E-NAP GSP SOUTH - SOUTH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE FORUM 28 JUNE - 1 JULY 2021. MOBILISING FINANCE FOR NAPs

United Republic of Tanzania



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PRESENTATION OUTLINES

- ☐ BASELINE
- ☐ THE NAP PROCESS IN TANZANIA
- MOBILISING FINANCE FOR NAP
- NEXT STEP

BASELINE ISSUES

- Rising temperatures
- Longer dry spells
- More intense heavy rainfall associated with inland flooding
- Sea level rise associated with coastal flooding and sea water intrusion into fresh water
- These climate hazards make Tanzania in East Africa with ND-GAIN country index of 148 with vulnerability of 0.535 and readiness of 0.295 is the 33th most vulnerable country and the 43th least ready country. This mean that Tanzania is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and stringent adaptation actions are required for combating climate change (ND-GAIN, 2018).
- Tanzania has a population of 56 million people of which nearly 18 million living in urban areas,
- Of which 75 % of that population live in informal settlements that are increasingly at risk from water scarcity, flooding and heat extremes.
- In rural areas, there is high dependence on rainfed agriculture and limited access to health care, education and electricity.

1. Frequent flooding that affect transportation infrastructures in Dar es Salaam City in January, 2020



2. Frequent flooding that affect transportation infrastructures in Handeni, Tanga City in January, 2020



3. Frequent flooding that affect transportation infrastructures and housing in Lindi Region in January, 2020



4. Frequent drougths that affect transportation infrastructures and housing in Busega District, Simiyu Region in February, 2017



BASELINE - EIXTING INITIATIVES FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN TANZANIA

1. Construction of Mwalimu Nyerere Hydropower (2115MW)



BASELINE - EXISTING INITIATIVES FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN TANZANIA

2. Construction of Seawall at Ocean Road in Dar es Salaam City to adapt to Sea Level Rise under Adaptation Fund support



BASELINE - EIXTING INITIATIVES FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN TANZANIA

3. Construction of torm Water Drainage Systems Infrastructures in Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam City under Adaptation Fund support



BASELINE - EXISTING INITIAIVES FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN TANZANIA

In an effort to deal with climate change the United Republic of Tanzania both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar has initiated several foundational policies and initiatives to address climate impacts and support the development of a national adaptation plan (NAP) process including:-

- National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021 2026
- Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy 2014 -2030
- Climate Change Adaptation Plans for Water (2012) and Agriculture (2014)
- Guidelines for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into National Sectoral Policies and Plans of Tanzania 2012
- M&E framework for Climate Change Adaptation in Tanzania 2013
- National Climate Chnage Communication Strategy 2012
- Revision and Update of the INDC to NDC expected for submision to UNFCCC before COP26

BASELINE - EXISTING INITIATIVES...

 However, despite these policies and initiatives, climate change adaptation planning and implementation are still in the early stages of development and a fully functioning NAP framework and process are required and is the impetus for this the NAP proposal.

THE NAP PROCESS IN TANZANIA

- 1. National NAP Team Formulated in 2016. The team composes Ministerial and Department Agencies (MDAs), research and academia, private sectors, CSOs, NGOs and Development Partners. The NAP Team undertook a Stocktaking exercise in 2017, which aimed to identify available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process;
- 2. NAP Process Roadmap Developed by the NAP team;
- 3. NAP Team Layed the groundwork and addressed gaps;
- 4. VPO initiated and launched the NAP Process;
- 5. NAP Team addressed capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process;
- 6. Stocktaking: Identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the nap process. Under this step GIZ procured National Consultant to actualise the NAP process by preparing the NAP stocktaking report;
- 7. Prepared NAP stocktaking report in August 2019 with support from GiZ
- 8. VPO subjected the NAP stocktaking report to National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC) on 5-6 September 2019 for comments;
- VPO submitted the comments raised by the NCCTC to GIZ for incorporation by the National Consultant;

THE NAP PROCESS IN TANZANIA ...

10 GIZ submitted the revised NAP stocktaking report to VPO on 21 October 2019 and was approved in February 2020. The Stocktaking report is available at www.vpo.go.tz

MOBILISING FINANCE FOR NAP IN TANZANIA

Tanzania is preparing a project proposal titled: "Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Tanzania's Planning Processes"

The project has been submitted to GCF and it is in the final stage of approval process

Total Project Cost is Approximately 3,000,000 USD and will be implemented for 3 Years

MOBILISING FINANCE FOR NAP IN TANZANIA

- a. 25 November 2016 Tanzania submitted first NAP proposal and GCF reviewed and by 25/08/2017 GCF sent feedback to the NDA with 49 comments
- b. 20 /12/2019 Tanzania through the NDA resubmitted the second draft NAP proposal to GCF and by 30/01/2019 GCF sent comments to the NDA with 30 comments
- c. 26/11/2020 Tanzania through the NDA resubmitted the third draft NAP proposal to GCF an by 26/01/2021 GCF sent comments to the NDA with 9 comments
- d. 04/05/2021 Tanzania through the NDA resubmitted the fourth draft NAP to GCF and on 03/06/2021 GCF sent comments to the NDA with 3 comments which are worked on it for resubmision for the fifth times

MOBILISING FINANCE FOR NAP IN TANZANIA - Project Barries and Gaps for Success of NAP in Tanzania

The proposed project addresses the following gaps and barriers as well as the priorities identified in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007) and the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC, 2015).

- 1.A lack of an effective national institutional framework for integrating climate risks and adaptation measures into planning
- 2.A lack of capacity at different levels
- 3.A lack of information on climate risks and vulnerability
- 4. Clear linkages between NAP and NDCs.

MOBILISING FINANCE FOR NAP IN TANZANIA

 Apart from GCF, Tanzania is also liaising with different sources of funds such as bilateral, corporate and private sectors as well as domestic finances to support implementation of NAP related activities.

NEXT STEP

- Resubmission of the revised NAP proposal to GCF as early as possible
- Continue liaising with differential potential funders for proposed NAP activities

