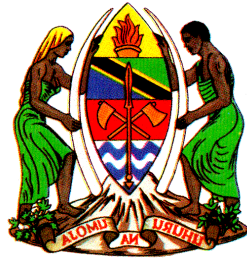


**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

**PROCESS AND ROADMAP FOR FORMULATING NATIONAL ADAPTATION  
PLANS FOR TANZANIA**

**APRIL, 2013**

**Submission by the United Republic of Tanzania on the application  
of the NAP guidelines (decision 5/CP.17, para 7).**

The United Republic of Tanzania welcomes the invitation by the COP to submit views and information on experiences on the application of NAP guidelines for LDCs in accordance with decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 7.

Tanzania fully aligns itself with the submission of Nepal on behalf of the LDCs, and given the urgency of the climate change problem, attaches great importance to the country-driven nature of the NAPs and the urgency in LDCs receiving support as soon as possible in order to make good and rapid progress in the elaboration and implementation of NAPs.

Climate change is already happening and is expected to have complex, long term consequences to the livelihood, environment and production sectors in Tanzania. In the last 40 years, the country has experienced severe and recurring droughts with devastating effects to agriculture, water and energy sectors. Currently more than 70% of all natural disasters are hydro-meteorological related, and are mostly linked to droughts and floods. For instance, the droughts of 2003, 2005 and 2009 severely affected agriculture, energy and business sectors. The environmental and ecological impacts of these droughts were alarming. In addition, the floods of 2008, 2009, 2011, were particularly devastating on humans, property and infrastructure. These extreme weather events had severe social and economic implications.

In Tanzania climate change is addressed in the context of environmental management. The overall policy framework for environmental management is the National Environmental Policy (1997). The policy recognizes environment as a cross-cutting issue that requires a holistic approach and multi-level management. In this perspective, the policy addresses climate change by involving different sectors, local government authorities and their respective stakeholders. The Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2004 is a legal framework for environmental management, and it directly covers the issue of

adaptation planning including the new efforts under NAPs. It empowers the Minister Responsible for Environment to coordinate all environmental matters in the country. The Act also empowers the Minister to take measures to address climate change, particularly the impacts of climate change and adaptation measures and by implication, the mandate to oversee the NAP process for Tanzania. Furthermore, the Act empowers sectors and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to undertake various environmental and climate change roles and responsibilities that are relevant to their core functions.

In recognizing the devastating impacts of climate change, the Government has put in place a number of initiatives to address the challenges of climate change. Some of these initiatives include development and implementation of Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments (2006); National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2007); National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2009); National Climate Change Strategy (2012), Guidelines for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Policies, Plans and Programmes (2013), National Climate Change Communication Strategy (2012); Mainstreaming climate change issues into MKUKUTA II; and implementation of few concrete adaptation projects. There are also various sectoral initiatives that aim at addressing the impacts of climate change and enhance resilience of communities.

The NAP process will help the country address challenges that still exist, despite the above policies and programmes that are in place. These challenges among others include: low level of awareness and understanding of climate change issues among stakeholders; inadequate information on climate change impacts and vulnerability; inadequate capacity to address climate change impacts; and lack of medium and long term interventions.

In addressing these challenges, the Government has realised the need to formulate a more sophisticated, medium and longer-term strategic responses on adaptation. This is also in line with the Cancun Agreements at COP 16 in 2010 which among others established a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) building upon their experience in preparing and implementing National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) as a means of identifying and addressing medium and long-term adaptation needs.

## **1. Objective of NAPs for Tanzania**

The objective is to establish a process for formulating, and eventually implementing, sectoral and National Adaptation Plans for Tanzania that will address medium and long-term adaptation needs. The NAP process being designed will be a comprehensive approach for addressing adaptation to climate change in the country, and will provide guidance to all government entities and all partners interested in supporting this country in adaptation.

## **2. Approach, Scope and methodological approach**

### **3.1 Approach**

The general approach to be followed is based on the technical guidelines for the NAP process prepared by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) (available at [unfccc.int/NAP](http://unfccc.int/NAP)). The LEG guidelines were based on initial guidelines adopted by the COP in 2011 (decision 5/CP.17), and arrange the NAP process into four (4) main elements which are; laying the groundwork and address gaps, preparatory elements, implementation strategies and reporting monitoring and review. Indicative steps, activities and sample outputs presented under each element. For Tanzania, we have selected steps and activities from the LEG technical guidelines of December 2012 as finalized by LEG

meeting held in Togo in March, 2013 that reflect what is available and what else needs to be put in place for an effective NAP process.

The NAP process for Tanzania will be led by the Vice President's Office, Division of Environment and is expected to produce outputs that will include various study reports and plans at national and sectoral levels (the NAP). The NAP will be produced after every 5 years, and will be the main national instrument for guiding work on adaptation. The elements and steps to be undertaken for the NAP process showing indicative activities is as shown in the table below.

**Table 1.Elements and steps for the NAP process showing indicative activities**

<b>Element A. Lay the Groundwork and Address Gaps</b>	
<b>Steps</b>	<b>Indicative Activities</b>
1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Operationalize the NAP process through provision of support</li> <li>b. Conduct briefings to policy makers about climate change adaptation challenges and opportunities, and the NAP process in particular</li> <li>c. Enhance a national vision and mandate, for the NAP process</li> <li>d. Define a framework and strategy as well as a roadmap, including sequencing of various NAPs and monitoring and evaluation plan for the NAP process</li> </ul>
2. Stock-taking and gap analysis: identifying available information on adaptation activities, climate change impacts,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Conduct a stocktaking of on-going and past adaptation activities</li> <li>b. Synthesize available analyses of current and future climate at the broad national level including vulnerability analyses and studies on the economic impacts of climate change</li> <li>c. Coordinate compilation and developing a (distributed/shared) database for the NAP process</li> <li>d. Conduct a gap analysis to assess capacities and weaknesses, adequacy of available data and</li> </ul>

vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process	information, and resources to effectively engage in the NAP process e. Assess potential barriers to the planning, design and implementation of adaptation activities
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process	a. Enhance enabling institutional and technical capacity for the formulation of the NAP b. Identify and enhance awareness of potential opportunities for the integration of climate change adaptation in development planning at different levels c. Step up the implementation of climate change communication programmes, public awareness-raising and education
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities	a. Compile information on main development objectives, policies, plans and programmes b. Identify synergies between development and adaptation objectives, policies, plans and programmes with a view to identifying risks to investment and opportunities for collaboration and realizing co-benefits (start with climate-proofing), including economic benefits

## Element B. Preparatory Elements

Steps	Indicative Activities
1. Analyze climate risks	a. Analyze current climate to identify trends in variables and indices that could be used to support planning and decision-making b. Characterize broad future climate risks and levels of uncertainty using scenario analysis at the national level c. Communicate projected climate change information to all stakeholders and the public
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities at the sector	a. Develop/downscale future climate change and socio-economic scenarios for target areas and sectors b. Assess vulnerability to climate change at the sectoral levels (by applying applicable frameworks) c. Rank climate change risks and vulnerabilities

and other levels, and identifying adaptation options	d. Identify and categorize adaptation options at multiple scales to address priority vulnerabilities
3. Reviewing adaptation options	a. Appraise individual adaptation and apply decision analysis to identify adaptation priorities at the sectoral levels b. Compile and communicate sectoral plans or strategies
4. Compiling and communicating a National Adaptation Plan	a. Aggregate sectoral adaptation priorities into a draft National Adaptation Plan through a stakeholder ranking process and avail the draft for review b. Integrate review comments into the prepared National Adaptation Plan and process its endorsement at the national level as defined in the mandate for the NAP process c. Communicate and disseminate the NAP and other NAP outputs widely to all stakeholders in the country
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national development and sectoral planning	a. Identify opportunities and constraints for integration of climate change in planning b. Build and enhance capacity for integrating climate change in planning c. Facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into existing nation planning processes

### 3.2 Scope

The scope of this work will include the following considerations:

- a) In the preparation of the NAPs the focus should be on medium and long term interventions. The medium term should be up to 5 years, while beyond 5 years such initiatives will be considered to be long term;

- b) Geographical coverage will be Tanzania mainland with more emphasis on the most vulnerable areas;
- c) Take into consideration National development objectives, Policies, strategies, plans and programmes (National Climate Change Strategy 2012, MKUKUTA II, NEAP 2012, EMA 2004, Sectoral Development plans etc);
- d) Be in line with National development Vision 2025 and First National Communication (2003) on UNFCCC;
- e) Be in line with Cancun Agreements and Technical Guidelines for formulation of NAPs 2012 as revised by LEG in March, 2013;
- f) Build on NAPA (2007);
- g) The gender roles have to be reflected in the NAPs;
- h) The process of developing NAPs should be gender sensitive, taking into account vulnerable groups and ecosystems;
- i) Emphasis should be on most vulnerable sectors taking into account lessons learned from NAPA processes and implementation; and
- j) Take into consideration risks associated with impacts of Climate Change.

### **3.3 Methodological approach**

The approach to develop NAP will include:

- a) Information collection:
  - Conduct comprehensive literature review on Climate change vulnerabilities and Impacts highlighting the challenges, gaps and adaptation needs including existing sectoral policies, plans, strategies and programmes;
  - Collect primary information and prepare technical papers on key thematic areas and sectors; and
  - Conduct stakeholders and expert consultation for the purposes of gathering relevant information.
- b) Production of various report including;-
  - Synthesis report of available information;
  - Technical reports;
  - Gaps and need analysis reports;
  - Stock taking reports;
  - vulnerability and adaptation report;
  - Report on Climate Risks; and
  - Report on appraisal of adaptation option
- c) Inception Workshop: present preliminary report highlighting gaps and challenges in addressing climate change impacts;



- d) Prepare draft NAP document based on the indicated outline;
- e) Undertake series of stakeholders' workshops;
- f) Undertake costing of adaptation interventions using appropriate methodologies;
- g) Prepare Implementation strategies; and
- h) Prepare reporting monitoring and review modalities.

### **3. Tasks to be undertaken during formulation of NAPs**

Main tasks to be undertaken in the formulation of NAPs will be to:-

- a) Assess the institutional arrangements, programmes, policies and capacities in the context of NAPs;
- b) Assess status of integration of Climate Change Adaptations into National and local Government Authorities Plans;
- c) Assess available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, measures taken to address climate change, and gaps and needs at all levels;
- d) Undertake comprehensive assessments of development needs and climate vulnerabilities;
- e) Undertake stakeholders consultations including national stakeholders workshop to review draft NAP document;
- f) Assess and indicate linkage between NAPA and NAP priorities;
- g) Develop criteria for selecting priority programmes and themes;
- h) Identify thematic/sectoral areas that require further assessment;
- i) Assess and develop appropriate medium and long term adaptation needs and propose relevant interventions including institutional and policy measures;
- j) Develop programme profiles based on the following but not limited to.
  - Title
  - Rationale/justification in relation to climate change, including sectors concerned
  - Description
  - Objectives and activities
  - Potential outcomes
  - Medium and long term outputs
  - Implementation
  - Resources
  - Institutional arrangement
  - Risks and barriers

- Monitoring and evaluation
- k) Propose NAP implementation strategies and
- l) Prepare NAP reporting, monitoring, evaluation and review

#### **4. Expected output/deliverables**

Main deliverables will include:

- a) NAP Team in place;
- b) Terms of Reference;
- c) Inception report;
- d) Technical Assessment reports;
- e) Stakeholders consultation reports;
- f) First NAP draft document;
- g) Stakeholders workshop Reports (from zonal and national workshop);
- h) Comments and feedback from the LEG based on the draft NAP
- i) Second draft of NAP document;
- j) Final draft document;
- k) Final NAP document;
- l) NAP implementation strategy; and
- m) Reporting, monitoring, evaluation plan and review

#### **5. Road map for preparation National Adaptation Plan**

Formulation of the NAP is expected to be comprehensive and participatory to ensure ownership by key stakeholders. The NAP team has developed a road map to ensure successful completion of the NAP.

In conclusion we are please to have shared this NAP development process for Tanzania. We propose that this and progress reports of other countries be posted on the unfccc website in order to promote sharing of experiences.