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The UNDP’s Nature Pledge represents a commitment to upscale support to over 140 countries to reach their ambitious targets and goals under the Global Biodiversity Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Nature Pledge focuses on three system shifts: a Value Shift; an Economic and Finance Shift; and a Policy and Practice Shift. These shifts are essential to halt biodiversity loss and to secure a planetary safety net for humanity. Visit our website at undp.org/nature/nature-pledge.

About this report

This report was co-developed by UNDP’s Nature Hub and Climate Hub in collaboration with other UNDP teams and partner organizations. If this draft report is shared in a final form, please include credit to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as a key donor.

UN disclaimer

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including the UN Development Programme, or UN Member States.

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# Introduction

## Goals of the Alignment Assessment

This **Pilot Nature-Climate Alignment Assessment** is developed through Artificial Intelligence (AI) to support Tanzania in evaluating the alignment between nature and climate targets at the national level. Bringing together expertise across the UNDP Nature Hub, Climate Hub, and pilot countries, the methodology seeks to uncover similarities, locate nature-based solutions, identify quantitative information, and provide a starting point for decision-making towards policy coherence. Targets from Tanzania’s National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026), Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), Third National Five Years Development Plan, CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025, National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027), National Solid Waste Management Strategy, National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032), National Energy Compact for Tanzania, National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool, Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2012-2030), Draft Green Legacy Document for Zanzibar 2023, and Biodiversity Finance Plan shared by the country and found in form the basis for the analysis.

The **Nature-Climate Alignment Assessment** offers four custom national analysis:

* **Locate Nature-Based Solutions**: Analyze the integration of nature-based solutions within national climate and biodiversity targets.
* **Identify Thematic Overlaps**: Assess common cross-cutting themes across targets.
* **Evaluate Target-Level Similarities**: Pinpoint specific targets across biodiversity and climate policies show opportunities for greater alignment.
* Assess **Quantitative Information**: Provide information quantitative and time-bound elements of targets, such as “protect 30% of biodiversity” or “achieve by 2030”.

The pilot results are intended to provide Parties with guiding information towards:

* **Enhancing Policy Coherence**: Providing actionable insights for aligning nature and climate targets, as well as other targets a country may find relevant.
* **Fostering Stakeholder Engagement**: Supporting inclusive and participatory processes and strengthening inter-institutional coordination, pursuing whole-of-government and society approaches.

Given that this assessment is produced, through AI, it is bound by certain limitations (**Table 1.**). Countries are strongly encouraged to use these results as a conversation starter rather than prescriptive stand-alone analysis. It is recommended to carefully review results with relevant stakeholders and consider them alongside other types of nationally validated analysis and desk reviews. As part of the pilot process, and to ensure a human-centered approach, Tanzania is invited to provide feedback on the methodology and the presentation of the results through an [open survey](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=Xtvls0QpN0iZ9XSIrOVDGWNp7QxCnxtBnoa-dEHQqQxUMlIxV0FOSzdWTkFCMUJFTFFFMFc4UFNURy4u). This will support further refinements to scale up the approach to support all interested countries to align their policy targets.

**Table 1.** **:** Benefits and limitations of the pilot

| **What the assessment can do** | **What the assessment cannot do** |
| --- | --- |
| Provide an initial analysis of target alignment that a country can then validate using national sources or input | Provide fully validated, definitive scores on target alignment that consider national circumstances, baselines, or capabilities |
| Serve as resource that Parties can elect to consider in their stakeholder engagement processes, based on need and capacity | Make definitive judgments on a country's alignment and determine which national targets should be revised or updated |
| Inform country-led process to align national targets and support subsequent development and implementation of NBSAP, NDC, NAPs, and LDN plans | Replace national target alignment and planning processes |
| Provide a baseline information that a country can then compare with future assessments using the same methodology | Replace or qualify COP Decisions |
| Assess alignment between diverse targets of a country’s choosing pertaining to nature, climate, and land | Assess entire documents, headline indicators, financial mechanisms, or other topics |

## Background

Climate change, biodiversity loss, and desertification are interlinked crises that require integrated action. Ecosystem health depends on stable climate conditions. Climate change is one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss and land degradation, with anthropogenic climate-induced warming potentially threatening as many as one in six species of flora and fauna around the globe, according to [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPEBS)](https://www.ipbes.net/models-drivers-biodiversity-ecosystem-change). Biodiversity is also a critical part of the solution to climate change. Nature-based solutions, such as reforestation, coastal restoration, and soil management, can help counteract human-caused greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and provide over [30% of the solution needed](https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1710465114#supplementary-materials) to ensure global warming does not increase 2 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels. According to the [Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)](https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), our success in limiting climate change is dependent on enhanced mitigation from the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, which accounts for roughly 22% of global GHG emissions.

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) aim to address climate change, conserve biodiversity, and promote sustainable land management. These are often called the ‘Rio Conventions’ because they were established during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The conventions and their frameworks reflect the value of integrated action for nature, climate, and land. More information on the synergies between these conventions can be found in .

Through integrated planning and implementation of national policy instruments such as National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for the CBD, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) for the UNFCCC, and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets for the UNCCD, countries can optimize resources and ensure coherent approaches to global nature, climate, and land crises. Cohesive policies across sectors can also streamline reporting and enhance transparency.

Converging timelines in 2024 and 2025 for national planning towards the Rio Conventions present a unique window to align nature and climate policies. Although NBSAPs, updated in line with the KMGBF, were requested by the CBD COP16 in 2024, many countries are still developing these documents into 2025. Similarly, while countries were requested to submit NDCs 3.0 to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC by February 2025, some countries plan to finalize by the end of 2025. These intersecting timeframes can facilitate harmonized efforts towards planning across conventions. However, despite the fact that [153 out of 198 Parties have national focal points for two or all three Rio Conventions within the same ministry](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Infobrief%202_design%20a.pdf), planning processes can often be siloed and overlook the importance of synergies, resulting in fragmented efforts and missed opportunities for integrated action.

Given the urgency for rapid action, AI can provide a helpful starting point for discussion and planning among decision-makers. When applied through a human-centered approach, AI can democratize access to cutting-edge analytics and empower a broader range of stakeholders. In 2024, over 50 countries piloted the use of AI to conduct assessments of alignment between their national and global biodiversity targets to achieve CBD commitments. Developed by UNDP under the Early Action Support Project and funded by the Global Environment Facility, [NBSAP Target Similarity Assessments](https://www.undp.org/publications/leveraging-artificial-intelligence-enhance-early-action-towards-kunming-montreal-global-biodiversity-framework) offer customized insights on synergies between national biodiversity targets and the KM-GBF targets. These assessments also provide recommendations for enhanced alignment to bring about a transformation in our societies’ relationship with biodiversity by 2030. UNDP is now building on this original methodology to support countries in developing assessments of alignment between their national policy targets. This also links with ongoing work to support countries with their NDC revision and NBSAP update processes through UNDP’s Nature Hub and Climate Hub.

For this assessment, countries were invited to share the national policy targets that they consider most relevant for analysis, including those related to NBSAPs, NDC, NAPs, and LDN targets, in addition to other national plans. In this case, the term “target” is used as an umbrella term for any type of concise national objective or aim that strives to support achievement of the Rio Conventions, as well as any other goals that a country deems relevant. Often a target may have a quantitative element, such as “Restore ***60%*** of degraded forest, wetland, and coastal ecosystems ***by 2030*** to enhance biodiversity and carbon sequestration.” However, this is not the case for all targets. Given that the guidelines for national planning towards the Rio Conventions differ greatly, there may be great variability in how countries choose to define their targets for this assessment.

# Snapshot of Alignment Results for Tanzania

This section provides an overview of the primary findings from the analysis on targets from Tanzania’s National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026), Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), Third National Five Years Development Plan, CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025, National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027), National Solid Waste Management Strategy, National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032), National Energy Compact for Tanzania, National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool, Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2012-2030), Draft Green Legacy Document for Zanzibar 2023, and Biodiversity Finance Plan. These targets were identified by the UNDP Country Office and can be found in , form the bases for the analysis. Key insights include areas of alignment, gaps, and opportunities for policy coherence.

## Nature-based solutions

This analysis focused on 11 categories of nature-based solutions that may be pertinent for consideration:

* Protection, management, and restoration of marine and coastal zones
* Agriculture and livestock management
* Water management
* Forest management and protection
* Protection and restoration of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems
* Grassland management and protection
* Ecosystem protection and connectivity
* Soil fertility management and restoration
* Risk management and disaster prevention
* Value chain management
* Nature-based carbon sequestration

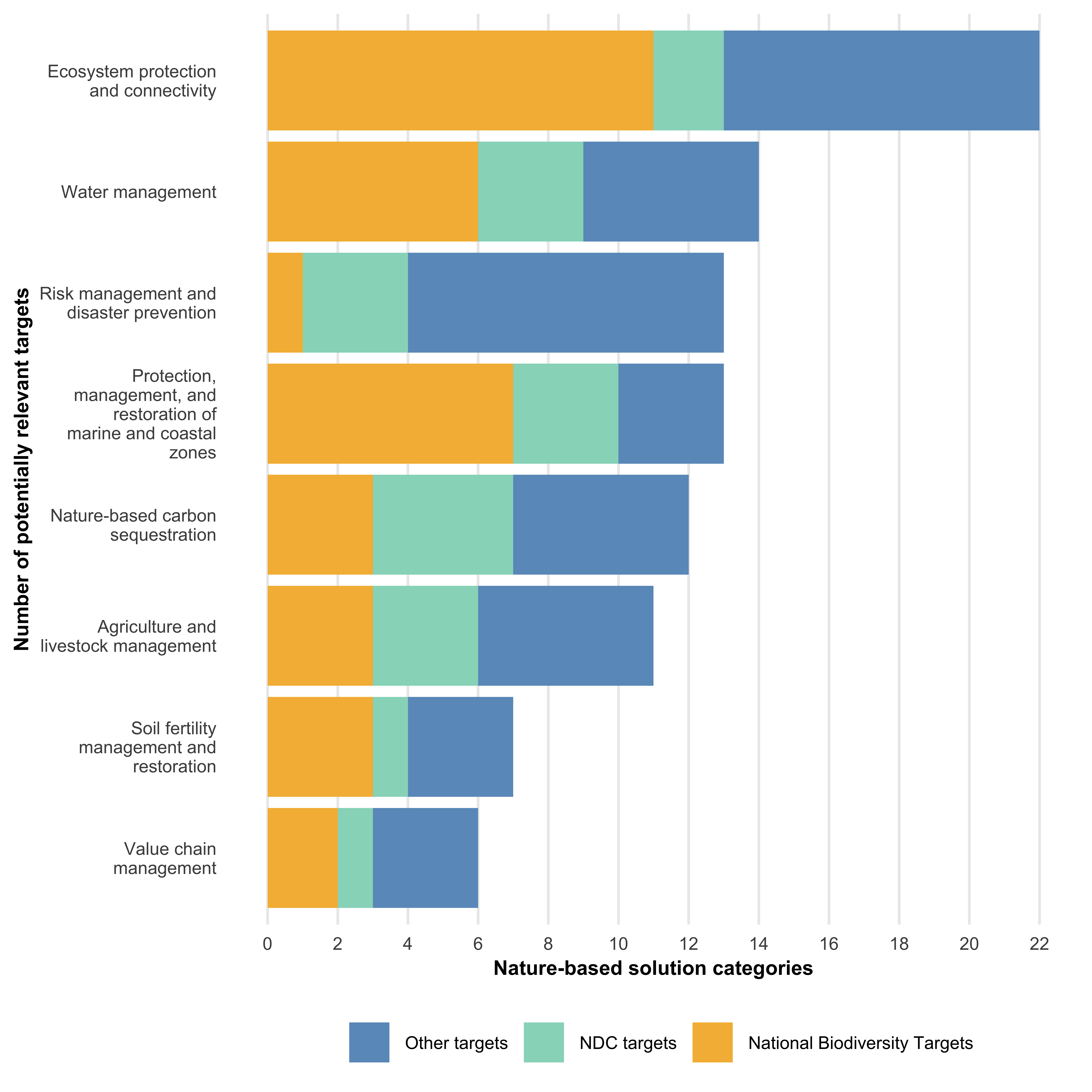
At the recommendation of a UNDP working group, consisting of representatives from the Nature and Climate Hubs, these 11 nature-based solutions categories were identified from the [IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/) and [Natural Climate Solutions](https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1710465114) by Griscom et al. Descriptions of these categories can be found in **Section**  and .

For this assessment report, Tanzania’s 165 targets from 13 strategic documents (National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) (NCCRS), Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) (NDC), Third National Five Years Development Plan (N5YDP), CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025 (CCM), National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) (NBPIS), National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027) (NDMS), National Solid Waste Management Strategy (NSWMS), National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032) (NEMP), National Energy Compact for Tanzania (NECT), National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool (NBSAP), Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2012-2030) (CCS), Draft Green Legacy Document for Zanzibar 2023 (GLD), and Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP)) were analyzed against these categories and their descriptions. Through comparing these, the AI model identifies that 65 of Tanzania’s 165 targets appear to pertain to at least one nature-based solution category:

* **7 of 21 NCCRS targets (33%)**
* **17 of 45 NDC targets (38%)**
* **0 of 5 N5YDP targets (0%)**
* **3 of 5 CCM targets (60%)**
* **3 of 5 NBPIS targets (60%)**
* **5 of 5 NDMS targets (100%)**
* **0 of 5 NSWMS targets (0%)**
* **4 of 5 NEMP targets (80%)**
* **0 of 5 NECT targets (0%)**
* **15 of 33 NBSAP targets (45%)**
* **6 of 10 CCS targets (60%)**
* **1 of 5 GLD targets (20%)**
* **4 of 11 BFP targets (36%)**

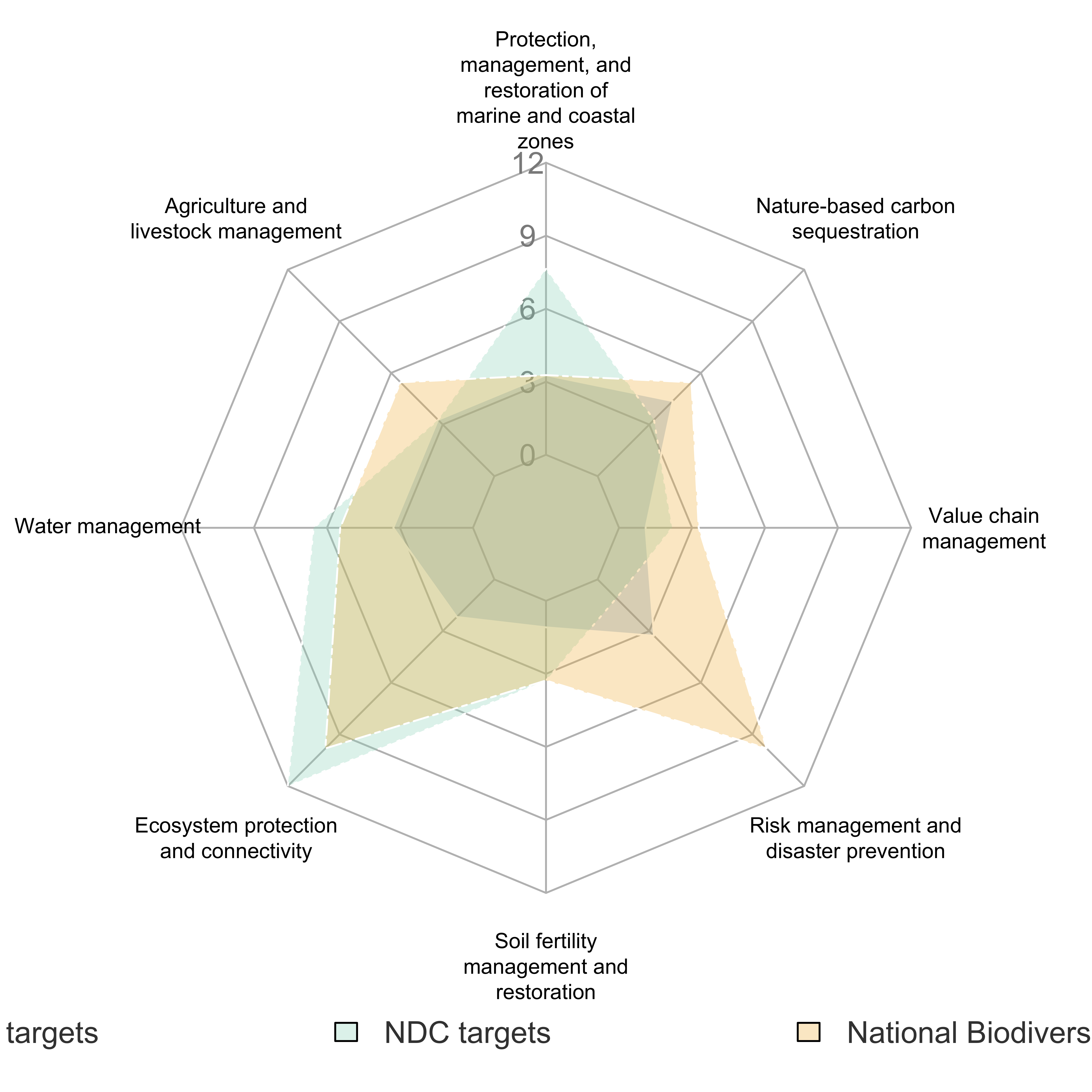
The most common categories of nature-based solutions detected among the country’s targets appears to be Ecosystem protection and connectivity (22 targets), and Water management (14 targets). The categories that were the least frequently detected Value chain management (six targets), and Soil fertility management and restoration (seven targets). The results are described further in **Figures 2.** and **2.**, and more information, including opportunities for further alignment between targets, can be found in **Section** .

**Figure 2.****:** Number of national targets that appear to pertain to each of the nature-based solution categories



**Figure 2.** illustrates how well each type of target covers the key themes. A larger area within the chart indicates broader thematic coverage. The findings are the same as **Figure 2.** but provide an additional way to visualize the relationships between targets.

**Figure 2.****:** Distribution of national targets across the nature-based solution categories



## Cross-cutting themes

In addition, Tanzania’s 165 targets were analyzed against eight cross-cutting themes. These themes were identified through a working group with the UNDP Climate and Nature Hubs, as well as conversations with countries and represent common elements across policies that can stimulate stakeholder conversations towards stronger alignment.

* Soil fertility management and restoration
* Risk management and disaster prevention
* Value chain management
* Nature-based carbon sequestration
* Climate change adaptation and mitigation
* Desertification, drought, and land degradation
* Species conservation and ecosystems
* Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)
* Pollution
* Gender equality
* Capacity building and development
* Sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

*Note that countries are encouraged to propose additional themes that could be included for assessment. Across the targets provided by Namibia, the theme of species conservation and ecosystems is most prominent, while the theme of gender equality appears to be least prominent.*

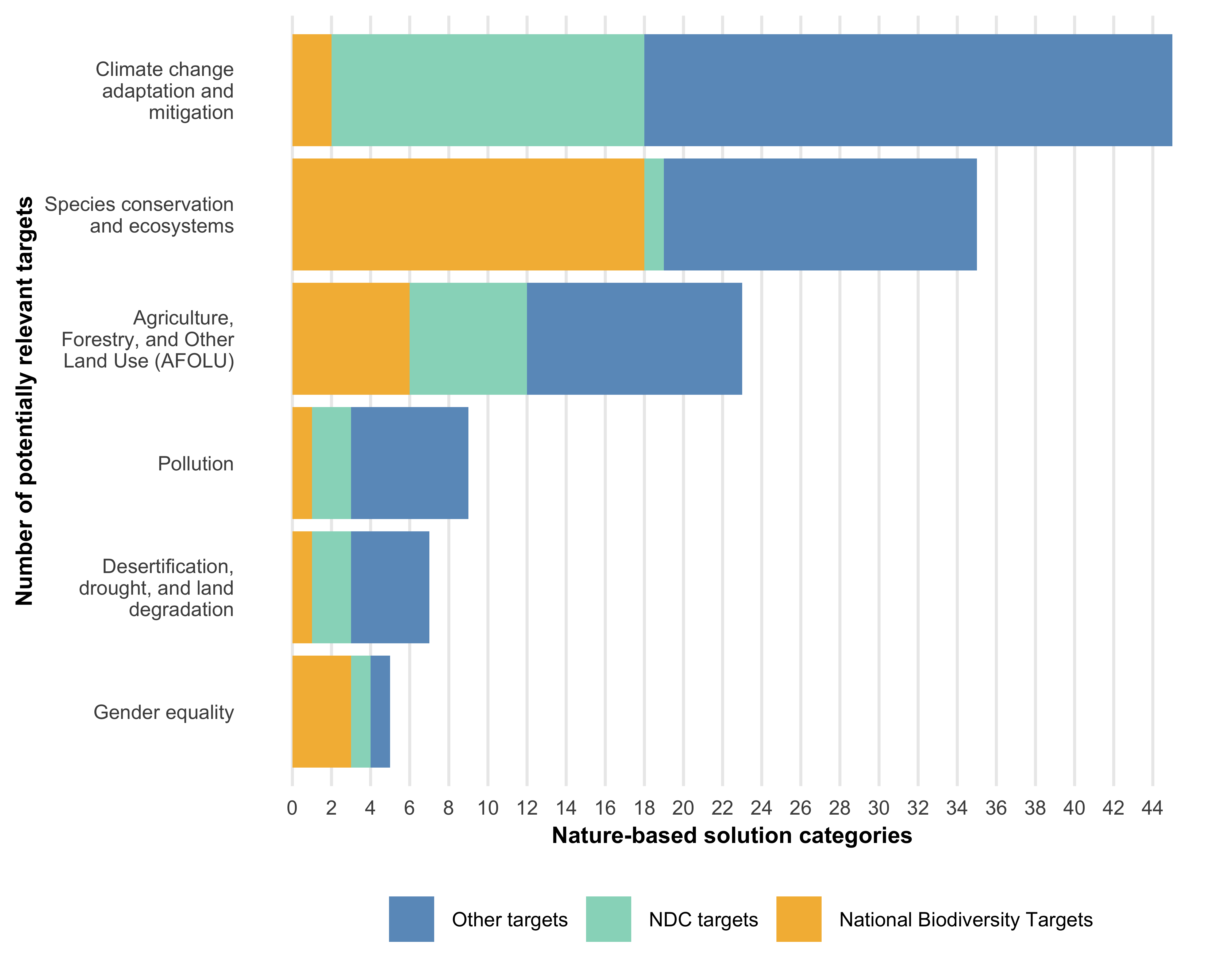
By comparing the national targets with these cross-cutting themes, the AI model identified that 92 of Tanzania’s 165 appear to pertain to at least one theme:

* **13 of 21 NCCRS targets (62%)**
* **24 of 45 NDC targets (53%)**
* **3 of 5 N5YDP targets (60%)**
* **3 of 5 CCM targets (60%)**
* **1 of 5 NBPIS targets (20%)**
* **2 of 5 NDMS targets (40%)**
* **3 of 5 NSWMS targets (60%)**
* **4 of 5 NEMP targets (80%)**
* **1 of 5 NECT targets (20%)**
* **21 of 33 NBSAP targets (64%)**
* **5 of 10 CCS targets (50%)**
* **3 of 5 GLD targets (60%)**
* **9 of 11 BFP targets (82%)**

Across the targets provided by Tanzania, the theme of Climate change adaptation and mitigation (45 targets), and Species conservation and ecosystems (35 targets) while the theme of Gender equality (five targets), and Desertification, drought, and land degradation (seven targets).

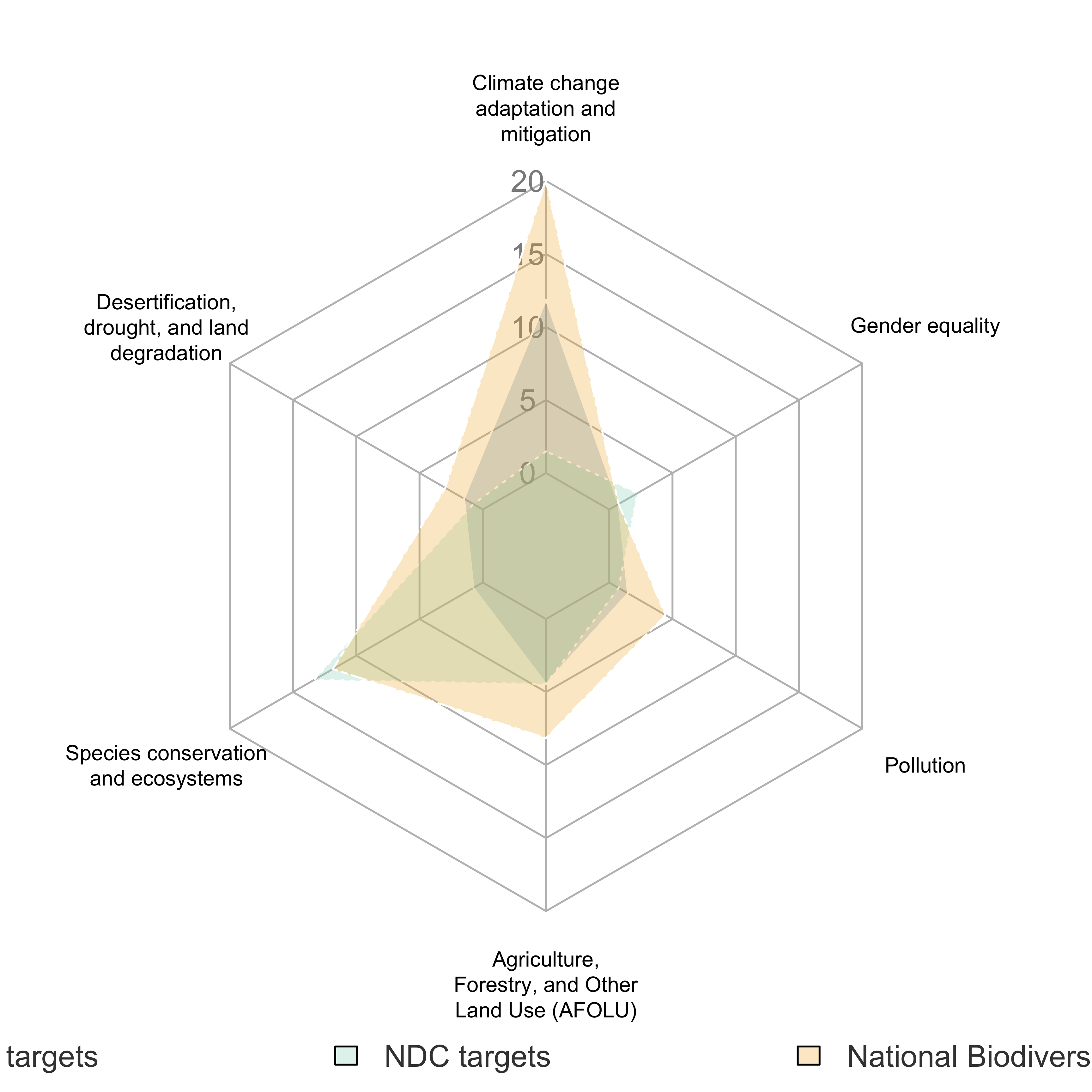
The results are described in **Figures 2.** and **2.**, where the colors indicate whether relevant targets come from NCCRS, NDC, N5YDP, CCM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, NBSAP, CCS, GLD, or BFP. Section of this document provides more information on these themes and identifies potential opportunities for further target alignment.

**Figure 2.****:** Number of national targets that appear to pertain to each of the cross-cutting categories



**Figure 2.** illustrates how well each type of target covers the key themes. A larger area within the chart indicates broader thematic coverage. The findings are the same as **Figure 2.** but provide an additional way to visualize the relationships between targets.

**Figure 2.****:** Distribution of national targets across the cross-cutting categories



## Opportunities for alignment

In addition to alignment between national targets and categories such as the nature-based solutions and cross-cutting themes, the AI model also identified opportunities for more alignment *between* targets. As seen in **Figure 2.**, when comparing the country’s nature targets from the NBSAP with the country’s climate targets from the NCCRS, NDC, N5YDP, CCM, NBPIS, NDMS, NSWMS, NEMP, NECT, CCS, GLD and BFP, the model found **273 opportunities for alignment**. This means that these targets, although they come from different policy documents, could be candidates for further alignment in their development, implementation, and/or reporting. **Sections**  and explore these opportunities further and outline more alignment between these targets could be beneficial.

## Quantitative features

Defining explicit numerical targets, such as safeguarding a specific percentage or number of terrestrial or marine ecosystems, is pivotal for establishing and monitoring progress toward clear conservation and climate benchmarks. Equally, assigning specific timelines for achieving these targets ensures a structured and time-sensitive approach, fostering a sense of urgency and facilitating systematic progress monitoring.

For Tanzania, 100% of targets were identified as quantitative and 100% as time-bound. Of these, 10 are CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025 targets, 10 are National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) targets, 66 are National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool targets, 42 are National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) targets, 10 are National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027) targets, 10 are National Energy Compact for Tanzania targets, 10 are National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032) targets, 10 are National Solid Waste Management Strategy targets, 100 are Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) targets, and 10 are Third National Five Years Development Plan targets.

In total, 84% of the 165 targets appear to be quantitative (five CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025 targets, five National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) targets, 33 National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool targets, 21 National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) targets, five National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027) targets, five National Energy Compact for Tanzania targets, five National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032) targets, five National Solid Waste Management Strategy targets, 50 Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) targets, and five Third National Five Years Development Plan targets), meaning that these targets may be more specific and measurable than others. Of the quantitative targets, those that pertain to {{fill}}, while those of the LT-LEDS are more connected to {{fill}}.

In addition, 84% of all 165 targets appear to be time-bound (five CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025 targets, five National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) targets, 33 National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool targets, 21 National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) targets, five National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027) targets, five National Energy Compact for Tanzania targets, five National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032) targets, five National Solid Waste Management Strategy targets, 50 Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) targets, and five Third National Five Years Development Plan targets). Of the time-bound targets, the {{fill}}, while those of {{fill}}.

Recommendations on how to use this information

It is recommended that countries review these results and, if helpful, use them to support stakeholder engagement for policy planning, implementation, or reporting processes. By examining alignment, identifying gaps, and indicating areas for further exploration, the assessment can offer valuable insights for improving alignment and determining how to achieve these targets synergistically.

The following guiding questions can be useful to consider when reviewing the results:

* Are there national analyses that could help validate results?
* What nature-based solutions are present across the targets? Did the analysis miss anything? Are the targets measurable and inclusive?
* Are there additional themes that you would like to cross-check between the targets?
* Which national policies appear to be the most aligned with each other and where are there gaps?
* How could the country’s policy targets be updated to improve coherence?
* Are there ways that the implementation of targets across different conventions could be done simultaneously for enhanced impact and reporting?

# In-depth policy analysis

This section provides a detailed analysis of the 165 policy targets from Tanzania, including those from Tanzania’s National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026), Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), Third National Five Years Development Plan, CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025, National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027), National Solid Waste Management Strategy, National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032), National Energy Compact for Tanzania, National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool, Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2012-2030), Draft Green Legacy Document for Zanzibar 2023, and Biodiversity Finance Plan, found in .

## Nature-based solutions

The UNEA defines [nature-based solutions](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/39864/NATURE-BASED%20SOLUTIONS%20FOR%20SUPPORTING%20SUSTAINABLE%20DEVELOPMENT.%20English.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human wellbeing, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits.

This analysis looked for eleven types of nature-based solutions that pertain to climate change adaptation and mitigation. At the recommendation of a UNDP working group, these nature-based solutions were sourced from the [IPCC Special report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/) and [Natural Climate Solutions](https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1710465114) by Griscom et al. A description of the methodology can be found in . The Nature4Climate’s [Guide for including nature in Nationally Determined Contributions](https://nature4climate.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/N4C-Guide-Nature-NDCs.pdf) includes suggestions for the review of NDC targets that might be useful to consider alongside this analysis.

In total, the following targets appear to pertain to at least one nature-based solution category:

* **7 of 21 NCCRS targets (33%)**
* **17 of 45 NDC targets (38%)**
* **0 of 5 N5YDP targets (0%)**
* **3 of 5 CCM targets (60%)**
* **3 of 5 NBPIS targets (60%)**
* **5 of 5 NDMS targets (100%)**
* **0 of 5 NSWMS targets (0%)**
* **4 of 5 NEMP targets (80%)**
* **0 of 5 NECT targets (0%)**
* **15 of 33 NBSAP targets (45%)**
* **6 of 10 CCS targets (60%)**
* **1 of 5 GLD targets (20%)**
* **4 of 11 BFP targets (36%)**

The nature-based solution categories that appear most referenced across the targets are Ecosystem protection and connectivity, and Water management. In addition, the nature-based solution categories that appear least referenced are Value chain management and Soil fertility management and restoration. Questions for consideration when reviewing the results can be found in the Nature4Climate’s [Guide for including nature in Nationally Determined Contributions](https://nature4climate.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/N4C-Guide-Nature-NDCs.pdf)

*In the feedback* [survey](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=Xtvls0QpN0iZ9XSIrOVDGWNp7QxCnxtBnoa-dEHQqQxUMlIxV0FOSzdWTkFCMUJFTFFFMFc4UFNURy4u)*, countries are requested to provide information on if the assessment is too generous or restrictive in certain areas.*

## Cross-cutting themes

This section explores how Tanzania’s targets align with additional cross-cutting themes. These themes, identified through a working group, represent common elements across policy types that can stimulate stakeholder conversation towards strong policy alignment. *However, countries are encouraged to propose additional themes that could be included for assessment as well, noting that this list is not definitive.*

* **13 of 21 NCCRS targets (62%)**
* **24 of 45 NDC targets (53%)**
* **3 of 5 N5YDP targets (60%)**
* **3 of 5 CCM targets (60%)**
* **1 of 5 NBPIS targets (20%)**
* **2 of 5 NDMS targets (40%)**
* **3 of 5 NSWMS targets (60%)**
* **4 of 5 NEMP targets (80%)**
* **1 of 5 NECT targets (20%)**
* **21 of 33 NBSAP targets (64%)**
* **5 of 10 CCS targets (50%)**
* **3 of 5 GLD targets (60%)**
* **9 of 11 BFP targets (82%)**

# Quantitative information

Defining explicit numerical targets, such as safeguarding a specific percentage or number of terrestrial or marine ecosystems, is pivotal for establishing and monitoring progress toward clear conservation and climate benchmarks. Equally, assigning specific timelines for achieving these targets ensures a structured and time-sensitive approach, fostering a sense of urgency and facilitating systematic progress monitoring. Countries are encouraged to ensure that their targets are “S.M.A.R.T.”, which stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound.

In total, 84% of the 165 targets appear to be quantitative (five CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025 targets, five National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) targets, 33 National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool targets, 21 National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) targets, five National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027) targets, five National Energy Compact for Tanzania targets, five National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032) targets, five National Solid Waste Management Strategy targets, 50 Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) targets, and five Third National Five Years Development Plan targets), meaning that these targets may be more specific and measurable than others. Of the quantitative targets, those that pertain to {{fill}}, while those of the LT-LEDS are more connected to {{fill}}.

In addition, 84% of all 165 targets appear to be time-bound (five CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025 targets, five National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) targets, 33 National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool targets, 21 National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) targets, five National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027) targets, five National Energy Compact for Tanzania targets, five National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032) targets, five National Solid Waste Management Strategy targets, 50 Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) targets, and five Third National Five Years Development Plan targets). Of the time-bound targets, the {{fill}}, while those of {{fill}}. The country might find it valuable to consider aligning timeframes across its policies.

## Quantitative

The targets identified as quantitative for Tanzania include:

**National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) targets**:

* **Objective 1 (Adaptation)**: Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026
* **Objective 2 (Adaptation)**: Demarcate and protect ***60%*** of major water sources in all ***9*** basins to strengthen water resilience
* **Objective 3 (Adaptation)**: Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins
* **Objective 4 (Adaptation)**: Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification)
* **Objective 5 (Adaptation)**: Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition
* **Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Promote livestock resilience by adopting improved rangeland management in ≥ 40% of pastoral communities
* **Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs)
* **Objective 8 (Adaptation)**: Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines)
* **Objective 9 (Adaptation)**: Equip ***70%*** of health facilities with climate-resilient water and power systems, expanding disease surveillance to all regions
* **Objective 10 (Adaptation)**: Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems
* **Objective 1 (Mitigation)**: Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (aligned with updated NDC)
* **Objective 2 (Mitigation)**: Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix
* **Objective 3 (Mitigation)**: Adopt energy-efficient technologies (efficient cookstoves, industrial retrofits) in ≥ 40% of households and ***20%*** of factories
* **Objective 4 (Mitigation)**: Introduce or scale up mass transit systems (BRT, rail) and non-motorized transport in major cities
* **Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (***~469,420*** ***ha***/year), restoring 2 million ***ha*** of degraded forests
* **Objective 6 (Mitigation)**: Develop modern waste management in all major urban centers (3R—reduce, reuse, recycle) and pilot waste-to-energy projects
* **Objective 1 (Cross-cutting)**: Integrate climate change curricula into primary, secondary, and tertiary education, with annual climate forums
* **Objective 2 (Cross-cutting)**: Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA)
* **Objective 3 (Cross-cutting)**: Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds)
* **Objective 4 (Cross-cutting)**: Establish a National Climate Change Financing Mechanismand integrate a climate code in national budgets
* **Objective 5 (Cross-cutting)**: Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing

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**Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) targets**:

* **Overall Resilience & Water Access 1**: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods)
* **Overall Resilience & Water Access 2**: Increase access to safe water from ***86%*** (urban) / ***67.7%*** (rural) to ***100%*** by 2030
* **Overall Resilience & Water Access 3**: Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios)
* **Agriculture 1**: Scale up climate-smart agriculture
* **Agriculture 2**: Promote crop insurance
* **Agriculture 3**: Strengthen R&D and extension services
* **Livestock 1**: Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management
* **Livestock 2**: Promote livestock insurance
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* **Forestry 1**: Enhance participatory forest management
* **Forestry 2**: Safeguard ecosystem services
* **Forestry 3**: Support research on forest resilience
* **Energy 1**: Promote climate-resilient energy systems
* **Energy 2**: Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable)
* **Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1**: Strengthen coastal resource management
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* **Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3**: Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture
* **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1**: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management
* **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2**: Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure
* **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3**: Develop groundwater sustainably
* **Tourism**: Advance sustainable tourism practices
* **Land Use & Human Settlements 1**: Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning
* **Land Use & Human Settlements 2**: Promote resilient human settlements development
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* **Health 2**: Improve surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases
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* **Economy-Wide Emission Reduction**: Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e)
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* **Supporting Measures 2**: Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms
* **Supporting Measures 3**: Align mitigation with sustainable development (energy access, economic growth)

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**Third National Five Years Development Plan targets**:

* **Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation**: Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation
* **Climate Capacity Building**: Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures
* **Wildlife Conservation Strategies**: Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country
* **Environmental Law Enforcement**: Enforce the Environmental Management Act, 2004
* **Beekeeping Sector Development**: Increase the contribution of the Beekeeping subsector to the economy

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**CCM Election Manifesto 2020-2025 targets**:

* **Renewable Energy Production**: Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources by 2025
* **Water Resource Management**: Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025
* **Environmental Protection and Sustainability**: Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources
* **Climate-Resilient Agriculture**: Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change
* **Green Technology Investments**: Develop policies and initiatives to increase public and private sector investments in green technologies by 2025

​

**National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) targets**:

* **Sustainable Bee Reserve Management**: Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves
* **Ecosystem Stability Enhancement**: Promote integrated pest management (IPM) and environmental impact assessments (EIA) for beekeeping areas to enhance ecosystem stability
* **Bee Reserve Guidelines Development**: Develop and disseminate guidelines for the establishment and management of bee reserves and beekeeping zones
* **Honey and Beeswax Production Enhancement**: Increase the production and quality of honey and beeswax while ensuring sustainable management of bee resources
* **Beekeeping-based Industry Enhancement**: Enhance beekeeping-based industries for national development and poverty alleviation through sustainable supply of bee products

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**National Disaster Management Strategy (2022-2027) targets**:

* **Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement**: Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems
* **Climate Change Disaster Risk Management**: Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks
* **Financing for Disaster Risk Management**: Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management
* **Climate Change Technology and Innovation**: Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks
* **Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building**: Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience

​

**National Solid Waste Management Strategy targets**:

* **Waste Reduction Target**: Achieve ***30%*** waste reduction through recycling and reuse by 2025
* **Full Cost Recovery Implementation**: Implement full cost recovery for waste services to enhance sustainability
* **Modern Landfill Development**: Establish ***at least one*** modern landfill in each region by 2027
* **Hazardous Waste Treatment Expansion**: Increase hazardous waste treatment facilities to handle all generated hazardous waste by 2025
* **Waste Separation Initiative**: Develop and implement waste separation at source in ***50%*** of municipalities by 2025

​

**National Environmental Master Plan (2022-2032) targets**:

* **Ecosystem Restoration**: Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes
* **Land Management**: Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation
* **Reforestation Initiative**: Increase forest cover by reforesting ***15,000 hectares annually***
* **Water Management**: Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality
* **Renewable Energy Promotion**: Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

​

**National Energy Compact for Tanzania targets**:

* **Electricity Connectivity Increase**: Increase electricity connectivity to ***75 percent*** by 2030
* **Clean Cooking Access Target**: Achieve ***80 percent*** access to clean cooking by 2034
* **Renewable Energy Share Increase**: Increase the share of renewable energy to ***65 percent*** by 2030
* **Private Sector Investment Mobilization**: Mobilize ***US$ 3,097.28 million*** from the private sector for energy projects
* **Renewable Energy Procurement**: Develop and operationalize competitive procurement frameworks for renewable energy by 2026

​

**National Biodiversity Target via Online Reporting Tool targets**:

* **No title:** : By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced ***by 10%*** through effective planning and management
* **Target 1**: By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured.
* **Target 2**: By 2030, ensure that ***at least 30%*** of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity
* **Target 3**: By 2030 ***at least 40%*** of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed.
* **Target 4-1**: By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced ***by 30%***.
* **Target 4-2**: By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained.
* **Target 4-3**: By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained
* **Target 4-4**: By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts reduced ***by 40%***.
* **Target 5-1**: Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030.
* **Target 5-2**: Assess and ensure long term sustainability of ***at least 3 out of 5*** priority fisheries in Tanzania by 2030.
* **Target 5-3**: Installation or deployment of electronic monitoring systems and improving existing human observer systems on ***100%*** of Tanzania’s industrial flagged vessels by 2030.
* **Target 6**: Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species ***by 50%*** and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030
* **Target 7**: By 2030, reduce ***50%*** of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods
* **Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030.
* **Target 9**: By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups.
* **Target 10-1**: By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
* **Target 10-2**: By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security.
* **Target 11**: By 2030, nature’s contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced
* **Target 12**: Development and implementation of urban plans including the promotion of green and blue spaces for human well-being and biodiversity conservation are enhanced by 2030.
* **Target 13**: By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented.
* **Target 14**: Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030
* **Target 15**: By 2030, all businesses are compelled to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts in compliance with existing legal frameworks.
* **Target 16**: By 2030 post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced ***by 30%***.
* **Target 17**: Awareness on biosafety and bio-rights in utilization and biotechnology benefits sharing strengthened by 2030
* **Target 18**: By 2030, all incentives and subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity are identified, mapped, assessed and prioritized for reform, redesign, promotion or elimination, and action plan prepared and implemented.
* **Target 19**: By 2030, at least $300 million per year mobilized from public and private sector for effective implementation of National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025-2030).
* **Target 20**: By 2030, a significant increase in the contribution of knowledge, capacity-building, technology and scientifically based information generated and shared.
* **Target 21-1**: By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied.
* **Target 21-2**: By 2030, best data, information, and knowledge are accessible to decision-makers and practitioners to guide effective biodiversity governance.
* **Target 22-1**: By 2030, participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all is ensured.
* **Target 22-2**: By 2030 traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies promoted and applied.
* **Target 23-1**: By 2030, informed participation, leadership, and gender-responsiveness in biodiversity conservation and management improved
* **Target 23-2**: By 2030, equal rights and access to land and natural resources enhanced.

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## Time-bound

The targets identified as time-bound for Tanzania include:

**National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) targets**:

* **Objective 1 (Adaptation)**: Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets ***by 2026***
* **Objective 2 (Adaptation)**: Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience
* **Objective 3 (Adaptation)**: Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins
* **Objective 4 (Adaptation)**: Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification)
* **Objective 5 (Adaptation)**: Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition
* **Objective 6 (Adaptation)**: Promote livestock resilience by adopting improved rangeland management in ≥ 40% of pastoral communities
* **Objective 7 (Adaptation)**: Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs)
* **Objective 8 (Adaptation)**: Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines)
* **Objective 9 (Adaptation)**: Equip 70% of health facilities with climate-resilient water and power systems, expanding disease surveillance to all regions
* **Objective 10 (Adaptation)**: Develop or update district-level DRR plans in ≥ 30 high-risk districts, strengthening early warning systems
* **Objective 1 (Mitigation)**: Reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU ***by 2030*** (aligned with updated NDC)
* **Objective 2 (Mitigation)**: Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix
* **Objective 3 (Mitigation)**: Adopt energy-efficient technologies (efficient cookstoves, industrial retrofits) in ≥ 40% of households and 20% of factories
* **Objective 4 (Mitigation)**: Introduce or scale up mass transit systems (BRT, rail) and non-motorized transport in major cities
* **Objective 5 (Mitigation)**: Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/***year***), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests
* **Objective 6 (Mitigation)**: Develop modern waste management in all major urban centers (3R—reduce, reuse, recycle) and pilot waste-to-energy projects
* **Objective 1 (Cross-cutting)**: Integrate climate change curricula into primary, secondary, and tertiary education, with ***annual*** climate forums
* **Objective 2 (Cross-cutting)**: Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA)
* **Objective 3 (Cross-cutting)**: Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds)
* **Objective 4 (Cross-cutting)**: Establish a National Climate Change Financing Mechanismand integrate a climate code in national budgets
* **Objective 5 (Cross-cutting)**: Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing

​

**Nationally Determined Contribution (2021) targets**:

* **Overall Resilience & Water Access 1**: Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods)
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* **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1**: Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management
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**Third National Five Years Development Plan targets**:

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* **Target 8**: Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience ***by 2030***.
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* **Target 10-1**: ***By 2030***, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation.
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* **Target 12**: Development and implementation of urban plans including the promotion of green and blue spaces for human well-being and biodiversity conservation are enhanced ***by 2030***.
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* **Target 23-1**: ***By 2030***, informed participation, leadership, and gender-responsiveness in biodiversity conservation and management improved
* **Target 23-2**: ***By 2030***, equal rights and access to land and natural resources enhanced.

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Considerations for Tanzania and additional considerations

In this section, the country is encouraged to provide its own reflection on the results and provide suggestions within the context of the country’s NDC update process. Gaps could be highlighted from the assessment, as well as further considerations. For example, recommendations could focus on aligning measures and targets for easier funding and implementation, avoiding overlap of activities and double funding.

### National targets provided

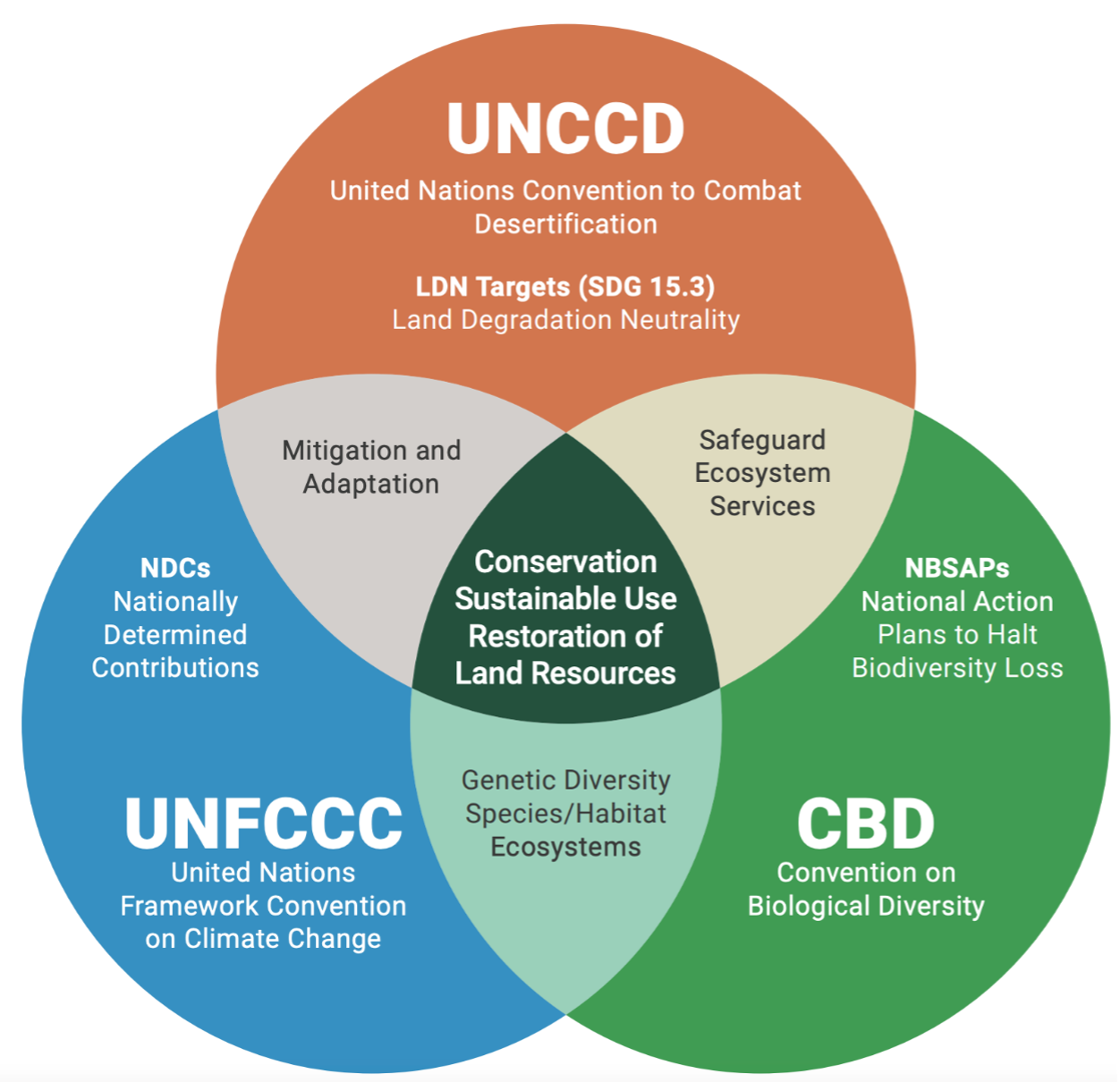
**Annex Table** **:** Targets provided by the country

| **Target Name** | **Target Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Objective 1 (Adaptation) | Integrate climate change adaptation into ≥ 60% of national/sector plans and local government budgets by 2026 |
| Objective 2 (Adaptation) | Demarcate and protect 60% of major water sources in all 9 basins to strengthen water resilience |
| Objective 3 (Adaptation) | Construct or upgrade flood-control systems in at least 50% of water basins |
| Objective 4 (Adaptation) | Ensure that ≥ 50% of agricultural land under climate-smart practices (irrigation, drought-resilient seeds, crop diversification) |
| Objective 5 (Adaptation) | Reduce post-harvest losses of crops (e.g., fruits, vegetables) by 40% through improved storage and value addition |
| Objective 6 (Adaptation) | Promote livestock resilience by adopting improved rangeland management in ≥ 40% of pastoral communities |
| Objective 7 (Adaptation) | Rehabilitate or sustainably manage ≥ 50% of degraded coastal zones (mangroves, reefs) |
| Objective 8 (Adaptation) | Conduct climate-proofing for all major new infrastructure projects (roads, rail, power lines) |
| Objective 9 (Adaptation) | Equip 70% of health facilities with climate-resilient water and power systems, expanding disease surveillance to all regions |
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| Objective 2 (Mitigation) | Expand renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, bioenergy) to ≥ 25% of total generation mix |
| Objective 3 (Mitigation) | Adopt energy-efficient technologies (efficient cookstoves, industrial retrofits) in ≥ 40% of households and 20% of factories |
| Objective 4 (Mitigation) | Introduce or scale up mass transit systems (BRT, rail) and non-motorized transport in major cities |
| Objective 5 (Mitigation) | Decrease the deforestation rate by 20% from baseline (~469,420 ha/year), restoring 2 million ha of degraded forests |
| Objective 6 (Mitigation) | Develop modern waste management in all major urban centers (3R—reduce, reuse, recycle) and pilot waste-to-energy projects |
| Objective 1 (Cross-cutting) | Integrate climate change curricula into primary, secondary, and tertiary education, with annual climate forums |
| Objective 2 (Cross-cutting) | Conduct or update climate-risk assessments in ≥ 30 districts and improve meteorological networks (TMA) |
| Objective 3 (Cross-cutting) | Provide incentives for climate-smart technology innovation(e.g., renewable micro-grids, improved seeds) |
| Objective 4 (Cross-cutting) | Establish a National Climate Change Financing Mechanismand integrate a climate code in national budgets |
| Objective 5 (Cross-cutting) | Gender mainstreaming in all climate actions, ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing |
| Overall Resilience & Water Access 1 | Reduce climate-related disaster risks (droughts, floods) |
| Overall Resilience & Water Access 2 | Increase access to safe water from 86% (urban) / 67.7% (rural) to 100% by 2030 |
| Overall Resilience & Water Access 3 | Protect coastal communities/ecosystems from sea-level rise (conservative & worst-case scenarios) |
| Agriculture 1 | Scale up climate-smart agriculture |
| Agriculture 2 | Promote crop insurance |
| Agriculture 3 | Strengthen R&D and extension services |
| Livestock 1 | Strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management |
| Livestock 2 | Promote livestock insurance |
| Livestock 3 | Enhance livestock productivity |
| Forestry 1 | Enhance participatory forest management |
| Forestry 2 | Safeguard ecosystem services |
| Forestry 3 | Support research on forest resilience |
| Energy 1 | Promote climate-resilient energy systems |
| Energy 2 | Diversify energy sources (clean/renewable) |
| Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 1 | Strengthen coastal resource management |
| Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 2 | Improve early warning systems (sea-level rise, extreme weather) |
| Coastal, Marine & Fisheries 3 | Promote climate-smart fisheries/aquaculture |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 1 | Adopt climate-smart integrated water resource management |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 2 | Invest in resilient water supply infrastructure |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) 3 | Develop groundwater sustainably |
| Tourism | Advance sustainable tourism practices |
| Land Use & Human Settlements 1 | Integrate climate resilience in land-use planning |
| Land Use & Human Settlements 2 | Promote resilient human settlements development |
| Health 1 | Build climate-resilient public health systems |
| Health 2 | Improve surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases |
| Health 3 | Expand early warning systems |
| Infrastructure 1 | “Climate-proof” critical infrastructure (energy, transport, health) |
| Infrastructure 2 | Integrate climate considerations in engineering curricula |
| Infrastructure 3 | Enhance weather forecasting infrastructure |
| Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1 | Strengthen integrated DRR |
| Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2 | Upgrade early warning systems |
| Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 3 | Enhance emergency response capacities |
| Gender Mainstreaming | Ensure adaptation actions address inequalities affecting women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups |
| Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 1 | Invest in climate modeling & cost analysis |
| Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 2 | Acquire/adapt appropriate adaptation technologies |
| Capacity Building, Research & Tech Transfer 3 | Encourage research on climate resilience |
| Economy-Wide Emission Reduction | Reduce GHG emissions by 30–35% below BAU by 2030 (≈ 138–153 MtCO₂e) |
| Energy 1 | Expand renewables (solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, bioenergy) |
| Energy 2 | Increase use of natural gas (transition fuel) |
| Energy 3 | Reduce charcoal use by promoting affordable alternatives |
| Transport 1 | Improve/expand public mass transit (rapid transport, rail, maritime) |
| Transport 2 | Introduce or scale up non-motorized transport (urban areas) |
| Forestry 1 | Implement participatory forest management & conservation |
| Forestry 2 | Engage in afforestation/reforestation |
| Forestry 3 | Support large-scale forest landscape restoration |
| Waste Management 1 | Enhance reuse/reduce/recycle (3R) practices |
| Waste Management 2 | Develop waste-to-energy programs & landfill gas recovery |
| Supporting Measures 1 | Strengthen national MRV (Measurement, Reporting & Verification) |
| Supporting Measures 2 | Use market (CDM, REDD+) & non-market mechanisms |
| Supporting Measures 3 | Align mitigation with sustainable development (energy access, economic growth) |
| Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation | Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and climate change adaptation |
| Climate Capacity Building | Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures |
| Wildlife Conservation Strategies | Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting, and trade of wildlife, forest, bee, and antiquities resources in the country |
| Environmental Law Enforcement | Enforce the Environmental Management Act, 2004 |
| Beekeeping Sector Development | Increase the contribution of the Beekeeping subsector to the economy |
| Renewable Energy Production | Increase the production of renewable energy sources to meet national demand and reduce dependence on non-renewable sources by 2025 |
| Water Resource Management | Implement comprehensive strategies to manage water resources effectively and ensure access to clean and safe water for all by 2025 |
| Environmental Protection and Sustainability | Enforce environmental laws and regulations to protect forests, rivers, and wildlife from illegal exploitation and ensure sustainable use of natural resources |
| Climate-Resilient Agriculture | Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices to enhance food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change |
| Green Technology Investments | Develop policies and initiatives to increase public and private sector investments in green technologies by 2025 |
| Sustainable Bee Reserve Management | Ensure sustainable management of bee reserves and increase the area of gazetted bee reserves |
| Ecosystem Stability Enhancement | Promote integrated pest management (IPM) and environmental impact assessments (EIA) for beekeeping areas to enhance ecosystem stability |
| Bee Reserve Guidelines Development | Develop and disseminate guidelines for the establishment and management of bee reserves and beekeeping zones |
| Honey and Beeswax Production Enhancement | Increase the production and quality of honey and beeswax while ensuring sustainable management of bee resources |
| Beekeeping-based Industry Enhancement | Enhance beekeeping-based industries for national development and poverty alleviation through sustainable supply of bee products |
| Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Enhancement | Improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems |
| Climate Change Disaster Risk Management | Increase understanding and management of climate change-related disaster risks |
| Financing for Disaster Risk Management | Enhance public and private financing and investments in disaster risk management |
| Climate Change Technology and Innovation | Promote technologies and innovation for managing climate change related disaster risks |
| Recovery and Reconstruction Capacity Building | Strengthen capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience |
| Waste Reduction Target | Achieve 30% waste reduction through recycling and reuse by 2025 |
| Full Cost Recovery Implementation | Implement full cost recovery for waste services to enhance sustainability |
| Modern Landfill Development | Establish at least one modern landfill in each region by 2027 |
| Hazardous Waste Treatment Expansion | Increase hazardous waste treatment facilities to handle all generated hazardous waste by 2025 |
| Waste Separation Initiative | Develop and implement waste separation at source in 50% of municipalities by 2025 |
| Ecosystem Restoration | Restore and enhance ecosystems across all degraded landscapes |
| Land Management | Implement sustainable land management practices to halt land degradation |
| Reforestation Initiative | Increase forest cover by reforesting 15,000 hectares annually |
| Water Management | Improve water resource management to ensure water security and quality |
| Renewable Energy Promotion | Promote renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions |
| Electricity Connectivity Increase | Increase electricity connectivity to 75 percent by 2030 |
| Clean Cooking Access Target | Achieve 80 percent access to clean cooking by 2034 |
| Renewable Energy Share Increase | Increase the share of renewable energy to 65 percent by 2030 |
| Private Sector Investment Mobilization | Mobilize US$ 3,097.28 million from the private sector for energy projects |
| Renewable Energy Procurement | Develop and operationalize competitive procurement frameworks for renewable energy by 2026 |
| No title: | By 2030, the rate of biodiversity loss in marine, coastal, and inland waters reduced by 10% through effective planning and management |
| Target 1 | By 2030, Participatory spatial planning and effective management across terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas will be ensured. |
| Target 2 | By 2030, ensure that at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity |
| Target 3 | By 2030 at least 40% of terrestrial, inland waters, wetlands, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are effectively conserved and managed. |
| Target 4-1 | By 2030 genetic diversity of native, wild, and domesticated terrestrial, coastal and marine, and inland waters’ species loss is reduced by 30%. |
| Target 4-2 | By 2030 the extinction of known threatened species is prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, is improved and sustained. |
| Target 4-3 | By 2030, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained |
| Target 4-4 | By 2030, human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 40%. |
| Target 5-1 | Safe, ethical, and sustainable legal harvesting and trade of wild flora and fauna (terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine) to enhance ecological integrity by 2030. |
| Target 5-2 | Assess and ensure long term sustainability of at least 3 out of 5 priority fisheries in Tanzania by 2030. |
| Target 5-3 | Installation or deployment of electronic monitoring systems and improving existing human observer systems on 100% of Tanzania’s industrial flagged vessels by 2030. |
| Target 6 | Reduce the rates of introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services by 2030 |
| Target 7 | By 2030, reduce 50% of plastic, excess nutrients, and pesticide pollution into terrestrial, coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems taking into account food security, human health, and livelihoods |
| Target 8 | Minimized impact of climate change on terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine habitats, and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience by 2030. |
| Target 9 | By 2030, sustainably managed wild species and safeguard needs of the people including women, local communities, the poor, and vulnerable groups. |
| Target 10-1 | By 2030, enhanced application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries aquaculture, and forestry for long-term productivity and support to food security and conservation. |
| Target 10-2 | By 2030 agro-ecological practices including agroforestry and permaculture for local communities enhanced for improved crop productivity and food security. |
| Target 11 | By 2030, nature's contributions to people including provisioning and regulating ecosystem services are restored maintained, and enhanced |
| Target 12 | Development and implementation of urban plans including the promotion of green and blue spaces for human well-being and biodiversity conservation are enhanced by 2030. |
| Target 13 | By 2030 guidelines and regulations supporting access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization are implemented. |
| Target 14 | Enhanced integration of biodiversity values into national development strategies, planning processes, accounting, and reporting systems by 2030 |
| Target 15 | By 2030, all businesses are compelled to assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts in compliance with existing legal frameworks. |
| Target 16 | By 2030 post-harvest loss of inland waters, coastal and marine fisheries, agriculture and forest products along the value chains reduced by 30%. |
| Target 17 | Awareness on biosafety and bio-rights in utilization and biotechnology benefits sharing strengthened by 2030 |
| Target 18 | By 2030, all incentives and subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity are identified, mapped, assessed and prioritized for reform, redesign, promotion or elimination, and action plan prepared and implemented. |
| Target 19 | By 2030, at least $300 million per year mobilized from public and private sector for effective implementation of National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025-2030). |
| Target 20 | By 2030, a significant increase in the contribution of knowledge, capacity-building, technology and scientifically based information generated and shared. |
| Target 21-1 | By 2030, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity its status, values, functioning and trends are improved, widely shared and applied. |
| Target 21-2 | By 2030, best data, information, and knowledge are accessible to decision-makers and practitioners to guide effective biodiversity governance. |
| Target 22-1 | By 2030, participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all is ensured. |
| Target 22-2 | By 2030 traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies promoted and applied. |
| Target 23-1 | By 2030, informed participation, leadership, and gender-responsiveness in biodiversity conservation and management improved |
| Target 23-2 | By 2030, equal rights and access to land and natural resources enhanced. |
| Objective 1 (Cross-cutting) | Enhance capacity and coordination on climate change governance (e.g., institutional strengthening, training, awareness). |
| Objective 2 (Cross-cutting) | Improve meteorological data, climate information, and research (e.g., install new stations, strengthen TMA-Zanzibar). |
| Objective 3 (Adaptation) | Strengthen disaster risk management and early warning systems for climate extremes, including community-level outreach. |
| Objective 4 (Adaptation) | Undertake risk & vulnerability mapping for land-use planning, focusing on flood-prone and coastal hazard areas. |
| Objective 5 (Adaptation) | Expand integrated coastal zone management, promoting mangrove restoration and shoreline vegetation buffers. |
| Objective 6 (Adaptation) | Implement climate-smart agriculture (e.g., soil & water conservation, agroforestry, improved seeds, irrigation). |
| Objective 7 (Adaptation) | Adopt integrated water resources management (e.g., reduce leakages, promote rainwater harvesting, regulate abstraction). |
| Objective 8 (Mitigation) | Scale up community-based forest management, afforestation, and REDD+ initiatives to reduce deforestation pressures. |
| Objective 9 (Mitigation) | Promote energy efficiency (e.g., efficient cookstoves) and renewable energy (solar, wind) to diversify the energy mix. |
| Objective 10 (Adaptation) | Develop climate-resilient and low carbon tourism by adopting efficiency measures and enforcing coastal building codes. |
| Forest Restoration | Restore natural green cover across the island |
| Community Forestry | Enhance community participation in forestry conservation |
| Tree Nursery Management | Develop and strengthen tree nurseries management |
| Botanical Gardens Development | Upscale botanical gardens to preserve indigenous plant species |
| Alternative Energy Sources | Promote alternative sources of energy to reduce dependency on biomass |
| Awareness and Education | Increase public awareness about the importance of biodiversity to 20% of the population |
| Biodiversity Valuation | Integrate biodiversity valuation and ecosystem service payments into sectoral plans |
| Policy and Incentive Reform | Eliminate harmful incentives and develop positive conservation incentives |
| Investment in Biodiversity | Increase investments in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices |
| Pollution and Habitat Protection | Reduce habitat degradation and pollution levels, manage invasive species |
| Climate Change Impact Management | Minimize pressures on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems due to climate change |
| Species and Genetic Diversity | Manage critical species for long-term sustainability and implement strategies to reduce genetic erosion |
| Ecosystem Services Enhancement | Enhance ecosystems that contribute to human health, livelihoods, and well-being, focusing on vulnerable communities |
| Governance and Participation | Develop the Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with effective community participation and respect for traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation |
| Knowledge Sharing | Increase the generation and sharing of scientific information on biodiversity |
| Financial Resources Enhancement | Significantly enhance financial resources for biodiversity programs |

### Background on policy coherence between Rio Conventions

Policy coherence between the UNFCCC, UNCBD, and UNCCD is widely acknowledged as critical for the achievement of the conventions, given the implicit connections between nature, climate, and land. Countries are encouraged to consider synergies across these conventions and build strategies that can work hand-in-hand to maximize impact, decrease costs, and reduce trade-offs.

**Annex Figure** **:** Diagram of Rio Convention, from the UNCCD Global Land Outlook



For example, the KMGBF of the CBD emphasizes climate change mitigation and adaptation as a pathway towards reducing biodiversity loss. In Target 2 of the KMGBF, countries committed to restoring 30% of all degraded ecosystems and in Target 8 countries agreed to minimizing the impacts of climate change and on biodiversity and build resilience by 2030.

Similarly, the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC recognizes the importance of biodiversity in climate actions. For example, Article 5 highlights the need to protect and enhance forests as carbon sinks, supporting REDD+ initiatives. Article 7 promotes ecosystem-based adaptation to enhance climate resilience, while Article 4 encourages countries to integrate nature-based solutions into their N NDCs. At the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27), reference to nature-based solutions was included in a COP cover decision, and at COP29, the importance of biodiversity-positive climate finance and ecosystem restoration was emphasized, further strengthening awareness of the value in alignment between climate action and biodiversity conservation.

Finally, the UNCCD highlights the need to integrate biodiversity conservation into sustainable land management practices (Article 4) while Article 10 focuses on providing financial resources to support land restoration, which directly benefits biodiversity. The UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework emphasizes Nature-Based Solutions for land restoration, benefiting both ecosystems and biodiversity. The LDN goal underscores the need for restoring biodiversity through land rehabilitation.

The importance of integrated action towards was emphasized by the Presidents of UNCBD COP15, UNCCD COP15, and UNFCCC COP27 in 2023 in a [joint statement](https://www.cbd.int/sites/default/files/2023-11/JointStatement-UNCCDCOP15-CBDCOP15-UNFCCC-COP27-Presidents2023.pdf) calling on Parties to collectively work to advance the intertwined objectives of the Rio Conventions in accordance with respective mandates of each Convention to ensure a sustainable future for humanity and the planet. At Sixth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) in 2024, a joint resolution was established on [promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments](https://docs.un.org/en/UNEP/EA.6/RES.4). At the CBD COP16 in October 2024, Parties to the CBD also agreed on a [Biodiversity and Climate decision](https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-22-en.pdf), which recognizes the interlinkages between nature and climate crisis and urges countries to promote synergies in planning processes with the UNFCCC.

**Annex Table** **:** The Rio Conventions and their planning processes, adopted from the Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-Building Programme’s infobrief 'Integrated planning of strategies and policies under the Rio Conventions'

| **Convention** | **Global frameworks or agreements** | **National planning instruments** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UNFCCC | Paris Agreement: Adopted in 2015, this landmark agreement unites nations under a common cause to combat climate change and adapt to its impacts. It aims to significantly reduce GHG emissions and limit global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, striving for 1.5 degrees Celsius. | Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Part of the UNFCCC framework, NDCs are commitments by countries to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. These are submitted every five years and are central to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.   National Adaption Plans (NAPs): Also under the UNFCCC, NAPs aim to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience. They integrate adaptation into new and existing policies at all levels. NDC 3.0s were due 10 February 2025. |
| UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | KMGBF: Adopted in 2022, this framework sets 23 targets and four goals for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable benefit sharing. It seeks to halt biodiversity loss and ensure that ecosystems are restored, resilient, and adequately protected by the year 2030, emphasizing the integration of biodiversity into all sectors. | National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs): Required by the CBD, NBSAPs are the primary instruments used by countries to implement the KMGBF at the national level. NBSAPs contain national targets, which aim to reflect the 23 targets of the KMGBF, while taking into consideration national circumstances. Updated national biodiversity targets and NBSAPs were requested by the 16th CBD Conference of Parties (COP16) in October 2024, although many countries will submit their NBSAPs later. |
| UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target / Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15.3: LDN target aims to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and achieve a land degradation-neutral world by 2030.   Achieving LDN may involve counterbalancing losses in land-based natural capital with gains over the same timeframe, to achieve neutrality. The land degradation counterbalancing mechanism is a critical element of the LDN principles and helps track progress by providing a standardized way to measure and quantify the net land degradation within a country, region, or land use type. | National Plans to Combat Desertification / National LDN Targets: Under the UNCCD, these plans focus on setting actionable targets to halt and reverse land degradation to achieve a balance where the amount of healthy and productive land resources remains stable or increases. |

### Methodology

Overview of the Analytical Approach

This assessment uses Large Language Models, specifically GPT-4o mini, and Natural Language Processing to identify synergies, overlaps, and gaps between a country’s chosen targets. Four types of analysis are employed to provide an overview of alignment between relevant targets and understand the existence of quantitative and time-bound measures. The pilot approaches were developed and refined based on feedback from a UNDP working group and introductory discussions with countries. Countries are invited to provide additional input to refine the approaches further.

Nature-Based Solutions

The objective of this analysis is to assess the integration of nature-based solutions across nature, climate, and land degradation policies.

**Approach**:

1. Identification of relevant nature-based solutions through a UNDP working group. These nature-based solutions were identified from the [IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/summary-for-policymakers/) and [Natural Climate Solutions](https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1710465114) by Griscom et al.
2. Development of descriptions of each type of nature-based solution, as found below:

**Annex Table** **:** Nature-based Solutions themes

| **Theme** | **Theme Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Protection, management, and restoration of marine and coastal zones | This includes coastal zone risk retention (soft and hard structures), marine ecosystem service management, tidal salt marshes, sustainable coastal management, marine production promotion, coastal environment monitoring and risk assessment, disease management of marine resources, mangrove protection, coral reef protection, seagrass protection, marine protected areas, avoiding coastal impacts, restoring marine ecosystems, coastal wetland, seagrass, coral reef and mangrove restoration, and sustainable fishery. |
| Agriculture and livestock management | This includes climate-resilient crops, climate-resilient livestock management, climate-smart agriculture, insurance, regenerative agriculture, crop diversification, integrated water management, grazing land management, agricultural land and soil management, post-harvest processing, sustainable intensification, agriculture and livestock disease management, agricultural education and consulting, increased food productivity, agroforestry, agricultural diversification, improved grazing land management, and reduced grassland conservation to cropland. |
| Water management | This includes catchment protection, sustainable irrigation, watershed restoration, freshwater ecosystem restoration, integrated water resource management, water management systems, maintaining sustainable water supply, securing water quality, water education and consulting, and monitoring of water resources, and service management of water ecosystems. |
| Forest management and protection | This includes natural forest management, improved plantations, sustainable forestry practices, agro-forestry, avoiding fuelwood harvest, preventing illegal logging, reducing deforestation and forest degradation, fire management, REDD+, reforestation, afforestation, tree planting on degraded land, temperate and tropical forest restoration, forest carbon sink management, and monitoring forest changes. |
| Protection and restoration of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems | This includes avoiding grassland conversion, grassland protection, savanna protection, avoiding shrubland conversion, sustainable grazing, optimal grazing intensity, conservation agriculture, grassland restoration, savanna restoration, degraded land restoration, tree intercropping, land conservation, and avoiding desertification. |
| Grassland management and protection | This includes river, inland water and wetland protection, peatland rewetting, avoiding peat impacts, freshwater ecosystem protection, wetland management, service management of freshwater ecosystems, peatland restoration, dune restoration, freshwater ecosystem restoration, catchment restoration, watershed protection, restoration and reduced conversion of coastal wetlands, restoration and reduced conversion of peatlands, d sustainable fishery. |
| Ecosystem protection and connectivity | This includes establishing protected areas, community reserves, wildlife corridors, restore pollinator habitats, prevent species extinction, habitat rewilding, restricting invasive species and pests, ecosystem change detection, other effective conservation measures (OECM), and increased connectivity between protected areas. |
| Soil fertility management and restoration | This includes increased soil organic carbon, reduced soil erosion, reduced soil salinization, reduced soil compaction, biochar application, improved cropland soil management, soil restoration, soil improvement, and sustainable intensification. |
| Risk management and disaster prevention | This includes agricultural disaster management and invasive alien species and pest control, disease surveillance, wildlife management, fire management, flood control, infrastructure and critical systems resilience, reduced landslides and hazards making human settlement safer, environmental risk monitoring, forecasting and warning systems, resource-based early warnings, reduced pollution, acidification prevention, disaster risk reduction and management in agriculture, security and diversification in critical sectors such as energy, food and water, risk sharing instruments and insurance, livelihood diversification, and management of urban sprawl (green and blue spaces). |
| Value chain management | This includes dietary changes, reducing food waste, reducing post-harvest losses, sustainable sourcing and use of resources, supply-chain diversification, improved food processing and retailing, improved energy use in food systems, reducing food loss, and improved supply chain resilience. |
| Nature-based carbon sequestration | This includes Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), enhanced weathering of minerals, tree planting for carbon sequestration, afforestation, reforestation, proforestation, tree intercropping, silvopasture, restore forests for carbon sequestration, and improved plantations for carbon storage. |

1. Data cleaning by replacing acronyms with their full text and removing country names from the data set.
2. Application of the GPT-4o mini model on UNDP’s secure Azure account to assess whether these nature-based solutions are represented in each of the climate and land degradation targets.
3. Assessment of opportunities for alignment among targets in each category.

Cross-cutting themes

The objective is to identify where seven additional themes are found across targets. These themes represent common elements across both policy types that can stimulate stakeholder conversation towards strong policy alignment.

**Approach**:

1. Identification of relevant themes pertaining to the Rio Conventions through a UNDP working group and discussions with countries.
2. Developed descriptions of each theme, as found below:

**Annex Table** **:** Cross-cutting themes

| **Theme** | **Theme Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Climate change adaptation and mitigation | This includes actions that help reduce vulnerability to the current or expected impacts of climate change (climate resilience) and prevent global warming from reaching 1.5º Celsius about pre-industrial levels. This can include climate risk assessments, building flood defences, strengthening infrastructure, critical systems, essential services and human settlements, switching to drought-resistant crops, diversifying food production and sources, blue carbon, reducing GHG emissions, recycling, using renewable energy (solar, wind, green hydrogen, waste and others), reducing carbon footprint, expanding low-carbon technology, electrifying transportation, adopting non-motorized transportation, using sustainable or low-carbon fuel, minimizing loss and damage, expand climate forecasting infrastructure, decarbonization, create carbon sinks, and conduct carbon removal, capture and storage. |
| Desertification, drought, and land degradation | This includes actions to address desertification and the effects of drought, especially in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. It also includes the concept of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), which strives for a balance between land degradation and land restoration, ensuring that any land degradation is offset by the restoration of an equivalent area. Avoiding new degradation of land by maintaining existing healthy land, reducing existing degradation by adopting sustainable land management practices (i.e. Nature based Solutions), maintaining soil health, ramping up efforts to restore and return degraded lands to a natural or more productive state. This approach promotes long-term environmental sustainability, supports the restoration of ecosystem services, and contributes to the achievement of Rio Conventions global targets. |
| Species conservation and ecosystems | This includes halting human-induced extinction of species, controlling invasive alien species, sharing of genetic resources and their digital sequence information to ensure genetic diversity, and reducing human-wildlife conflict, for instance, creating reserves. This also includes ecosystem services and ecosystem-based adaptation across deserts, forests, grasslands, shrublands, tropical rainforests, oceans, coral reefs, lakes, marine coastal ecosystems, rivers, savanna, woodlands, sub-tropical, wetlands, and other biomes. |
| Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) | This includes reforestation, afforestation and forest restoration, sustainable forest management, enhancement of forest carbon stocks, reduce deforestation, REDD+, land management, agroforestry, and improved soil carbon sequestration. |
| Pollution | This includes improved waste management, reduced industrial pollution, reduced nutrient loss, reduced single-use plastics, reduced air pollution, sustainable consumption, and reduced pesticide and chemical risk. |
| Gender equality | This includes gender mainstreaming, gender-responsive decision-making, ensuring women’s rights and participation, reducing gender-based violence, and implementation of the KMGBF Gender Plan of Action, UNCCD Gender Action Plan, and the Lima work programme on gender. |
| Capacity building and development | This includes technology transfer, education and learning, south-south exchange, knowledge sharing (including traditional knowledge), scientific cooperation and information networks, developing communities of practice and task forces, access and benefit sharing (ABS) under the Nagoya Protocol, R&D and investment in green technologies, institutional strengthening and establishment of emergency response capabilities, and the development of transparent monitoring and reporting systems, and mainstreaming concepts and values related to biodiversity and climate so that people are aware of their importance and capacitated to deal with their deterioration. |
| Sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | This includes actions that promote inclusive, equitable, and environmentally sustainable development while ensuring that present needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It covers the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, which integrate social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Efforts include poverty eradication, food and water security, universal access to education and healthcare, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure and urbanization, responsible consumption and production, access to clean energy, reduction of inequalities, promotion of peace, justice and strong institutions, and fostering partnerships. It also includes aligning national strategies with the SDGs, strengthening institutions to deliver on them, integrating SDG indicators into monitoring and reporting systems, ensuring policy coherence across sectors, and promoting cross-cutting solutions that address multiple goals simultaneously, including biodiversity conservation, climate action, and gender equality. |

1. Undertake data cleaning by replacing acronyms with their full text and removing country names from the data set.
2. Apply the GPT-4o mini model on UNDP’s secure Azure account to assess whether these themes are represented in each of the targets.
3. Assessment of opportunities for alignment among targets in each category.

**Quantitative and time-bound analysis**

This analysis aims to identify quantitative metrics in the policy targets. These include time-bound references, such as “by 2030”, or specific benchmarks for achievement, such as “reduce by 50%”. These can support enhanced planning, implementation, and monitoring of targets.

**Approach**:

1. Undertake data cleaning by replacing acronyms with their full text and removing country names from the data set.
2. Use Natural Language Processing to break down targets into individual tokens, such as words, numbers, or punctuation marks, and identify both their token role and their contextual grammatical role, such as verb, adjective, and noun. With the combination of both roles, time-bound and numerical benchmark elements in each target can be properly identified. For example, this helps differentiate numbers in titles, such as “Article 2” or “National Plan 2025”, from numeric indicators, such as “create 2 more protected areas” or “restore 60% of degraded areas”.

### Learn more

For further reading and deeper insights into the topics covered in this pilot report, explore the following resources:

[Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD)](https://www.cbd.int/gbf/)

[Paris Agreement (UNFCCC)](https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement)

[UNDP Nature Pledge](https://www.undp.org/nature-pledge)

[IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land](https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/)

[UNEP Nature-Based Solutions for Climate](https://www.unep.org/resources/report/nature-based-solutions-climate)

[Checklist for Synergies in NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs](https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/f81c5c73-8757-480d-9fe2-9e9d8316b433.pdf)

[A Guide for Including Nature in Nationally Determined Contributions (Edition 2)](https://nature4climate.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/N4C-Guide-Nature-NDCs.pdf)

[Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-building Programme Infobrief: Synergies between Rio conventions: Context and key concepts](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Infobrief%201_design.pdf)

[Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-building Programme Infobrief: Integrated planning of strategies and policies](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Infobrief%201_design.pdf)

[UNDP Integrated Actions for Accelerated Impact](https://www.undp.org/publications/integrated-actions-accelerated-impact-putting-gender-equality-and-social-inclusion-heart-nbsaps-and-ndcs)

[Synergies Between Biodiversity and Climate Policy Frameworks – A Series of Thematic Papers](https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/publications/synergies-between-biodiversity-and-climate-policy-frameworks-a-series-of-thematic-papers/)

[Synergies between adaptation, biodiversity and mitigation: How Ecosystem-based Adaptation can build bridges between Nationally Determined Contributions and the new Global Biodiversity Framework](https://www.giz.de/fachexpertise/downloads/giz2024-en-eba-synergies.pdf)

These resources offer detailed information, case studies, and actionable insights to further support alignment efforts.