

**HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION A/HRC/29/15 OF 30 JUNE 2015
ENTITLED “HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE”**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Please describe in your view the relationship between climate change and enjoyment of the right to health and any human rights obligations to mitigate and adapt to climate change that can be derived there from.

There is a relationship between human rights and climate change, climate change is the change in weather which can cause rise of sea level, desertification, temperature increase that can lead to floods, heat related diseases and illness, water bone diseases, shortage of food and lack of safe food, all which affect right to good health directly. Climate change poses an immediate threat to people and communities around the world. It affects human rights such as right to water, right to health, and right to children health, right to life and right to adequate food. Due to such treats that climate change cause, the nation can impose mitigation measures such as reduction of activities leading to emission of green house gases, afforestation, reduction of livestock, policy and legal framework and creating awareness to people on the importance of maintaining their environment.

2. Please share a summary of any relevant data on the impacts of climate change and the enjoyment of the right to health and any human rights to health including its underlying determinants (education, water, and sanitation, food, housing, etc) disaggregated to the extent possible.

The Commission has not done much on the issue of human rights and climate change; therefore it is not in a position to share any data on its impacts.

3. Please describe existing national commitments, legislations and policy frameworks related to climate change mitigation and adaption including any specific measures intended to prevent the worst impacts of climate change on the right to health, to ensure access to information, transparency, participation and other procedural rights of persons affected by climate actions, to promote, protect and fulfill all human rights particularly those closely linked to the underlying determinants of health such as food, water and sanitation, housing etc. and to ensure that climate related actions respect, promote, protect and fulfill human rights. Please share any relevant information on the implementation of existing commitments to address climate change and its impacts.

Tanzania has prepared a number of policies and enacted legislations either directly or indirectly address climate change issues. Issues concerning climate change are taken care of by the National Environmental Policy, 1997 and the Environmental Management Act,

2004 (EMA, 2004) and other related policies and legislations for Tanzania mainland. At national level, the Division of Environment (DoE) is responsible for all climate related activities. DoE is both the National Climate Change Focal Point (NCCFP) and Designated National Authority (DNA) for clean development mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol

Therefore, there are several commitments that Tanzania has done related to climate change such as the establishment of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance which has been given mandate to monitor human right issues in the country, National REDD+ Strategy, National Climate Change Communication Strategy, the National Environmental Action Plan 2012-2017, and Policies such as the East African Community Climate Change Policy.

4. Please describe any **relevant national accountability and oversight mechanism** designed to ensure access to remedy for those who suffer human rights harms as a result of climate change. Please highlight any relevant jurisprudence on this subject and indicate what measures, regulatory or otherwise (i.e. impact assessment) are in place to prevent harms caused by third parties.

Due to the problems caused by the climate change, Tanzanian government has managed to establish several mechanisms to ensure access to remedy for those who suffer human rights harms. Such mechanisms are National Environmental Management Council which is under the Vice President's Office mainly to undertake environmental enforcement, compliance, review and monitor environmental impact statements, research and awareness rising. The government has also established the disaster management unit which is under the Prime Minister's Office mainly to deal with those who have suffered loss due to climate change issues. Further to that, the government has National Disaster Management Policy to manage all the disasters caused by the climate change in Tanzania.

5. Please describe any concrete mitigation accountability and adaption measures being taken to address the impacts of climate change on the human right to health and good practices in this regard including those related to: international cooperation; local and community based initiatives; private sector, initiatives ;development application and diffusion of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emission of greenhouse gases and exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies.

There are several mitigation and adaption measures that have been taken to address the impact of climate change on human rights to health and good practices. Such measure include awareness rising on the impact of climate change and how to avoid its

impacts, also the implementation of REDD+ used to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation causes by climate change, and National Climate Change Communication strategy which is a government initiative to enable effective communication of climate change knowledge whereby knowledge sharing about climate change and its impacts is crucial for the development of appropriate adaption and mitigation measures.