development Vision
- ▶ Mainstreaming into sector based policy is yet from the reality

# What has been done so far...

Various efforts already undertaken in accordance with national context

National adaptation programme of action (NAPA)

National Climate Change Strategy (2012)-elaborate adaptation and mitigation actions

The strategy aim to enhance adaptive capacity to climate change

Adoption and implementation of various policies, legislations and programmes in the course of addressing climate change

But mostly implemented by the state

Few inputs by non-state actors although they have crucial role in climate change processes

Majority of initiatives are state driven

Resources/research outputs for the state

# Rationale for this project

The capacity of state actors is limited

Potential and crucial role of non-state actors, CSOs in particular

Absence of institutional and legislative mechanisms to integrate non-state actors in climate change issues

Less is known on how non-state actors are fulfilling their duties

What was done?

Classical social sciences methods were employed to collect data

Main question: ***whether the Tanzanian government has granted CSOs access and opportunity to the international climate change policy processes***

Tool	Participants
Semi-structured interviews	44 experts (government, non-government, research, universities, international organisations, civic leaders)
Qualitative document analysis	Relevant policies and plans, reports
Expert interviews	20 non-state actors, and 8 on-state organisations

# Findings

Considerable level of awareness on international climate negotiations

Not much attention is given to CSOs by the government/Policies currently only partially support non-state actors

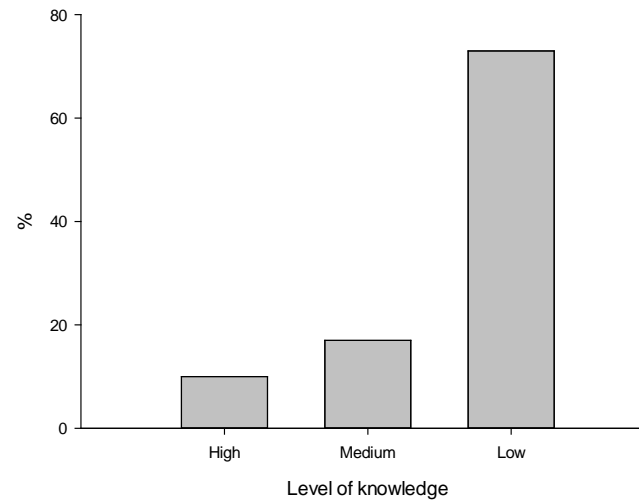
Lack of fully consideration of CSOs in processes supervised by the UNFCCC

Lack of expertise among CSOs that could be trusted by the government

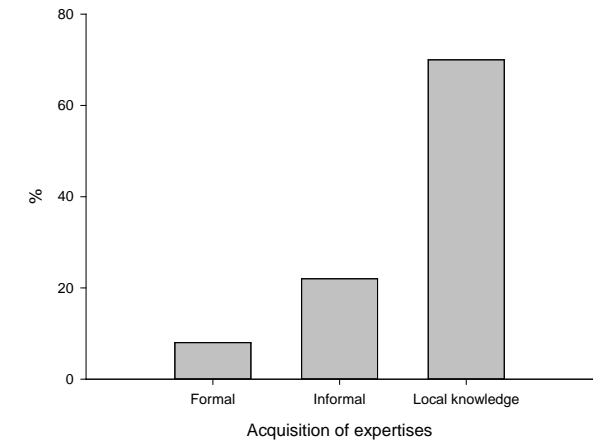
Many CSOs are still weak, elite driven and their spread is uneven

Government has not actively embraced non-state activities through ministerial structures

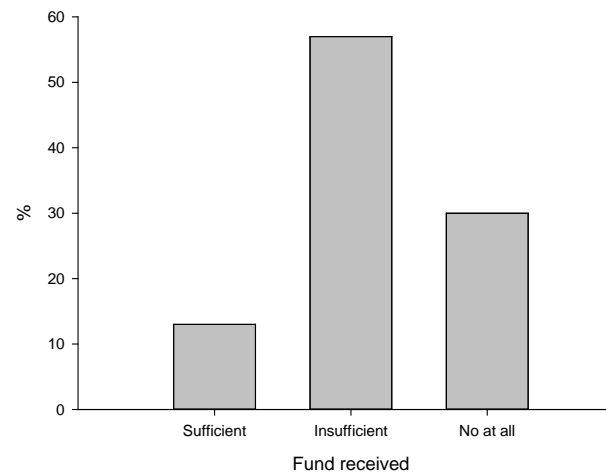
Knowledge of non-state actors on climate change processes



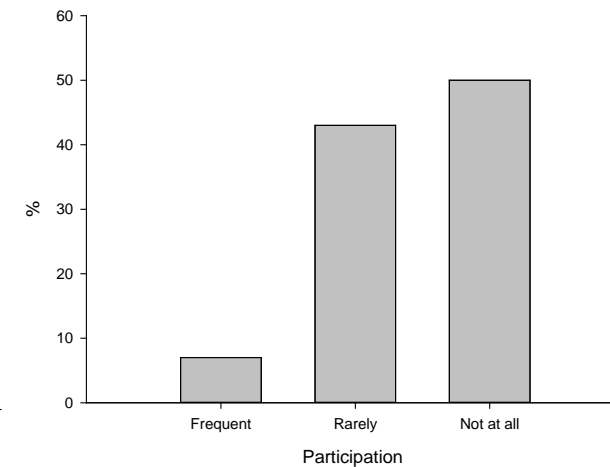
Expertises on CC adaptation



Fund for CC



UNFCCC and related meetings



# Implication

CSOs are still viewed as organisations outside government (activist groups)

The role of CSOs is still far from being appreciated

However, the potential role of CSOs is enormous

Poor interactions between CSOs and the state actors in climate change issues

Many CSOs are still struggling and depend very much on feedback from the government

Much of CSOs work is not consumed by the public

A need to improve institutional structure to cater for non-state actors for coherent approach to adaptation

## Requiring urgent attention...

Practical coordination on adaptation to include non-state actors

Sectorial approach to adaptation (e.g. Water, energy, agriculture)

Removing institutional constraints

Formulation of guidelines for non-state actors

Harmonized and coordinated framework for effective and efficient management of activities and resources

**As researchers or practitioners what are the possible interactions/collaboration with practitioners resp. researchers to improve/upscale your activities**

- ▶ Capacity building (CC vulnerability assessments),
- ▶ Share experiences, methods and tools and best lessons (case study) for strengthening role of non-state actors in adaptation activities/projects
- ▶ Facilitating the mobilisation and securing of expertise [PAUWES] for addressing CC adaptation
- ▶ Mutual learning, regional cooperation for building synergies to support SDGs and NDCs through formation of multi-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary research groups
- ▶ PAUWES should increase external networking with national and international organisations on adaptation research
- ▶ Mainstreaming CC adaptation across multiple sectors/policy coherence in national policies

## What are the potential aspects of the research that can be transformed into practice?

- ▶ Inventory of non-state actors active in climate change processes and their strengths/weaknesses
- ▶ Promoting progress in moving towards climate compatible development
- ▶ Partnership between state and non-state actors for sustainable development
- ▶ Institutional networking and sharing of data and information
- ▶ Strengthening cooperation between public and private sector in activities related to climate change adaptation
- ▶ Promoting inclusive and sustainable economic and social development, whilst simultaneously facilitating adaptation to the impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation activities



***Thank you for your  
attention***