



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

A landscape photograph showing a dry, brown field in the foreground, a utility pole on the left, and a range of mountains in the distance under a cloudy sky. The text is overlaid on the bottom half of the image.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY,
CLIMATE CHANGE AND
RESILIENCE PILLAR**

STRATEGY PAPER (2016-2021)

ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY



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I. INTRODUCTION

This strategy paper lays out UNDP Tanzania's planned strategy and interventions for the next five years, contained within its Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience programming pillar. This pillar is one of the three key programming areas of UNDP Tanzania's Country Programme Document (CPD 2016/21) and is fully aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Plan for Tanzania II (UNDAP II) for 2016–2021. It is a key integrated part of the UNDAP's Thematic Results Area on Resilience which has two main outcomes: i) improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management, and; ii) comprehensive protection-sensitive and solution-orientated assistance and management of refugees and migratory flows. A UNDAP Thematic Results Group (TRG) on Resilience is foreseen to coordinate, monitor and report on the implementation of these outcomes. Given the complex nature of the environment, climate change and resilience this will be done in close cooperation with other Thematic Results Areas which focus on inclusive growth, health, democratic governance, human rights and gender equality. This strategy will contribute to achieving the goals set forth in "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" through SDG 7 on Renewable Energy, SDG 13 on Climate Action, SDG 14 on Life below Water and SDG 15 on Life on Land, while also contributing indirectly to several other SDGs.

The objectives of UNDP's Environment, Climate Change and Resilience pillar support is in line with the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 aspirations, namely, Aspiration 1 on a Prosperous Africa based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development where "the environment and ecosystems are healthy and preserved, and with climate resilient economies and communities". It also aligns closely with the Government of Tanzania's National Five-Year Development Plan

(2016/21)¹ as well as other important national strategic and planning documents².

II. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Tanzania's economic growth depends heavily on its environmental and natural resources with more than 80 per cent of the population remaining dependent on them for income generation. The country is equally rich in resources, including its diverse wildlife, natural forests, pristine beaches, mountains, rivers, lakes, minerals and gas and boasting tropical climate and cultural wealth that positions it as a popular tourist destination. Most of these attractions are found in protected areas and they include its national parks, game reserves, wildlife controlled areas, marine parks, as well as in various historical and cultural sites. The country's natural resources have contributed immensely to its planned economic development and hence remain the backbone of its planned growth in industrialisation and ambitions towards the Middle-Income Status.³

Despite their importance, critical challenges remain, threatening the sustainability of the environment and natural resources. Some of these challenges include the unsustainable harvesting and use of natural resources, unchecked cultivation practices, degradation of and encroachment on water sources, and the environmental impacts of climate change. All of these combined can seriously undermine the country's sustainable development goals including poverty eradication. With increased

1 Through these planned interventions, UNDP will work extensively towards supporting the national priorities set out in the National Five-Year Development Plan (2016/17-2020/21). The National Five-Year Development Plan aims to foster economic growth and industrialisation through the effective management of natural resources, environment and climate change and supports interventions for human development including improved access to reliable, clean energy and water supplies.

2 The pillar is also in line with Tanzania's Vision 2025 Strategy Document, Zanzibar's Vision 2020 Strategy Document, and Zanzibar's Strategy for Economic and Social Transformation (2016/17 - 2020/21).

3 For example, the contribution of the tourism industry to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014 was 17%, while that of the forestry sector was 4% (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania/MNRT 2014) and that of the mining sector 3-4% (Ministry of Energy and Minerals, 2016).

threats and effects of climate change, the Government recognises the critical and urgent need to protect and manage the environment and its natural resources as key to Tanzania's economic and social development. Doing so effectively means developing strategies and programmes that can address the damaging practices. The Government and its partners also recognise the need to manage pollution, protect the country's biodiversity and ecosystems, curb poaching, seek and harness alternative sources of energy, reduce vehicle emissions and improve urban planning systems to keep up with rapid urbanisation and population growth.

Through increased investment in human capital and industrialisation, Tanzania has set itself the goal of reaching the Middle-Income Status by 2025. With such a heavy dependence on its natural resources, there is real fear of the impact that could result from an accelerated industrialisation growth, something that can affect livelihood opportunities for a large segment of the population. Now more than ever, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and its partners need to ensure that concerted effort is made for better and more effective mainstreaming of environment and climate change concerns into national and subnational plans and strategies. Equally important is the need for further development and implementation of relevant policies and frameworks including the implementation of the Paris Agreement and a framework for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). The role of the private sector to contribute to the protection of the environment and natural resources is critically important. Often some of the main culprits of environmental degradation and climate change -- private sector actors -- have an important role in preventing and mitigating the impact on communities, especially of climate change and environmental degradation and in doing this, contribute to building community resilience towards more sustainable development.

Specifically on environmental protection, GoT should be commended for the considerable

progress it has made in the development and implementation of policies, strategies and structures, all of which are aimed at preventing environmental degradation and protecting the environment. One concrete action in this regard has been the establishment of environmental sections in all sector ministries, whose role is to oversee the implementation of sectoral environmental issues. A key result of this is the integration of environmental issues into the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting. The Government has also led in the implementation of numerous initiatives, in collaboration with development partners, to improve the capacity of the relevant Government institutions. Despite these successes, more remains to be done. This is especially so in the areas of capacity building, policy implementation and the strengthening of institutional frameworks. These actions are important to make certain that plans and strategies are clearly defined and implemented, that awareness amongst key stakeholders, including the communities, is raised, that adequate resources are allocated and mobilised, and that there is a proper system for monitoring and evaluation of the interventions. Underlying all these interventions will be a push towards identifying and addressing root causes.

UNDP is a strategic partner of the GoT. Through this partnership, UNDP has supported the mainstreaming of environmental, natural resources and climate change issues into development plans and strategies. These documents have, in turn, been instrumental in developing and enhancing the capacities and response of UNDP's national partners at national and subnational levels including its civil society partners and the communities that it serves.

Through this new programming pillar, UNDP plans to build on, together with national and other development partners, the very good foundational work that is already in place. With the immense challenges that Tanzania is expected to face both with regards to national priorities and actions, as well as other regional

and global factors, UNDP is now more than ever prepared to support the GoT to ensure that its natural resources are secured well past 2025.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

UNDP's support to protecting and sustaining the environment will include continued support to Government and communities to develop more rigorous responses to address and reverse environmental degradation. UNDP will also step up its support towards a more gender responsive governance of environmental issues. This will include support to women's empowerment and participation in decision-making around land use, land management and the protection of the environment and natural resources. This support will be provided through continued and new collaborative interventions with ongoing and new partners at national and subnational levels. The ultimate objective will be to ensure women's ownership of and access to natural resources and benefits from the environment.

UNDP's planned interventions within the environment programme will be divided into the following areas:

1. Forestry, Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation

Tanzania is endowed with diverse forestry ecosystems and is globally known as a major repository of significant biodiversity, ranking amongst the top countries in tropical Africa in terms of the representation of ecoregions, species richness and extent of species endemism⁴. The country hosts over thirty major vegetation communities and more than 10,000 plant species of which an estimated 11% are endemic⁵. The species inventory includes over 300 mammal species, 1,100 plus species of birds (one of the largest avifauna in Africa, with 56 species of global conservation concern) and more than

⁴ 2014 Conservation International

⁵ Nahashon, M., 2013: Conservation of wild-harvested medicinal plant species in Tanzania: Chain and consequences of commercial trade on medicinal plant species. *Master thesis in Sustainable Development at Uppsala University*, No. 124, 50 pp, 30 ECTS/hp

360 species of herpetofauna (of which 99 species are endemic). According to the IUCN Red List, Tanzania ranks 15th worldwide in terms of mammal diversity (359 species) and 20th for amphibian diversity (178 species). There are seven 'Alliance for Zero Extinction' sites, four natural World Heritage Sites and four Ramsar sites. In addition, Tanzania has two areas designated by Conservation International as Global Biodiversity Hotspots: The Eastern Afro-montane forests (Eastern Arc and Albertine Rift components); and the Eastern African Coastal Forests⁶.

Forestry and biodiversity conservation is key for the country in terms of employment and livelihoods. Forestry resources can be used for multiple purposes ranging from the supply of wood for fuel and timber, to ecosystem and ecological functions and services. The forestry sector in Tanzania supplies more than 90% of the country's energy resources in the form of charcoal and firewood (BEST, 2015). It also supplies nearly half of the country's construction materials. Forestry related activities currently support the employment of a good number of members of the rural communities. The forestry sector generates approximately 10-15% of exports and 10% of foreign exchange earnings (MNRT, 2015).

Despite the positive contributions of the sector to socio-economic development, high poverty levels and rapid population growth have exacerbated environmental problems. Some of these include deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and the deterioration of aquatic systems including water supplies and catchment areas (Tanzania State of the Environment Report, 2014). The unsustainable use of resources leads to reduced sources of livelihood and production in the long run, which in turn leads to food insecurity and increased poverty. The heavy dependency on agriculture and the rapid population growth increase pressure on the environment and natural resources, and increase climate change risks especially in water stressed regions.

⁶ 2014 Conservation International



Within its Environment programme, UNDP will enhance its efforts to support the development of a national framework for forestry, biodiversity, ecosystems conservation, and watershed management through enhanced programme development and implementation, and in partnership with private sector and civil society to ensure transformative changes. With a view to achieving the SDGs, Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Vision 2020, UNDP will continue to support the protection, restoration and promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainable management of forests; and efforts to combat desertification, as well as to halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. UNDP will facilitate access to global financial resources to implement new and scaled-up pro-poor and gender responsive interventions in partnership with all key stakeholders.

2. Sustainable Land and Watershed Management

Unsustainable management of land and watershed has been one of the key factors contributing to the degradation of the environment and resource use related conflicts. Unplanned expansion of human settlements, encroachment into forested areas, inappropriate farming and livestock management practices, unregulated mining activities, rampant, and uncontrolled bush fires, poor inter-sectoral co-operation and generally weak stakeholder linkages, and poorly planned and uncoordinated action are some of the challenges which need to be addressed to ensure improved land and watershed management for socio-economic development and poverty reduction.

Sustainable Land Management (SLM) offers a comprehensive approach to management and governance of land and water resources and has the potential to make a significant and lasting difference both in the short-term and long-term. Despite significant efforts made in previous years to address land and watershed problems, the lack of adequate capacity and financial resources remains a key barrier to the integration of SLM into sectoral plans and strategies.

UNDP's interventions in this area will focus on building on the extensive baseline of Sustainable Forest and Land Management (SLM/SFM) work that has been carried out in Tanzania, while exploring the potential to scale up. The first focus will be on building institutional capacity and strengthening co-ordination amongst sectors and relevant stakeholders, and the second focus will be on implementing practical SLM interventions to address land degradation in forests, rangelands and arable land, with the overall purpose of securing and improving livelihoods services provided by the land resources in the affected regions. In addition, UNDP will work with the Government and other actors to promote watershed management interventions to effectively address the bigger picture of environmental challenges. UNDP will specifically promote watershed/landscape level management planning (in tandem with land-use plans) and payment for ecosystem services approaches to ensure that they are maintained and continue to provide services to communities.

3. Wildlife and Illegal Wildlife Trade

In Tanzania, the tourism sector is still widely wildlife based and is one of the fastest growing sectors. The sector accounts for about 17% of Tanzania's GDP. In 2014 over a million tourists visited Tanzania contributing to more than 25% of foreign exchange earnings (MNRT Sector Review 2015). Tourism generates around 250,000 jobs in Tanzania and accounts for around 2% of the total labour force. With increased poaching and illegal wildlife trade, the tourism sector, is at risk.

A census conducted in early 2015 by the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), in collaboration with the Africa Wildlife Foundation (AWF) shows that the elephant population in the country has declined 60% between 2005 and 2014 due to poaching and currently stands at 43,000. There are various underlying drivers of poaching such as poverty -- poor communities are more likely to engage in poaching; poor implementation of regulatory frameworks especially at the local government level; and lack of awareness about the long-term impact of poaching on the local economy, namely, the threat that it poses to the sustainability of the tourism industry.

UNDP will scale up its interventions to address the problem of poaching and illegal wildlife trade by improving institutional and regulatory frameworks for better safeguarding of protected areas, with a view to enhance wildlife protection and management and to strengthen the tourism sector.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE

In Tanzania, climate change is manifested through droughts, floods, sea level rise and increase in water-borne diseases. The GoT has identified climate change as a leading environmental challenge facing the country. This is reflected in the relevant national policies, plans and strategies.⁷ The effects of climate change in Tanzania are visible in 60% of the country and they come in the form of prolonged droughts, dwindling water sources, floods, rangelands degradation, shrinking of agricultural land, seawater intrusion especially in Zanzibar, increased humidity, animal and plant diseases and incidences of human disease including malaria.⁸

The COP21 in Paris observed that over the last 100 years, temperatures have increased by about 0.7 degrees Celsius and that sea level has risen

7 Tanzania Climate Change Strategy 2012, Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy 2014, NAPA 2007, and State of Environment Report 2014

8 Tanzania Climate Change Strategy, 2012 and Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy, 2014

by approximately 17 cm. COP21 called on all countries to limit the rise of global temperatures to between 1.5 and 2 degrees Celsius as any increase above this level will plunge the world into serious socio-economic calamities.

UNDP's planned interventions within its Climate Change and Resilience Programme will be divided into the following areas:

1. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

The consequences of climate change on water resources, agriculture and food security in Tanzania are serious especially due to the country's heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture as a source of livelihoods income and consumption. Climate change related issues are cross-cutting in nature and have an impact on multiple areas. Thus addressing the effects of climate change is critical if Tanzania is to attain the SDGs and successfully implement national development plans and strategies.

Over the past few years, the Government has shown strong commitment to addressing climate change challenges through various interventions, with support from development partners. Despite these efforts, three key barriers are known to limit the effects of these interventions. They are inadequate institutional capacity at all levels, inadequate technical and financial resources and low level of awareness at all levels. Together, these factors restrict the country's ability to effectively mainstream climate change issues into sectoral development plans and strategies.

Building on its global network of expertise and its leadership position in addressing climate change challenges, UNDP has been supporting the GoT to mainstream climate change considerations into development plans and strategies through capacity building of the relevant ministries, departments and institutions, as well as NGOs and CBOs, both in Mainland and Zanzibar. As there are already climate change strategies in place in both

Mainland and Zanzibar, the proposed next level of support will be to promote the implementation of these strategies, through more capacity building initiatives and the setting up of proper institutional, policy and financial frameworks, in collaboration with all key stakeholders, including the private sector.

At the local level, the Programme will focus on providing support to build resilience of communities to adapt to the impact of climate change with direct assistance to implement community-based small scale climate change adaptation projects in order to create livelihood opportunities for the communities including improving agricultural inputs to contribute to food security.

UNDP's support will be focused on the implementation of COP21 Paris Agreement outcomes, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Programme will mainly focus on supporting the Government to create a framework for implementation of the INDCs, including the development of proper systems for the generation and management of greenhouse gases' inventories for proper monitoring of emissions data, development of the low emission development strategy for achieving a green economy, and a proper system for measurement, reporting and verification of emissions data through the initiation and support to the implementation of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) programmes.

2. Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

Three linked targets underpin the goal of achieving Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) by 2030. They are ensuring universal access to modern energy; doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. Tanzania has demonstrated commitment to the implementation of the objectives and principles of SE4All Initiative and is already developing plans



and strategies as part of the initial critical reforms, needed to scale up investment in the energy sector.

If sufficiently supported and well implemented, the SE4ALL Initiative can provide the impetus to mobilise additional support, based on priorities identified by the Government. UNDP and its development partners in Tanzania were jointly involved in mobilising political support for the development and implementation of a National Action Plan to achieve the objectives of the SE4All initiative. UNDP was able to mobilise significant political support before Rio+20 for the SE4ALL initiative and continued to play a key role through the provision of coordination and technical assistance around the three goals of the SE4ALL. This also included the development of a Gap Analysis Report in 2013, Action Agenda 2015 and Investment Prospectus 2015. These are all actions necessary to set up frameworks for SE4ALL implementation at country level. In collaboration with the Government and other key stakeholders, and drawing on its global network and local experience, UNDP is well positioned to support the acceleration of energy access in Tanzania in the following ways:

- ❖ Coordinating the implementation of the SE4ALL initiative through promoting the implementation of the Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus;
- ❖ Improving policy and regulatory frameworks;
- ❖ Improving institutional frameworks and human capacity; and
- ❖ Improving and strengthening the M&E framework and the generation of relevant data.

In addition to providing assistance to implement upstream interventions, UNDP through its new Programme will also work with the Government and a range of old and new partners to support the implementation of downstream interventions that will directly target the poor and marginalised populations especially in rural areas and where access to sustainable sources of energy is especially low. Through its interventions, UNDP will bring to poorer communities, appropriate, reliable and affordable energy technologies and solutions and where many would have had a slim chance of benefiting from the planned grid expansion and densification strategies in

the next 10 years. This strategy will be designed in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals and in partnership with development partners, private sector and CSOs.

3. Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Tanzania has been hit by a variety of natural disasters. Over 70% of all natural disasters are hydro-meteorological and the major disasters have included droughts, floods and epidemic diseases. Other less frequent natural disasters include windstorms, landslides, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. In the last 40 years, Tanzania has experienced severe and recurring droughts on average every four years, the latest having occurred in 2009. Severe and prolonged drought leads to loss of crops and livestock, reduced hydropower generation and electricity supply, reduced industrial production, increased risk of bush fires, and water shortage, all of which affect humans and wildlife.

Annual rainfall varies between 550 mm and 690 mm except on the highlands and parts of extreme south where 1,400 to 2,000 mm can be experienced. Floods occur when there is an increased frequency and intensity of rainfall. In urban areas, it is common to have floods even with normal rainfall due to 60% of people living in unplanned settlements with little or no storm water drainage systems. Other factors include expansion of settlements into the floodplains, and haphazard construction practices that prevent free flow of storm water. Tanzania has sometimes experienced above normal rainfall, associated to the El Niño phenomenon. The last time that an El Niño weather event occurred in the country was in 2011. El Niño causes massive floods which wash away crop farms and damage transport infrastructure, such as roads and railways. Floods also destroy houses making people homeless. Floods are also amongst one of the factors that

can contribute to an increased risk of disease.⁹

UNDP will continue to support the Government and communities to build resilience to extreme weather and climatic shocks by supporting the strengthening of early warning systems in the country. UNDP will continue to work with the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), Prime Minister's Office – Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD), Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, local governments and other key stakeholders including private sector, communities and civil society to build capacities to respond to weather and climatic shocks and disasters through a range of interventions. They include the following:

- ❖ Strengthening institutional frameworks through the setting up of relevant institutions and improving the capacity of staff, including the establishment of a 24/7 Emergency Centre for climatic disaster management;
- ❖ Improving weather and climate forecasting infrastructure through the procurement and installation of highly sophisticated hydro-met technologies to improve collection of the hydro-met data;
- ❖ Improving analysis, interpretation and customisation of data to be used by relevant user groups including farmers, urban dwellers, rural dwellers and aviation;
- ❖ Modernising the archiving of both TMA and River basin data for improved storage and retrieving of data; and,
- ❖ Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to improve coordination in dealing with disasters between the relevant institutions.

⁹ For example, the El Niño linked floods of 1998 led to a cholera outbreak with 40,000 reported cases. Diseases can also include the Rift Valley Fever, malaria, dengue and Chikungunya.

II. PROPOSED APPROACH

The Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience pillar approach is based on the Theory of Change (TOC) that focuses on the nexus between environment and poverty, to further empower poor and marginalized groups including rural women and youth. Other objectives include making these groups benefit from and participate actively in socio-economic development. These goals will be achieved through improved awareness raising, improved policy and regulatory frameworks, strengthened institutional capacity and strengthened capacity to implement initiatives all of which will work to support environmental protection, the management of climate change impacts and cultivates improved resilience to disasters.

Under this programming pillar, UNDP will support activities to create opportunities for the productive employment of poor women, men and youth in the 28 districts which constitute highly vulnerable areas in the country. The overall aim is to reduce poverty through sustainable

environmental conservation and management, employment creation and sustainable livelihoods. Priorities will include support to the articulation of a strong national response to threats to natural resources including poverty, deforestation, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and illegal wildlife trade. Support will include strengthening the capacity of relevant line ministries and selected districts to formulate and implement appropriate policies, strategies and regulations. This will be done in partnership with other key UN agencies and relevant national MDAs and LGAs as well as stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs and the private sector.

UNDP will strengthen the resilience capacity of communities and LGAs in climate change adaptation and mitigation, taking into account especially issues of gender. Support will be provided to the relevant MDAs to implement national climate change strategies. UNDP will continue to strengthen the provision of accurate climate information and early warning systems for disaster preparedness, response and recovery. This will be through the ongoing upstream

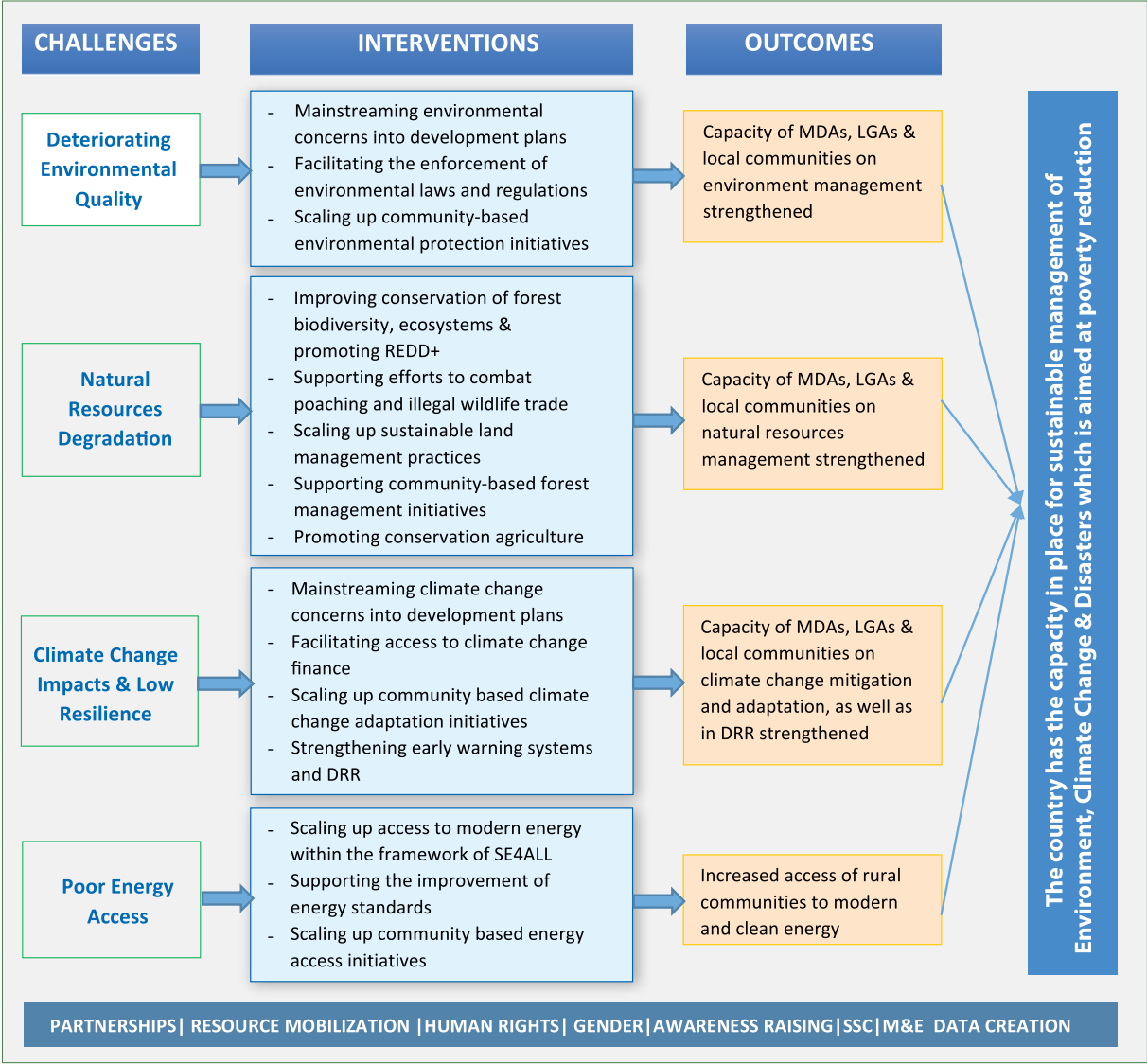


capacity building intervention and the current two pilot projects in Liwale and Meru districts will be scaled up to cover other districts across the country. UNDP will also support the Government to provide rural communities with improved access to energy by partnering with private sector to promote renewable energy and the adoption of energy efficient technologies.

UNDP will seek to build the capacities at both upstream policy level and downstream community interventions. At the upstream level, the capacities of MDAs and LGAs will be built to formulate, and implement policies, strategies, plans and regulations for enhanced

environmental protection, climate change and DRR. At the downstream level, UNDP will work with LGAs to implement community-based livelihoods type projects within its response to climate change, environmental protection and natural resource management, to create jobs and foster entrepreneurship. UNDP will support partners to ensure a gender responsive governance of natural resource management through the development of a robust programme that ensures women’s participation in decision-making on the use, management and protection of natural resources. UNDP will also work with its partners to increase women’s access, ownership and sustainable management of the ecosystem.

Diagrammatic Representation of the Theory of Change under the Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience Pillar



III. PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Under this programming pillar, UNDP will support the Government to achieve its priority of a strong national response to threats to environment and natural resources, and those related to climate change. Support will include strengthening the capacity of MDAs and LGAs to implement relevant policies, strategies and regulations with a clear focus on women and youth.

Drawing from lessons learned, UNDP's approach will be innovative building on its current portfolio and develop initiatives under the new CPD. The following programmes and projects will be implemented:

1. Support to Improve the Effectiveness of Protected Areas in Addressing Threats to Biodiversity

This project will cover national parks, game reserves, forest nature reserves and village/community forests with a focus on strengthened natural resources. The project will support the enforcement framework in the Ruaha National Park, aiming for compliance and guard against unplanned economic development, a result from which is habitat degradation. Further support will be focused on building the capacity of officials from the Tanzania National Parks Authority to strengthen their skills on land use planning, landscape management, and community relationships. A number of institutions will be established and strengthened, including support to planning and law enforcement.



2. Combatting Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania through an Integrated Approach

UNDP's support in this area will be centred on strengthening law enforcement to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade to improve the coordination of law enforcement at the national and subnational levels. The project will focus on intelligence-led, targeted preventative and pre-emptive efforts to reduce poaching and illegal wildlife trade and strengthened relationships with consumer countries to control demand.

3. Safeguarding Zanzibar's Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits

UNDP support to Zanzibar focuses on strengthening Zanzibar's policy and institutional framework for effective biodiversity and land use management. This will be achieved through the development and implementation of an integrated policy and planning framework to promote effective biodiversity and land use management that supports Zanzibar's development and support to strengthened capacities for more effective implementation. The targeted areas lie within Zanzibar's network of protected areas, wildlife reserves and community-managed forest areas (COFMAs). In the Isles, this project will cover Pas including Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park (5,000 ha), Kiwengwa-Pongwe Forest Reserve (3,325 ha), Ngezi-Vumawimbi Nature Reserve (2,900 ha), Ras Kiuyu Forest Reserve (270 ha), Masingini Forest Reserve (566 ha) and Msitu Mkuu Forest Reserve (180 ha) totalling 35,000 ha, as well as COFMAs which cover 45,000 ha, for the protection of vulnerable ecosystems, especially mangroves, native forests and other important habitats. The adoption of management practices and community-centred initiatives that support: i) effective co-management of wildlife and their habitats; ii) restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest landscapes; and iii) sustainable local income generation will also be addressed.

4. Zanzibar and Mainland Climate Change Implementation Programmes

Building on the successes achieved by the Climate Change Mainstreaming Project and Climate Change Governance in Zanzibar, the new programmes will address gaps by supporting the Government in implementing climate change strategies. Programme focus will include the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), sectoral adaptation and mitigation plans, local adaptation and mitigation plans, action plans and road maps for the implementation of these plans; development and implementation of a framework for the implementation of the INDCs; finalisation of the establishment of the climate change financing mechanisms and facilitation of their operationalisation; and development of local/community adaptation and mitigation projects aimed at enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities in responding to the impact of climate change, in collaboration with NGOs and CBOs. These interventions are multispectral and will be implemented by several relevant ministries and institutions, as well as NGOs and CBOs, and the private sector.

5. SE4ALL Programme (SE4AP) Tanzania

This programme will support the GoT to enable frameworks (Institutional, Policy and Regulatory, Financial, Technical, Coordination and System) to fast-track the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Initiative in Tanzania through promoting the achievement of the three SE4ALL goals: *Ensure universal access to modern energy services, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix*. The programme will be built on the recently completed SE4ALL Action Agenda, which sets the framework for the implementation of SE4ALL in the countries which have joined the initiative. It will also support the implementation



of the SE4ALL Investment Prospectus, which identifies key investment opportunities in the energy sector in Tanzania. The programme will be guided by the global principles guiding SE4ALL investment taking into account the country's context. The programme is cross-cutting and as such will involve various key ministries and institutions, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals being the focal ministry/implementing partner. There will be strong involvement of private sector and local community organisations such as NGOs and CBOs, who will be key partners in delivering programme activities on the ground.

6. UN REDD+ Programme

Building on the success achieved in the UN REDD+ Phase I, this programme was designed taking into consideration the Gap Analysis study and Phase I evaluation report, which together identified

gaps and opportunities in terms of policy and institutional frameworks, finance, safeguard mechanism, coordination and partnership, among others. The project document has been completed and the implementation is awaiting the availability of funding. The programme will be implemented in collaboration with a range of partners including local communities.

7. Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development

Under the new CPD, UNDP will continue to implement the joint UNDP-UNEP project Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development. This is anchored in the UNDP approach to strengthening the capacity of the existing national planning, budgeting and monitoring frameworks at national, sector and

local levels to develop and implement policies to spur social and economic transformation for human development. Interventions will continue to strengthen key partnerships with stakeholders in the field of poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. The Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) as a key component will continue to focus on enhancing national and district (LGAs) capacities to mainstream and implement environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, gender inclusion, and climate change issues into development planning and budgeting frameworks and mechanisms in Tanzania. The project will continue supporting policy and planning influencing activities at the upstream level as well as environmentally friendly nature based livelihoods projects at the downstream community level to demonstrate the importance of sustainable environment and natural resources management for poverty reduction and livelihoods improvement. Projects to improve the livelihoods of Naturalised Tanzanians in Western Tanzania through the mainstreaming of sustainable forest management (SFM) is in line with the efforts being mobilised in response to the refugee crisis globally and locally under the umbrella of the Solutions Alliance.

IV. LINKAGES WITH OTHER PILLARS

The **Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience** pillar has very close linkages with **both the Inclusive Democratic Governance** pillar and the **Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods** pillar. The three pillars will be working in tandem and to the extent possible work across practices to ensure more efficient interventions, including a better use of the available resources. Key areas of collaboration between the Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience pillar and the Democratic Governance pillar include efforts to promote effectiveness, transparency, accountability and inclusion in the management of environmental and climate change interventions.

The pillar is closely entwined with Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods pillar downstream interventions. Capacities will be developed to enable individuals and local enterprises to sustainably develop natural resource-based industries to create jobs, markets for local products and new partnerships for business. This is dependent on sound environmental conservation and the ability to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. Therefore, in all the interventions to be undertaken under these three pillars, there are synergies to draw upon and collaboration that should be enhanced to achieve optimal results especially in the geographical areas where there will be interventions from either two or all three pillars.

UNDAP Thematic Results Groups (TRG) involving all three pillars will help to oversee coordination, monitoring and reporting.

V. PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships cut across many sectors such as agriculture, forestry, industry, trade, tourism, extractives, services and technology. The successful implementation of the strategy, programmes and projects will therefore require support from various partners including Government, development partners, philanthropic organisations, private sector and civil society. Government partners at national and local level will play key roles in the implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects, and the strengthening of their capacities for planning and policymaking will remain an important element of the proposed approach. Partnerships will also be sought with private sector entities, such as banks, energy companies and SMEs, to pilot innovative solutions aimed at improving poor rural women and youth's access to finance, technology and information. Partnerships with research institutions will be further strengthened to ensure high quality data/evidence for

programming, planning and policymaking. CSOs will support the implementation of downstream interventions and will be actively engaged in consultations on development issues and in ensuring enhanced participation and involvement of beneficiaries in programme and project implementation. Donors and foundations will be essential in the successful implementation of the strategy in terms of providing financial as well as technical support.

VI. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT PLAN

UNDP will work with national Implementing Partners (IPs) and Responsible Parties (RPs) in the implementation of the programmes and projects largely using the National Implementation Modality (NIM). NIM modality encourages ownership of the programmes and projects by the IPs and RPs so that the related activities have a better chance of being sustainable after the programmes and projects come to an end. Capacities of IPs and RPs will be built so that they can effectively mainstream programme and project activities in plans, budgets and regular functions. To ensure the sustainability of the interventions, UNDP will work to empower beneficiaries to be able to hold the Government and all other actors accountable in the fulfilment of their obligations.

Where Government frameworks and systems already exist, UNDP will support the strengthening of existing structures instead of creating parallel

systems and stand-alone programmes and projects.

As part of the exit plan, activities will be planned in such a manner that they will progressively pass on to IPs and RPs during the lifespan of each programme and project, and will be incorporated in the IPs/RPs plans and budgets.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A robust M&E framework will be developed to track progress in this pillar and to demonstrate how it will contribute to the wider CPD in conjunction with the other pillars. Clear indicators will be set and where critical information is not available baseline studies will be conducted to obtain the required data and information. The renewed emphasis on industrialisation was evident in the Sustainable Industrial Development Agenda, which was launched in 1996 to cover the period up to 2020, as well as in the Vision 2025, which was launched in 1999 and recognised the leading role that industry should play in transforming the Tanzanian economy on the way to becoming a semi-industrialised country by 2025. This was followed by the launch in 2010 of the Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025. At the time, however, these industrialisation strategies were not implemented in the context of a national plan as the FYDP processes had not begun yet. The emphasis on industrialisation in the FYDP II thus provides an opportunity to mainstream industrial development considerations in Tanzania.

ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF HOW UNDP’S ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE PILLAR STRATEGY IS ALIGNED WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND THE SDGS

UNDP Support	Tanzania Priorities	Zanzibar Priorities	Agenda 2030
<p>Overall objective: Country has capacity in place for sustainable management of environment, climate change and disasters for poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Tanzania Vision 2025</p> <p>Tanzania Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) 2016/2017 – 2020/2021</p>	<p>Zanzibar Vision 2020:</p> <p>Zanzibar’s Strategy for Economic and Social Transformation 2016/2017 – 2020/2021 (draft)</p>	<p>SDGs:</p> <p>Goal 7. Energy Goal 13. Climate Change Goal 14: Life below Water Goal 15. Life on Land</p> <p>Also SDG 1 on No Poverty, SDG 2 on Zero Hunger</p>
<p>1. To support the strengthening of capacity within MDAs, LGAs and local communities on environment management.</p>	<p>4.2.6.i.c. Protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably managing forests, combatting desertification and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.</p> <p>4.2.6.i.d. Enhancing community-based natural resource management systems</p> <p>4.2.6.i.e Conservation of natural resources</p>	<p>6.1.2 D2. Marine and terrestrial ecosystems protected and restored with reduce biodiversity loss (sustainable use and marine and terrestrial resources)</p> <p>6.1.2. D3. Environmental degradation prevented and reduced environmental and social risks of economic activities</p>	<p>14.1 Prevent and reduce marine pollution</p> <p>14.2 Manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>15.2 Promote sustainable management of forests</p> <p>15.3 Achieve land degradation neutrality</p> <p>15.4 Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems</p>

<p>2. To support the strengthening of capacity within MDAs, LGAs and local communities on natural resource management</p>	<p>4.2.6.i.c. Protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably managing forests, combatting desertification and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.</p> <p>4.2.6.i.d. Enhancing community-based natural resource management systems.</p> <p>4.2.6.i.e Conservation of natural resources.</p> <p>4.3.4.i. Conservation and protection of water resource, water sources.</p> <p>4.3.4.ii. Construction of water harvesting infrastructure including rain. water harvesting; water points, intake, storage, transmission pipes, distribution networks, water laboratories.</p> <p>4.3.4.vi. Capacity building/ skills development of staff at all levels (harvesting, transmission, distribution, billing).</p>	<p>6.1.2 D2. Marine and terrestrial ecosystems protected and restored with reduce biodiversity loss (sustainable use and marine and terrestrial resources)</p>	<p>1.5 Build resilience, reduce vulnerability</p> <p>14.1 Prevent and reduce marine pollution</p> <p>14.2 Manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>15.1 Ensure conservation of ecosystems and services</p> <p>15.2 Promote sustainable management of forests</p> <p>15.4 Ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems</p> <p>15.7 End trafficking of protected species</p> <p>15.b Mobilise resources for forest management</p> <p>15.c Combat trafficking of protected species</p>
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<p>3. To support the strengthening of capacity within MDAs, LGAs and local communities on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and capacity in DRR.</p>	<p>4.2.6.iii.a. Combating climate change and its impacts by putting more emphasis on emission reduction.</p> <p>4.2.6.iii.b. Integrating, harmonising and coordinating environmentally sustainable policies and strategies for growth in key growth sectors, including climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>4.2.6.iii.c. Mitigating and adapting to climate change, including supporting research programmes to improve and develop new technologies, quality seeds, pest control, and agronomic practices e.g. tillage, soils and water conservation techniques and irrigation measures and livestock management practices, information collection and dissemination for early warning systems.</p>	<p>6.1.1 D1. Improved adaptation and mitigation measures to protect against threats of climate change</p> <p>5.1.5 C5. Enhanced national capacity to prevent and respond to all types of emergencies (natural, health, and man-made) in a timely and effective manner.</p>	<p>2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience to CC-hazards and disasters</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures in policy</p> <p>13.3 Improve capacity on climate change</p> <p>13.a Implement UNFCCC commitment</p> <p>13.b Promote mechanism LDC for CC management</p>
<p>4. To assist in increasing access to modern clean energy by rural communities.</p>	<p>4.2.6.ii.a. Promotion of renewable green energy technologies (biogas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), solar energy), as well as geothermal, wind.</p> <p>4.4.2.i. Improving availability and reliability of electrical power, particularly in both rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>5.1.3 C3. Increased access to decent and affordable housing, improved rational land use and better access to energy.</p>	<p>7.1 Ensure universal access to energy services</p> <p>7.2 Increase share of renewable energy</p> <p>7.3 Double improvement in energy efficiency</p>



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