Oxford Climate Policy Monitor 2024 Survey

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 The Environmental Management Act, Chapter 191 of 2004 ["EMA"] and its regulations including,(1) The Environmental Management(Control and Management of Carbon Trading) Regulation, Government Notice Number 636 of 2022 ["Carbon Trading Regulations"], (2) Environmental Management (Control of Ozone Depleting Substances and Hydrofluorocarbons) Regulations, 2022 (Government Notice Number 581 of 2022) ["Control of Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations"].(3) The Environment Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2021 ["Hazardous Waste Control and Management Regulations"], (4) The Environmental (Solid Waste Management) Regulations, 2009 ["Solid Waste Management Regulations"]. Paris Agreement of 2015 and Kyoto Protocol of 1997

3. Source material link(s): EMA-

https://web.archive.org/web/*/https://www.nemc.or.tz/uploads/publications/sw-1576228517-ema%20act2004.pdf*

Carbon Trading Regulations-

https://web.archive.org/web/20240731073240/https://www.vpo.go.tz/uploads/publications/en-1671514749-

The%20Environmental%20Management%20(Control%20and%20Management%20of%20Carbon%20Trading)%20Regulations,%202022.pdf

Control of Ozone Depletion Regulations-

https://web.archive.org/web/20240731073535/https://ors.ozone.unep.org/media/public/other-country-profile-data/TZ/Tanzania-ODS-and-HFC-Licencing.pdf

Hazardous Waste Control and Management Regulationshttps://web.archive.org/web/20240813095830/https://www.nemc.or.tz/uploads/publications/sw-1576229713-HAZARDOUS%20WASTE%20REGULATIONS.pdf

Solid Waste Management Regulations-

- 4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
- Climate-related disclosure
- ✓ Transition planning

☐ Public procurement
5. If relevant, briefly explain how the policy tool applies or is linked to multiple domains.
In relation to climate related disclosure, the Environmental Management Act (the EMA Act) provides the regulatory framework for managing environmental issues in Tanzania. This includes provisions for assessing and mitigating environmental impacts, which are crucial for understanding and disclosing climate-related risks and opportunities. The EMA Act likely includes provisions that relate to climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. These are directly relevant to climate-related disclosures, as companies and organizations operating in Tanzania must disclose how they are managing risks associated with climate change and transitioning to a low-carbon economy.
In relation to transition planning, the EMA Act encourages and mandates practices that promote environmental sustainability. Transition planning involves identifying ways to reduce environmental footprint, conserve resources, and mitigate climate change impacts. Organizations need to align their transition plans with the environmental standards and goals set by the EMA Act to ensure compliance and contribute positively to environmental conservation efforts. Many aspects of transition planning are closely linked with climate action goals, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy sources, and enhancing energy efficiency. The EMA Act's provisions for managing climate-related impacts, such as through mitigation measures and adaptation strategies, provide a structured approach for organizations to incorporate climate considerations into their transition plans.
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
☐ Head of state and/or government
☐ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
✓ Legislature
✓ Ministry/Department/Agency
☐ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool

Approved, in force
o Approved, not yet in force
o Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
<u>2004</u>
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No No
∘ Yes

12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:

For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.

- (1) EMA Act; The policy tool aims to protect and conserve natural resources and ecosystems, which are crucial for climate resilience. Healthy ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands, play a significant role in carbon sequestration and regulating local climate patterns.
- (2) Control and Management of Carbon Trading Regulation of 2022; the regulations aim at eliminating the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances; controlling the production and consumption of HFCs with high global warming potential; regulating the production, import, export, transit, transport, trade, disposal and use of ozone depleting and HFCs with high global warming potential products that contain, are made with or dependent on, or designed to contain these substances; promoting measures, strategies, programs, incentives, equipment and technologies in favor of the use of ozone friendly and low global warming potential substances and products; and facilitating the link between National Ozone Unit and the Ozone Secretariat of the Protocol.
- (3) Hazardous Waste Control and Management Regulations; the regulations apply to all categories of hazardous waste and to the generation, collection, storage, transportation, treatment, recycling, reuse, recovery and disposal of hazardous waste and their movements in, into and out of Mainland Tanzania.
- (4) Control of Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations; The regulations apply to all persons who

handle or use controlled chemical substances or products that contain, are made with or are dependent on, or designed to contain controlled chemical substances that have;(i)the potential to destroy ozone molecules

in the stratosphere and includes the products having ozone depleting substances and products having Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) with global warming potential or (ii) high Global Warming Potential in Hydrofluorocarbons.

(5) Solid Waste Management Regulations; The Regulations intend to guide authorities, agencies, and the public on their roles and responsibilities for proper solid waste handling and disposal in order to protect the environment.

- 13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
- 1. National Environment Management Council (NEMC)
- ② 2. The Vice President's Office
- 3. The National Environment Advisory Committee
- 4. The Sector Ministries
- © 5. The Local Government Authoritites
- 15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of National Environment Management Council (NEMC) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
- o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
- 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
- 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) has a range of experts in various environmental fields, which is critical for assessing environmental impacts and enforcing regulations. It operates under the EMA Act, which provides a comprehensive framework for environmental governance. The strength of this framework is a key factor in the council's ability to enforce policies. NEMC is responsible for monitoring compliance with environmental regulations. This includes conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and audits. The council regularly monitors and enforces compliance. NEMC has a solid legal and institutional framework to implement and enforce environmental policies in Tanzania. However, its capacity is often challenged by limited resources, potential political interference, and the need for stronger enforcement mechanisms. With adequate support and resources, NEMC could significantly enhance its role in environmental management.
- 3- High Capacity (Please explain)

o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable
16. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The Vice President's Office to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o O- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) As a ministry, it is responsible for environment in guiding, articulates policy guidelines, makes regulations and may designate any institution to perform any function or any activity within a specified timeframe. further with regard to climate change. This ministry takes measures to address climate change, particularly the impact of climate change and related adaptation measures. 3- High Capacity (Please explain) Prefer not to answer Not Applicable
17. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The National Environment Advisory Committee to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
© 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) The National Environment Advisory Committee (NEAC) is

- 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) The National Environment Advisory Committee (NEAC) is typically composed of experts from various fields, including environmental science, law, economics, and other relevant disciplines. The depth of expertise within NEAC is critical to its ability to provide sound and actionable advice. As an advisory body, NEAC's capacity is partly determined by the support it receives from the government, including access to data, research, and other resources necessary to fulfill its advisory role. NEAC has a significant role in shaping environmental policy in Tanzania through its advisory function. While it does not directly implement or enforce policies, its capacity to influence these areas is strong, particularly when its recommendations are integrated into actionable policies. The effectiveness of NEAC's influence largely depends on the government's responsiveness to its advice, the expertise of its members, and the resources at its disposal.
- o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
- o Prefer not to answer

o Not Applicable
18. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The Sector Ministries to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o O- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
o Prefer not to answer
Not Applicable
19. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The Local Government Authoritites to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o O- No Capacity (Please explain)
● 1- Low Capacity (Please explain) <u>Local Government Authorities</u> (<u>LGAs</u>) in <u>Tanzania play a critical role in implementing and enforcing environmental policies at the grassroots level. LGAs have environmental management units or officers tasked with overseeing environmental issues. The effectiveness of these units varies depending on the resources and expertise available within each LGA. The most significant challenge for LGAs is the lack of adequate financial and human resources. This limits their ability to carry out their environmental management responsibilities effectively. Enhancing the capacity of LGAs through increased funding, training, and better coordination with central authorities is essential for improving environmental governance at the local level.</u>
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded	V		
entities			
2. Private companies	\checkmark		
3. Financial institutions			
4. Small and medium-			
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned	\checkmark		
companies			
6. Not-for-profit	\checkmark		
organizations			
7. Government	✓		
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government	•		
agencies and/or			
departments (national)	✓		_
9. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province, region, metropolitan			
region)			
10. Government	✓		
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government	✓		
agencies and/or			_
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors	✓		
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			

10

26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors	✓		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing			\checkmark
Mining and quarrying			✓
Manufacturing			\checkmark
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply			~
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage			>
Accommodation and food service activities			
Information and communication			
Financial and insurance activities			>
Real estate activities			✓
Professional, scientific and technical activities			~
Administrative and support service activities			
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security			>
Education			V
Human health and social work activities			
Arts, entertainment and recreation			~
Other service activities			\checkmark
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-			
nroducing activities of			

households for own		
use		
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

27. E	Describe the threshold	criteria to identi	fy entities for	whom or	instances ir	n which	complianc	e is
man	datory.							

	Small and medium-sized	Government agencies and/or
	enterprises	departments (national)
Minimum number of employees	two	
(Enter min number of full-time employees - FTEs)		
Minimum revenue (Enter		
minimum revenue)		
Minimum assets (Enter	NIL	
minimum assets)		
Minimum contract value (Enter		
minimum contract value)		
Entity is headquartered in the		
jurisdiction		
Entities are subjected to		
disclosure or reporting		
requirements		

(Enter min number of full-time		
employees - FTEs)		
Minimum revenue (Enter		
minimum revenue)		
Minimum assets (Enter	NIL	
minimum assets)		
Minimum contract value (Enter		
minimum contract value)		
Entity is headquartered in the		
jurisdiction		
Entities are subjected to		
disclosure or reporting		
requirements		
28. Can entities for whom complic	ance with the policy tool is manda	tory opt out of the obligation (e.g.
comply or explain)?		
No		
• NO		
∘ Yes		
30. Does the policy tool exclusivel	y apply to entities' domestic operc	itions, or does it also apply to
entities' operations beyond the jui	risdiction?	
, , ,		
lacktriangle Operations within jurisdiction o	nly	
 Operations beyond the jurisdicti 	on	
o Not applicable		
32. What are the sanctions for no	n-compliance? Select all that appl	y and describe in the text field.
_		-
Monetary fine fine of not less the	<u>nan fifty' thousand shillings but no</u>	t exceeding fifty million shillings
Doctriction on business activities		
Restriction on business activities	: 5	
☐ Voiding or setting aside of cont	ract	

□ Exclusion from government contracts
Award of damages or compensation Where a contract has been broken, the party who suffers by such breach is entitled to receive, from the party who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.
Penalty for senior managers <u>Senior managers in Banks can face fines or penalties not exceeding</u> <u>TZS 20 million for non-compliance.</u>
Criminal penalties <u>Directors and managers can be held criminally liable for corporate offenses</u> depending on the type of offence.
□ Not specified
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
□ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
o Above average
o Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer

34. Provide supplemental explanation of your assessment of the associated costs of compliance. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

In Tanzania, the Environmental Management (Fees and Charges) Regulations of 2021(https://web.archive.org/web/20240814054156/https://www.nemc.or.tz/uploads/publications/sw-1645446807-FEES%20AND%20CHARGES_REGULATIONS,%202021.pdf) govern the costs associated with compliance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its regulations. These costs primarily apply to individuals or corporations involved in businesses related to various aspects of environmental management, such as impact assessments, depleting substances,

biosafety, and environmental quality standards. The regulations also detail the timelines for payment of specific fees and charges as a requirement for compliance.
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
○ Average
Above average
o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
o No (If relevant, explain)
Yes
38. Briefly note one to two exemplary cases of enforcement. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
1) Enforcement imposed on Apex Co Ltd for Discharge of effluents containing alkali without pre
treatment; Operating construction without EIA 2) Enforcement imposed on Woshi Metal elution Plant for Discharge of effluents
containing alkali without pre treatment; Operating construction without EIA
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
○ No
Yes

40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
○ No
o Recommended
Required
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
o Not specified
• Other <u>Before the commencement of any project likely to have significant environmental impacts, and EIA is mandatory. Thereafter, The EMA Act requires that existing projects undergo regular Environmental Audits, usually annually, to ensure continued compliance with environmental regulations and to monitor the impacts of the project over time.</u>
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
○ No
Recommended
o Required

44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
 Not specified
• Other The EMA Act requires that existing projects undergo regular Environmental Audits, usually annually, to ensure continued compliance with environmental regulations and to monitor the impacts of the project over time.
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
○ No
Yes
46. Describe the mechanisms for enhancing regulatory coordination with subnational governments. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where mechanisms for coordination with subnational governments are set.
(1) Section 114(2) of EMA Act; The local government authorities shall cause to be conducted
appropriate Environmental Impact Assessment for all new major activities leading to proper
management of solid waste; manage solid waste generated in accordance with sustainable plans
produced by respective local government authority; and ensure the appropriate sorting of waste is
made right at the source and in accordance with standards or specifications prescribed by the local
government authority concerned.
(2) Section 131 of EMA Act; The local government authorities shall, taking into consideration of the

wind direction and environmental impact assessment recommendations, ensure that industries

solid waste disposal for their geographical areas of jurisdiction, consider climate conditions.

(4) Section 123 of EMA Act, The local government issues guidelines on how liquid waste from domestic and commercial premises is to be treated and finally disposed of both within the site and

(3) Section 119 of EMA Act, The local government authorities shall in choosing the best method of

producing gas emissions are located far away from residential areas.

outside the premises.

- (5) Section 130 of EMA Act, the local government ensures all habitable buildings have openings to provide through or cross ventilation; provide adequate means of smoke escape in kitchen and other indoor places as may be appropriate and do not provide for cooking in dwelling houses or use of animal dung as fuel in confined unventilated dwellings.
- (6) Section 134 of EMA Act, The local government ensures that standard prescribed for hazardous waste management are in place and operational at all the time and premises producing hazardous wastes are adequate ventilated and are in compliance with prescribed standards.
- (7) Regulation 17 of Carbon Trading Regulations; The local government overseeing, screening and scrutinizing carbon trading projects at their areas of jurisdiction in consultation with regional secretariate.
- (8)Section 114 EMA Act; The local government authorities separate waste at source and collect it in standardized (in terms of type, size, shape and color) containers. Local authorities engage private sector and non-governmental organizations for achieving source separation and collection in standardized containers which the local authority has to oversee and ensure. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) needs to be conducted for all new major activities leading to proper management of solid waste. The local government authorities also have to undertake studies to find the rate of local solid waste generation and the composition of the waste.

47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?

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48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Community Participation and Empowerment:

Section 7 (e) of the EMA Act: The act is founded on public participation principle, which requires the involvement of the people in the development of policies, plans and processes for the management of the environment.

Research and Development

Section 44 (J)of the EMA Act: It prioritize areas of environmental research and outline methods of using such research findings.

Public Education and Information Dissemination

Section 175 (2) of the EMA Act: The Act requires the Director of Environment may publish	<u>any otner</u>
information he considers necessary for public education on the environment and other en	<u>vironmenta</u>
<u>issues.</u>	

Domain-Specific Questions:	Disclosure Question	ns	
What is being disclosed?			

52. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any of the	following climate-related
information? Select all that apply.	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended
1. Greenhouse gas		~	nor required
(GHG) emissions			
2. GHG emissions		\checkmark	
offsets or removals			
3. GHG emissions			
reduction targets			
4. Other climate-		>	
related targets			✓
5. Physical climate risk 6. Transition risk			✓
7. Transition plan			✓
7. Hunsidon plan	Ш		
54. Which GHG emission	s must be disclosed? S	select all that apply.	
Carbon dioxide (CO2)			
✓ Methane (CH4)			
☑ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)			
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (⊢	IFCs)		
Perfluorocarbons (PFC	s)		
Sulphur hexafluoride (S	SF6)		
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF	- 3)		
Carbon dioxide equiva	lent (CO2e)		
			2
55. Are entities recomme	naea or required to dis	sciose gross emission	5?
o No			
Recommended			
Required			

56. Are entities recommended or required to disclose net emissions?
○ No
o Recommended
Required
57. What Scope of emissions must be disclosed? Select all that apply.
Scope 1 emissions
Scope 2 emissions
Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
Scope 3 emissions, all
□ Not specified
58. Are entities recommended or required to discloseGHG emissionsaccounting methodologies or standards?
GHG emissions
59. Does the policy tool recommend or require the GHG inventory be third-party verified?
No No
o Recommended
o Required
60. If necessary, provide additional clarification to the above responses aboutgreenhouse gas (GHG)

emissions disclosure.

Section 6 of the NEM Act generally mandates that every person living in Tanzania shall have a stake
and a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment and to inform the relevant authority of any
activity and phenomenon that may affect
the environment significantly. That being the case, all scope of emissions would apply.
Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Offsets or Removals
62. Does the policy tool recommend or require offsetting purchases be disclosed?
∘ No
Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the
policy tool)
 Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy
tool) Yes. Regulations 43(1) of the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon
<u>Trading</u>) Regulations, 2022 (Carbon Credit Regulations) requires each proponent undertaking carbon
trading projects shall provide information in a transparent manner in relation to the projects as may
be required by the managing authority Designated National Authority or National Focal Point.
63. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities disclose whether offsets are verified?
∘ No
O NO
o Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the
policy tool)
Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy
tool) Yes. Regulations 32 of the Carbon Trading Regulations require verification of the project shall be
done in compliance with the accepted international carbon trading standards.
done in compliance with the accepted international curbon trading standards.
64. Does the policy tool recommend or require any certification standards for the use of GHG
offsetting or removals?
∘ No
o Recommended (Please list the certification standards, describe their use, and reference the relevant

section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)

Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool) Yes. Please refer Regulations 32 above.
65. Does the policy tool include any other recommendations or requirements regarding the appropriate use of offsets?
○ No
\circ Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
 Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool) Regulations 24(1) of the Carbon Trading Regulations requires that a person shall not operate carbon trading project without being registered by the Registrar. (2) The project to be registered as a carbon trading project shall have the following elements: (a) N/A; (b) indicate how the project shall contribute to the Nationally Determined Contributions; (c) adhere to national priority carbon trading sectors.
Regulation 25 (2) of the Carbon Trading Regulations mandates reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries projects are required to undergo REDD+ safeguard standards assessment.
Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction Targets

67. Which of the following targets, or data related to targets, does the policy tool request entiti	es
disclose? Select any of the following which apply:	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
An absolute emissions reduction target			
An intensity-based emissions reduction target			✓
A net zero target			✓
Targets covering non- carbon GHG emissions			Ø
A Scope 3 emissions target		V	
A target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach			
Interim targets			
A target timeframe (e.g. by 2040)		~	
A baseline year from which progress is measured		\checkmark	
A level of ambition for emissions reductions (e.g. 80% reduction)			
68. Does the policy tool r	ecommend or require	entities to disclose thei	r progress in achieving their
• •	•		, 5 5
emissions reductions tarç No	gets?		

$loodsymbol{igo}$	Nο	

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\circ F	<i>(ec</i>	om	mer	naec

o Required

79. What is the recommended or required timeframe for long-term targets (e.g. by 2050, 2060)?

- o Between 2030 and 2035
- o Between 2036 and 2040
- o Between 2041 and 2045

o Between 2046 and 2050
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
● Other By 2030
o None specified
80. What is the recommended or required baseline year from which progress is to be measured?
o 1990-2000
o 2001-2005
o 2006-2010
o 2011-2015
o 2016-2020
• Other <u>Tanzania's NDCs set 2015 emissions levels as the baseline from which it wants to reduce emissions by 30-35 percent by 2030.</u>
81. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the methodologies by which they select baseline years?
No No
○ Recommended
○ Required
Disclosure of other climate-related targets
84. Which of the following other climate-related targets does the policy tool recommend or require

Targets for renewable energy procurement (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to renewable energy procurement targets) We have not sighted any explicit

entities disclose? Select all that apply.

105. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any other climate-related information? Select all that apply.

	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended
1. Climate-related			nor required
opportunities			
2. Remuneration			\checkmark
based on achieving			
climate-related goals			
3. Taxonomies			✓
4. Capital allocation	lacksquare		
and/or expenditure			
plans (in the context of			
climate change)			
5. Due diligence			
6. Assumptions and			>
Dependencies	П		
7. Data limitations of			
scenario analyses 8. Financial			✓
implications of			
climate-related			
matters (e.g.,			
integration of climate-			
related disclosures			
into financial			
accounting standards)			
9. Stewardship (e.g.,			\checkmark
whether stewardship			
codes are in place,			
how entities vote in			
shareholder meetings,			
etc.) 10. ESG			✓
methodologies and			
criteria (in the case of			
service providers)			
11. Asset planning or			✓
ownership in the			
context of climate			
change			
12. Sectoral			
investment policies			
13. Climate-related			\checkmark
lobbying and/or policy			
engagement 14. Locked-in			✓
emissions or			
information on			
111101111011011011			

long lifespans			
15. Dirty asset divestiture			\checkmark
16. Nature-related impacts			
17. Just transition indicators			>
109. Describe and referer allocation and/or expendi	nce the section/subsection ture plans disclosures.	/paragraph of the policy t	ool relevant to capital
shall provide appropriate	bon Trading Regulations guidance on planning, re of carbon trading finan		overnment authorities
Standards, Frameworks,	and Guidelines		

125. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
1. IFRS S1			
2. IFRS S2			
3. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard			
6. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) reporting framework			
7. International Integrated Reporting Framework			
8. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			>
9. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
10. European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
11. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
12. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)			
13. Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)			
14. Other			✓

Additional Important Information			
128. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.			

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions
Disclosure of Plans and Targets
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?
No No
○ Recommended
∘ Required
Targets
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?
No No
○ Recommended
∘ Required
Transition Plans
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?
No No
∘ Recommended
o Required

Monitoring, Oversight, and Implementation				

176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in			\checkmark
implementing their			
transition plan			
Develop financial			⊘
plans for the			
implementation of			
their transition plan			
Integrate climate-			\checkmark
related matters into			
their financial			
accounting			
Incorporate climate			✓
change considerations			
into their investment			
decision making			
and/or asset planning			✓
Incorporate climate			
change considerations into their capital			
allocation and/or			
expenditure plans			
Any other mechanisms			
for enhancing the			
achievement of			
targets and/or the			
implementation of			
transition plans			
Engagement, Lobbying,	and Governance		

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the follow	ing
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

	Recommended	Required	No			
Value chain						
engagement						
Investor engagement			\checkmark			
Consumer						
engagement						
Policy engagement						
and lobbying practices						
Corporate governance						
structure for transition						
and verification						
Climate-related			lacksquare			
financial incentives for						
employees and board						
members						
185. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose how they have used due diligence and/or stewardship to achieve their targets and/or implement their transition plans?						
No						
○ Recommended						
o Required						
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines						

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor		
			referenced		
IFRS S1					
IFRS S2			✓		
Task Force on			✓		
Climate-related					
Financial Disclosures					
(TCFD)					
CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure					
Project) Technical					
Note: Reporting on					
Climate Transition					
Plans					
International			✓		
Integrated Reporting					
Framework					
Global Reporting			✓		
Initiative (GRI)					
Sustainability			✓		
Accounting Standards					
Board (SASB)					
Science Based Targets			\checkmark		
initiative (SBTi)					
Science Based Targets					
initiative (SBTi) Net					
Zero Standard					
European					
Sustainability					
Reporting Standards					
(ESRS)			_		
Other					
Additional Important Information					

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

The National Board of Accountant and Auditors in Tanzania has approved the adoption of Sustainability Reporting Standards to be implemented in Tanzania with effect from 1st lanuary 2024 which issued two standards which are the IFRS S1 General Requirements for

Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate Related Disclosures the aim of the standards is to support the governments towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation journey and ensure that private and public sector entities are reporting their contribution towards the implementation of the SDGs. However, the policy tools have yet to incorporate the recent changes related to mitigating climate change. Such changes include the legal enforcement of the Environment Social and Governance (ESG)policy that has introduced different ways of mitigating climate such as investors' obligation to invest in ventures that help reach net zero.

The Public Procurement Act, Chapter 411, Revised Edition of 2022 and the Public Procurement Regulation, Government Notice Number 518 of 2024

3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240726053152/https://www.ppra.go.tz/uploads/documents/en-1675173481-The%20Public%20Procurement%20Act%20RE%202022.pdf
 4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply. □ Climate-related disclosure □ Transition planning ☑ Public procurement
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool. ☐ Head of state and/or government ☐ Independent regulatory or supervisory body ☑ Legislature ☐ Judiciary ☐ Ministry/Department/Agency ☐ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool • Approved, in force • Approved, not yet in force • Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication 2001
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?

12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:

For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.

The policy tool requires all public body and any other body, or unit established and mandated by the Government that carry out public functions to abide and comply to the laws governing public procurement in Tanzania.

13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.						
● 1. The Public Procur	ement Regulatory Au	<u>ıthority (PPRA)</u>				
	ment Authority Tend	<u>er Board</u>				
○ 3.						
o 4 .						
○ 5.						
Authority (PPRA) to uno 1- No Capacity (Plea 1- Low Capacity (Plea 2- Medium Capacity) 3- High Capacity (Plea 1- Low Capacity) 1- High Capacity 1- High	ndertake the policy to use explain) ease explain) (Please explain) lease explain) The PF pol in the United Rep the application of fair t standards and prac ublic of Tanzania; m lic Procurement Polic	PRA is established by the ublic of Tanzania. Its object, competitive, transparent states; setting standards fronitoring compliance of party Division and other relevant.	policy tool as the body to ectives include, but are not of the public procurement or the public procurement or couring entities; and build, in			
Prefer not to answer	•	<u></u>				
 Not Applicable 						
Board to undertake the 0 0- No Capacity (Plea 1- Low Capacity (Plea 2- Medium Capacity recommendations from all applications for var contract documents, a best practices in relationentities. 3- High Capacity (Plea 0 1- Low Capacity (Plea 0 2- Medium Capacity (Plea 0 3- High Capacity (Plea 0 3- No Capacity (Plea 0 4- No Capacity (Plea 0 5- No Capacity (Plea 0 6- No Capacity (Plea 0 7- No Capacity (Plea 0 7- No Capacity (Plea 0 7- No Capacity (Plea 0 8- No Capacity (Pl	e policy tool's implements explain) ease explain) (Please explain) The explain of the Procurement Maistions, addenda or comprove procurement arease explain)	entation and/or enforcent e capacity of the board is anagement Unit and appoints to ongoing cand disposal by tender p				
 Prefer not to answer 						
 Not Applicable 						
25. Which entities are	targeted through this	s policy tool? Select all tha	at apply.			
_	for one sector, volur	-	and voluntary obligations are 'mandatory" as there will be			
in the special control of	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted			
L		<u> </u>				

1. Publicly-traded entities			
2. Private companies			②
3. Financial institutions			✓
4. Small and medium-	П		✓
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned	✓		
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government agencies			
and/or departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government agencies			
and/or departments (national)			
9. Government agencies	✓	 П	П
and/or departments			
(regional - e.g., state,			
province, region,			
metropolitan region)			
10. Government	\checkmark		
agencies and/or			
departments (local - e.g.,			
county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors (e.g.,	✓	П	
healthcare, defense,			
utilities, education)			
13. Other			
26. In cases where entitie	s are targeted by sector, i	dentify the sector to whic	h the policy tool applies.
			Not applicable
All sectors	✓		
Agriculture, forestry, and			✓
fishing			
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			✓
	_	_	
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning			
supply			
	l .		

	<u> </u>		
Water supply; sewerage;			✓
waste management and			
remediation activities			
Construction			Y
Wholesale and retail			\checkmark
trade: repair of motor			
vehicles and			
motorcycles			
Transportation and			\checkmark
storage			
Accommodation and			
food service activities			
Information and			
communication			
Financial and insurance			
activities			
Real estate activities			
Professional, scientific			✓
and technical activities			
Administrative and			✓
support service			
activities			
Public administration			\checkmark
and defense; compulsory			
social security			
Education			
Human health and social	П	П	✓
work activities			
Arts, entertainment and			✓
recreation			
Other service activities			✓
Activities of households		П	✓
as employers;			
undifferentiated goods-			
and services-producing			
activities of households			
for own use			
Activities of		П	✓
extraterritorial	_		
organizations and			
bodies			

27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

State-	Government	Governmen	Governmen	Governmen	Government	Sectoral
owned	agencies	t agencies	t agencies	t agencies	agencies	actors
	and/or	and/or	and/or	and/or	and/or	(e.g.

		departments (supranational)	s (national)	s (regional - e.g. state, province,	s (local -	department s (unspecified)	e,
Minimum number of employees (Enter min number of full-time employees - FTEs)	Two	Two	Two	Two	Two	Two	Two
Minimum revenue (Enter minimum revenue)	Not specified					Not specified	Not specified
Minimum assets (Enter minimum assets)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified		Not specified	Not specified
Minimum contract value (Enter minimum contract value)	Not specified					Not specified	Not specified
Entity is headquartere d in the jurisdiction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Entities are subjected to disclosure or reporting requirements							

28. (Can entities fo	r whom complia	nce with the	policy tool is	mandatory	opt out of the	obligation (e.g.
com	ply or explain)	?						

ledow	Ν	0
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30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?

Operations within jurisdiction only

 $[\]circ$ Yes

Operations beyond the jurisdictionNot applicable
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field. ✓ Monetary fine A fine not less than Tanzanian Shillings Ten Million □ Restriction on business activities □ Voiding or setting aside of contract □ Exclusion from government contracts □ Award of damages or compensation □ Penalty for senior managers ✓ Criminal penalties Imprisonment for a term not less than seven years □ Not specified □ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools) □ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance: • Below average • Average • Above average • Not applicable • Unknown or prefer not to answer
34. Provide supplemental explanation of your assessment of the associated costs of compliance. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material. Since compliance is required from all government entities and tender acquiring entities, there certain issues that they must comply with and such matters are considered to be attainable without tedious convenience. Such matters including tender entities are required to make sure they allocation of fundabide with the preservation of the environment and biodiversity.
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority. o Below average o Average o Above average o Not applicable o Unknown or prefer not to answer
36. Provide supplemental explanation of your priority assessment. If referencing new sources (i.e. no referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material. The targeted entities are compelled by the law to make compliance a priority to the repercussions that make take place if they fail to comply. So, the responsible authorities are responsible for making

sure the targeted entities comply with the law such as making sure all necessary documentations are verified before granting the entity a tender to conduct.
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced? No (If relevant, explain) The Regulations have only come into force in June, 2024 and so we have not seen any enforcement of the climate-specific provisions. Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool? No Yes
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool. © 0-2 years 2-5 years 5-10 years Not specified Other
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews. © 0-2 years 2-5 years 5-10 years 10 or more years Not specified Other

45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
o No
Yes
46. Describe the mechanisms for enhancing regulatory coordination with subnational governments. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where mechanisms for coordination with subnational governments are set. The PPRA oversees all the government entities and that includes the local government as well. In matters relating to procurement and tenders in the sub national level, they will be required to establish the local government authority tender board that will be responsible to follow and
implement the directives given by the PPRA. In that sense, the PPRA will still have a handle on things
related to procurement in the sub national level.
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)? No Yes
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material. The policy tool does not specify the initiatives that it can implement to enhance the capacity of the targeted entities. However, the PPRA can hold seminars or conventions to help procuring entities to understand the implementation of the policy tool and the importance of compliance as well as the impact that the procurement sector has on the economy of Tanzania.
Additional Important Information
197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material. None
Domain-Specific Questions: Public Procurement Questions
200. Does the policy tool allow, recommend, or require the alignment of public procurement spending with national and/or subnational climate targets?

NoAllowed and/or recommendedRequired						
202. Does the policy tool set t						
	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable			
A minimum percentage of tenders/contracts which must include climate-related criteria			✓			
A minimum number of climate-related criteria to be included in purchases/tenders			Y			
A minimum value of procurement spend which must include climate-related criteria			✓			
A maximum amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with tenders/contracts (i.e. a carbon ceiling/envelope)			Y			
Targets for the reduction of fossil fuel energy consumption associated with tenders/contracts			✓			
Targets for the procurement of products which have a third-party sustainability certification/ ecolabel/ voluntary sustainability standard						
Other (Please describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to other climate-aligned procurement targets)						
Other Text: Procurement Cycle						

204. Does the policy tool make recommendations or allowances or set requirements related to climate change mitigation at the procurement planning stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/ recommended	Required	Not applicable
Procuring entities		n	V
consider climate change			
mitigation and/or GHG			
emissions reductions			
goals when defining			
their procurement needs			
Procuring entities have a	П	✓	
strategy, plan, or policy			
regarding the alignment			
of procurement practices			
with climate objectives			
		П	✓)
aside a portion of their			
procurement budgets for			
climate-aligned			
procurement			
Procuring entities include			✓
emissions from			
procurement in their			
carbon budget			
Procuring entities follow			✓
guidance on calculating			
procurement-related			
emissions			
Procuring entities inform			✓
and/or consult with			
market actors in			
advance of publishing			
the formal call for			
tenders, in relation to			
climate considerations			
(i.e. pre-procurement			
consultation,			
engagement, or			
dialogue)			
Other allowances,			✓
recommendations or			
requirements related to			
climate change			
mitigation or GHG			
emissions at the			
procurement			
planning stage			

^{207.} Must the strategy, plan, or policy regarding the alignment of procurement practices with climate objectives be published?

No

 $[\]circ$ Yes

considering access the er demand plan or project, t	t practices with climate or raph of the policy tool. curement institution to convironment impact during the balance and references.	<u> </u>	relevant nvironment whilst and preparation of the enstances before the
Life-cycle or Whole-life (Costing		
217. Does the policy tool capture climate-related in environmental costs, end No Allow and/or recommental costs.	mpacts (e.g. energy or fue -of-life costs, etc)?	-	_
Tendering or Solicitation	Stage		
222. Does the policy tool solicitation stage? Select		mendations or set require	ments at the tendering or
Exclusion or debarment grounds based on compliance with climate obligations			
Qualification or selection criteria related to climate change			~
Including climate or environmental considerations when calculating value for money, including through the use of lifecycle or whole-life costing			
Technical specifications (e.g. setting minimum levels of energy efficiency or maximum product			✓

carbon emissions)

Contract award			
criteria or value for			
money evaluation			
frameworks (e.g. minimum			
scores/performance			
levels under climate-			
related criteria,			
preferences for climate			
or sustainable products)			
Other procurement stage			✓
allowances,			
recommendations or			
requirements			_
Contract Performance			
249. Does the policy tool r performance stage (e.g. c included to monitor and re No Allowed and/or recomm Required	ontract clauses, key perfo port on emissions or othe	ormance indicators or con	
Monitoring and Reporting	3		
252. Does the policy tool in report upon climate-aligne No Allowed and/or recomm Required	ed procurement?	nmendations or requireme	ents to monitor and/or
Standards, Frameworks,	and Guidelines		
262. Does the policy tool r frameworks, or guidelines		reference to any of the fo	ollowing standards,
	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. Paris Agreement			referenced
			×
2. The jurisdiction's			
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)			
CONTRIBUTION (NDC)			

3. IFRS S1			\checkmark
4. IFRS S2			✓
5. Task Force on Climate-			✓
related Financial Disclosures	_	_	
(TCFD)			
,			✓
Accounting and Reporting	_	_	
Standard			
			✓
Value Chain (Scope 3)			
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
8. CDP (formerly known as			✓
Climate Disclosure Project)		_	
reporting framework			
0.01 0 17 1			✓
initiative (SBTi)			
·			✓
initiative (SBTi) Net Zero	_	_	
Standard			
	П	П	✓
Sustainable Development	_		
Goals (SDGs)			
			✓
Procurement	ш]	
			✓
Procurement criteria and	ш]	
guidance			
14. UNEP Sustainable Public	П		✓
Procurement	ш		
Implementation Guidelines			
15. OECD MAPS -	П	П	✓
Supplementary Module on	ш		
Sustainable Public			
Procurement			
16. Asian Development	П	П	✓
Bank Guidelines for	ш		
Sustainable Procurement			
			✓
Bank Sustainable Public	ш		
Procurement Guidance Note			
40.1.4			✓
Development Bank Green	ш		
Procurement Guidelines			
19. EDBR Project	Π	 П	✓
Requirements/Environmental			
and Social Action Plan			
00.14/ 110 1		П	✓
Environmental and Social	ш		

21. Other		✓
Additional Important Inform	ation	

265. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Basically, the policy tool adheres institutions to be based on the principle of environment protection in chain management of supply whilst considering the measuring environmental impact assessment during the period of design, identification and preparation of the plan requirements together with objectives in the past and any other environmental procurement processes. However, depending on the type of purchase, the terms of environment protection will be included in the purchase contracts.

Tanzania National Environmental Policy of 2021

3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240722060356/https://www.vpo.go.tz/uploads/publications/en-1644923087-NATIONAL%20%20ENVIRONMENTAL%20POLICY%202021%20new.pdf
 4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply. ☑ Climate-related disclosure ☐ Transition planning
□ Public procurement
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool. ☐ Head of state and/or government ☐ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
□ Legislature
☐ Judiciary ✓ Ministry/Department/Agency ☐ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool
Approved, in forceApproved, not yet in force
o Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication 2021
10. Does the policy tool have an end date? No
o Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the
absence of such disclosures. This Policy serves as a national framework for planning and sustainable management of the
environment in a coordinated, holistic and adaptive approach taking into consideration the prevailing and emerging environmental challenges as well as national and international development issues.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not
applicable, leave blank.

- 1. The United Republic of Tanzania Vice President's Office 2. The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) • 3. The Sectoral Ministries and Regional Secretariats 4. The Local Government Authorities ∘ 5. 15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The United Republic of Tanzania Vice President's Office to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement. 0- No Capacity (Please explain) 1- Low Capacity (Please explain) 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) • 3- High Capacity (Please explain) The Vice President's Office holds a major institutional position since it coordinates national climate policy and environmental management. It is responsible for overseeing and coordinating numerous climate-related projects across government ministries. However, the efficacy of execution may be restricted by the level of coordination with other ministries and organisations, such as the Ministry of Environment and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC). o Prefer not to answer Not Applicable 16. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement. 0- No Capacity (Please explain) 1- Low Capacity (Please explain) 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) • 3- High Capacity (Please explain) The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) is the major national authority in charge of environmental management, including policy and regulatory execution. Its duty includes ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and handling environmental impact assessments. NEMC has a foundation of technical expertise in environmental management and policy implementation. It can rely on specialised knowledge and technical assistance from a variety of national and international partners. o Prefer not to answer Not Applicable 17. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The Sectoral Ministries and Regional Secretariats to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement. 0- No Capacity (Please explain) • 1- Low Capacity (Please explain) • 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) Sectoral ministries and regional secretariats are in charge of
- 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) <u>Sectoral ministries and regional secretariats are in charge of putting policies into action and enforcing them in their respective fields. They play an important role in converting national climate policies into sectoral and regional plans and actions.</u>
 3- High Capacity (Please explain)

Prefer not to answer

o Not Applicable

- 18. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The Local Government Authorities to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
- o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
- o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
- 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) <u>LGAs are in charge of executing local policies and laws, including climate-related initiatives. They are critical in converting national and regional climate policies into localised initiatives. Limited financial resources and budget constraints can have a substantial impact on their capacity to successfully adopt and enforce climate policies. Inadequate funding may limit the scope and extent of local climate actions.</u>

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

turther opportunity to cia			
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded	\checkmark		
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions	✓		
4. Small and medium-	\checkmark		
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned	$ \checkmark $		
companies			
6. Not-for-profit	\checkmark		
organizations			
7. Government agencies	✓		
and/or departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government agencies	✓		
and/or departments			
(national)			
9. Government agencies			
and/or departments			
(regional - e.g., state,			
province, region,			
metropolitan region)		<u> </u>	
10. Government	~		
agencies and/or			
departments (local - e.g.,			
county, district,			
municipality, city)	✓		
11. Government			
agencies and/or			

departments (unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors (e.g., healthcare, defense, utilities, education)	2		
13. Other			
		identify the sector to whic	h the policy tool applies.
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors	✓		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing			
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply			
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage			
Accommodation and food service activities			
Information and communication			
Financial and insurance activities			
Real estate activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Administrative and support service activities			
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security			

Education

Human health and social work activities

Arts, entertainment and recreation		
Other service activities		
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goodsand services-producing activities of households for own use		
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

manaato	ıy.											
	Publi	Privat	Financ	Small	State-	Not-for-	Governm	Govern	Govern	Govern	Govern	Sector
	cly-	e	ial	and	owned	profit	ent	ment	ment	ment	ment	al
	trade	compa	institut	mediu	compa	organiz	agencies	agenci	agenci	agenci	agencie	actors
	d	nies	ions	m-	nies	ations	and/or	es	es	es	S	(e.g.
	entiti			sized			departm	and/or	and/or	and/or	and/or	health
	es			enterp			ents	depart	depart	depart	depart	care,
				rises			(suprana	ments	ments	ments	ments	defens
							tional)	(nation	(region	(local -	(unspec	e,
								al)	al - e.g.	e.g.	ified)	utilitie
									state,	county,		s,
									provinc	district,		educa
									e,	munici		tion)
									region,			
									metrop	city)		
									olitan			
									region)			
Minimu								Not	Not	Not	Two	Two
m		specifi	specifi	specifi	specifi	specifie	specified	specifie	specifie	specifie		
number	fied	ed	ed	ed	ed	d		d	d	d		
of												
employe												
es (Enter												
min												
number												
of full-												
time												
employe												
es -												
FTEs)												
Minimu								Not	Not			Not
m	1 -					specifie	specified	specifie	specifie			
revenue	fied	ed	ed	ed	ed	d		d	d	d	d	ed

(Enter minimu m revenue)												
						Not						Not
m assets							specified	1 .	specifie	1 .	1 .	-
(Enter minimu	fied	ea	ed	ed	ed	d		d	a	d	d	ed
m												
assets)												
						Not						Not
						l .	specified	specifie	specifie	specifie		
contract value	тіеа	ed	ed	ed	ed	d		a	a	a	a	ed
(Enter												
minimu												
m												
contract												
value)												
Entity is						Not					Not	Not
headqua rtered in					ed	specifie	specified	specifie	specifie d	specifie		ed
the	iieu	cu	eu	eu	cu	u		u	u	u	ď	eu
jurisdicti												
on												
Entities												
are												
subjecte d to												
disclosur												
e or												
reportin												
g												
requirem												
ents												

28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?

o Yes

20. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' demostic energions, or does it also apply to

30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?

- Operations within jurisdiction only
- o Operations beyond the jurisdiction
- Not applicable

40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set. Section 5.2 of the Policy requires The Ministry responsible for Environment shall exercise overall coordination and oversight mandate on policy planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and of environmental matters. It shall provide overall policy guidanceand advice on the development of strategic environmental
vision including formulation, analysis and appraisal of broad
environmental policy, as well as formulation and review
of broad environmental goals. The Ministry shall regularly
prepare and publish state of the environment reports and
National environmental action plans.
 41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments? ○ No ○ Recommended ● Required
·
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended
or required by the policy tool. o 0-2 years
o 0-2 years
o 5-10 years
• 10 or more years
Not specified
Other <u>NEMC shall be responsible for enforcement and ensuring compliance with the</u>
environmental management legislations, review and monitoring of Environmental and Social
Impact Assessment (EIAS) enhance environmental communication, education, public awareness and
research on sound environmental management.
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?No
o Recommended
Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic
reviews.
○ 0-2 years
• 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
o Not specified
• Other <u>NEMC shall be responsible for enforcement and ensuring compliance with the</u>
environmental management legislations, review and monitoring of Environmental and Social
Impact Assessment (EIAS) enhance environmental communication, education, public awareness and
research on sound environmental management.

45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)? ○ No ● Yes
46. Describe the mechanisms for enhancing regulatory coordination with subnational governments. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where mechanisms for coordination with subnational governments are set. Section 5.2 of the Policy requires the Ministry responsible for Environment shall exercise overall coordination and oversight mandate on policy planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and of environmental matters. It shall provide overall policy guidance 56 and advice on the development of strategic environmental vision including formulation, analysis and appraisal of broad environmental policy, as well as formulation and review of broad environmental goals. The Ministry shall regularly prepare and publish state of the environment reports and National environmental action plans.
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)? • No • Yes
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material. The Policy tool has specified that the Local Government Authorities and NEMC (refer to chapter 5 of the policy tool) can provide education and provide awareness to the public. and so, different initiatives have been created to help deliver to the public the importance of environmental sustainability and its effect to climate change such as the Tanzania Go Green project established to help promote sustainable practices to mitigate the environmental impact of businesses in Tanzania.
Domain-Specific Questions: Disclosure Questions

What is being disclosed	?		
		uired to disclose any of th	ne following climate-related
information? Select all the			
	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended
			nor required
1. Greenhouse gas			~
(GHG) emissions			
2. GHG emissions offsets			
or removals			
3. GHG emissions			
reduction targets			
4. Other climate-related			
targets			
5. Physical climate risk			<u> </u>
6. Transition risk			~
7. Transition plan			\checkmark
105. Are targeted entities information? Select all the		quired to disclose any oth	ner climate-related
	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended
	required	rtecommended	nor required
1. Climate-related	П		/
opportunities			
2. Remuneration based			✓
on achieving climate-			
related goals			
3. Taxonomies			\checkmark
4. Capital allocation			>
and/or expenditure plans			
(in the context of climate			
change)			
5. Due diligence			⊘
6. Assumptions and			✓
Dependencies			
7. Data limitations of			✓
scenario analyses			
0 =: 1 1 1 1 1		П	✓
of climate-related	1		
1		_	
matters (e.g., integration			

disclosures into financial			
accounting standards)			
9. Stewardship (e.g.,			✓
whether stewardship			
codes are in place, how			
entities vote in			
shareholder meetings,			
etc.)			
10. ESG methodologies			
and criteria (in the case			
of service providers)			
11. Asset planning or			\checkmark
ownership in the context			
of climate change			
12. Sectoral investment	П	П	✓
policies			
13. Climate-related	П	П	✓
lobbying and/or policy			
engagement			
	П	П	✓
or information on			
emissive assets with			
long lifespans			
15. Dirty asset	П	П	✓
divestiture			
16. Nature-related	П		✓
impacts			
17. Just transition		П	✓
indicators			
maicators			<u> </u>
C	16:11:		
Standards, Frameworks,	and Guidelines		
125. Does the policy tool		e reference to any of the f	ollowing standards,
frameworks, or guidelines		T	T
	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
1. IFRS S1			
2. IFRS S2			✓
3. Task Force on		П	✓
Climate-related Financial			
Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol	П	П	✓
Corporate Accounting			
and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol			
Corporate Value Chain			
Corporate value Chaill	İ	İ	i

(Scope 3) Accounting		
and Reporting Standard		
6. CDP (formerly known		✓
as Climate Disclosure		
Project) reporting		
framework		
7. International		
Integrated Reporting		
Framework		
8. Global Reporting		
Initiative (GRI)		
9. Sustainability		
Accounting Standards		
Board (SASB)		
10. European		✓
Sustainability Reporting		
Standards (ESRS)		
11. Taskforce on Nature-		✓
related Financial		
Disclosures (TNFD)		
12. Partnership for		
Carbon Accounting		
Financials (PCAF)		
13. Glasgow Financial		Y
Alliance for Net Zero		
(GFANZ)		
14. Other	V	

126. List any other standards, frameworks or guidelines integrated into or referred to within the policy tool. Please provide a web-archived link to each standard/framework/guideline listed. The policy tool has only referred to frameworks that have been ratified in our laws and they include the following:

- 1. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- 2. The Kyoto Protocol of 1997; and
- 3. The Paris Agreement of 2016.

Additional Important Information

128. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

The Policy tool is basically a policy and its implementation is done through the Environmental Management Act of 2004 and its regulations. As a policy, it highlights the area that need to be dealt more effectively in order for the country to be able to mitigate climate change and its effect on the livelihood of its citizens.

Additional Important Informatio	n	

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material. None

The Paris Agreement, 2015

3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240815145514/https:/unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/parisagreement_publication.pdf
 4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply. □ Climate-related disclosure ☑ Transition planning □ Public procurement
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool. ☐ Head of state and/or government ☐ Independent regulatory or supervisory body ☐ Legislature ☐ Judiciary ☐ Ministry/Department/Agency ✓ Other (Please describe) United Nations
7. Status of the policy tool Approved, in force Approved, not yet in force Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication 2016
10. Does the policy tool have an end date? No Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures. The Paris Agreement seeks to address climate change by bringing countries together in a worldwide effort to reduce global warming and strengthen climate resilience.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank. • 1. The Ministry Responsible for Environmental Affairs • 2.

3.4.					
o 5. 					
developing environments organisations such as the Authorities (LGAs). The M	undertake the policy to explain) se explain) lease explain) lse explain) The Minist of the policies and oversee of the National Environment of the pollution management of the pollution of the pollution management of the pollution management of the pollution management of the pollution management of the pollution of the pollution of the pollution of the pollicy to the pollution of the pollicy to the pollicy to the pollicy to the pollution of the pollicy to the pollic	ry of Environment is thing their implementation to the their implementation to Management Councipolished structure that ent, and environmento	ne key authority in charge of on. It oversees and guides il (NEMC) and Local Government comprises technical sections al protection. However, the		
25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply. Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be					
further opportunity to cla	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted		
Publicly-traded entities	V				
2. Private companies	✓				
3. Financial institutions	✓				
4. Small and medium- sized enterprises	V				
5. State-owned companies	✓)				
6. Not-for-profit organizations	Y				
7. Government agencies and/or departments (supranational)					
8. Government agencies and/or departments (national)	<u> </u>				
9. Government agencies and/or departments (regional - e.g., state, province, region, metropolitan region)					

10. Government	\checkmark		
agencies and/or			
departments (local - e.g.,			
county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Section an actions (e.g.,	✓		
healthcare, defense,			
utilities, education)			
13. Other			
13. Other Text:The Paris	<u>Agreement addresses a v</u>	vide range of entities, incl	uding national
governments, internation	al organisations, compan	<u>ies, financial institutions, s</u>	<u>subnational entities, civil</u>
society, and indigenous p	<u>opulations.</u>		
26. In cases where entitie	s are targeted by sector, i	identify the sector to whic	h the policy tool applies.
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors	✓		
Agriculture, forestry, and	П		П
fishing			
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas, steam,			П
and air conditioning			
supply			
Water supply; sewerage;			
waste management and			
remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail		П	П
trade: repair of motor			
vehicles and			
motorcycles			
Transportation and	П	П	П
storage			
Accommodation and	П	П	П
food service activities			
Information and	П	П	
communication			
Financial and insurance	П		П
activities			
Real estate activities			
Professional, scientific	П		П
and technical activities			
	1	<u>i </u>	<u> </u>

Administrative and support service activities		
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security		
Education		
Human health and social work activities		
Arts, entertainment and recreation		
Other service activities		
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goodsand services-producing activities of households for own use		
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

mundatory.						
	Publicly-	Private	Financial	Small and	State-owned	Not-for-profit
	traded	companies	institutions	medium-sized	companies	organizations
	entities			enterprises		
Minimum	Nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
number of						
employees						
(Enter min						
number of full-						
time						
employees -						
FTEs)						
Minimum	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
revenue (Enter						
minimum						
revenue)						
Minimum	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
assets (Enter						
minimum						
assets)						
Minimum	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
contract value						
(Enter						
minimum						

contract						
value) Entity is	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Entity is headquartered					1111	
in the						
jurisdiction						
Entities are						
subjected to						
disclosure or						
reporting						
requirements						
28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)? No Yes 30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction? Operations within jurisdiction only Operations beyond the jurisdiction Not applicable						
32. What are the Monetary fine Restriction of Voiding or see Exclusion from Award of dasserved Penalty for see Criminal pen	e n business act etting aside of m governmen mages or com enior manage alties	civities contract t contracts pensation rs				
Not specified						
noncompliance. Instead, it uses transparency, reporting, peer pressure, and international cooperation						
to urge governments to meet their climate obligations. Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)						
☐ Other	ne (e.g. in case					
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance: o Below average						
Average						
Above average						
Not applicable						
O Unknown or prefer not to answer						

35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority. o Below average o Average
Above averageNot applicable
Unknown or prefer not to answer
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced? No (If relevant, explain) The climate-specific aspects of the Paris Agreement have not been "enforced" in the usual sense of legal enforcement because the Agreement lacks legally binding emissions reduction objectives or fines for noncompliance. Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set. Yes, Tanzania has set up monitoring systems to oversee the implementation and enforcement of its commitments under the Paris Agreement 2015, principally through national climate policies, institutions, and international reporting mechanisms. These methods are intended to monitor the progress of Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and guarantee that the country reaches its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments? No Recommended Required
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews? No Recommended Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews. o 0-2 years o 2-5 years

135. Does the policy tool targets? No Recommended Required	recommend or require tar	rgeted entities to have or a	develop climate-related			
Transition Plans						
164. Does the policy tool plan? NoRecommendedRequired	recommend or require taı	rgeted entities to have or a	develop a transition			
Monitoring, Oversight, a	nd Implementation					
176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.						
	Recommended	Required	No			
Monitor progress in implementing their transition plan			9			
Develop financial plans for the implementation of their transition plan			•			
Integrate climate-related matters into their financial accounting			∀			
Incorporate climate change considerations into their investment decision making and/or asset planning						
Incorporate climate change considerations into their capital allocation and/or expenditure plans			✓			
Any other mechanisms for enhancing the achievement of targets and/or the			⊘			

implementation of			
transition plans			
	1.6		
Engagement, Lobbying,	and Governance		
184 Does the policy tool	recommend or require ta	rgeted entities align any o	f the following
	•	eir targets and/or transition	
	Recommended	Required	No
Value chain	П		▽
engagement		_	
Investor engagement			✓
Consumer engagement			✓
Policy engagement and	П		✓
lobbying practices			
Corporate governance			✓
structure for transition			
and verification			
Climate-related financial			✓
incentives for employees			
and board members			
185 Does the policy tool	recommend or require ta	rgeted entities to disclose	how they have used due
		ets and/or implement their	
No	p		
 Recommended 			
 Required 			
Standards, Frameworks	, and Guidelines		
104 Doos the policy tool	require the use of or mak	a rafaranca ta any of tha f	allawing standards
frameworks, or guidelines		e reference to any of the f	ollowing standards,
Tarrieworks, or galaciiries	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
	i toquii ou	rerered	referenced
IFRS S1			✓
IFRS S2			✓
Task Force on Climate-	П		✓
related Financial			
Disclosures (TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known as			✓
Climate Disclosure			
Project) Technical Note:			

Reporting on Climate Transition Plans		
International Integrated Reporting Framework		
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)		Y
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)		⊗
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)		•
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net Zero Standard		2
European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)		*
Other		

Additional Important Information

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

The Paris Agreement encourages countries, including Tanzania, to achieve net-zero emissions by the second half of the century. Although it does not identify specific timeframes, this long-term vision motivates governments to create and implement policies for achieving net-zero emissions.

The Public Procurement Act, Chapter 410, Revised Edition 2022 together with its Subsidiary legislation 2024 (in Kiswahili language)

3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240817070458/https://www.ppra.go.tz/uploads/documents/en-1719922256-GN%20NO518%20OF%202024-%20KANUNI%20ZA%20UNUNUZI%20WA%20UMMA%20ZA%20MWAKA%202024.pdf https://web.archive.org/web/20240817070458/https://www.ppra.go.tz/uploads/documents/en-1719922256-GN%20NO518%20OF%202024-%20KANUNI%20ZA%20UNUNUZI%20WA%20UMMA%20ZA%20MWAKA%202024.pdf 4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply. ☐ Climate-related disclosure ☐ Transition planning Public procurement 6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool. ☐ Head of state and/or government ☐ Independent regulatory or supervisory body Legislature ☐ Judiciary Ministry/Department/Agency ☐ Other (Please describe) 7. Status of the policy tool Approved, in force Approved, not yet in force o Other (Please describe) 9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication 2024 10. Does the policy tool have an end date? No o Yes 12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose: For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the

absence of such disclosures.

· ·		gthen the regulation of pun Niswahili, includes rules t	olic procurement. Furthermo	<u>ore,</u>
compliance throughout t			o crisare crivirorimentar	
13. Name the authority(i applicable, leave blank. 1. The Public Procurer 2. 3. 4. 5.		· .	on and/or enforcement. If no	ot .
Authority (PPRA) to und 0 0- No Capacity (Please 1- Low Capacity (Please 2- Medium Capacity (Please 3- High Capacity (Please 2011 and its accompany regulate procurement pr PPRA has measures in pand assessing procurement	dertake the policy to explain) se explain) Please explain) ase explain) PPRA ying rules. This legarocesses. Diace to ensure content processes and forcing procurement	has a clear mandate under all framework gives PPRA npliance with procurement practices.	er the Public Procurement A the jurisdiction to monitor a t legislation, such as auditin	<u>nd</u>
Note: With regard to	o sectoral actors, in or one sector, volu		t apply. and voluntary obligations a mandatory" as there will be	
	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted	
Publicly-traded entities			<u> </u>	
2. Private companies			✓	
3. Financial institutions			✓	
4. Small and medium- sized enterprises			∀)	
5. State-owned	✓			

companies 6. Not-for-profit organizations

7. Government agencies	\checkmark			
and/or departments				
(supranational)				
8. Government agencies	\checkmark			
and/or departments				
(national)				
9. Government agencies	✓			
and/or departments				
(regional - e.g., state,				
province, region,				
metropolitan region)				
10. Government	\checkmark			
agencies and/or				
departments (local - e.g.,				
county, district,				
municipality, city)				
11. Government	\checkmark			
agencies and/or				
departments				
(unspecified)				
12. Sectoral actors (e.g.,			\checkmark	
healthcare, defense,				
utilities, education)				
13. Other	$ \checkmark $			
13. Other Text:The policy	tool targets:			
(a) all procurement and d	lisposal by tender			
undertaken by a procurin	g entity (means a public b	ody and any other		
body, or unit established	and mandated by			
Government to carry out public functions);				
(b) non-Government entit	ties, for procurement			
financed from specific public finances; and				
(c) public-private partner	ship projects, in their			
<u>relevant stages.</u>				

27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

	State-owned	Not-for-profit	Government	Government
	companies	organizations	agencies and/or	agencies and/or
			departments	departments
			(supranational)	(national)
Minimum number of employees (Enter min number of full- time employees - FTEs)		nil	nil	nil
Minimum revenue	nil	nil	nil	nil
(Enter minimum				
revenue)				

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Minimum assets (Enter minimum	nil	nil	nil	nil	
assets)					
Minimum contract	nil	nil	nil	nil	
value (Enter					
minimum contract					
value)					
Entity is	nil	nil	nil	nil	
headquartered in					
the jurisdiction					
Entities are	nil	nil	nil	nil	
subjected to					
disclosure or					
reporting					
requirements					
28. Can entities for v	whom compliance w	ith the policy tool is r	mandatory ont out o	f the obligation (o.g.	
comply or explain)?	whom compliance w	itil the policy tool is i	nundatory opt out o	i the obligation (e.g.	
No					
∘ Yes					
o res					
entities' operations IOperations withinOperations beyondNot applicable	jurisdiction only				
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field. Monetary fine Restriction on business activities Voiding or setting aside of contract Exclusion from government contracts Award of damages or compensation Penalty for senior managers Criminal penalties Not specified Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)					
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance: • Below average • Average • Above average • Not applicable					

o Unknown or prefer not to answer
34. Provide supplemental explanation of your assessment of the associated costs of compliance. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
Section 104 of the Public Procurement Act provides a list of the consequential cost for non- compliance. This includes (1) administrative actions, (2) financial penalties, (3) legal actions, (4)
criminal prosecution and (5) contractual sactions.
 35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority. Below average Average
Above average
Not applicableUnknown or prefer not to answer
36. Provide supplemental explanation of your priority assessment. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
The PPRA has taken steps to also black list entities as one of the many tools of sanctions against non compliance.
https://web.archive.org/web/20240817072213/https://www.ppra.go.tz/pages/blacklisted-firms
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced? No (If relevant, explain) The climate specific provisions have just been introduced in the 2024 Subsidiary legislation. Therefore, they are yet yo be enforced.
o Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
∘ No
● Yes
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant
section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
PPRA has measures in place to ensure compliance with procurement legislation, such as auditing and assessing procurement processes and practices.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
NoRecommended

Required
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool. 0-2 years 2-5 years 5-10 years 10 or more years Not specified Other A procuring entity is required to do so on a regular basis when preparing projects
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews? No Recommended Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews. 0 -2 years 2 -5 years 5 -10 years Not specified Other On a regular basis
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)? No Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement o comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)? No Yes
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where

48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) offers regular training programs and workshops to procurement professionals, public officials, and other stakeholders. These programs address a wide range of procurement legislation, methods, and best practices. Further, The PPRA

complying with procurement reprocurement methods, docum	<u>egulations. These publications are necessitions are necessited in the recommendations are necessited in the recommendations are necessited in the recommendations are necessited in the recommendations. The recommendation is a recommendation of the recommendation o</u>	ations include thorough	
Additional Important Informa	ation		
197. Note any additional impo alignment not captured in the Question 3), provide a web-ar None	above questions. If refer	encing new sources (i.e	
Domain-Special Questions	fic Question	s: Public Pr	ocurement
200. Does the policy tool allov with national and/or subnatio No Allowed and/or recommend Required	nal climate targets?	the alignment of public	procurement spending
202. Does the policy tool set to			
	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
A minimum percentage of tenders/contracts which must include climate-related criteria			
A minimum number of climate-related criteria to be included in purchases/tenders			
A minimum value of procurement spend which must include climate-related criteria			∀
A maximum amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with tenders/contracts (i.e. a			y

Targets for the reduction of fossil fuel energy			
consumption associated with tenders/contracts			
Targets for the procurement of products which have a third-party sustainability certification/ ecolabel/voluntary sustainability standard			
Other (Please describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to other climate-aligned procurement targets)			
Other Text:Generally, Section adhere to environmental cons chain.	, ,	•	
Procurement Cycle			

204. Does the policy tool make recommendations or allowances or set requirements related to climate change mitigation at the procurement planning stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/ recommended	Required	Not applicable
Procuring entities		✓	
consider climate change			
mitigation and/or GHG			
emissions reductions			
goals when defining			
their procurement needs			
Procuring entities have a		✓	
strategy, plan, or policy			
regarding the alignment			
of procurement practices			
with climate objectives			
Procuring entities set			\checkmark
aside a portion of their			
procurement budgets for			
climate-aligned			
procurement			
Procuring entities include			\checkmark
emissions from			
procurement in their			
carbon budget			
Procuring entities follow			✓
guidance on calculating			

procurement-related					
emissions					
Procuring entities inform					
and/or consult with					
market actors in	ļ				
advance of publishing					
the formal call for	ļ				
tenders, in relation to	ļ				
climate considerations	ļ				
(i.e. pre-procurement	ļ				
consultation,	ļ				
engagement, or	ļ				
dialogue)	ļ ļ				
Other allowances,		>			
recommendations or					
requirements related to					
climate change	ļ ļ				
mitigation or GHG	ļ ļ				
emissions at the	ļ ļ				
procurement	ļ ļ				
planning stage	ļ ļ				
✓ Goods✓ Services✓ Works					
206. Describe the obligation for procuring entities to consider climate change mitigation and/or GHG emissions reductions goals when defining their procurement needs, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool. Regulation 4 (2)(a) of the 2024 Subsidiary Legislation requires that every procuring entity must assess environmental impacts during the design, identification, and preparation of a needs plan or project, as well as during the setting of criteria and terms of reference, and in any context before procurement processes begin. 207. Must the strategy, plan, or policy regarding the alignment of procurement practices with climate objectives be published? No					
○ Yes					
209. Describe the obligati	on for procuring entities t	o have a strategy, plan, o	r policy regarding the		

209. Describe the obligation for procuring entities to have a strategy, plan, or policy regarding the alignment of procurement practices with climate objectives, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

Regulation 4 (2)(a) of the 2024 Subsidiary Legislation require that every procuring entity must assess environmental impacts during the design, identification, and preparation of a needs plan or project, as

well as during the setting processes begin.	of criteria and terms of r	eference, and in any con	text before procurement
215. Describe and referer recommendations related planning stage.	d to climate change mitigo	ation or GHG emissions	at the procurement
bidding documents the re capacity to address envir	equirement for the bidder	to demonstrate their ted	ring entity to specify in the hnical and professional
Life-cycle or Whole-life (Costing		
217. Does the policy tool capture climate-related ir environmental costs, end No Allow and/or recommental costs.	mpacts (e.g. energy or fue -of-life costs, etc)?	,	, ,
Tendering or Solicitation	Stage		
222. Does the policy tool solicitation stage? Select		mendations or set requir	ements at the tendering or
J	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
Exclusion or debarment grounds based on compliance with climate obligations			>
Qualification or selection criteria related to climate change			
Including climate or environmental considerations when calculating value for money, including through the use of lifecycle or whole-life costing			
Technical specifications (e.g. setting minimum levels			>

maximum product			
carbon emissions)			
Contract award			✓
criteria or value for			
money evaluation			
frameworks (e.g.			
minimum			
scores/performance			
levels under climate-			
related criteria,			
preferences for climate			
or sustainable products)			
Other procurement stage			\checkmark
allowances,			
recommendations or			
requirements			
Qualification or Selection	າ Criteria 		
228. Which of the following	ng do the qualification or	selection criteria relate to	? Select all that apply.
	lated to climate-relevant o		
☐ Existence of net zero to			
☐ Record of climate-relat	3		
☐ Climate-related transit			
	cations linked to climate o	hange mitigation and/or	sustainability
	certifications linked to clim		
	risk-based due diligence p	•	Hability
	certifications linked to clim		nahility (o.a. an
	ent system or supply chai		ridbility (e.g. dir
_	al or international climate		oro CRTi CDDI
	<u>ironmental implications d</u>		
	luding the establishment of	= =	
	_	or criteria ana terms or rei	crence, and in any
context before procurement processes commence.			

- (b) Specify in the bidding documents that the bidder must demonstrate their technical and professional capacity to address environmental issues of the contract.
- (c) Depending on the kind of purchase, environmental management conditions must be specified in procurement contracts.
- (d) Assess the bidder's technical and professional ability to manage environmental issues, such as prevention, precaution, cooperation, and product efficiency;
- (e) The reception, storage, handling, and distribution of products, materials, and assets shall be carried out with consideration for environmental conservation and avoiding harm to living organisms and plants.
- (f) Ensure that implementation complies to the responsibilities stipulated in contracts regarding environmental conservation, and keep records of such implementation.

(g) The use and disposal of conservation principles.	products, materia	ls, or assets must be consi	stent with environmental
Contract Performance			
249. Does the policy tool m performance stage (e.g. co included to monitor and rep o No	ntract clauses, key port on emissions c	performance indicators o	•
	cing the relevant s ubsidiary legislation	ection/subsection/paragro on 2024 does not provide f	
Monitoring and Reporting			
252. Does the policy tool in report upon climate-aligned No Allowed and/or recomme Required	d procurement?	recommendations or requi	rements to monitor and/or
Standards, Frameworks, c	ınd Guidelines		
262. Does the policy tool re frameworks, or guidelines?			the following standards,
January or gandonness	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. Paris Agreement			✓
2. The jurisdiction's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)			\checkmark
3. IFRS S1			✓
4. IFRS S2			\checkmark

5. Task Force on Climate-			✓
related Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
6. GHG Protocol Corporate			✓
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
7. GHG Protocol Corporate			✓
Value Chain (Scope 3)			
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
8. CDP (formerly known as			\checkmark
Climate Disclosure Project)			
reporting framework			
9. Science Based Targets			✓
initiative (SBTi)			
10. Science Based Targets			✓
initiative (SBTi) Net Zero			
Standard			
11. United Nations			\checkmark
Sustainable Development			
Goals (SDGs)			
12. ISO 20400 Sustainable			✓
Procurement			
13. EU Green Public			✓
Procurement criteria and			
guidance			
14. UNEP Sustainable Public			✓
Procurement			
Implementation Guidelines			
15. OECD MAPS -			✓
Supplementary Module on			
Sustainable Public			
Procurement			
16. Asian Development			\checkmark
Bank Guidelines for			
Sustainable Procurement			
17. African Development			✓
Bank Sustainable Public			
Procurement Guidance Note			
18. Inter-American			✓
Development Bank Green			
Procurement Guidelines			
19. EDBR Project			✓
Requirements/Environmental			
and Social Action Plan			
20. World Bank			✓
Environmental and Social			
Framework			
21. Other			
L	<u> </u>	<u>l</u>	

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Additional Importan	t Information	

265. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

When evaluating bidders based on their ability to manage environmental issues guarantees that only those with effective environmental strategies are chosen. This includes concerns for prevention, prudence, and efficiency, all of which are critical for decreasing environmental impact and achieving net-zero goals.