

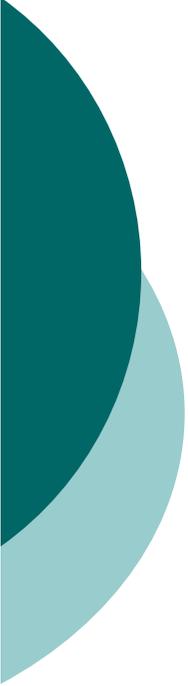


United Republic of Tanzania

~~INTEGRATING EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPA IN TANZANIA~~

Presentation at the Workshop on the
Implementation of UNFCCC Article Six,
Bonn, 19th June 2012

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Vice President's Office**



Outline

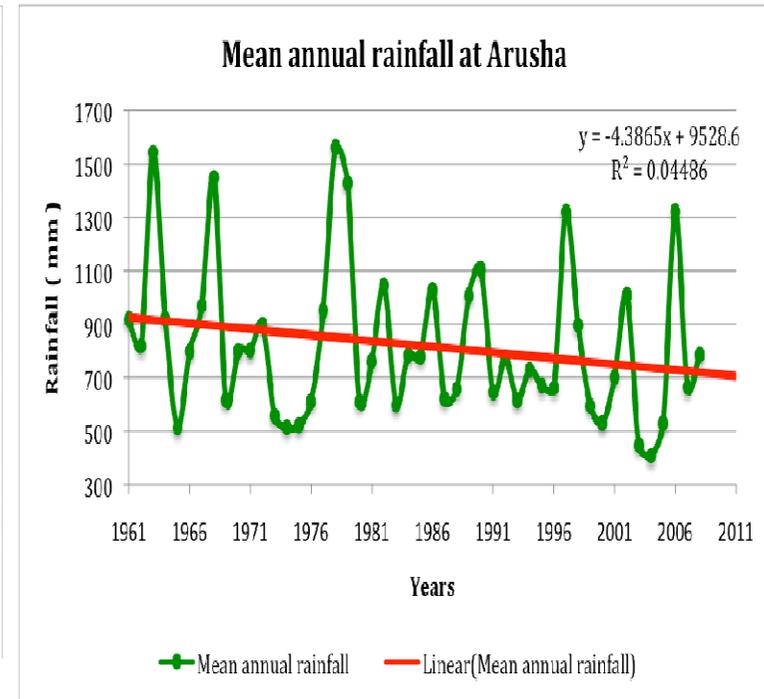
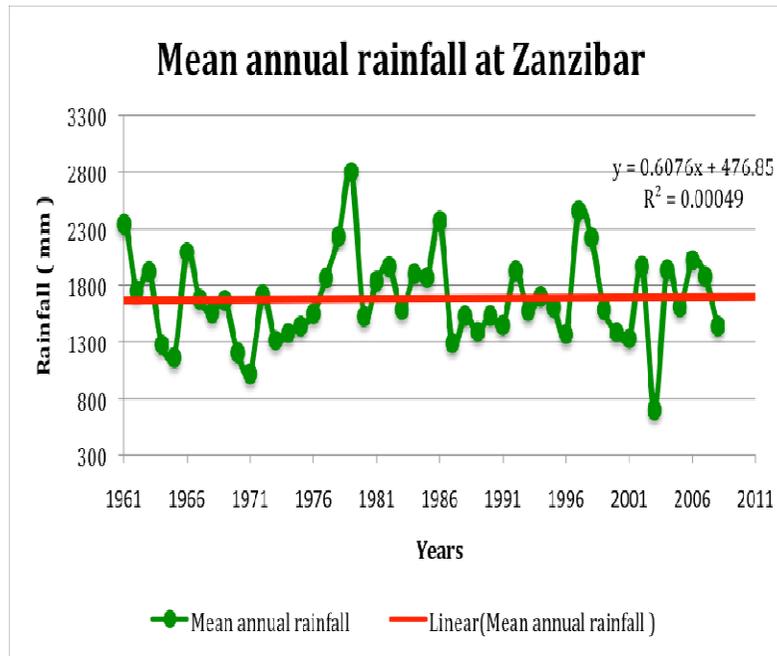
- Introduction
- NAPA Implementation in Tanzania
- Experience in Integration Art. Six in NAPA Implementation at national level
- Lessons Learnt
- Conclusion



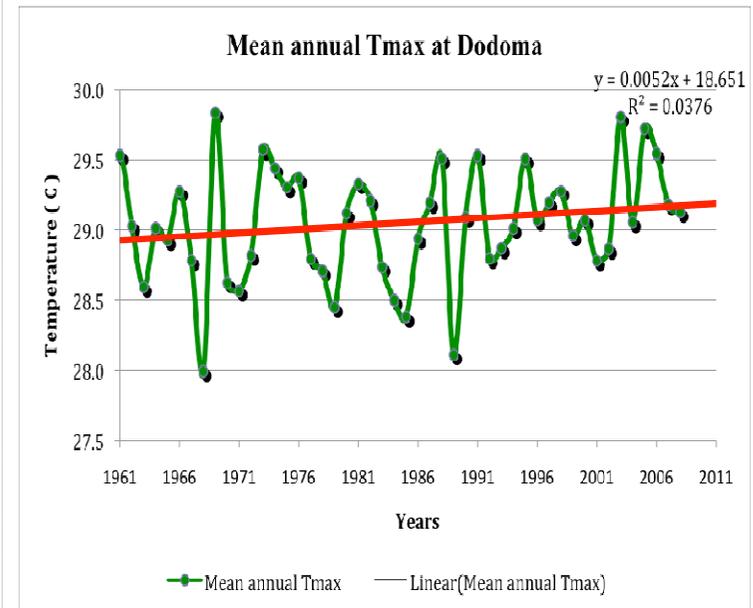
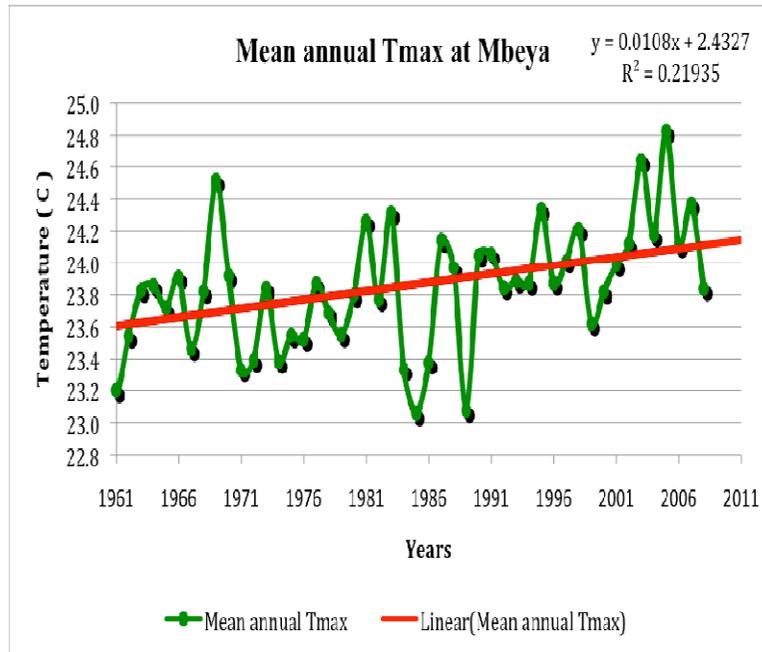
Tanzania a growing economy amidst the changing climate

- Tanzania averaged 7% GDP growth per year between 2000 and 2008. This year the GDP is estimated at 6%.
- The economy depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for more than 40% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs about 80% of the work force
- The NAPA Preparation was concluded in 2007 and expanded in 2009

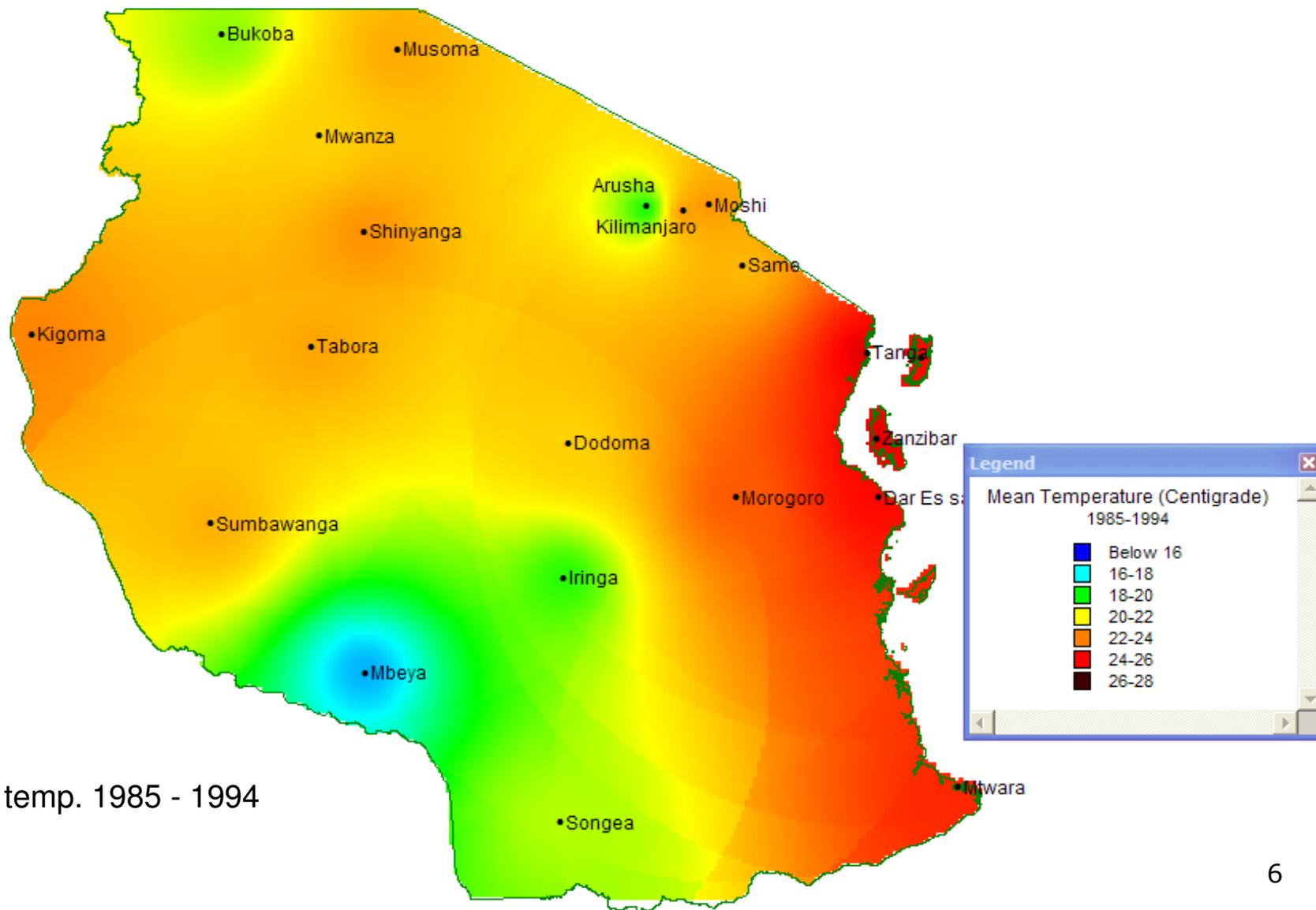
Through NAPA we established: Rainfall unevenly distributed.



Temperature increasing across the country

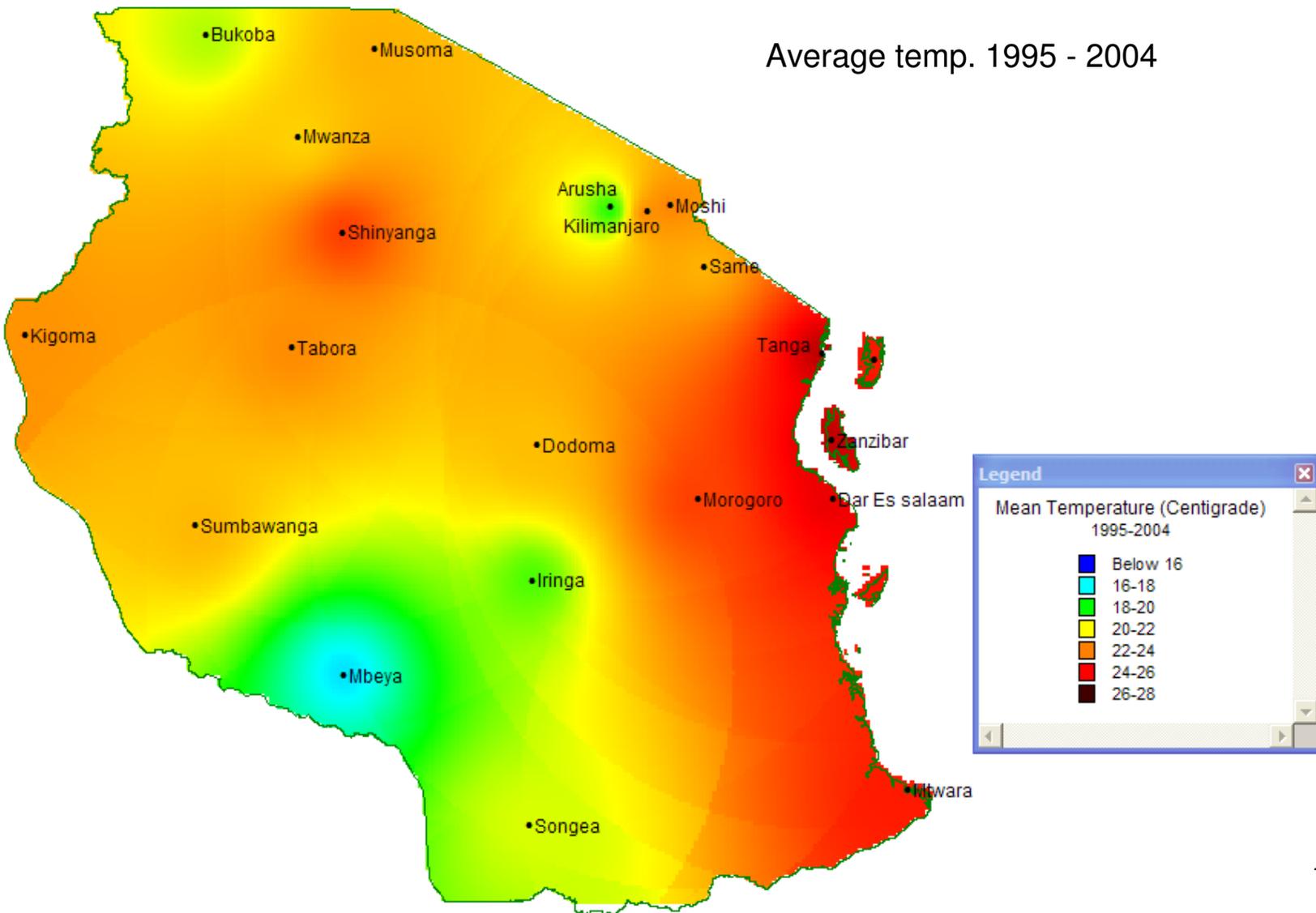


Through NAPA we are Understanding our vulnerability and sharing such information amongst various stakeholders



Average temp. 1985 - 1994

At least there has been an average increase of about 0.2 degrees Celsius over the last 30 years





NAPA Implementation since 2007

- Eleven sectors re identified as priority in 2009.
- Article six related areas have been implemented both as **stand alone** (e. g a three year project on Strengthening the Government of Tanzania to adapt to CC and **part of the NAPA LDCF supported projects –Coastal zone**
- **One more project on early warning under preparation**

**THE 2009
TANZANIA NATIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN**

NAPA STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS SECTORS	ART. 6 RELATED NAPA MANDATED ACTIVITIES.
Agriculture (crops and livestock),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and implement climate change awareness programmes in all sectors • Develop and implement a national climate change communication strategy • Establish adequate research capacity for various R&D and training institutions • Document and promote indigenous knowledge on climate change adaptation • Build sufficient capacities of health facilities to address climate change-related health risks • Support policy and legal institutional reviews to integrate climate change adaptation • Support acquisition of appropriate technologies e.g. for enhancing early warning systems and weather forecasting.
Energy,	
Tourism,	
Forestry,	
Health,	
Wildlife,	
Industry,	
Coastal and marine resources,	
Human settlements,	
Wetlands	
Fisheries	



Lessons Learnt

- Article six activities are key in sustaining adaptation (and mitigation-NAMAs) actions
- Stand alone art. 6 activities are essential
- Each zone/area has specific adaptation needs but education, awareness and training related activities cutter for all zones and at all levels.
- Implementation of Art. 6 activities provides coherent and sustainable CB. The NCCS has been prepared by national experts who were identified through mainly implementation of Art. 6



Challenges/Barriers

- Inadequate financial resources to undertake and integrate A6 activities in adaptation activities
- Inadequate institutions capacities and networks across the country to implement A6 activities
- Inadequate participation of NGOs and the private sector in implementing adaptation actions.

Conclusion



- Much as the impacts are on the rise, education, training and public awareness at all levels will continue to play a vital role in adapting to the changing climate particularly in LDCs.
- What more comprehensive approach to ensure that this sustainably happens in LDCs is the key question.
- NAPs and NAMAs preparations will benefit from the NAPA preparations but also will need increased article six related activities at various levels.

Thank you for your attention!

• Gap of 5 to 9 GtCO₂e/year in 2020 between pledges & levels consistent with 1.5°C & 2°C

