

Framework E&E Portfolio 2007 - 2010

The UNDP country programme for the period 2007-2010 is anchored in three main policy and programming frameworks: the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA), the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA) and the Government Joint Assistance Strategy (JAS). The country programme is firmly embedded within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2007-2010, which is also closely aligned with MKUKUTA, MKUZA and the JAS. It is further influenced by United Nations reforms aimed at greater coherence and enhanced impact at the country level.

The current programme cycle seek to achieve the following three broad outcomes:

- (a) Increased access to sustainable income opportunities, productive employment and food security in the rural areas;
- (b) Increased access to good basic social services for all by focusing on the poor and most vulnerable; and
- (c) Strengthened democratic structures and systems of good governance and the application of human rights.

The above outcomes would be achieved through channeling UNDP support via the following main pillars holding the Country Programme:

- (a) *Enhancing pro-poor policy development and wealth creation*
- (b) *Strengthening democratic governance and development management*
- (c) *Scaling up mainstreaming of cross-cutting themes*

The Energy and Environment management practice area falls under the third pillar where a number of crosscutting issues constrain achievement of the targets of the MKUKUTA/MKUZA, the UNDAF and the CPD. Tanzania has made considerable progress with the support of the United Nations System in mainstreaming crosscutting issues into national development plans and policies, most notably MKUKUTA and MKUZA. However, significant challenges remain with regard to ensuring that mainstreaming is carried out effectively in terms of capacity as well as ensuring sustained commitment at all levels throughout the implementation process. The third pillar of the country programme will address these issues through support for up scaling their mainstreaming efforts.

Under the energy and environment practice area, support will be provided to deliver key outputs: (a) accelerate the access to energy such as renewable energy, including photovoltaic initiatives, through the Global Environment Facility; (b) increase sustainable use of biomass (including wood and charcoal); (c) integrate environmental concerns into



development policies and plans; (d) reduce the dependence of the poor on natural resources for their livelihoods; and (e) conserve biodiversity and ensure that communities benefit from these resources including considerations for mitigation and adaptation to climate change effects and the promotion of innovative land management practices.

Promotion of gender equality and women empowerment will be addressed in this practice area in partnership with other United Nations organizations and civil society. Within the practice area attention will be paid to gender mainstreaming through the implementation of specific initiatives in order to provide a platform for advocacy and monitoring of progress.

The current exploitation of natural resources including tree-felling for charcoal production, inappropriate farming methods that facilitate soil erosion, and unsuitable fishing methods is unsustainable. Community participation in the planning and management of natural resources and the environment remains weak and existing regulations and by-laws are inadequately applied. Communities are unable to benefit from high economic growth spurred by sectors such as forestry, fisheries, tourism and mining. In addition, tensions over land rights, environmental concerns related to the impact of invasion of water catchments and wetlands, the impact of land degradation and tensions over impacts of climate change and climate variability have risen dramatically. UNDP contribution in addressing these issues through energy and environment practice area will focus on achieving country outcome 4 and 5 as follows:

Country Program Outcome 4: Effective mechanisms in place, including social protection that addresses institutional barriers and socio-cultural dimensions to promote and protect the rights of the poor and most vulnerable

Key Outputs under this outcome include the improved capacity at national and district levels on the management and effective enforcement of existing policies for the sustainable use of natural resources including forestry, energy and water resources (need to expand a bit). Additional support will be provided to accelerate access to renewable energy including photovoltaic initiatives through the Global Environment Facility; increase sustainable use of biomass (wood and charcoal); increase mainstreaming of environment in national policies and plan and conserve biodiversity.

Facilitation will be provided to the implementation of the National Food Security Policy by enhancing livelihood options through greater access to water, affordable labour saving technologies, and markets; boosting agricultural crop yields through appropriate farming practices, promotion of appropriate and innovative land management practices including post-harvest management and processing facilities, training, technologies; and improving capacity at national and district levels on the management and effective enforcement of existing policies for the sustainable use of fisheries, forestry, soil and water resources. To ensure adhering to the target, further support will be provided to the Ministries, Districts and Agencies (MDAs) to facilitate coordination, management and monitoring of environment and energy programmes to enhance knowledge sharing and strengthening of statistical literacy at the MDA and LGA levels

The strategies to achieve the above results will include close collaboration with other partners to facilitate mainstreaming of environment and energy initiatives in sector policy frameworks, which if adequately addressed could have a significant impact on poverty reduction in rural areas. Studies on the extent of environment and energy coverage in sector policies have been undertaken. Results of the studies will facilitate the mainstreaming initiatives. Deliberate programming at the local level will be applied in order to distill lessons that inform the policy level. The lessons generated from experiences at the grass root level would be captured, documented and shared widely for up scaling.

Country Program Outcome 5: Improved community access to safe, clean water and environmental sanitation in rural and urban areas.

The Government is committed to improving access to safe water supply by implementing the National Water Policy (2002). The Water Sector Development Program (WSDP) recognizes public access to information as human rights as well as the key means to facilitating programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and accountability. Current challenges in implementing the policy include lack of ownership and participation of beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and management of water supply and sanitation systems. In addition, beneficiaries have limited awareness of their roles and responsibilities including the need to pay for and use water responsibly while contributing to sustainable management of the catchment areas. Provision of water and sanitation services to lower income groups, old and disabled people, and people living in peri urban and rural areas is also a challenge. The current low priority accorded to sanitation and hygiene improvement has resulted in cases of pollution of shallow ground water. In urban areas, there is excessive water loss through weak distribution systems, illegal connections, misuse of water, and lack of universal metering.

UNDP would endeavor to contribute to the above outcome through the following key Outputs:

- (i) Appropriate framework for rural water supply (RWS) developed, including rainwater harvesting (RWH), policy implemented and scaled up.
- (ii) Capacity for implementation of Urban Water Supply System in Zanzibar developed and implemented. (ZAWA)

The strategy to achieve the above is through providing support to the Government to implement the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) and the recently completed Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP). Within the NWSDS and the NWSP a provision has been made for the development of a framework for Rural Water Supply. The support from UNDP would focus on the development, testing and scaling up of appropriate model to selected areas.

In collaboration with the World Bank, Germany, and Netherlands UNDP support will cover the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in both Mainland and Zanzibar. In addition, support will be provided to the Urban Water supply sub sector in Zanzibar specifically to strengthen capacity of the ZAWA and the planning department. Water resource management RM will be supported through the Global Environment Facility specifically to mainstream climate change issues and build capacities of selected Water Basins Authorities.

A mechanism for delivery of the above support will focus on moving away from a project approach to a programme approach (this policy idea will include GEF and SGP) as it has been the desire of the country office as well as GEF to move away from the numerous tiny project currently managed by the office under the E&E unit.

- 1) This has two ramifications for the E&E team:-
 - a) Global programming and forging partnerships; such as for Sustainable Land Management; as in TerrAfrica. There is a developing idea for a GEF Forest Programme; which would include carbon-forestry issues.
 - b) At country level. UNDP and GEF do not wish to see a scattering of smaller projects here and there across the Biodiversity Landscape! Monitoring of the SGP with dwindling resources is posing a challenge, we are thinking of a Programmatic Cluster of Projects around a broad theme to encompass this programme.

Drawing from the current approved CPD and the CPAP, the clustering of our programme portfolio would revolve around the following two areas:

Programme 1 – Sustainable Management of Protected Areas

This programme will build on some of ongoing project in the unit including:-

- Mnazi Bay UNDP Marine PAs
- Marine-Coastal (TCMP- WB) and Agulhas Somali Marine PAs
- Selous-Niassa -UNDP Community PAs (WMAs)
- Eastern Arc UNDP Forestry PAs (Global Hotspot)
- Coastal Forests UNDP Coastal (Dry) PAs. A global hotspot
- Protected Area System UNDP TANAPA to be developed under RAF

Programme 2 – Mainstreaming environment & Energy and Sustainable Land Management

This programme will build on some of ongoing project in the unit including SGP and new developing ideas as follows:-

- SLM in Kilimanjaro (Mountains) UNDP – PDFB level
- Government OFP Prioritization on Mountain in the RAF letter, which needs a concept paper focusing on SLM considering the strategy for immediate actions on Land and water catchment. In this programme we will include Mainstreaming

- biodiversity trees and energy issues into mountains systems; using private sector support and NGOs e.g. on Uluguru Mts.
- Mountain catchment components on the waters project of Lake Tanganyika and Pangani.
 - VPO interests on Livingstone Mts & Lake Nyasa
 - In collaboration with UNEP/PEI/DDC on phase II of Poverty Env. Mainstreaming
 - Improved community access to safe, clean water and environmental sanitation in rural and urban areas through the SGP

To expedite the formulation of the above two programmes, the unit has decided to engage the services of a senior environment advisor to work with Government and the E&E staff. The ToR for the consultant are attached as annex 1. It is estimated a budget of about US\$ 200,000 for this year which is requested from TRAC resources.