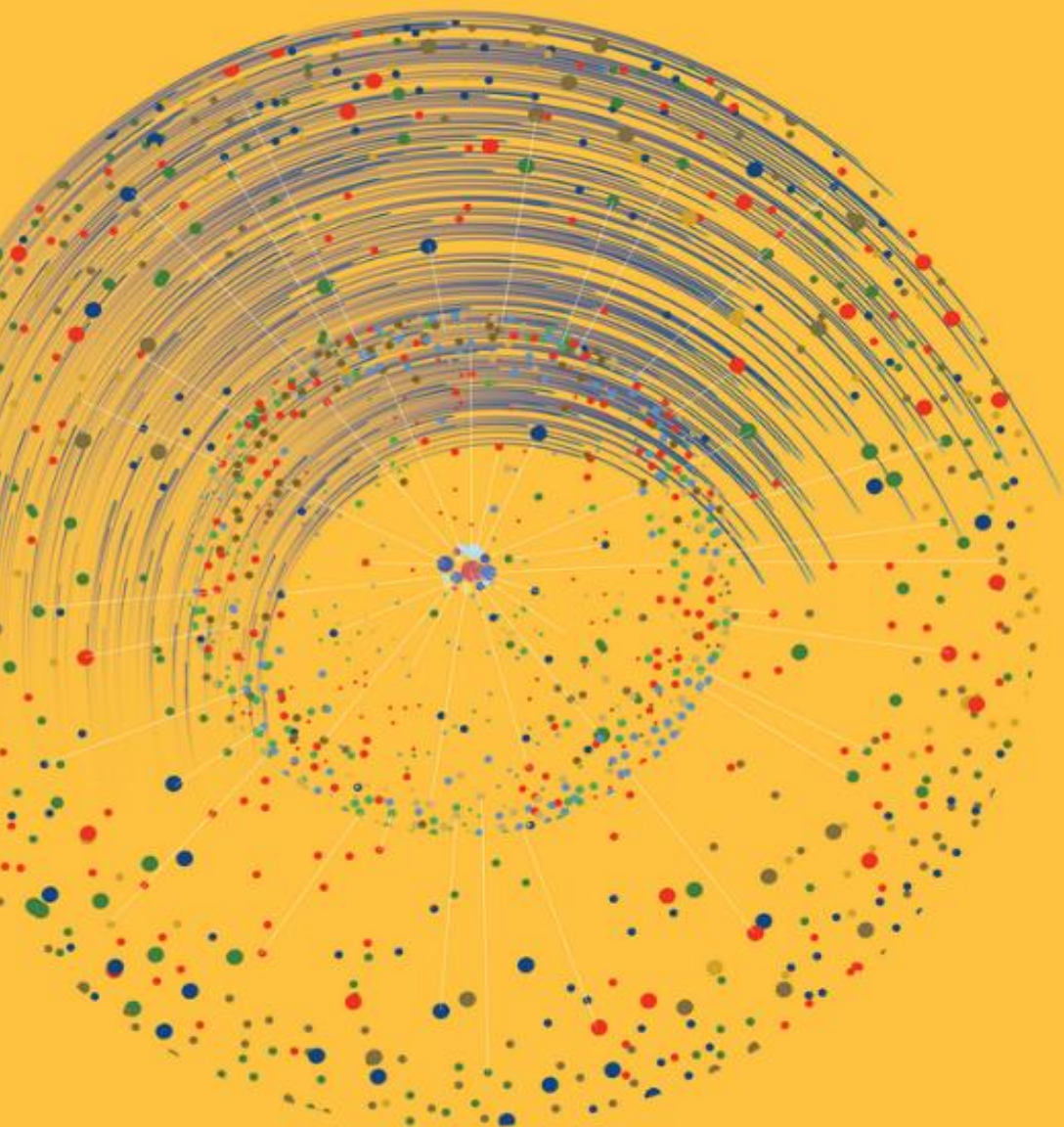




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RCC East and Southern Africa
Collaboration for Climate Action



PEER EXCHANGE WEBINAR ON NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

*Promoting regional Knowledge Exchange on
formulation and implementation of NAPs*

**Friday, 7 August 2026
14:00-15:30 PM EAT (Kampala)**



Facilitator: Minky Groenewald

NDC/LTLEDS Expert and Coordinator, UN Climate Change RCC EASA



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Agenda

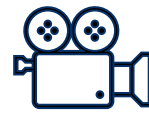
11:00-11:05	Welcome	Modorator: Ms. Minky Groenewald
14:00-14:10	Opening & Welcome Webinar objectives; housekeeping; overview of expected outcomes	RCC EASA Facilitator
14:10-14:15	Opening remarks	Mr. William Otieno, UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre for ESA
14:15-14:30	Keynote presentation: Introduction to the NAP Process and Progress status in East and Southern Africa	Ms. Lilian Kempango, Adaptation Regional Specialist, UNFCCC RCC EASA
14:30-14:40	Country Interventions on NAP status	Country Representatives
14:40-15:15	Case Study Presentation -Tanzania NAP development journey; institutional arrangements or coordination; stakeholder engagement; NAP implementation status aligned to national policies & Global Goal on Adaptation and challenges & lessons learned	Ms. Asia Akule- Environmental Officer and NAP Coordinator, Mainland Tanzania
15:15-15:25	Interactive Discussion / Peer Exchange (Q&A)	RCC EASA Facilitator
15:25-15:30	Closing remarks and way forward	Mr. William Otieno, UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre for ESA

Welcome!

Housekeeping Details



We invite you to introduce yourself in the chat. Feel free to share your name, pronouns, organization, and where you are joining us from.



Today's event will be recorded and made available through UNFCCC RCC website



Keynote address



William Otieno
UNFCCC Regional Lead, RCC EASA



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Lilian Kempango

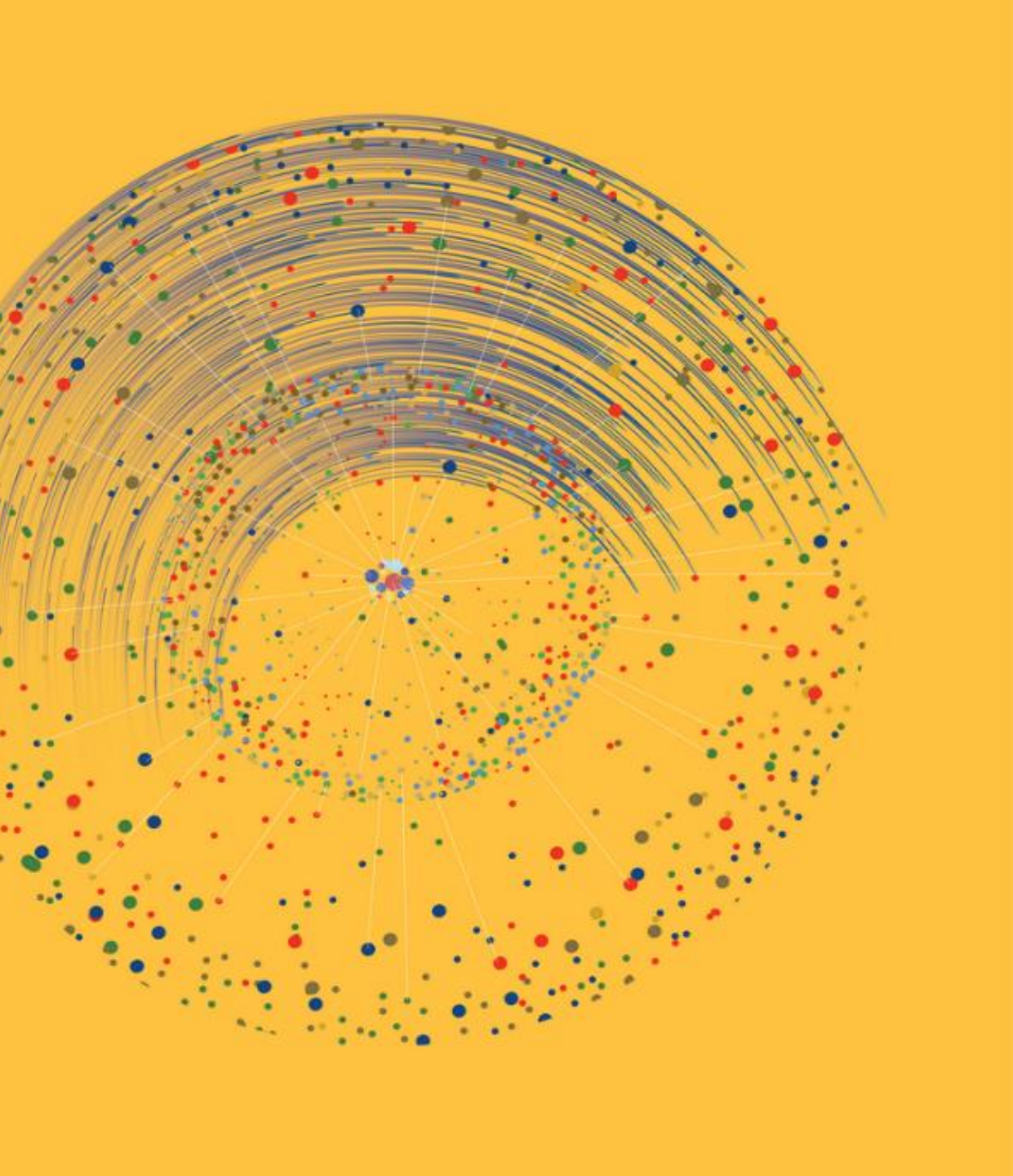
Adaptation Specialist, UNFCCC RCC EASA



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SESSION 1

Introduction to the NAP Process and progress status in East and Southern Africa

PEER EXCHANGE WEBINAR ON NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Presenter

Lillian KEMPANGO
Adaptation Regional Specialist

Session 1: At a Glance

01

Overview of NAPs under the UNFCCC

What a National Adaptation Plan is, the legal and policy basis under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the guiding principles behind the NAP process.

02

Status of NAP Development in East & Southern Africa

Where the 19 countries served by RCC EASA currently stand — submitted, in progress, or in advanced stages — and the common challenges countries face.

03

How RCC Supports Countries

The technical, institutional and financial support the Regional Collaboration Centre provides for NAP formulation and implementation across the region.

What is a National Adaptation Plan?

A NAP is a country-led, medium- to long-term planning process aimed at identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing strategies and programmes to address them.

Its Objectives:

- *to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts by building adaptive capacity and resilience.*
 - *to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities*
-

Established under the Cancún Adaptation Framework, decision 1/CP.16

Beyond the document

Institutional coordination, evidence-based planning and inclusive stakeholder engagement, not a one-off report.

Linked to national priorities

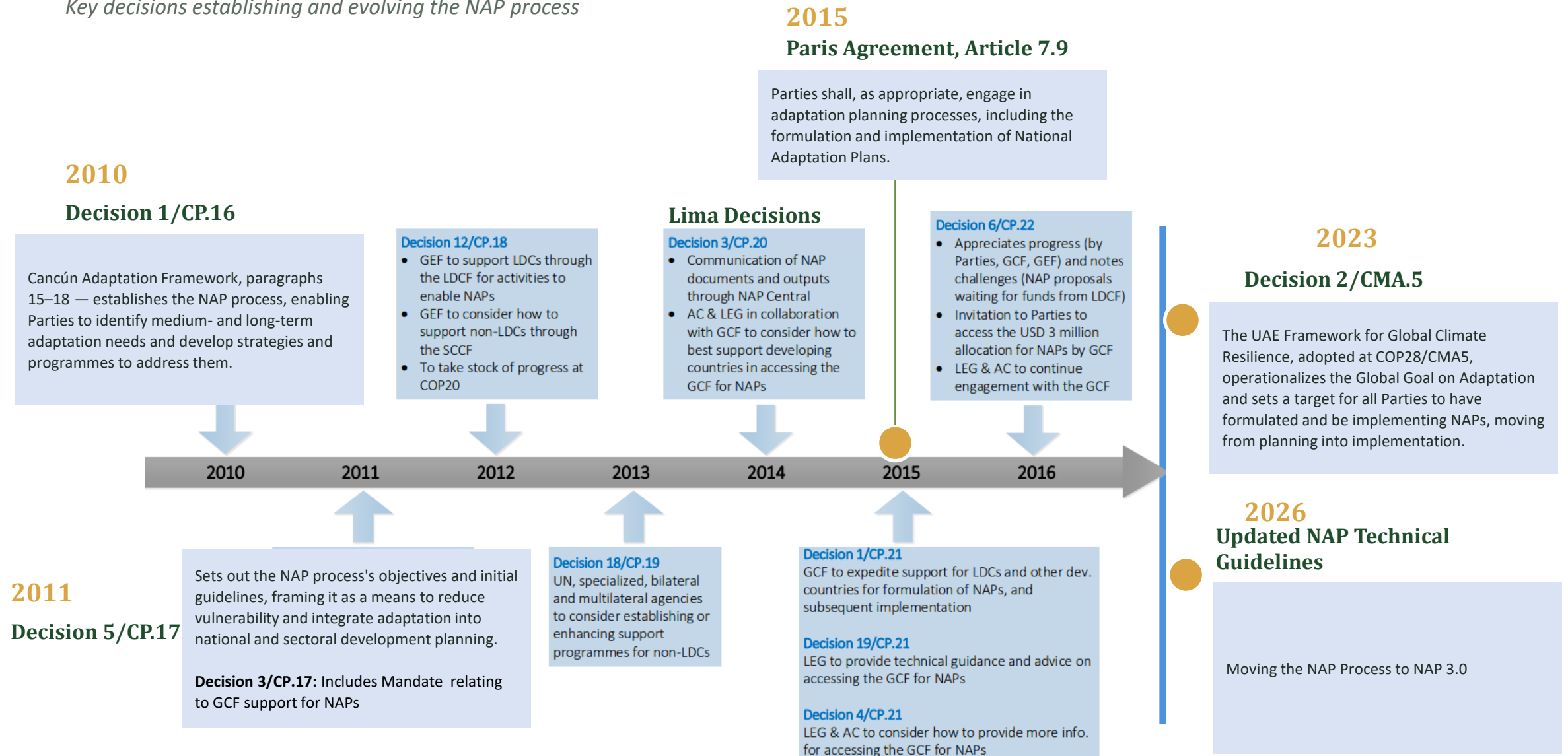
Aligned with NDCs, national development visions and long-term strategies.

A gateway to finance

Provides the evidence base that unlocks and guides adaptation investment and climate finance access.

The UNFCCC Policy Basis for NAPs

Key decisions establishing and evolving the NAP process



National Adaptation Plans

Under the Lima decision 3/CP.20 — recognition, communication and the role of NAP Central

A

A Fundamental Tool

NAPs recognized as fundamental for building adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

B

Common Understanding

NAPs serve as an important tool for ensuring a common understanding and for communicating progress on reducing vulnerability and integrating adaptation into development planning.

C

Flexible Communication

Acknowledges the importance of communicating, in a flexible manner, what the NAP process involves, as well as its outputs and outcomes.

D

NAP Central

LDC Parties and other interested developing country Parties are invited to forward NAP documents and outcomes to NAP Central.

Established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 15–18), building on LDC Parties' experience with National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). Other developing country Parties are invited to employ the same modalities.

Guiding Principles of the NAP Process

Principles set out in decision 5/CP.17 that shape how countries approach NAP formulation

1

Country-driven

Led by national institutions, building on and adding value to existing adaptation efforts.

2

Gender-responsive & participatory

Fully transparent, taking into account vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.

3

Not prescriptive

No single blueprint — a flexible process that responds to each country's context and capacities.

4

Iterative & evolving

Based on the best available science, plus traditional and indigenous knowledge, continuously updated.

5

Coherent with existing frameworks

Aligned with national development plans, NDCs, and sectoral strategies rather than run in parallel.

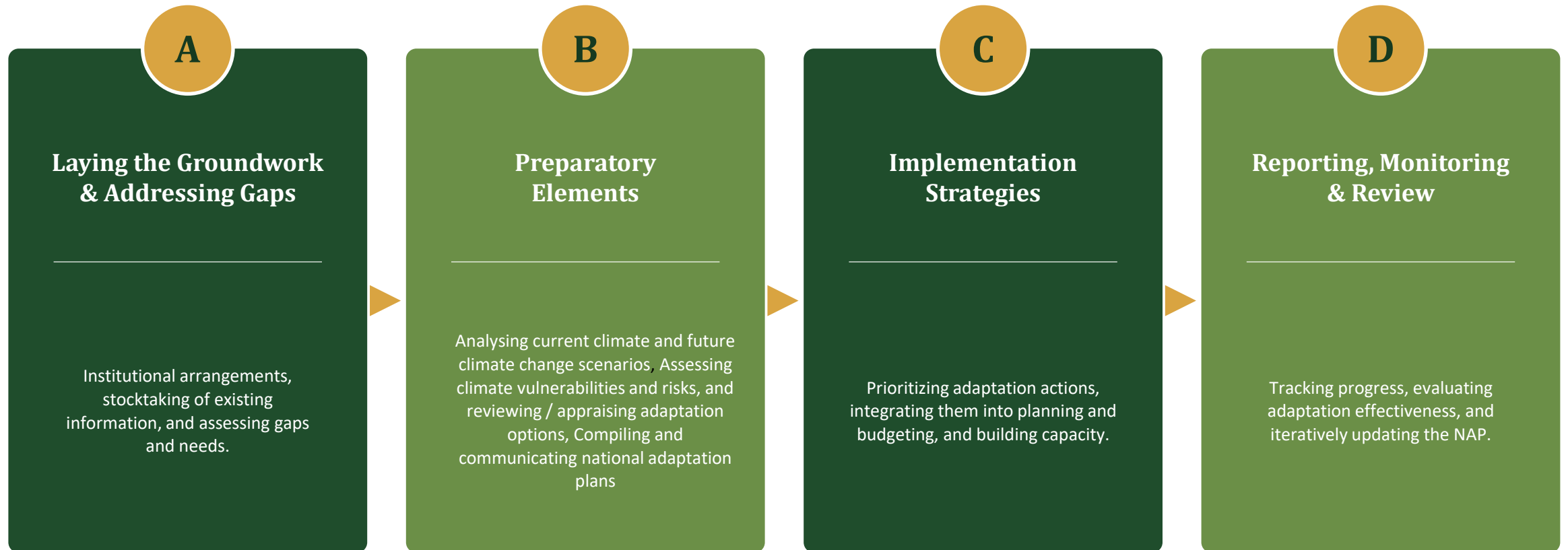
6

Building on, not duplicating

Builds on adaptation activities already under way rather than starting from zero.

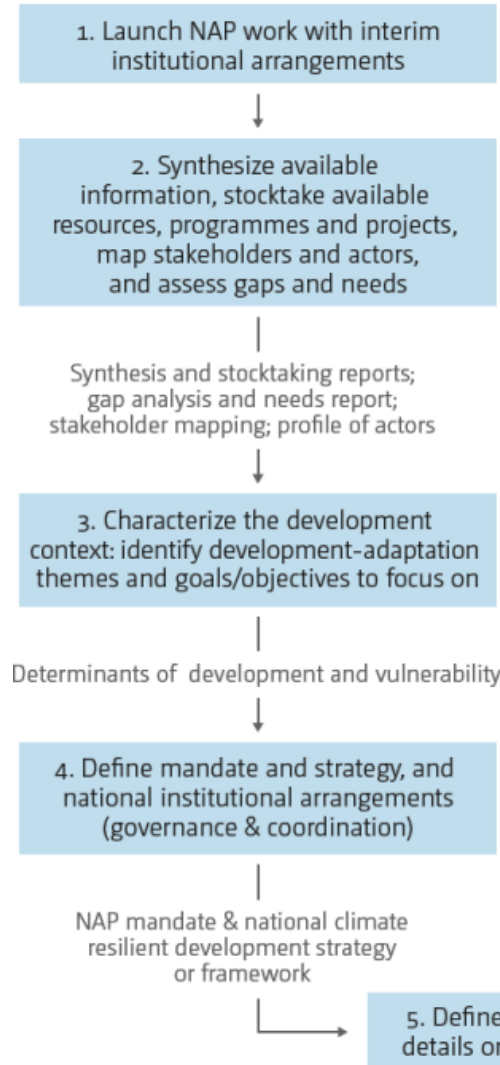
The Four Elements of the NAP Process

As set out in the LEG Technical Guidelines for the NAP process

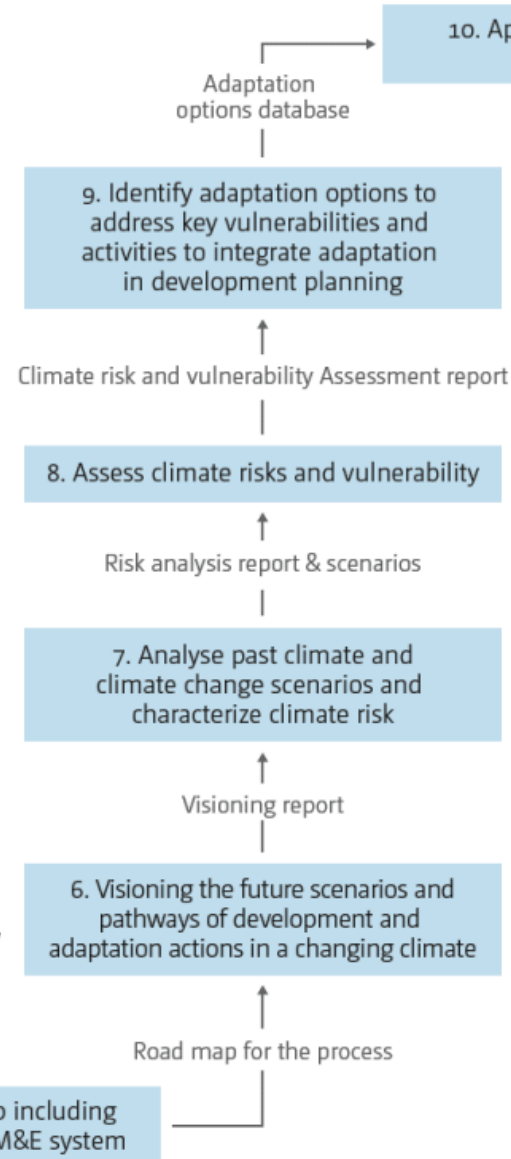


Sample Process to formulate and implement a National Adaptation Plan

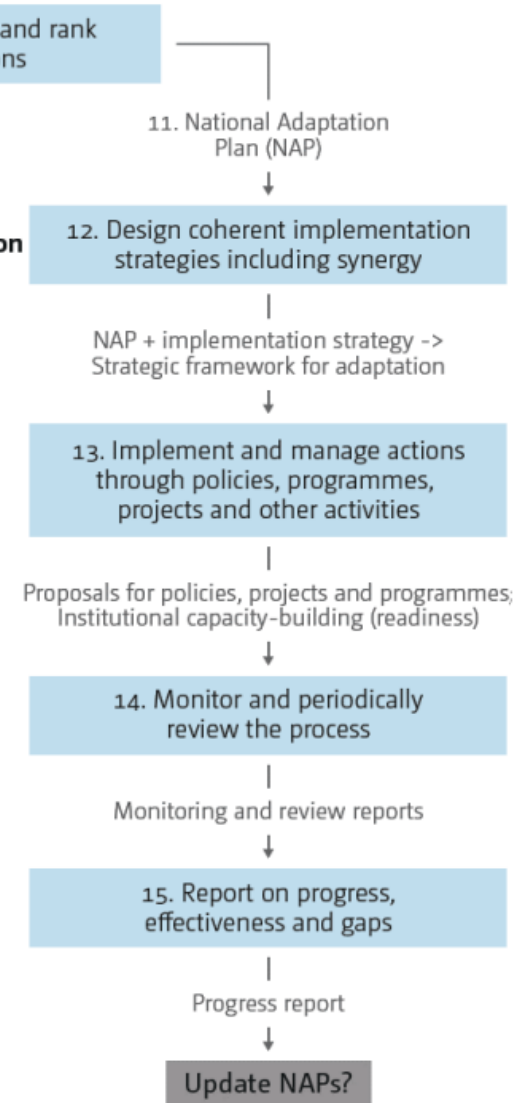
Element A: Lay the groundwork and address gaps



Element B: Preparatory elements



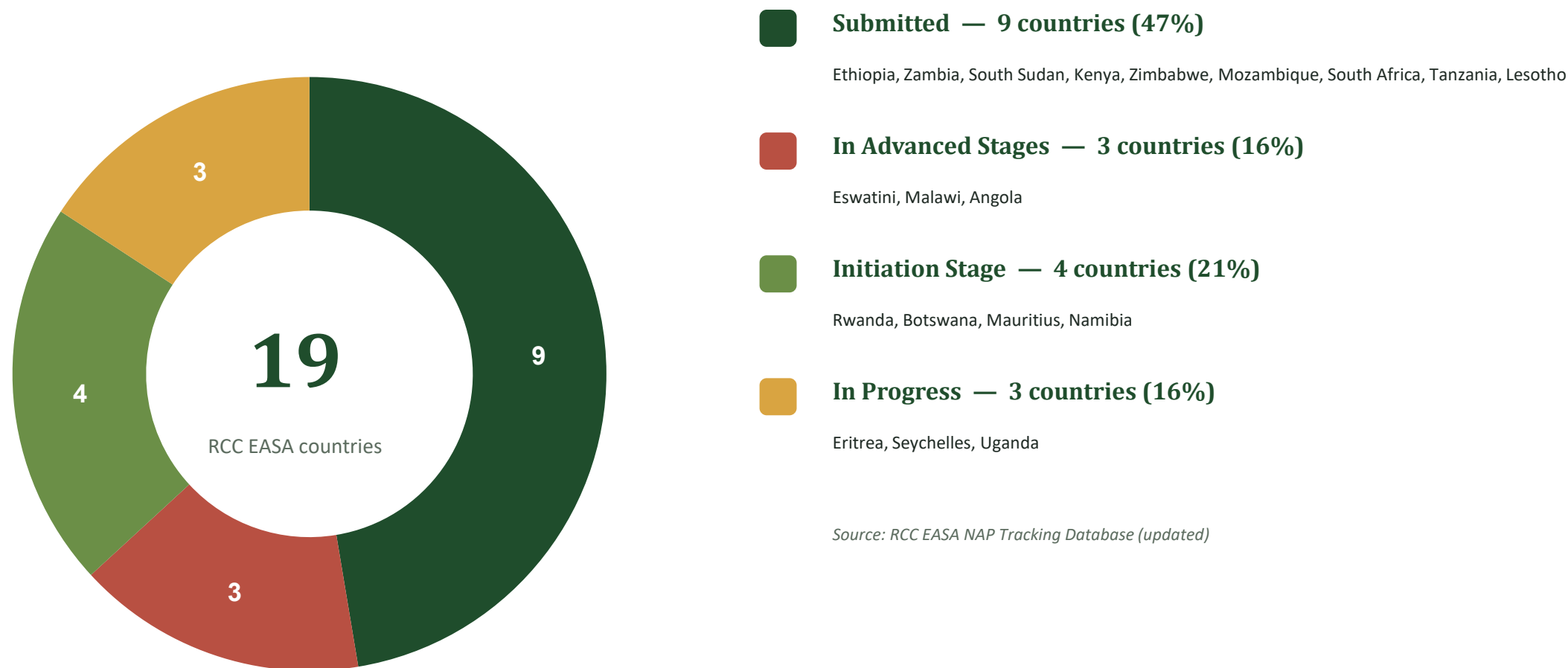
Element C: Implementation strategies



Element D: Reporting, monitoring and review

Status of NAP Development in East & Southern Africa

Across the 19 countries served by RCC EASA



Country-by-Country Snapshot

Where each of the 19 RCC EASA countries currently stands in the NAP process

Submitted (9)	Advanced Stages (3)	Initiation Stage (4)	In Progress (3)
Ethiopia Zambia South Sudan Kenya Zimbabwe Mozambique South Africa Tanzania Lesotho	Eswatini Draft in final review; strengthening M&E framework and financing strategy. Malawi NAP draft under validation. Angola NAP draft under review.	Rwanda NAP summary complete; procurement in 2026/27 workplan. Botswana Sourcing consultant to lead GCF Readiness Proposal. Mauritius Procurement completed; project launch imminent. Namibia Planned for Q3; consortium engaged for climate projections; surveys in prep phase.	Eritrea Process under way; technical support engagement continuing. Seychelles Inception workshop set for final week of July 2026. Uganda Consultants onboarded; risk & vulnerability analysis under way.

How UNFCCC -RCC EASA / LEG & NAP Unit Supports Countries on NAP Formulation & Implementation

Technical & Advisory Support

1

Hands-on guidance through each stage of the NAP process — from vulnerability and risk assessment to costing, drafting, review and alignment with LEG technical guidelines.

Capacity-Building & Training

2

Regional and national workshops, peer-learning webinars and knowledge products — including gender-responsive NAP/NDC implementation training.

Climate Finance Facilitation

3

Support to access and structure funding through the GCF Readiness Programme, the Adaptation Fund, LDCF/GEF and bilateral sources.

Regional Knowledge Exchange

4

Convening peer exchanges like this one, brokering South-South learning, and maintaining regional tracking of NAP progress across all 19 countries.

Institutional Coordination Support

5

Advising on multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and vertical/horizontal integration with NDCs and development plans.

Partnerships & Resource Mobilization

6

Connecting countries with UN agencies, bilateral donors, NGOs and private-sector partners active in NAP support across the region.

Guidelines

- Initial guidelines are contained in *decision 5/CP.17, annex*
- Technical guidelines for the NAP process, developed by the LEG in response to decision *5/CP.17 paragraph 15* are available at <http://unfccc.int/7279>
- Updated NAP technical Guidelines for the NAP developed by the LEG reflecting the provisions of decision 2/CMA.5(Global Goal of Adaptation)as well as the best available science ,including the IPCCAR6 <https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines>
- Supplements to the guidelines are available on NAP Central <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>
- The LEG has compiled a list of useful resources related to NAPs . These are accessible at: <https://napcentral.org/resources>





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SESSION 1 — CLOSING

Thank You

Over to Session 2 — Country Interventions from East and Southern Africa

NEXT

Session 2: Country Interventions

STAY IN TOUCH

Reach out to your RCC EASA focal point and "L4-Adaptation-LEG&NAP-Unit" L4-Adaptation-LEG&NAP-Unit@unfccc.int & "LEG Help" LEGHelp@unfccc.int for tailored NAP support

Session II: Country Interventions



Maxwell Kamwendo

Project Management Specialist-
UNEP , Malawi



Raj Luximon

Senior Environment
Officer, Climate change
Department , Mauritius



Tsaone Mokwatso

Botswana-

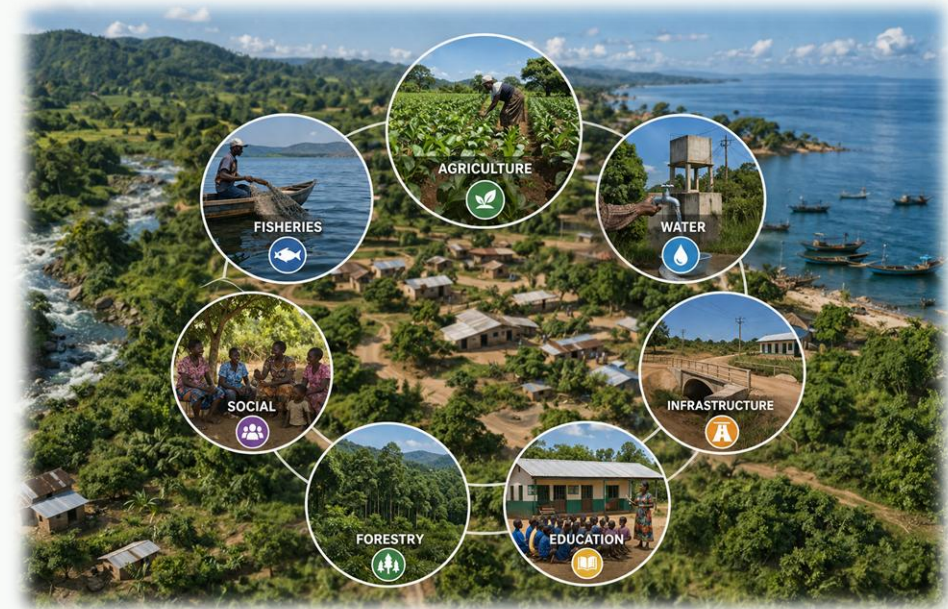


**Anastasia
Namululi**

Senior Senior Climate
Change Specialist at the
Ministry of Water and
Environment

Progress on Malawi's NAP

- Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) ✓
- Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) ✓
- NAP Economic Appraisal ✓
- M&E Framework ✓
- Financing Strategy ✓
- Compilation and validation (Aug, 2026)



Search and Rescue operations in Malawi, 14 March 2023, following flooding caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy.
Source: UNEP Malawi Flood Assessment Report (2024)

CHALLENGES

01 CAPACITY

Limited institutional and technical capacity across sectors

02 Data Sharing Gaps

Gaps accessing climate data

03 Private Sector Engagement

Need for stronger private sector engagement and investment in climate resilience

Mauritius NAP Formulation

Background:

Objective: To formulate NAP for strengthening climate resilience for following sectors:

- Water demand and supply;
- Agriculture and terrestrial ecosystems;
- Fisheries and marine ecosystems;
- Tourism and coastal management; and
- Infrastructure and disaster risk reduction

Implementation structure:

- **Delivery Partner:** Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)
- **National Designated Authority:** Ministry of Finance
- **Primary Beneficiary:** Ministry of Environment, SWM & CC

Project duration: February 2026 to October 2028

Current status:

- **08 July 2026:** 1st Project Steering Committee held.
- **03 August 2026:** IOC launched EOI for recruiting international consultant to formulate NAP.
- Health NAP being finalised - will be integrated into NAP.

Key challenges:

- **Lengthy GCF approval procedure:** Preparation of NAP Proposal started in February 2017 and GCF approval obtained in April 2025 – **after 8 years**.
- **Change in technical partners:**
 - **July 2020 to October 2022:** Review of NAP Proposal by UNDP.
 - **December 2022:** UNDP raised human resource constraint at its level, for timely finalisation of Proposal.
 - **February 2024 to April 2025:** NAP proposal reworked with pro-bono support from UNEP-CCC.
- **Limited availability of Delivery Partner:**
 - **May 2024:** GCF queried capacity of Ministry of Finance to act as Delivery Partner.
 - **July 2024:** IOC received GCF accreditation as Delivery Partner.
 - **December 2024:** IOC became Delivery Partner.
- **Change in GCF template:**
 - Regular changes in GCF template (in September 2018, September 2020 and April 2024).
 - Substantial GCF comments resulted in complete rework of NAP proposal (October 2022 and September 2025).
- **Delay from Delivery Partner:** for recruitment of consultant to formulate NAP.

Needs to support NAP development:

- Institutional capacity building.

Needs to support NAP implementation:

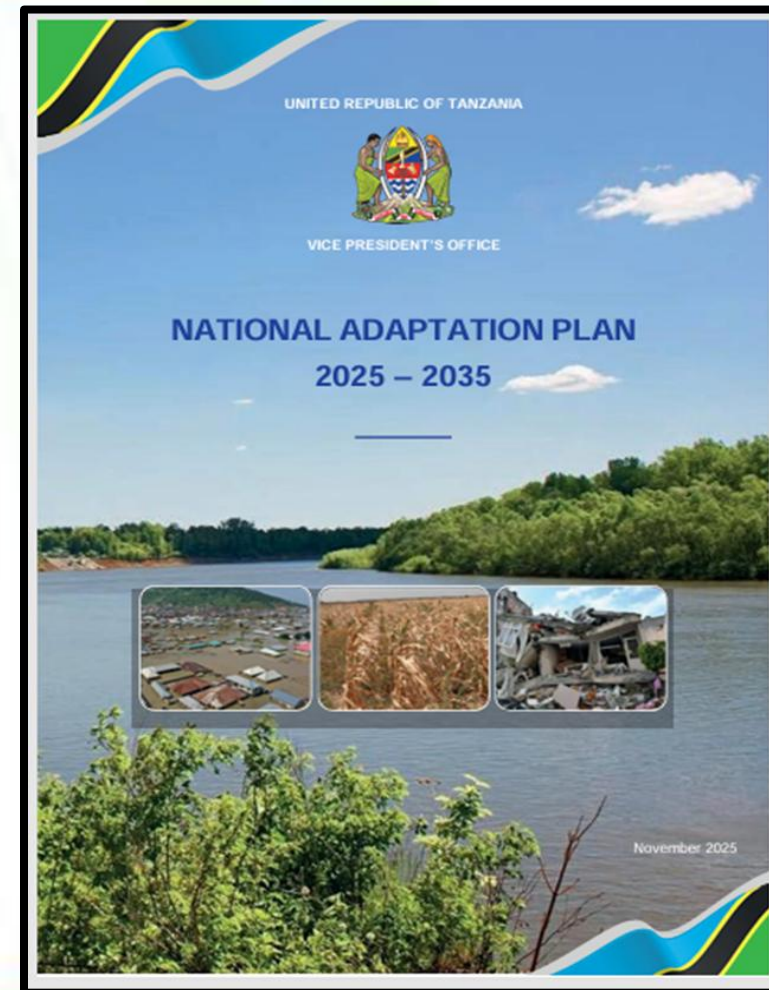
- Financing instruments for sectoral adaptation.
- Technology transfer adapted for Mauritius.
- Capacity building of stakeholders.



PEER EXCHANGE ON NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

*Experiences and Lessons Learned with Tanzania as a
Case Study*

August, 2026





CONTENTS OF THE PRESENTATION



- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Overview of Tanzania's NAP development journey**
- 3. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms**
- 4. Stakeholder engagement and inclusion approaches**
- 5. Tanzania's NAP implementation status aligned to national policies and GGA**
- 6. Challenges faced and lessons learned**



1. Introduction



- **Population:** Tanzania has 61.7 million people (2022, Census), divided between Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.
- **Livelihoods:** Majority depend on agriculture, fisheries, and livestock.
- **Climate hazards:** Floods, droughts, sea-level rise, and landslides threaten communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure.
- **NAP priorities:** The National Adaptation Plan (2025–2035), submitted on January 13, 2026, identifies nine vulnerable sectors such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Livestock, Fisheries, Tourism, Wildlife, Infrastructure & Human Settlements, and Coastal & Marine Environment.
- **Programmes:** 36 adaptation programmes across Mainland and Zanzibar, led by sector ministries.
- **Financing needs:** Estimated USD 37 billion over 10 years, sourced from domestic budgets, international climate finance (GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund), bilateral/multilateral partners, and private sector.



2. Overview of Tanzania's NAP development journey



1. Formulation of the Steering Committee Team.
2. Formulation of Technical Committee Team.
3. Implementation of Project activities.

- **Key Activities Included;**

- i. Development of the NAP Framework document,
- ii. Preparation of Climate Change Training Manuals,
- iii. Establishment of Climate Finance Mechanisms,
- iv. Design of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework,
- v. Development of the Knowledge Management Portal,
- vi. Review of Sectoral Legal Policies and Frameworks, and
- vii. Conducting Vulnerability Assessments and preparation of a report.



3. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms



Institutional Arrangement

The Vice President's Office (VPO) through the Division of Environment (DoE) is responsible for all climate related activities.

- i. **Vice President's Office:** Provide overall coordination, technical leadership, guidance and advice on the implementation of the Climate change issues.
- ii. **Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs):** through Sector Environmental Sections are given responsibility on handling environmental and climate change issues in respective sectors and to provide a link to the Ministry responsible for environment.
- iii. **Regional Level:** through Regional Environmental Management Experts (REMEds) are charged with the responsibility of advising and overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Environment and Climate change matters at the regional level.
- iv. **Local Government Authorities (LGAs):** through Environmental Management Officers (City, Municipal, District, Township) oversee implementation and mainstreaming of Environmental and Climate Change related matters into plans and programmes.



Coordination Mechanisms

- i. **NAP Climate Change Steering Committee:** provides a high-level guidance, reviews progress and ensures coherence on the implementation of the adaptation measures.
- ii. **NAP Technical Committee:** through sectoral focal points, providing technical expertise, coordinating sectoral inputs and ensuring the effective implementation of adaptation activities.
- iii. **Monitoring & Evaluation System:** monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NAP and informs decision making.
- iv. **Climate Finance Mechanism:** Manage, mobilize, track the climate finance from domestic and international sources.



4. Stakeholder engagement and inclusion approaches



Stakeholder engagement and inclusion are central to the successful development of Tanzania's National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The process emphasizes broad participation, equity and transparency to ensure that adaptation priorities reflect national needs while safeguarding the interests of vulnerable groups. key approaches used are as follows.

- i. **Inclusive Consultations:** national and regional consultations were conducted with ministries, civil society, academia, private sector and local communities to secure validity and ownership.
- ii. **Multi level Participation:** Central, regional and district authorities were engaged to review and provides inputs during the process.
- iii. **Knowledge Integration:** technical expertise, scientific information and traditional/local knowledge were used to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of adaptation measures.
- iv. **Gender and Vulnerable Groups:** special consideration on mainstreaming gender equality including, marginalized groups to promote equitable resilience outcomes.
- v. **Partnerships:** NGOs (CAN Tanzania) we collaborated on the capacity building exercises.



5. Tanzania's NAP implementation status aligned to national policies and GGA

i. **Sector Ministries**

Sector ministries are being preparing sector specific vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans aligned with the NAP. Examples include the coastal and marine, health and water sectors supported by various development partners.

ii. **Local Government Authorities**

Local government authorities have begun conducting community level vulnerability assessments and preparing District implementation plans with support from UNCDF and CARE International.

iii. **Proposal Writing**

The Vice President's Office is in the process of developing a concept note to secure funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under the Readiness Window known as NAP 2 to support NAP implementation.



6. Challenges faced and lessons learned



Challenges

- i. **Financial Resource:** key challenge during the development of Tanzania's NAP was the limited financial resources, as the country had to implement activities across both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar which created a substantial financial burden compared to nations with a single governance structure.
- ii. **Lack of data:** Absence of baseline climate information (e.g., rainfall variability, crop yields, health impacts) hindered accurate risk measurement and adaptation tracking. Poor data management, and misplaced records further constrained access.
- i. **Unexpected Long delay for project commencement and completion:** Originally planned for January 2022–December 2024, implementation began in October 2022. Tanzania requested and secured an extension to September 2025.



Lessons Learned

- i. **Effective multi- expert task teams:** Deployment of task teams ensured timely delivery, avoided delays and strengthened project efficiency.
- ii. **Stakeholder coordination:** Close collaboration with ministries, development partners, CSOs, academia, private sector and communities enriched documents and enhanced national ownership.
- iii. **Efficient financial use:** Task teams proved more cost-effective than consultants, reducing expenses and minimizing delays while maintaining quality outputs.
- iv. **Constructive LEG inputs:** Review by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group improved the NAP's quality, notably recommending alignment of sectoral programmes with priority interventions to simplify funding mobilization.
- v. **Policy Coherence through Parallel Planning:** Timing the NAP process with the development of Tanzania NDC 3.0 and Tanzania Development Vision 2050 enabled stronger integration of adaptation priorities into Tanzania's long-term socio-economic transformation agenda.



Conclusion

“Development of the NAP is not the end of the process, but the beginning of a long-term national transition toward climate resilient development.”



ASANTENI KWA KUNISIKILIZA
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



Interactive Discussion / Peer Exchange (Q&A)



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Closing Remarks



William Otieno
UNFCCC Regional Lead, RCC EASA



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