

COUNTRY: Tanzania

PROJECT TITLE: *Tanzania: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication Related to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: Ratified UNFCCC on 16 April 1996

GEF Financing: US\$254,000

Government Counterpart Funding US\$50,000

GEF Implementing Agency: UNEP

Executing Agency: The Centre for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST)

Estimated Starting Date: July 1997

Project Duration: 2 years

## Background

1. Tanzania is located in East Africa. It borders eight countries: Kenya and Uganda in the north, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire in the West, Zambia in the south-west, and Malawi and Mozambique in the south, with the Indian Ocean forming its eastern border with a coastline of some 800 km. Its population is 28.9 million.
2. Tanzania has a total area of 945,000 km<sup>2</sup> of which Zanzibar with its associated islands comprises of some 2400 km<sup>2</sup>. Inland water accounts for about 7% of the area with Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa forming the bulk of this area. Arid and semi-arid lands account for 35% of the land area.
3. Tanzania receives an average rainfall of over 800 mm. Generally annual rainfall varies from 400 mm to 1,000 mm over most parts of the country. This is by and large sufficient for most staple food crops such as maize, millet, sorghum and cassava. North-eastern and south-western highlands receive substantially higher rainfall enabling a great variety of crops to be grown. The maximum temperatures vary between 28.9°C and 38.1°C and the minimum between -5.5°C and 14.2°C, the coldest over the north-eastern and south-western highlands.
4. About 50% of the total land area is covered by forests, woodlands, grassland or savanna. However, only a small proportion of the area is closed canopy forest as distinct from woodlands which are predominant. Woodlands and forests include some 150,000 ha of plantation forests of which 80,000 ha are in reserves. Mangrove forests cover approximately 32,000 ha.
5. Agriculture is the single most important sector of the economy. It presently accounts for almost 50% of GDP and employs nearly 80% of the work force. Secondary activities such as manufacturing, electricity and water supply, construction, transport and communication account for 20% with the rest being accounted for by the service sector and public administration.
6. Tanzania has, since 1986, been undergoing a restructuring process of its economy, which has seen the transformation from a planned, centralized and state controlled economy towards a market oriented one. The following measures have been implemented under the Economic Recovery Programme: trade liberalization, increase of producer prices, currency devaluation, currency convertibility, liberalization of interest rate regime, investment promotion, major reforms of the banking sector, and privatization. These measures have assisted in arresting the downward trend of the economy, with an average real GDP growth of 4% over the period from 1986 to 1996.

## Energy supply and use in Tanzania

7. The major energy resources of Tanzania are woodfuel, hydropower, coal, natural gas, solar energy and wind. To supplement these resources the country imports all its requirements of petroleum products. These claim a high proportion of the country's foreign exchange earnings (estimated at 30% in 1996).
8. The pattern of energy consumption reflects a high dependence on woodfuel which accounts for 92% of the primary energy use, followed by petroleum which accounts for 7% and electricity, 1%.

9. Fuelwood and charcoal are the energy sources used by the majority of the people in both rural and urban areas. Fuelwood is generally used in rural areas whereas charcoal is a preferred fuel in towns. The total annual consumption of woodfuel is estimated at 27 million m<sup>3</sup>, with the household sector accounting for 85% of the total. The sustainable annual yield of woodfuel is estimated at 18 million m<sup>3</sup>. Forest areas and woodlands are therefore being harvested at a faster rate than they can regenerate. Tanzania consumes over 500,000 tonnes of charcoal annually. Much of this charcoal is produced using simple earth mound or pit kilns with conversion efficiencies of between 10% and 20%. Traditional charcoal cookstoves have poor heat transfer efficiency (15-18%). Firewood stoves have even poorer efficiencies (< 10%).
10. In 1995, Tanzania imported 567,000 MT of crude oil which was processed at the Tanzania and Italian Petroleum Refining Company (TIPER). The country also imported 433,000 MT of refined products. A total of 805,000 MT of petroleum products was used in 1995, mainly consumed by the transport sector (42%), followed by industry (22%), household (11%), commerce (6%) and agriculture (5%).
11. Tanzania is a small consumer of electricity. In 1994, the consumption of electricity stood at 1591 GWh, with a per capita consumption of 55 kWh per annum. The total number of people with access to electricity is a mere 6% of the entire population. The bulk of electricity consumed is in the domestic sector (38%), followed by industry (24%), commerce (11%), and water and agriculture 10%.
12. Tanzania's coal reserves are estimated at about 1900 million MT of which 300 million MT can be considered as proven. The coal is typically sub-bituminous to bituminous with high ash content. A small mine, the Kiwira Coal Mine, is operational, with an annual production capacity of 150,000 MT.
13. So far solar energy and wind energy have not been explored. However, the potential is there for widespread use of these sources in future.

#### **Environmental legislation and international conventions**

14. To date, Tanzania does not have an 'umbrella' environmental legislation. The environment has been managed using a number of sectoral laws and regulations. The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and the draft National Environmental Policy (NEP) have identified the need to evaluate the existing legal framework in order to formulate a new and comprehensive environmental legislation. A number of sector-based statutes has governed resource exploitation and use in those sectors. These include, among others, the Forest Ordinance (1959), the Water Utilization and Control Act (1974), the Fisheries Act (1974), the Mining Act (1979), and the Marine Parks and Reserves Act (1994).
15. Tanzania is a Party to several international environmental treaties, conventions and protocols. These include, among others:
- the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species (ratified in November 1979);
  - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (acceded to in 1993);

- the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (acceded to in April 1993);
- the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the import into Africa and the control of Trans-boundary Movement and Management of the Hazardous Wastes within Africa (ratified in April 1993);
- the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the East African Region (ratified in March 1996);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ratified in April 1996).
- the Convention of Biological Diversity (ratified in March 1996);
- the Convention to Combat Decertification (ratified in April 1997);

16. In UNFCCC negotiations, Tanzania is the current Chair of Group of 77 and China.

#### **Environmental institutions**

17. Since the Stockholm Conference on Environment and Development in 1972, Tanzania has raised the profile of the environment and its linkage to sustainable development to the forefront of its urgent and pressing issues. In the aftermath of the Stockholm Conference, the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) was established in 1983 as an advisory body to the government on environmental affairs and facilitate inter-departmental coordination and follow up within government on matters related to environmental policy, planning and programming. In 1991, the Division of Environment (DoE) was established in the Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment. All matters related to policy, planning, coordination of environmental issues, and follow-up on international matters came under the DoE as an implementing body.

18. Since 1996, the DoE is placed under the Vice President's Office, so as to effectively provide the necessary inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination. The DoE is coordinating the drafting of the NEP which will provide direction and guidelines for environmental protection and management in the country.

19. With regard to climate change, the overall administration and coordination of the UNFCCC falls under the DoE. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), an interagency group, has been charged with the task of providing to the government expert advice and policy analysis on issues related to climate change. The NCCC, chaired by the Director of the DoE, includes representatives from the Directorate of Meteorology, the Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry, Division of Fisheries, the Ministry of Industries and Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the University of Dar es Salaam, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Centre for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST), the media and the private sector. CEEST is the secretariat of the NCCC.

20. The Directorate of Meteorology has represented Tanzania in the INC process. It is also the country focal point for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Its mandate on weather and climate prediction, and assessment of climate variability and its impacts on the economy, makes it one of the key agencies in climate change issues in the country.

21. CEEST is a non-governmental, not-for-profit, organization involved in research and studies on energy, environment, water and sanitation and all aspects related to natural resource use and management. It maintains links with local government institutions and international organizations. Other organizations such as Agenda for the Environment and Responsible Development, and Journalists for Environment in Tanzania (JET), University of Dar es Salaam and Sokoine University of Agriculture, have cooperated with CEEST in the implementation of climate related studies in the country.

**Past and on-going activities related to climate change**

22. Tanzania participated as one of the originally 11 countries in the UNEP/GEF project entitled "Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases". The project aimed at assisting selected developing countries in carrying out comprehensive GHG inventory using the IPCC common reporting framework. The study, completed in 1995, was coordinated by CEEST under the direction of the DoE and the NCCC.

23. With the financial support from the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), CEEST, assisted by UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) based in Denmark, undertook a study entitled "Climate Change Mitigation in Southern Africa, Phase 1". The objective was to identify cost-effective technological and non-technological options for the mitigation of greenhouse gases during 1994-1995, so as to facilitate formulation of policies and procedures to minimize the emissions within the country's economic endeavors. The study has ranked a number of mitigation options in the energy, industry, agriculture, land-use and forestry sectors.

new addition

24. Under the United States Country Studies Programme (USCSP), Tanzania is currently implementing a study on the vulnerability/impacts and adaptation assessment of climate change in the country. This study, which is due for completion shortly, has looked at the following sectors: agriculture, forestry, livestock and grasslands, coastal resources and water Resources. However, the limited resources available meant that even within sectors only a few areas are covered. For example, in agriculture, the coverage only included one staple crop maize, and two cash crops cotton and coffee. For the water sector, the study restricted itself to surface run-off of only three river basins: Pangani, Ruvu and Rufiji. This study is coordinated by CEEST under the direction of the DoE. Other sectors such as health, fisheries, wildlife, which are social and economic sectors of importance, have not been covered.

25. Tanzania has also been supported by a Danida project entitled "Climate Change Mitigation in Southern Africa (Phase 2)" implemented by UCCEE. This project, which is being carried out by CEEST, focuses on the land use, agriculture and forestry sectors and examines the mitigation potential and the cost of protecting the natural carbon stocks (forests) and increasing the sink by afforestation. The study involves a consideration of modified agricultural practices so that this sector, vital to the Tanzanian economy, can achieve increased productivity while avoiding drastic destruction of natural forest. The mitigation

new para.

options identified will be compared cross-sectorally with those assessed in the earlier (Phase 1) study (see para. 23). || new para.

### **Project objectives**

26 Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC requires non-Annex 1 Parties (except those least-developed countries) to make their initial national communications "within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, or of the availability of financial resources...". The Government of Tanzania is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence it intends to prepare and submit its initial national communication two years after the approval of the "top-up" funding requested for this project.

27 Thus, the main objective of this proposal is to enable the country to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention, especially the preparation and the reporting of its initial national communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the UNFCCC based on the recommended COP2 guidelines and format for non-Annex 1 Parties. The project will fill in the gaps and build on a number of past and on-going activities related to climate change.

### **Project Description**

28 This proposal follows the "GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communication from Non-Annex 1 Parties (February 1997)". It consists of nine clearly defined activities, each of which is briefly described as follows.

#### ***Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management and National Study Teams***

29 Based on the existing scientific and technical expertise, a Project Management Team (PMT) and a National Study Team (NST) will be established under the auspices of CEEST, the executing agency of the project designated by the DoE, in consultation with other relevant ministries and governmental departments, as well as the private sector, including NGOs. The NCCC will provide advice and guidance to the PMT (see paras. 19 and 67).

30 The NST will comprise four core groups: GHG Inventory, Mitigation Options, Vulnerability/Impacts Assessment and Adaptation, and National Communication. Each core group will be composed of a number of experts drawing from public and private sectors. The NST will be coordinated by a Project Coordinator, who will be designated by CEEST to coordinate the day-to-day project activities. The Director of CEEST, together with the Project Coordinator and the leader of each core group, will form the PMT, which will be supported by a secretary. The PMT will have adequate and appropriate computer and telecommunication facilities, including Internet.

#### ***Major output:***

31 The major output of this proposed activity will be the establishment of the PMT and NST which are fully committed to the successful implementation of the project.

#### ***Activity 2: GHG inventory***

32 Following the COP2 guidelines, the GHG inventories will mainly focus on CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>,

and N<sub>2</sub>O in (a) all energy sources; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry; and (e) other sources, while data for other GHG may be collected where available.

33. As mentioned in para. 22, Tanzania completed a preliminary national inventory of GHG emissions for the base year 1990 for major sectors using IPCC methodology. However, the results, especially in the land use and forestry sectors, are still very uncertain due to lack of adequate data and uncertainties inherited from the methodology itself. Thus, refinement of the inventory in these sectors is needed.

34. As the first step, all existing data will be critically reviewed and the data gaps identified. An updated inventory for the year 1994 using the latest version of IPCC Guidelines will be undertaken, taking into consideration of Decision 10/CP.2 of COP2 with regard to the appropriate use of emission factors, which may need to be derived based on local conditions. This component will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Group, which will draw from the available expertise especially from the previous and ongoing studies.

35. A data collection and management system will be set up so that both the data and the GHG inventories can be updated regularly.

36. This activity will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CC:TRAIN (Phase II) and UNDP's "Building Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to the UNFCCC" where possible.

37. At the end of the updated GHG inventory, a review workshop will be held among relevant experts to assess the data before they are presented to national policy and decision makers in a national workshop later.

**Major outputs:**

38. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

(a) A refined and updated GHG inventory for the year 1994 based on current IPCC methodology, so that it can be used as a basis for the selection of mitigation technology options.

(b) Identification of shortcomings and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions, especially for the land use and forestry sectors.

(c) Improvement of relevant country specific emission factors or coefficients.

(d) A description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities.

(e) Recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories and to suggest revisions to the existing IPCC GHG inventory methodology.

(f) A mechanism for regular updating of the inventory.

(g) Strengthening of the inventory study team, drawing from the expertise of all previous

studies.

(h) Workshop report.

**Activity 3: Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement**

39. Based on the results of the updated GHG inventory, this project will update a range of potential mitigation options so that a national strategy and plan for viable measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and to enhance removals by sinks can be developed and formulated.

40. In addition, relevant gaps of the GTZ and Danida studies will be filled, such as the modelling of the land-use sector and the modelling of the macro-economic aspects. Appropriate computer models will be used to assess various mitigation options. *revised*

41. The proposed activity will be undertaken by the Mitigation Options Group, drawing from available expertise from both the public and private sectors. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

42. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders (see para. 19) and policy and decision makers to review the options and strategies at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

43. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Identification and assessment of mitigation options.
- (b) Recommendations on reducing the number and intensity of emissions from various sources and the enhancement of sinks.
- (c) Preparation of the first national mitigation strategy for the national communication.
- (d) Workshop report.

**Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts**

44. This project will identify and develop policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts assessment. However, these policy options will be based on the quantitative analysis of vulnerability and impacts assessment using the *IPCC Technical Guidelines*. In particular, this activity will focus on the following areas which have not been undertaken in the previous studies (see para. 24):

- (a) to assess the vulnerability and impacts of climate change in the health and wildlife sectors.
- (b) to extend the work of the USCSP on the vulnerability and impacts assessment to include the Islands of Mtwara, Tanga, Mafia, Zanzibar and Pemba. The scenarios of 0.5 m and 1.0 m sea level rise will be considered and loss of property will be assessed.

(c) to extend the work done on three river catchments to include three other basins: Lake Victoria, Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika basins. This would involve estimation of surface run off using scenarios developed from Global Circulation Models (GCMs) for doubling carbon dioxide concentrations.

(d) to undertake computer modelling using the data for grassland/livestock sector collected earlier to assess the impacts of climate change on this sector.

45. A Vulnerability/Impact Assessment and Adaptation Group, drawing from the available expertise of both the public and private sectors, will be formed within the NST to undertake this task. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

46. Despite the USCSP, there is still an urgent need to build up and sustain the capacity of various relevant institutions participating in this activity, including further institutional strengthening, as well as training, which will be coordinated with the regional efforts, such as CCTRAIN (Phase II) where appropriate. In addition, lessons will be learned from the methodology as developed by UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)*".

47. Based on this study, policy options will be identified and developed for the response strategies.

48. A workshop will be held for various stakeholders as well as policy and decision makers to review and publicize the results at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

49. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Important baseline data required for the assessment of climate change vulnerability/impacts and adaptation options, including the pattern of expected sea level rise for the entire coast and islands of Tanzania.
- (b) Better understanding of the long-term behaviour of water basins in relation to climate change.
- (c) A comprehensive vulnerability/assessment for various sectors based on established procedures.
- (d) Enhanced capacity to apply models for assessing climate change impacts.
- (e) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- (f) Workshop report.

***Activity 5: Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies***

50. Based on the results of the vulnerability and impacts assessment for various sectors as described in Activity 4, this project will identify, analyze and assess a range of potential adaptation (stage 1) options so that a national strategy for the viable measures can be developed and formulated to minimize the impacts of climate change on the economy. Earlier work will be updated where necessary.

51. Based on this study, policy frameworks will be developed for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into planning and decision-making processes.

52. The capacity for the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Group to undertake this task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

53. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review the adaptation options and strategies and the policy frameworks for their implementation at the end of the study.

***Major outputs:***

54. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Identification and assessment of adaptation (stage 1) options.
- (b) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.
- (c) Workshop report.

***Activity 6. Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning***

55. In the context of undertaking national communication, there is a need to build or strengthen the national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into medium and long-term planning. This may include education and training on climate change for national development planners, as well as for policy and decision-makers.

***Major output:***

56. Enhanced capacity of the national development planners and policy and decision-makers to integrate climate change concerns into planning.

***Activity 7: Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc***

57. This project will identify and develop programmes in climate change which are related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.

58. For example, Activities 2 to 6 will contain elements in research and systematic observation, education and training. In addition, it is proposed to develop a cost-effective public awareness/outreach programme so that public awareness campaigns can be undertaken throughout the project cycle when and where possible and that the campaigns can reach all levels in all districts of the country. Both the public and private media (television, radio and newspapers) will be used to assist in creating and enhancing public awareness on all aspects of climate change. CC:INFO/Web will also be used as a tool to enhance the national and international information flow. A CC Web site will be established in coordination with the CC:INFO/Web initiative. Materials produced by the IUC/UNEP and UNITAR CC:TRAIN will be used where appropriate. *A new addition*

**Major outputs:**

59. The major outputs of this proposed activity will include:

- (a) Information packages, video aids, relevant publications, etc.
- (b) Enhanced public awareness at all levels and in all districts of the country.

**Activity 8: Provision of other information**

60. This project will also provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC. It will identify the technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4. If feasible, it will also provide material or data relevant for calculation of global GHG emission trend. In addition, it may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the Conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

**Activity 9: Preparation of national communication**

61. Based on the outputs of Activities 2 to 8 as described above, the initial national communication will be prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

62. This task will be coordinated by the National Communication Group. It will involve all members of the PMT and NST, each of which will prepare the relevant sections of the initial national communication.

63. Experience will be learned from other countries which have submitted their initial national communications.

64. The draft national communication will be reviewed by respected technical institutions. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A meeting will then be organized for key stakeholders and policy and decision makers to review this revised draft national communication before it is finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**Major output:**

65. The major output of this proposed activity will be the initial National Communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**Institutional framework, project management and coordination**

66. As mentioned in paras. 17-18, the office at the Vice-President has the overall responsibility on matters related to the environment in Tanzania. This responsibility is exercised under the DoE headed by the Director of Environment. The NEMC, headed by a Director General, is an advisory body on environmental matters and reports to the Government through the DoE.

67. The DoE under the Vice President's Office will be the responsible authority for this project. CHEST will be the technical coordinator and executor of the project. The NCCC, which has the responsibility to oversee climate change studies, will provide guidance and advice on the implementation of this project. The Project Coordinator designated by CHEST will be coordinating the day-to-day activities for the project (see para. 29).

68. Various government institutions and NGOs will be involved at different stages of the study, so as to ensure capacity building for various sectors of national economical significance.

69. The involvement of all important sectors of the economy is in line with the UNFCCC which has affirmed that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on development.

70. This project will seek to strengthen the existing institutional framework for project management where necessary.

71. As a GEF implementing agency, UNEP will play a technical support and advisory role through its Atmosphere Unit with the support of the Waters Unit, Regional Office for Africa based in Nairobi and the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCBE) based in Denmark, so as to ensure that the project is successfully implemented.

72. The institutional framework, project management and coordination structure is shown in Figure 1.

**Proposed work schedule**

73. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed later by the Project Coordinator in consultation with CHEST and with the assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

**Appropriate sequencing**

74. The above project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good

practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used. Lessons learned from the past studies and other enabling activities projects, including UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases*", UNEP/UCCEP's "*Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment*", and UNEP's "*Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)*", will be useful for the implementation of the project.

### **Activity matrix**

75. The activity matrix which indicates the areas needed to be covered by this proposal are shown in Table 2. It has been ensured that there will be no duplication of effort for this project with the past and on-going activities.

### **Training**

76. All training activities, including national workshops and participation of regional and international workshops to be organized by UNEP, UNDP or other international agencies for their on-going enabling activities programmes, will be coordinated by the PMT. The request for participation in the UNITAR CC:TRAIN programme as an observer will be explored where appropriate.

77. Training materials from the past and on-going activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC and UNITAR (CC:TRAIN). Lessons can also be learned from other on-going enabling activities programmes in the region implemented by UNEP, UNDP, IOC and WMO.

78. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on all aspects of training, such as the workshop agenda and the trainers. Technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

### **National level support**

79. This project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national support. The proposal has been thoroughly reviewed by the DoE of the Vice President's Office and fully endorsed and supported by the national GEF Operational Focal Point (letter attached). The project will be implemented under the guidance of NCCC which has broad representation from both the public and private sectors (see para. 19).

80. The support of the UNDP field office is crucial, and it will be regularly consulted during the implementation of the project. Other support, including the logistical support, by UNDP will be solicited where appropriate.

### **Project financing and budget**

81. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities as defined by the GEF Operational Guidelines, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost. The requested GEF funding of US\$254,000 reflects the current needs and concerns of the country in order to fulfilling its commitments for the preparation of its initial national communication (Table 3). This budget has been realistically estimated by CHEST, the

designated executing agency of the project, with the guidance of UNEP. Indeed, extensive and comprehensive discussions between CEEST and UNEP on the preparation of the project proposal, particularly the proposed budget, commenced in February 1997.

82. As a country "with arid and semi-arid areas... and areas liable to forest decay" (Article 4.8 (c)), "with low-lying coastal areas" (Article 4.8 (b)), "with areas prone to natural disasters" (Article 4.8 (d)), "with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems" (Article 4.8 (g)), "whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export..." (Article 4.8 (h)), Tanzania, as a least-developed country with a fairly large population (28.9 million), deserves special consideration under Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Convention, including necessary actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures.

83. The contribution of the Government of Tanzania, which will amount to US\$50,000 over the period of the project, will include salaries for technicians and other supporting staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, office rentals, library and information facilities, insurance, and others.

#### **Rationale for GEF support**

84. This is a standard enabling activities proposal which will assist Tanzania to fulfill its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on the interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

#### **Sustainability and participation**

85. The Government of Tanzania is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project. The strengthening of scientific, technical and institutional capacities of Tanzania in various aspects of the proposed activities, as well as the leading role taken by the CEEST to execute the project would enable the country to fulfill its obligations and commitments to the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis. Indeed, the whole project management structure is designed in such a way that full participation by local experts in all aspects of activities are ensured, so that further activities in the future are sustainable.

#### **Issues and risks**

86. **Issues:** In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination between the CEEST, the NCCC and the PMT is essential to ensure the success of the project. Also, CEEST needs to consult with all relevant stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including other NGOs and research organizations.

87. **Risks:** The potential risks which may mask the objectives and goals of the project are:

(a) Longer time period than expected for collection and analysis of data and the preparation of the national communication.

(b) Irregular consultations among various stakeholders.

(c) Lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy and national communication.

88. Necessary actions will be undertaken to prevent all the risks mentioned above from arising.

**Monitoring and evaluation**

89. The Project Coordinator will provide a quarterly progress report to the CEEST, which will share it with UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletter that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable CEEST and its supporting institutions to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the NCCC for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

90. The NCCC will meet on a monthly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The NCCC will make recommendation to the CEEST, which, in turn, will provide quarterly progress reports and financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP's standard format.

91. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

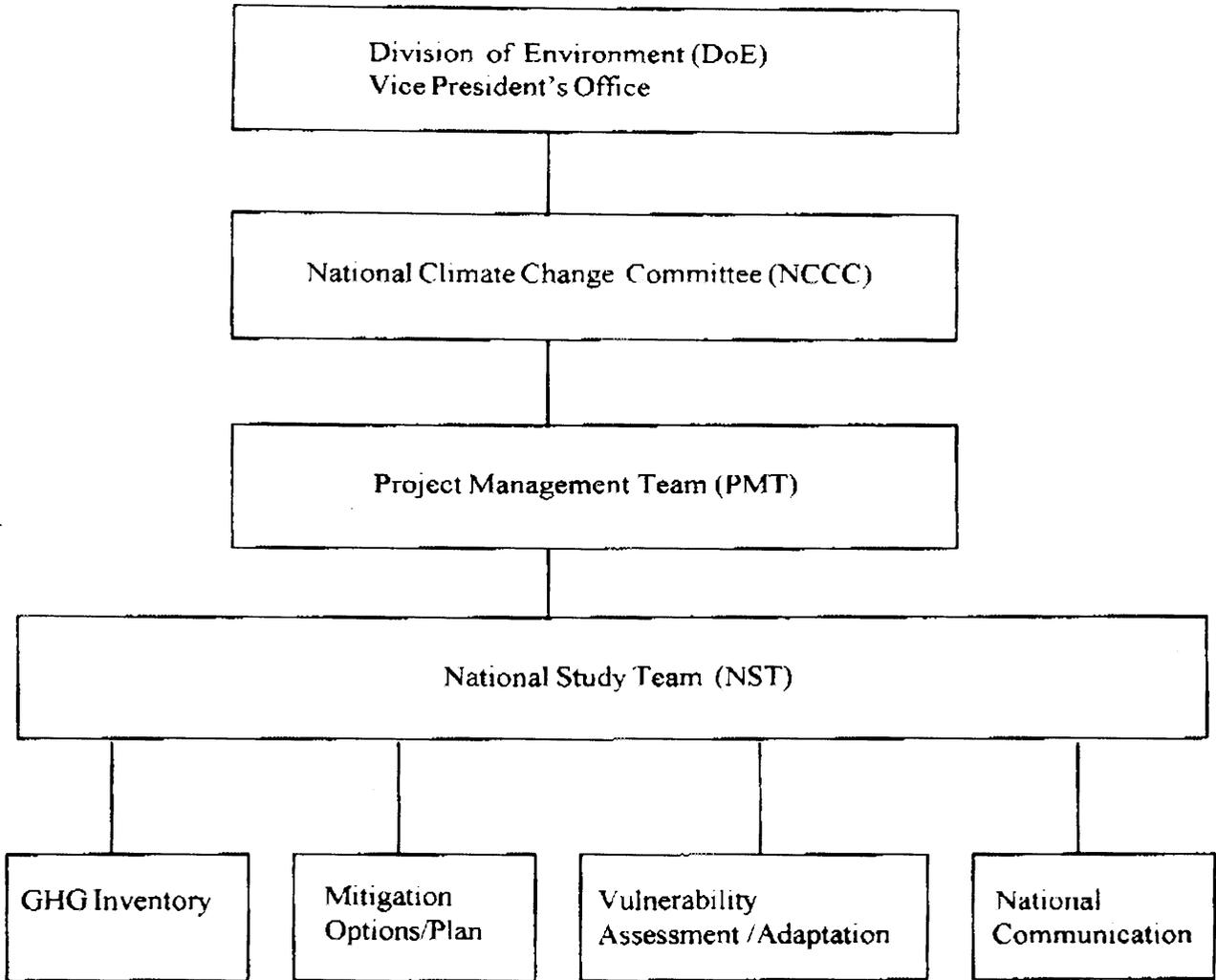


Figure 1: Project Management Structure

TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	PM	M&E
T	1	██	██			██	██	██		██	
I	2	██	██			██	██	██		██	
M	3		██			██	██	██		██	██
E	4		██			██	██	██		██	
I	5		██	██		██	██	██		██	
N	6		██	██		██	██	██		██	██
M	7		██	██		██	██	██		██	
O	8		██	██		██	██	██		██	
N	9		██	██		██	██	██		██	██
T	10		██	██	██	██	██	██		██	
H	11			██	██	██	██	██		██	
S	12			██	██	██	██	██		██	██
	13			██	██	██	██	██		██	
	14			██	██	██	██	██		██	
	15			██	██	██	██	██		██	██
	16				██	██	██	██		██	
	17				██	██	██	██		██	
	18				██	██	██	██		██	██
	19				██	██	██	██	██	██	
	20					██	██	██	██	██	
	21						██	██	██	██	██
	22						██	██	██	██	
	23						██	██	██	██	
	24						██	██	██	██	██

NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.  
 PM is Project Management.  
 M&E is Evaluation and Monitoring.

**Table 2: Enabling Activities required for Initial National Communications (Tanzania)**

Enabling Activity	Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
		Data Gathering and Research*	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
1. National Circumstances	x	x	N/A	N/A
<b>2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories</b> (See Table A2 as completed)	x	x	x	x
1. -All Energy Sources	UNEP (x)	UNEP (x)	UNEP (x)	UNEP (x)
2. -Industrial Processes	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)
3. -Agricultural Processes	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)
4. -Land use Change & Forestry	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)	" (x)
5. -Other Sources	x	x	x	x
<b>3. General Description of Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention</b>				
(a) Program related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	x	x	x	x
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts.	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)	USCSP (x)
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning	x	N/A	x	x
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement.	GTZ (x) DANIDA	GTZ (x) DANIDA	GTZ (x) DANIDA	GTZ (x) DANIDA
<b>4. Other Information</b>				
(a) Calculation of Emission Trends	x	x	x	x
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for				
- Projects for Financing	x	x	x	x
- National Communications	x	x	x	x
- Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	x	x	x	x
<b>5. Completion and Production of the Initial National Communication</b>	x	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

**Table 3: Project Budget for Enabling Activities for Tanzania**

Enabling Activity Commitment	Planning and execution (US\$)	Capacity Building				Typical Cost Ranges (including overheads) (US\$)
		Data Gathering and Research (US\$)	Institutional Strengthening (US\$)	Training and Education (US\$)	Technical & Admin. Support (US\$)	
<b>2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories</b>						35,000
	15,750	8,750	7,000	3,500		100,000
<b>3. General Description of Steps</b>	45,000	25,000	20,000	10,000		
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	4,500	2,500	2,000	1,000		10,000
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts	13,500	7,500	6,000	3,000		30,000
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	13,500	7,500	6,000	3,000		30,000
(d) Building Capacity to integrate Climate concerns into Planning	4,500	2,500	2,000	1,000		10,000
(e) Programs to address climate change, adverse impacts, including abatement, sink enhancement	9,000	5,000	4,000	2,000		20,000
<b>4. Other Information</b>						
(a) Material relevant for Emission Trends	4,500	2,500	2,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints		2,250	1,250	1,000	500	5,000
<b>5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communication</b>	9,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	20,000
<b>Project Management</b>						
<b>Monitoring/Evaluation</b>						
<b>Total</b>	74,250	41,250	33,000	16,500		235,000
% of Total	45%	25%	20%	10%		
<b>UNEP Coordination (8%)</b>						19,000
						254,000

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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In reply please quote:



VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
P.O. BOX 5380,  
DAR ES SALAAM,  
TANZANIA.

Our Ref: .....ED/E:60/11/120...

19th June, 1997

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif,  
Executive Coordinator,  
GEF Coordinating Office,  
United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP),  
P.O. Box 30552,  
Nairobi,  
Kenya.

Dear Sir

**Re: ENABLING TANZANIA FULFILL COMMITMENTS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS  
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION CLIMATE CHANGE UNFCCC**

Reference is made to the subject above.

The Division of Environment of the Vice President's Office has reviewed the final draft proposal referred above, which has been prepared by the Centre for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST) in close collaboration with Dr. Pak Sum Low, Senior Programme Officer, Climate Change/Ozone of your office. The proposal reflects the priority areas we wish to undertake and we fully endorse and strongly support it.

Tanzania is fully committed to fulfill its obligations under the United Framework Convention on climatic change (UNFCCC), and hopes that the proposed budget of US\$ 254,000 (including UNEP administrative cost) will meet positive consideration by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The budget has been thoroughly reviewed by CEEST and UNEP and reflects the activity costs necessary to effectively implement the project in a two year period.

The Government once again underscores its full commitment towards fulfilling its obligations to the UNFCCC.

Thanking you in advance, as we look forward to working with you.

Yours sincerely,

A. Madete

for PRINCIPAL SECRETARY.

CC: Director  
CEEST  
Dar es Salaam

" Director General  
MET  
Dar es Salaam.