

SUMMARY

Climate change presents a profound governance challenge, particularly in developing countries like Tanzania, where it intersects with global development goals such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 13 on climate action emphasizes the urgency of addressing climate change, while Goals 7 and 15, on sustainable energy and life on land respectively, highlight the interconnectedness of climate considerations with broader environmental and socioeconomic objectives. Effective mainstreaming of climate considerations into national and global policies, strategies, and development frameworks is essential for achieving sustainable development.

In Tanzania, the escalating impacts of climate change, manifested through increased extreme weather events, threaten to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities within its growing population. Despite efforts to address these challenges, climate change governance in Tanzania remains fragmented, with limited mainstreaming of climate considerations into development frameworks. Policymakers often fail to prioritize climate change as a central developmental concern, leading to uncoordinated sectoral approaches. Weak institutional capacities, outdated policies, ineffective knowledge management systems, and fragmented stakeholder engagement further hinder the country's ability to respond effectively to climate risks.

This thesis thoroughly examines the interplay between institutions, policies, knowledge systems, scientific research, financial mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement in climate governance in Tanzania. Employing a qualitative research design, the study integrates theories such as Institutional Theory, Mainstreaming Theory, Knowledge Management Theories, and the Science-Policy Interface Framework. Through interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis, and literature reviews, the research reveals systemic weaknesses that impede effective governance. These include insufficient institutional capacities, underutilization of scientific research in policymaking, fragmented stakeholder engagement, and challenges in mobilizing and allocating climate finance.

Stakeholder engagement emerges as a vital component for effective governance, yet the study finds limited collaboration among government institutions, civil society, and the private

sector. Marginalized communities often lack meaningful participation, further compromising the inclusivity and equity of climate policies. Additionally, governance of climate finance is constrained by inefficiencies, including weak accountability, limited transparency, and inadequate mechanisms to attract private sector investment.

The research underscores the urgent need for comprehensive reforms to strengthen institutional coordination, enhance knowledge management systems, and build an interdisciplinary collaboration to bridge the gap between science and policy. Developing a stand-alone climate change policy, integrating long-term sustainability into project planning, and creating centralized financing mechanisms are identified as crucial steps for improving governance. Incentivizing private sector engagement through public-private partnerships and tailored policies is also vital for mobilizing additional resources and promoting innovation in climate solutions.

This thesis contributes to the academic discourse on climate change governance, particularly within the context of developing countries. It highlights the importance of adapting global best practices to local realities, ensuring governance frameworks are both contextually relevant and globally aligned. Addressing the identified barriers and leveraging opportunities for reform enables Tanzania to build a more cohesive, adaptive, and inclusive governance system, aligning national development goals with international climate commitments and enhancing resilience and sustainability.

The study also provides important methodological insights, demonstrating the value of combining qualitative approaches to capture the complexities of governance systems. It emphasizes the necessity of inclusive stakeholder representation and suggests future research expand regional and sectoral analyses to offer deeper insights into governance dynamics. Integrating advanced analytical tools such as PESTEL and network analyses allows future studies to further illuminate the systemic interdependencies shaping climate governance in Tanzania and beyond.

In summary, this thesis underscores that effective climate governance is fundamental to achieving sustainable development and safeguarding the well-being of current and future generations. It calls for collective action among all stakeholders including the government, civil society, academia, the private sector, and local communities, to promote innovation,

accountability, and resilience. Through evidence-based decision-making and inclusive governance, Tanzania can overcome the complex challenges posed by climate change, paving the way for a sustainable and resilient future that serves as a model for other developing nations.