



Capacity Strengthening Needs for NAP Process in Tanzania

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



- Introduction
- Status of project implementation
- Opportunities and challenges
- Conclusion



Introduction

- The United Republic of Tanzania is among the most vulnerable countries
- Large part of the population in the country depend on climate sensitive resources and activities for their livelihoods
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is critical in ensuring climate resilient in all sectors
- NAP preparation started in October 2022 and it is financed by GCF through UNDP
- A team of expert and national consultants are used in the preparation of NAP



Progress to date/status of implementation

- NAP framework has been developed- to guide development, implementation, assessment and monitoring and reporting of the NAP
- Policy review - on the status of integrating climate change adaptation -
- Prepared a Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) toolkit, training manual for capacity building (national and regional level practitioners)



Ongoing project activities under NAP

- Vulnerability Assessment
- Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
- Development of Knowledge Portal/system



Opportunity



- Existing National Environment Master Plan for strategic Intervention, which among others aims at reducing climate vulnerability and enhancing resilience
- Climate change strategies – National Climate Change Response Strategy and Zanzibar Climate Strategy as well as sectoral climate resilient strategies



Challenges



- Inadequate baseline data and information (climate, financial, infrastructure);
- Insufficient technologies and equipment;
- Human resources



Areas capacity strengthening in NAP process



- Comprehensive Vulnerability baseline data (USD 81 million)
- Climate data detection projections (USD 1million)
- Climate financing classification, monitoring and tracking system (USD 700,000)
- Research and innovation across sectors (USD 21.9 million)



Conclusion



- Despite acclimate change vulnerability (NAP) is critical in ensuring sustainable climate resilient in all sectors in the country
- Inadequate baseline data and information and technologies, are some of key barriers in NAP process
- Building capacity of national experts can facilitate mainstreaming of adaptation in plans and programmes at all levels



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