

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**NATIONAL PORTFOLIO FORMULATION  
DOCUMENT**

**VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

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## PREFACE

Environmental management is a global agenda in view of its direct linkage in sustaining socio-economic growth. Inherently, due to internal and external factors such as increased economic activities and the complexities arising from the poverty-environment linkages and globalization, various parameters related to these factors are changing fast. These changes have impacts on the levels of utilization of the national and global natural resources. As human population continues to grow, demand for natural resources and environmental services increases. Consequently, population pressure coupled with unsustainable human activities has remarkable contribution to environmental degradation in various ways, thus calling for national and international initiatives to address them.

This National Portfolio Formulation Document (NPDF) has been developed to elaborate national priority areas, programmes and projects in the course of accessing resources of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to which Tanzania is one of the eligible countries. The GEF is a global mechanism for financing mitigation efforts to address environmental challenges. This is implemented through provision of grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement projects with global environmental benefits and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The NPDF has been developed in a transparent and participatory approach by involving a broad spectrum of stakeholders. This approach is in line with the motive of the newly adopted reforms of the GEF through the introduction of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) in the current fifth replenishment period (2010-2014). The principle of the GEF STAR-5 is to allocate funds to recipient individual country based on global and national environmental priorities. The implementation of the GEF STAR-5 addresses three Focal Areas of Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change and Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

The NPDF indicates, among others, priority projects that have been approved by the GEF National Steering Committee to be submitted to the GEF for funding under the STAR-5. In addition, potential priority areas that may be funded outside STAR arrangements have been included. This is an opportunity that we ought to take advantage of. It is important to ensure that the implementation of such projects achieve the intended objectives for the benefit of the present and future generations. This is a challenge we are obliged to implement. Environment is our future, play your part.



Sazi B. Salula

**Permanent Secretary and  
National GEF Political Focal Point  
VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful preparation of the GEF National Portfolio Formulation Document is a result of commitment and hard work by many individuals and institutions, who deserve our appreciation. Be assured of our heartfelt appreciation and that we value their cooperation and support.

I wish to express my appreciation to members of the GEF National Steering Committee (NSC) for their efforts, commitment and hard work in screening and approving submitted projects for funding under GEF STAR-5.

I am deeply indebted to the Secretariat for their commendable efforts and hard work in organizing the GEF National Dialogue Initiative (NDI) Workshop, National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) Workshop and the GEF NSC Meeting and finally compiling and editing this Report. The team included Mr. S. Nkondokaya, Mr. R. S. Muyungi, Ms. F. Kimambo, Ms. A. Tillya, Mr. J. Enock and Dr. C. M. Shayo, all from the Vice President's Office.

We thank all participants to the GEF National Dialogue Initiative (NDI) Workshop (October, 2009) and NPFE Workshop (June, 2011) for their time and valuable contribution which facilitated preparation of this important document.

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## **A. DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE**

Following adoption and implementation of the GEF-STAR 5, Tanzania constituted GEF National Steering Committee (NSC) in September 2010. In order to ensure transparency and broad stakeholder participation, a National Consultative Meeting was organized by the National GEF Operational Focal Point (Vice President's Office) in September 2010 whose objective was, among others, to sensitize stakeholders on funding opportunities available for addressing national and global environmental challenges. The meeting also identified key members of the GEF National Steering Committee.

The GEF NSC has the responsibility to consider and approve all national and regional projects/programs submitted to GEF for funding. In accomplishing its task, the Committee ensures that the projects are in line with the GEF Focal Areas and Strategic Objectives as well as national priorities.

The GEF NSC constitutes a total of 25 members drawn from Government institutions, Convention Focal Points, private sector, civil society and GEF Implementing Agencies. A list of the members of the GEF NSC is appended as **Annex 1**.

The Committee is chaired by the GEF Operational Focal Point (Director of Environment, Vice President's Office) whereas the National Focal Point – CBD is the Secretary of the Committee. The Division of Environment – Vice President's Office serves as the Secretariat to the Committee.

The composition and decision making of the GEF NSC takes into consideration the vision and mission of GEF-STAR-5 of transparency and broad stakeholder participation whereby allocation of GEF resources is approved through a participatory approach.

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF BROADER CONSULTATIONS**

### **B1. GEF National Dialogue Initiative (NDI) Workshop**

The GEF National Dialogue Initiative (NDI) was held on 12-14<sup>th</sup> October 2009. The objective of the workshop, among others, was to recommend priority areas for consideration under GEF-5 which entails three focal areas namely Climate Change, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management. The workshop gathered about 100 participants from Government Institutions, Local Government Authorities, Civil Society, Research and Academic Institutions, Development Partners, Diplomatic Corps and Resource Persons from the GEF Secretariat.

The recommendations of the NDI workshop were as follows:

- i) Climate Change
  - Promoting efficient use of biomass energy;
  - Establishing pilot projects on biomass;
  - Establishing energy farms;
  - Encouraging micro-financing institutions to finance projects on renewable energy technologies;
  - Financing for mitigation and adaptation activities; and
  - Financing cleaner technology
  
- ii) Biodiversity Conservation
  - Controlling invasive alien species;
  - Scaling up of landscape integrated management ecosystem;
  - Preventing pollution in marine resources;
  - Biodiversity sensitivity mapping;
  - Developing and managing forestry and wildlife corridors including connectivity; and
  - Scaling up of Payment of Environmental Services (PES)
  
- iii) Sustainable Land Management
  - Capacity building for local communities and regulatory institutions;
  - Promoting soil conservation technologies;
  - Promoting alternative energy sources;
  - Promoting of sustainable charcoal production

## **B2. Consultative Workshop on Identification of National Priorities under GEF-STAR 5**

A National Stakeholders Consultative Workshop on Identification of National Priorities under GEF STAR-5, was held on 28-29 June 2011 in Dar es Salaam. The workshop was attended by 50 participants from Government institutions, Civil Societies, Research and Academic Institutions, Private Sector and UNDP. The overall objective of the workshop was to identify national priority areas and projects under three Focal Areas: Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Sustainable Land Management, for GEF STAR-5 funding.

The identified national priority areas under the three focal areas are as follows:

- a) Biodiversity Conservation
  - Conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity in hotspot areas;
  - Strengthening the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; and
  - Capacity building for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

- b) Climate Change
  - Promote low-carbon technologies;
  - Promote investment in renewable energy technologies;
  - Promote market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and buildings; and
  - Enhance climate change resilience in vulnerable areas.
- c) Sustainable Land Management
  - Conservation agriculture;
  - Sustainable forestry management for improved livelihood;
  - Alternative income generating activities for farmers (crops and animals);
  - Indigenous adaptive management practices for sustainable land management and livelihood security.

## **C. COUNTRY'S GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN DIFFERENT SECTORS**

### **C1. Climate change (mitigation)**

- Extreme poverty of the most vulnerable groups;
- Low technological capacity to respond to extreme weather conditions and environmental disasters (drought, pests, epidemics);
- Limited credit opportunities and internal capacity to fund adaptation/mitigation; and
- Inadequate incentives for management of natural resources.

### **C2. Biodiversity**

- Inadequate capacity to conserve threatened species;
- Unsustainable management of productive landscapes and seascapes for biodiversity conservation and economic development (community participation);
- Unsustainable management of Protected Areas;
- Degradation of ecosystem and services;
- Inadequate capacity to access resources for implementing Access to Benefit Sharing (ABS) Protocol and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
- Expansion of invasive alien species; and
- Decreasing forest and vegetation cover.

### **C3 Sustainable Land Management (desertification and deforestation)**

- Inadequate integration of land management in drylands;
- Inadequate capacity in ecosystem rehabilitation;

- Poor soil fertility management practices; and
- Soil erosion and declining land productivity.

## **D. STAR ALLOCATION AND PRIORITY PROJECTS**

### **D1. Level of STAR Allocation**

According to the GEF Council Document GEF/C.38/Inf.8/Rev1, the indicative amount of fund allocated to Tanzania under GEF STAR-5 is USD 27.43 million. The allocation of the funds for each GEF Focal Area is as follows:

- Biodiversity Conservation – USD 13.95 million
- Climate Change – USD 7.86 million
- Sustainable Land Management – USD 5.61 million

Out of this amount, **USD 3.6 million** has been set aside for implementation of the Small Grants Programme. The allocation of the remaining funds (USD 23.82 million) for each GEF Focal Area is as follows:

- Biodiversity Conservation – USD 12.25 million
- Climate Change – USD 6.86 million
- Sustainable Land Management – USD 4.61 million

### **D2. Scheme of Flexibility in Using Funds across Focal Areas**

In accordance with the GEF Council Decision GEF/C.38/9, countries with a total indicative allocation of up to USD 7 million (flexibility threshold) can allocate the sum total of their allocation for projects across any, or all, of the three focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation under the STAR. Marginal adjustments between focal areas will be allowed for countries with a total allocation higher than the flexibility threshold. The maximum “marginal adjustment” that will be allowed is set as follows:

- For sum total country allocations of \$7-20 million: \$0.2 million
- For sum total country allocations of \$20-100 million: \$1 million
- For sum total country allocations greater than \$100 million: \$2 million

Tanzania qualifies for the scheme of limited flexibility with “marginal adjustment” of an amount not exceeding USD 1 million.

### **D3. Priority Projects and/or Programmes for funding under GEF STAR-5**

The projects and/or programmes intended for submission to GEF for funding were considered and approved by the GEF National Steering Committee during its meeting held on 18-19 August 2011. Consideration of the projects was based



on priority areas identified during National Portfolio Formulation Exercise Workshop held on 28-29 June 2011. The priority projects are as listed below:

Project	Implementing Agency	Indicative budget (USD)		
		Biodiversity	Climate Change	Sustainable Land Management
1. Conservation and Management of Kihansi Ecosystem	World Bank	6,578,598	---	---
2. Strengthening Implementation of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	UNEP	952,000	---	---
3. Enhancing forest conservation in Tanzania and highest priorities for forest biodiversity conservation	UNDP	4,719,402	---	---
4. Promotion of Renewable Energy Applications for Rural Lighting and Agro-Industrial Sector in Tanzania	UNIDO	---	3,860,000	---
5. Enhanced Participatory Restoration of Degraded Catchment for Carbon Sequestration in Katuma River Catchment Area and Community Livelihoods	UNDP	---	1,000,000	---
6. Promotion of Geothermal as Alternative Source of Electricity Generation in Tanzania	UNIDO	---	2,000,000	---
7. Conservation of Water Catchment in Wami Ruvu Basin through Land use Planning	UNDP	---	---	1,800,000
8. Mainstreaming payment for watershed services in integrated sustainable land management in the East Usambara	UNDP	---	---	1,310,000
9. Malawi/Mozambique/Tanzania Regional Lake Nyasa Conservation and Development Project	World Bank	---	---	1,500,000
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>12,250,000</b>	<b>6,860,000</b>	<b>4,610,00</b>

## E. PRIORITY PROJECTS IN FOCAL AREAS/THEMES OUTSIDE THE STAR

### a) Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (NIP, 2006)

- i) Strengthening legal and institutional framework for managing POPs and chemical pollutants;

- ii) Establishing monitoring scheme of POPs and other chemical pollutants;
- iii) Enhancing transfer of appropriate technology for control of POPs releases; and
- iv) Improving public information, awareness and education.

**b) Climate change adaptation under LCDF/SCCF (NAPA, 2007)**

- i) Water efficiency in crop production irrigation to boost production and conserve water in all areas;
- ii) Alternative farming systems and water harvesting;
- iii) Develop alternative water storage programs and technology for communities;
- iv) Community based catchments conservation and management programs;
- v) Explore and invest in alternative clean energy sources e.g. Wind, Solar, bio-diesel, etc. to compensate for lost hydro potential;
- vi) Promotion of application of cogeneration in the industry sector for lost hydro potential;
- vii) Afforestation programmes in degraded lands using more adaptive and fast growing tree species;
- viii) Develop community forest fire prevention plans and programmes;
- ix) Establishing and Strengthening community awareness programmes on preventable major health hazards;
- x) Implement sustainable tourism activities in the coastal areas and relocation of vulnerable communities from low-lying areas;
- xi) Enhance wildlife extension services and assistance to rural communities in managing wildlife resources;
- xii) Water harvesting and recycling;
- xiii) Construction of artificial structures, e.g., sea walls, artificially placing sand on the beaches and coastal drain beach management system; and
- xiv) Establish good land tenure system and facilitate sustainable human settlements

**c) Capacity Development (National Capacity Self Assessment, 2007)**

- i) Develop national communication, education, training and public awareness programmes;
- ii) Develop specialized skills and expertise on Post Rio Conventions issues through, *inter alia*, mainstreaming climate change, biodiversity and desertification into school curricular;
- iii) Develop capacity for financial and resource mobilization;
- iv) Assessment and implementation of adaptation and mitigation options to address climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification;

- v) Strengthen adaptive research programmes with regard to climate change, biodiversity conservation and land degradation;
- vi) Strengthen systematic observations and early warning systems;
- vii) Strengthen capacity for participation in the conventions process (negotiations, reporting);
- viii) Enhance the capacity to develop and implement comprehensive plans and integrated strategies of the Post Rio Conventions;
- ix) Strengthen national database, information dissemination systems and networking among various stakeholders;
- x) Develop comprehensive mechanism for private sector and other nongovernmental actors participation in the implementation of Post Rio Conventions;
- xi) Strengthen infrastructure and technical support for research and development institutions;
- xii) Strengthen relevant capacities to enforce laws, regulations and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- xiii) Strengthen national coordination, monitoring and evaluation systems
- xiv) Mainstream gender into development plans, strategies and programmes; and
- xv) Review of policies and legal framework to reflect on emerging issues on the Post Rio Conventions.

## **F. PRIORITY AREAS FOR REGIONAL COLLABORATION**

- i) Environmental management of trans-boundary lake and river basins (such as Lake Tanganyika, Nyasa, Victoria, Chala, Natron, Jipe; and River Kagera, Mara, Ruvuma, Nile, Zambezi);
- ii) Management of coastal and marine environment;
- iii) Enhancing investment capacity and technology to utilize the existing sources of alternative energy (e.g. uranium, geothermal, wind, solar etc) to reduce dependence on biomass energy;
- iv) Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources and Biosafety;
- v) Control of illegal trade and management of banned substances, chemicals and wastes

## **G. CONTRIBUTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECTS IN FULLFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS TO THE CONVENTIONS (CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC)**

The projects would contribute in achieving the objective of the Conventions through:

- Promotion of conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components;
- Fair and equitable sharing arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;
- Safe use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- Reduction of destruction of resources in arid and semi-arid areas and to promote their sustainable use for the well-being of the inhabitants of these areas;
- Introduction and/or improvement of intersectoral planning, management and monitoring approaches;
- Establishment of partnership with stakeholders and other partners in development and management of natural resources;
- Reduction of GHG emissions through promotion of renewable energy, alternative energy sources and energy efficient technologies; and
- Promotion of adaptation actions to climate change impacts.

## ANNEX 1: LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GEF NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE

1. Director of Environment - Vice President's Office (**Chairperson**);
2. National Focal Point – CBD (**Secretary**);
3. National Focal Point - UNFCCC;
4. National Focal Point - POPs;
5. National Focal Point - UNCCD;
6. Director of Crop Development – Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives;
7. Director of Water Resources - Ministry of Water;
8. Commissioner of Energy - Ministry of Energy and Minerals;
9. Director of Forestry and Beekeeping – Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism;
10. Director of Wildlife - Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism;
11. Director of Environment - First Vice President's Office – Zanzibar;
12. Director of Forestry – Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources – Zanzibar;
13. Director of Sector Coordination – Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG);
14. Director of Livestock Development - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development;
15. Director of Fisheries – Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development;
16. Representative of UNDP-Tanzania Office;
17. Director General – National Environment Management Council (NEMC);
18. Executive Director - Tanzania Association of NGOs (TANGO);
19. Representative of UNEP;
20. National Coordinator – GEF Small Grants Programme;
21. Representative of UNIDO-Tanzania Office;
22. Executive Director – Private Sector Foundation;
23. Representative of African Development Bank (AfDB);
24. Representative of World Bank; and
25. Representative of FAO.