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United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

[TANZANIA]

Project Title: Tanzania National Plastic Action Partnership (TZ-NPAP)
Project Number: 001004074
Implementing Partner: UNDP Tanzania
Start Date: 01/04/2025 **End Date:** 31/03/2026 **PAC Meeting date:**

Brief Description

Tanzania, renowned for its diverse ecosystems and wildlife, is dedicated to environmental sustainability through comprehensive frameworks overseen by the Department of Environment under the Vice President's Office (VPO) and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC). These initiatives tackle issues such as plastic pollution while safeguarding human health and ecosystems. Plastics in Tanzania constitute a major problem environmental problem, degrading the environment, affecting the quality of terrestrial and aquatic life, harming wildlife and spreading into waterbodies and spreading toxins.An IUCN report of 2018 indicated that approx. 315 thousand tonnes of plastic waste were generated in Tanzania in 2018 and about 29 thousand tonnes of plastic (representing about 9% of waste generated waste) leaked to ocean, rivers and lakes in 2018. Further, it is estimated that only 40% of the plastic waste is collected and only 4% of the plastic waste is collected for recycling. The major issue if inadequate sanitary landfill and incineration facilities leading to improper disposal of waste in Tanzania. Overall, 96% of the plastic waste is mismanaged and can potentially leak to the oceans, rivers and lakes of Tanzania.

The National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) initiative in Tanzania seeks to address plastic pollution by collaboration, innovation, and sustainable methodologies. The NPAP Secretariat collaborates with stakeholders such as the Ministry of Finance, NEMC, and private sector, academia and research institutions and other entities to execute policies that adhere to global standards, thereby advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and safeguarding Tanzania's natural heritage.
The initiative cultivates collaborations to stimulate action, enhances public consciousness for behavioral modification, and advocates for policies promoting a circular economy. It will initiate an innovation challenge, establish criteria for problematic plastics, formulate a Plastic Action Financing Roadmap, and advocate for gender-sensitive policies. A nationwide awareness initiative and interactive educational environment will enhance community engagement.
Through combatting plastic pollution, the NPAP initiative advances sustainable consumerism, climate action, and ecosystem conservation, boosting Tanzania's reputation as a pioneer in environmental stewardship and renewing global collaborations for sustainable development.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):

UNSDCF Outcome: By 2027, the Government and people of Tanzania, especially those at risk of being left behind, increasingly benefit from the sustainable management of natural resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, and strengthened resilience to natural and human-induced shocks."
(UNSDCF Outcome 3: Planet)

CPD Outcome:People, especially the most vulnerable, contribute to and benefit from inclusive, gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and efficient renewable energy."
(UNDP CPD 2022–2027, Outcome 2: Plan

Total resources required:	$136,088	
Total resources allocated:	$136,088	
	UNDP:	$0
	Donor (WEF)	$136,088
	Government:	$0
	In-Kind:	$0
Unfunded:	$ 0	

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP	WEF
Print Name: John Rutere	Print Name: Pedro Sao Simao
Title: DRR	Title: Lead, National Partnerships, GPAP
Signature: DocuSigned by: John Rutere 76E36AD839534F6... 08-Sep-2025	Signature: Signed by: Pedro Sao Simao 4CBDC77FDAD24D5... 26-Sep-2025

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Tanzania, renowned for its rich biodiversity and natural heritage, faces significant challenges due to plastic pollution. In 2018, the country generated approximately 315,000 tonnes of plastic waste, with a per capita generation rate of around 5.6 kg per year, notably lower than the global average of 29 kg per year. However, only 34% of this waste was collected, and with the absence of sanitary landfills and incineration facilities, 95% of the plastic waste was mismanaged, leading to an estimated 29,000 tonnes leaking into oceans, rivers, and lakes (IUCN, 2021). This situation poses a threat to Tanzania's ecosystems and public health, necessitating urgent and coordinated action to mitigate the impacts of plastic pollution.

Plastic pollution is a significant issue in Tanzania's marine environment, affecting ecosystems and coastal tourism. Plastic pollution in Tanzania comes from a variety of sources, including domestic consumption, tourism, building and construction, and commercial activities. Microplastics (MPs) pollution in Tanzania's coastline continues to increase due to population increase, especially near the coastal zones, and the tourism industry's prosperity, significantly contributing to economic growth (Kyara et al., 2021)

Institutional Framework

Environmental sustainability is a top priority in Tanzania, supported by a robust institutional framework aimed at addressing environmental challenges, including plastic pollution.

- Vice President's Office (VPO) – Department of Environment: Responsible for environmental policy formulation, implementation, and oversight, the VPO works to safeguard natural resources and mitigate pollution. Also plays as pivotal role in ensuring environmental policy coordination between Mainland and Zanzibar
- National Environment Management Council (NEMC): Oversees the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations and monitors compliance across sectors.
- Ministry of Finance : Manages funding for sustainable projects, including mechanisms to finance initiatives for reducing plastic pollution.

Legal Frameworks

Tanzania has introduced policies and legislation to combat plastic pollution, focusing on waste reduction, management, and transitioning to a circular economy. Key laws and regulations include:

- The Environmental Management Act (2004): Provides a comprehensive legal framework for environmental protection, addressing waste management and pollution control.
- Plastic Carrier Bags Prohibition Regulations (2019): Bans the production, importation, and use of plastic carrier bags, encouraging alternatives like biodegradable and reusable bags.
- Solid Waste Management Regulations (2009): Establishes guidelines for proper waste disposal and management.

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National Strategies and Policies

Tanzania has adopted several forward-thinking strategies to tackle plastic pollution and transition to sustainable practices:

- National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management (2018): Focuses on waste reduction, segregation, recycling, and promoting producer responsibility.
- National Circular Economy Framework (Draft): Aims to drive sustainable growth by promoting resource efficiency, reducing waste, and fostering innovation.
- National Environmental Action Plan (2021–2026): Aligns national development goals with global environmental commitments to strengthen resilience and sustainability.
- Tanzania's National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22 – 2025/26): underscores the importance of sustainable industrialization and resource efficiency, which are core aspects of a circular economy.
- Tanzania's Climate Adaptation Country Compact (2024): proposes the need for robust Interventions that can be implemented to reduce the impacts of plastic pollution to men, women and children in Tanzania
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Integration into the Global Plastic Action Partnership

Tanzania's institutional and regulatory systems establish a robust basis for integration into the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP) affiliated with the World Economic Forum. In 2024, the initiation of a National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) will enhance governance and promote collaboration among stakeholders within GPAP.

The NPAP will enable transformative measures to mitigate plastic pollution, including initiating an innovation challenge to discover business-oriented solutions, establishing criteria for problematic plastics, and developing a Plastic Action Financing Roadmap. By aligning with global best practices, the NPAP will increase Tanzania's capacity to address plastic pollution while contributing to sustainable development.

Actors, Gaps and future plans

The landscape of plastic waste management in Tanzania involves several key actors, including government agencies such as the Vice President's Office (Department of Environment) and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), which oversee policy formulation and enforcement. The private sector, exemplified by initiatives like the Polyethylene Terephthalate Recycle Company (PETCO), has been instrumental in enhancing plastic waste collection and recycling. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) contribute to research and advocacy, while local community groups and waste pickers play a vital role in the collection and informal recycling of plastics.

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Despite these efforts, public knowledge and awareness about plastic pollution remain limited, with many communities lacking adequate information on its environmental and health impacts. Public education campaigns are insufficient to promote sustainable consumption and waste management practices, leading to widespread improper disposal. Additionally, critical gaps persist, such as inadequate infrastructure for proper waste disposal, weak enforcement of existing policies, financial constraints hindering system development, and limited community engagement in sustainable practices.

To address these challenges, the Tanzanian government has developed comprehensive plans that focus on improving plastic waste management systems. The National Environmental Policy 2021 prioritizes strategies to tackle emerging environmental issues, including plastic pollution. Plans to implement Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) frameworks aim to hold producers accountable for the lifecycle of their plastic products, promoting sustainable production and recycling. Public awareness campaigns are also being planned to educate communities about the impacts of plastic pollution and encourage sustainable practices. Efforts to establish proper waste management infrastructure, such as recycling facilities and sanitary landfills, are underway to improve recovery and disposal systems. Additionally, Tanzania is engaging in international collaboration, particularly through the East African Community (EAC), to develop collective strategies for addressing plastic waste.

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) will advance Tanzania's commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by addressing plastic pollution through inclusive and sustainable approaches. It incorporates gender-sensitive strategies under SDG 5: Gender Equality, empowering women in the waste management and recycling sectors to ensure equitable participation and benefits. The project supports SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth by fostering partnerships and promoting circular economy models that drive sustainable economic growth and create green jobs.

Aligned with SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, the NPAP encourages innovative solutions and sustainable practices to minimize plastic waste and optimize resource use. Through SDG 13: Climate Action, the project implements financial strategies that enhance resilience and reduce emissions associated with plastic pollution. The NPAP contributes to SDG 14: Life Below Water by tackling marine pollution through public awareness campaigns and community engagement, safeguarding Tanzania's aquatic ecosystems. Finally, the initiative strengthens multi-stakeholder collaboration under SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, driving impactful and coordinated efforts to reduce plastic pollution

II. STRATEGY

Development Challenge: Tanzania

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Tanzania faces a pressing challenge in managing plastic pollution, which threatens its rich biodiversity, marine ecosystems, and public health. Despite existing policies such as the plastic bag ban, significant amounts of plastic waste—approximately 29,000 tonnes annually—leak into aquatic ecosystems, exacerbating environmental degradation and socio-economic vulnerabilities (IUCN, 2021). Addressing this issue requires a robust and integrated response, leveraging multi-stakeholder collaboration, systemic policy interventions, and innovative, gender-sensitive approaches. Drawing inspiration from Vietnam's National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP), Tanzania is well-positioned to build a coordinated framework to address plastic pollution while fostering socio-economic development and environmental sustainability.

Selected Approach and Rationale
The NPAP project in Tanzania will implement a multi-stakeholder, systemic strategy to mitigate plastic waste and pollution, drawing inspiration from the successful models of Vietnam and Ghana. The project aims to enhance collaboration among governmental bodies, the commercial sector, civil society, and local communities to formulate a cohesive response to plastic pollution. Establishing robust partnerships is fundamental to this initiative, focusing on including various stakeholders to foster innovation and collective ownership. Public awareness and behavioral change activities will enhance these efforts, featuring a gender-sensitive framework that guarantees equitable participation and results.

This methodology is supported by UNDP Vietnam's experience, where a comparable model facilitated a network of more than 200 groups, formulated national roadmaps, and incorporated gender-sensitive tactics to achieve significant outcomes. Evidence from Vietnam's NPAP indicates that coordinated, inclusive, and innovation-driven interventions are effective in reducing plastic waste, increasing recycling systems, and enabling circular economy transitions. Tanzania's NPAP seeks to attain sustainable and inclusive outcomes by implementing these established approaches.

Contribution to WEF/GPAP Goals
The NPAP initiative in Tanzania is fully aligned with the objectives of the World Economic Forum's Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP). It will diminish plastic waste and environmental leakage via targeted actions and foster circular economy solutions. Similar to Vietnam, Tanzania's NPAP will bolster multi-stakeholder collaboration, utilizing the knowledge and resources of governmental bodies, business sector participants, and civil society to fully tackle plastic pollution. The project will prioritize innovation, promoting the creation of scalable solutions via activities such as innovation challenges and pilot projects. Tanzania will unlock sustainable funding by implementing mechanisms like a Plastic Action Financing Roadmap, in alignment with GPAP’s ambition to mobilize resources for significant action. The implementation of data-driven tactics guarantees quantifiable advancement, facilitating worldwide knowledge exchange and optimal practices within the GPAP network.

Contribution to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and Country Programme Document (CPD)

The NPAP project advances Tanzania’s UNSDCF and CPD objectives by fostering sustainable environmental management and resource efficiency. It corresponds with national objectives of diminishing pollution, promoting green employment, and strengthening resilience to environmental crises. The project advances SDG 5 on gender equality by incorporating women into trash management and circular economy activities. It advances SDG 8 regarding decent work and economic growth by generating green employment and improving productivity via effective waste management systems. The project corresponds with SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, SDG 13 on climate action, and SDG 14 on life below water by mitigating marine plastic pollution and advocating for sustainable behaviors. Furthermore, it enhances partnerships under SDG 17, promoting collaboration among various stakeholders to attain common goals.

Key Assumptions
The project's success relies on the active engagement of stakeholders, encompassing government entities, business enterprises, and civil society organizations. Sufficient financial, technical, and human resources must be accessible to facilitate implementation. Ongoing policy support from the Tanzanian government and favorable public reception to awareness initiatives are essential external elements. Utilizing the experiences

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of Vietnam and Ghana, the incorporation of gender-sensitive tactics will facilitate equitable and effective solutions, while adherence to global norms will garner international support and collaboration.

Pathway to Outputs and Change

The NPAP project will establish a robust collaborative structure, promote improved collaborations, and elevate public awareness, all of which will lead to concrete results. This encompasses diminished plastic pollution, enhanced recycling rates, and fortified circular economy systems. Tanzania's NPAP, motivated by Vietnam's achievements, seeks to expand effective solutions, enhance female engagement, and fortify policy frameworks to comprehensively tackle plastic waste. Tanzania is positioned to make substantial progress in addressing plastic pollution by applying insights gained from Vietnam, thereby contributing to global sustainability initiatives.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

General Objective

The Tanzania NPAP aims to function as the Secretariat and host entity for a collaborative platform including several stakeholders. The project aims to cultivate collaborations, enhance awareness, and stimulate behavioral change to mitigate plastic pollution while advancing a circular economy. Through utilizing shared resources and expertise, it seeks to revolutionize Tanzania's plastic waste management strategies, ensuring compliance with international obligations and attaining significant results.

Project Components and Activities

Component 1: Framework for Collaboration and Coordination (Main Task)

Outcome 1: Enable effective implementation of the NPAP through robust coordination mechanisms.

This component lays the groundwork for advancing NPAP activities through the promotion of multi-stakeholder collaboration and the alignment of efforts with NPAP objectives.

1. Formulate and implement measures to reduce plastic pollution, ensuring compliance with national regulations and international standards.
2. Establish a multi-stakeholder Leadership Board to provide strategic guidance and oversight for NPAP initiatives.
3. Set up the NPAP Secretariat within UNDP, staffed with skilled professionals and equipped with a clear operational framework.
4. Coordinate stakeholder groups, including the Steering Board, Technical Committee, task forces, and expert groups, to align efforts and objectives.
5. Organize regular meetings to monitor progress, address challenges, and ensure alignment with project goals.
6. Prepare and disseminate reports on activities, challenges, achievements, and financial management to ensure transparency and accountability.
7. Develop knowledge products such as baseline studies, action roadmaps, and assessments in collaboration with experts.
8. Host stakeholder events, including project launches, community connections, and Steering Board meetings, to foster engagement.
9. Communicate progress and opportunities related to plastic action, connecting stakeholders to advance NPAP goals.

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10. Represent Tanzania in international forums, collaborating with GPAP to share best practices and align global and national efforts.
11. Oversee project finances and maintain strong working relationships with national stakeholders, including the host government

Component 2: Partnerships and coordination engagement to catalyze actions to eliminate plastic pollution

1. **Outcome 2**: Strengthen partnerships and coordination to catalyze actions aimed at reducing plastic pollution.
2. This component drives innovative solutions and leverages resources from diverse stakeholders to address plastic pollution.
1. Design and promote an innovation challenge to incentivize businesses to develop circular economy solutions.
2. Provide technical support and financial incentives to selected businesses, fostering scalable innovations.
3. Monitor and document the implementation and impact of innovations, sharing results through stakeholder networks.
4. Identify plastics causing significant environmental harm and develop criteria for problematic plastics based on recyclability and ecosystem presence.
5. Validate these criteria through expert consultations and disseminate findings to guide decision-making and innovation.
6. Assess financial gaps and opportunities to address plastic pollution, designing a comprehensive Plastic Action Financing Roadmap.
7. Launch the roadmap through high-profile events, engaging stakeholders and media to amplify its reach.
8. Review policies and organize policy dialogues to effectively implement plastic waste management and accelerate the transition to a circular economy in Tanzania.
9. Identify the impacts of the UN Treaty on Plastic Pollution on the plastic industry and business sector in Tanzania, providing actionable insights for alignment.
10. Accelerate the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) national platform to prepare the private sector for meeting EPR requirements and responsibilities.

Component 3: Increase knowledge, awareness and behavioural change in the use, consumption and disposal of plastic products to eliminate plastic pollution, including the marine environment

1. **Outcome 3:** Encourage behavioral change among the population to reduce plastic pollution and adopt circular economy principles.
2. This component fosters public awareness and promotes a culture of environmental responsibility through education and outreach.
3. Conduct a gender-sensitive analysis to understand the roles and behaviors related to plastic use and disposal.
4. Develop a behavior change roadmap tailored to Tanzania's cultural and demographic context.
5. Launch a national multimedia campaign, using TV, Podcasts, radio, or social media to reach diverse audiences with targeted messaging.
6. Organize educational events such as school programs, community workshops, and dialogues to promote sustainable practices.
7. Establish interactive learning spaces focusing on the impact of plastic pollution and sustainable alternatives, complemented by workshops for different demographic groups.

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8. Promote the learning spaces as community hubs through partnerships and local marketing initiatives.
9. Promote equity and inclusivity across all initiatives, ensuring that underrepresented groups are engaged and benefit from the project's interventions.
10. Undertake mapping and regular updates of the plastics hotspots

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

To successfully execute Tanzania's National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP), UNDP will assemble a specialized team consisting of a Manager, a Communication Specialist, a Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Advisor, and an Engagement and Impact Specialist (UNDP matching funds). The UNDP's counterpart staff and administrative team will provide support to these specialists, under the supervision of the Deputy Resident Representative in consultation with the Nature and Ecosystems and the Blue Economy Portfolios. The UNDP team programme management support unit will offer legal and policy counsel to enhance rules and institutional frameworks, so assuring the sustainability and efficacy of project initiatives. The project necessitates financial resources to facilitate activities including the initiation of innovation challenges, the execution of national awareness campaigns, and the establishment of interactive learning environments. Technical resources, including digital tools for monitoring and stakeholder engagement, will improve efficiency and transparency. Collaborations with public and private sector organizations will furnish supplementary expertise and in-kind assistance to enhance the project's efficacy.

Partnerships

The project will engage a diverse range of partners, including government agencies, private sector actors, NGOs, academic institutions, and local communities. This multi-stakeholder collaboration is grounded in the Theory of Change, which emphasizes that collective action and shared ownership are essential to addressing the complex challenge of plastic pollution.

The Vice President's Office (Environment) and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) will play a central role in policy alignment and strategic oversight. The Ministry of Finance (where applicable) will support the development of a Plastic Action Financing Roadmap, ensuring resource mobilization and financial sustainability. Private sector partners will lead in developing and scaling circular economy solutions through innovation challenges. Collbaoration with NGOs and community-based organizations will facilitate grassroots engagement, fostering inclusivity and local ownership of project activities.

Assumptions and Expected Results

The success of the project depends on several key assumptions: Firstly, stakeholder engagement; secondly, the provision of enough financial and technical resources; and thirdly, public receptivity to awareness campaigns and behavioral modification activities. Government agencies are anticipated to deliver policy and regulatory assistance, guaranteeing conformity with national environmental strategies. Private sector collaborators are expected to spearhead innovation and embrace sustainable practices, whereas NGOs and community organizations will facilitate grassroots implementation and promote diversity.
These collaborations will guarantee efficient coordination, significant initiatives such as innovation challenges, and extensive behavioral transformation, resulting in quantifiable decreases in plastic pollution and increased public awareness. Synchronizing partner actions with the project's objectives is essential for attaining these achievements.

Mapping of Relevant Initiatives

The project will map and align with ongoing initiatives focused on waste management, plastic reduction, and the promotion of circular economy principles. For example, collaborations with programs 'Zero waste' by Nipe fagio foundation and community-driven waste management projects in cities such as Mwanza and

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Zanzibar will help avoid duplication and leverage existing resources. Through integrating efforts and building on successful practices, the NPAP project will amplify the collective impact of national and regional initiatives aimed at reducing plastic pollution in Tanzania.

Risks and Assumptions

The project encounters multiple possible risks that may impede its success. A significant risk is insufficient participation or commitment from key stakeholders, potentially affecting collaboration and the successful execution of project operations. Political and regulatory changes constitute additional barrier, since adjustments in government priorities or regulations could undermine the project's alignment with national strategies. Public opposition to embracing new habits and practices concerning plastic utilization and disposal is an additional challenge, especially in regions with limited awareness of plastic pollution and its consequences. Technical obstacles may emerge, especially in the creation and execution of novel solutions designed to mitigate plastic pollution.

The project relies on three essential assumptions to guarantee its success. It presupposes that stakeholders, encompassing government agencies, business sector organizations, and civil society entities, would sustain their commitment and engage actively in the partnership. Consistent and sufficient funding is anticipated to be obtained and sustained for the whole life of the project. Government policies and laws are projected to continue supporting efforts to fight plastic pollution, guaranteeing conformity with the project's objectives. Public willingness to alter behavior and favorable attitudes towards sustainable methods are essential assumptions. Additionally, the feasibility of deploying novel solutions and technology for plastic waste reduction is crucial to attaining the project's aims.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project's success relies on robust interaction with a variety of stakeholders, including governmental bodies, the commercial sector, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, foreign entities, and the general populace. Government entities, including the Vice President's Office, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), will furnish policy support, regulatory supervision, and strategic direction. Private sector enterprises involved in plastic manufacture, waste management, and recycling will play a vital role in pushing innovation and embracing circular economy principles. Non-governmental groups and community-based entities will prioritize grassroots involvement, education, and outreach, guaranteeing inclusivity and public engagement.

The project aims to support several beneficiary groups, including enterprises motivated to implement sustainable practices via innovation challenges, local communities that gain from enhanced environmental circumstances, and women and marginalized groups involved through gender-sensitive activities. Participatory methods, including consultations, seminars, and focus groups, will be employed to identify and engage target populations. These initiatives will guarantee the inclusion of the viewpoints and requirements of all stakeholders, especially excluded groups, in the planning and execution processes. An outreach campaign will educate potentially affected groups about their rights and offer accessible feedback methods to resolve concerns over the project's social and environmental implications.

Knowledge management

The project will generate and share valuable knowledge to support its objectives. Baseline studies will be conducted to understand the current state of plastic pollution, waste management systems, and public behaviors. These studies will inform the design of interventions and provide benchmarks for monitoring progress. Knowledge-sharing initiatives will involve stakeholders exchanging experiences, best practices, and resources to strengthen collective efforts. The establishment of dedicated exhibit spaces will serve as hubs for educational programs, fostering awareness and capacity building among diverse audiences.

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Sustainability and Scaling Up

The National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) project promotes sustainability by embedding activities into Tanzania's institutional frameworks and aligning with national policies, including the National Five-Year Development Plan (URT, 2021). By enhancing local capacities and fostering national ownership, the project empowers government entities, private sector actors, and communities to sustain and expand its interventions.

The project will promote experimentation of novel and diverse financial instruments such as public-private partnerships, blended financing, and grants, alongside policy mechanisms like Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) to mobilize resources and incentivize sustainable practices. These tools ensure financial viability beyond the project's duration. Successful pilots will be refined and scaled nationally, supported by policy advocacy and regulatory reforms to institutionalize best practices (OECD, 2016).

Community ownership is central to sustainability, with public awareness campaigns and educational programs embedding lasting behavioral changes. Monitoring and evaluation systems will track progress, inform improvements, and support scaling efforts.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The portfolio management approach has been chosen to ensure cost efficiency and effectiveness for Tanzania's National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) project. This strategy capitalizes on synergies among various activities and partnerships, integrates with ongoing initiatives, and optimizes resource use through strategic coordination.

Rationale

The approach is informed by evidence from successful projects in countries like Vietnam and Ghana, where aligning project activities with existing initiatives enhanced cost-effectiveness. Lessons from previous UNDP projects in Tanzania highlight that effective portfolio management ensures optimal resource allocation, streamlines operations, avoids duplication, and fosters stakeholder collaboration. Combining financial and technical resources from diverse sources has consistently produced impactful outcomes.

Strategy for Maximizing ResultS: UNDP Tanzania value proposition

The project will integrate its activities with complementary initiatives to avoid redundancy and amplify shared goals. UNDP, through its Nature and Ecosystems portfolio, is already implementing key programs in collaboration with the Vice President's Office (Environment), including the Net Zero Integrated Programme ($4 million), Securing Wildlife Habitats and Biodiversity within and outside Protected Areas ($3.56 million), and the Small Grants Programme ($2 million). These initiatives, alongside collaboration with the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), provide a strong foundation to enhance the project's impact. Partnerships with government agencies, private sector actors, and NGOs will pool knowledge, expertise, and resources to enable comprehensive and innovative solutions to tackle plastic pollution. By focusing on high-impact activities and aligning objectives with national and local policies, the project ensures long-term support, scalability, and sustainability.

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UNDP has been a global leader in sustainable development, addressing challenges like plastic pollution through innovative and inclusive approaches. In Tanzania, UNDP works closely with the Vice President's Office (Environment) and NEMC to align interventions with national priorities, such as the National Environmental Policy 2021, The Zanzibar Blue economy Policy of 2022. The UNDP Accelerator Lab has introduced cutting-edge solutions, including mapping plastic waste ecosystems using satellite imagery, tokenizing waste picker data to provide financial incentives, and launching Tanzania's first microinsurance scheme for waste workers. The establishment of the WasteX Lab in Zanzibar highlights UNDP's ability to create platforms for young innovators to advance circular economy practices and climate innovation. Globally, UNDP excels in convening diverse stakeholders—government agencies, private sector actors, research institutions, and civil society organizations—to foster collaborative solutions. By partnering with companies like Coca-Cola and supporting initiatives like the Global Plastic Action Partnership (GPAP), UNDP connects local actions with global best practices. Through grassroots projects, public awareness campaigns, and the integration of digital tools, UNDP ensures that behavioral change and community engagement remain central to its strategies. With its expertise in innovation, policy alignment, and stakeholder coordination, UNDP continues to be a key driver in advancing sustainability and positioning countries like Tanzania as leaders in addressing plastic pollution and promoting circular economies.

Project Management

Operationalization Locations and Offices:

The NPAP Secretariat will be housed within UNDP Tanzania's main office in Dar es Salaam, ensuring central coordination and accessibility for stakeholders.

Support Arrangements:

The project will employ a mix of dedicated and shared operational support. Dedicated technical staff will manage critical project activities, while shared resources from ongoing UNDP initiatives will be leveraged to minimize overhead costs. Collaboration with related projects will further enhance efficiency by reducing duplication of efforts and utilizing existing UNDP infrastructure.

Audit Arrangements:

Regular audits will be conducted to maintain transparency and accountability in the utilization of resources. Financial audits will validate expenditures, while performance audits will evaluate the effectiveness and impact of project activities. These efforts will be supported by periodic reviews to track progress, address challenges, and identify opportunities for enhancement, ensuring the project remains aligned with its goals and Tanzania's national priorities. By fostering strategic partnerships, streamlining activities, and optimizing resource allocation, Tanzania's NPAP will achieve cost efficiency and deliver meaningful outcomes to address the critical issue of plastic pollution

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I. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Tanzania National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) project will be guided by a Steering commitee comprising key government agencies, including the Vice President's Office (Environment), the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade. The Steering Board will also include representatives from UNDP (serving as the Secretariat and Host Organization) and the World Economic Forum (WEF) (where applicable). This board will oversee the strategic direction of the project, ensuring alignment with national policies and global priorities, and will make high-level decisions to steer the project toward its objectives.
The project team will consist of a Manager responsible for overall coordination, a Communication Specialist, a Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Advisor, and an Engagement and Impact Specialist. UNDP Tanzania will provide

counterpart staff and administrative support, supervised UNDP Accelerator lab in consultation with the Nature and ecosystems Portfolio, Blue Economy and the SDG investment Portfolios. This comprehensive governance and management structure is designed to ensure the project is implemented effectively, efficiently, and in alignment with Tanzania's national goals and international commitments.

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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[1]

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE		GOALS (according to frequency of data collection)		METHODOLOGY AND RISKS OF DATA COLLECTION
		Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	
Component 1. Framework for collaboration and coordination						
Outcome 1: Enable effective implementation of the NPAP through robust coordination mechanisms.	Leadership Board established and operational by June 2025	*0*	*2025*	*1*	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	Secretariat established and staffed with skilled professionals by Dec 2025	0	*2025*	1	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of stakeholders reporting alignment on objectives and collaborative activities annually.	0	*2025*	1	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of meetings conducted as planned in the project timeline with action items completed on time.	0	*2025*	2	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of reports prepared and shared with stakeholders annually, meeting quality and transparency standards.	0	*2025*	2	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of knowledge products (e.g., baseline studies, action roadmaps) developed and disseminated annually.	0	*2025*	1	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of participants at stakeholder events reporting increased engagement and understanding of NPAP objectives.	0	*2025*	30	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and

[1] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

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						respondent bias.
	# of communication materials (e.g., newsletters, social media posts) published annually	0	*2025*	200 online engagement	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	Leadership Board established and operational by June 2025	0	*2025*	1	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
EXPECTED RESULTS	**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**	**BASELINE**		**GOALS (according to frequency of data collection)**		**METHODOLOGY AND RISKS OF DATA COLLECTION**
		Value	**Year**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	
Component 2. Partnerships and coordination engagement to catalyze actions to eliminate plastic pollution						
Outcome 1: Strengthen partnerships and coordination to catalyze actions aimed at reducing plastic pollution.	# of businesses participating in the innovation challenge annually.	*0*	*2025*	*NA*	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of supported businesses scaling their innovations within one year.	0	*2025*	NA	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of innovation case studies documented and disseminated annually.	0	*2025*	10	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of types of plastics identified as problematic and categorized by impact.	0	*2025*	NA	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of decision-makers using the validated criteria for policy or innovation purposes.	0	*2025*	NA	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	Plastic Action Financing Roadmap developed and endorsed by stakeholders by Dec 2026	0	*2025*	1	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.

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	# of stakeholders attending the roadmap launch event.	0	*2025*	100	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.

EXPECTED RESULTS	**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**	**BASELINE**		**GOALS (according to frequency of data collection)**		**METHODOLOGY AND RISKS OF DATA COLLECTION**
		Value	**Year**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	
Component 3. Increase knowledge, awareness and behavioural change in the use, consumption and disposal of plastic products to eliminate plastic pollution, including the marine environment						
Outcome 1: Encourage behavioral change among the population to reduce plastic pollution and adopt circular economy principles.	Gender-sensitive analysis report completed and disseminated by Dec 2025	*0*	*2025*	*1*	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	Behavior change roadmap developed, validated, and approved by stakeholders by Dec 2025	0	*2025*	1	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of people reached through the multimedia campaign, disaggregated by age, gender, and region.	0	*2025*	100	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of educational events conducted annually and percentage of participants reporting increased awareness.	0	*2025*	NA	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of interactive learning spaces established and operational with workshops held per year.	0	*2025*	NA	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	# of partnerships formed to promote learning spaces and attendance rates measured quarterly.	0	*2025*	1	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.
	% of project participants from underrepresented groups, tracked through quarterly GESI reports.	0	*2025*	NA	*NA*	Defined indicators, with data collected via surveys, records, and consultations, while managing risks like limited data and respondent bias.

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Steering comittee and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	
Project Review (Steering Board)	performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Aannually	discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

Activities (Component 1) Framework for collaboration and coordination	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dece	Jan (26)	Feb(26)	March (26)
1. Establishing NPAP Leadership Board (inclusive of VPO,NEMC)												
2. Establishing Project secretariat (Hiring and equipping at UNDP)												
3. Produce quarterly/ Annual implementation Report GPAP												
4. Taskforce/working group meetings (two meetings/TF/year): Formulate, finalize the structure of Taskforces (TF), develop action plan, implementation of the TFs												
5. Developing Knowledge products knowledge products (e.g., baseline studies, action roadmaps)												
6. Stakeholders engagement events (Brownbags,Coffee chats, industry engagement)												
7. Publishing of communication materials (only the necessary ones) – digital is encouraged												
Activities (Component 2) Partnerships and coordination engagement to catalyze actions to eliminate plastic pollution												
1. Hiring consultant to Develop plastic Action financing Roadmap												
2. Stakeholder workshop on plastic financing roadmap												
3. Conduct workshops on Impact of Global plastic Treaty and roadmap formaulation												
4. Conduct awareness on Global Plastic Treaty and implications to Tanzania												
5. Conduct plastic recycling solutions mapping and showcase												

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Component 3. Increase knowledge, awareness and behavioural change in the use, consumption and disposal of plastic products to eliminate plastic pollution, including the marine environment												
1. Producing the Gender sensitive analysis report												
2. Developing behaviour change roadmap												
3. Conducting capacity budiling for EPR for NGOs/government												
4. Orgnaise workshops on plastic financing/financing road map												
5. Conducting dialogue on Private partnership investment for sustainable plastic waste management												
6. Showcase/promote plastic free iniative												
7. Conduct Plastic Talk series (Webinar/podcast)												

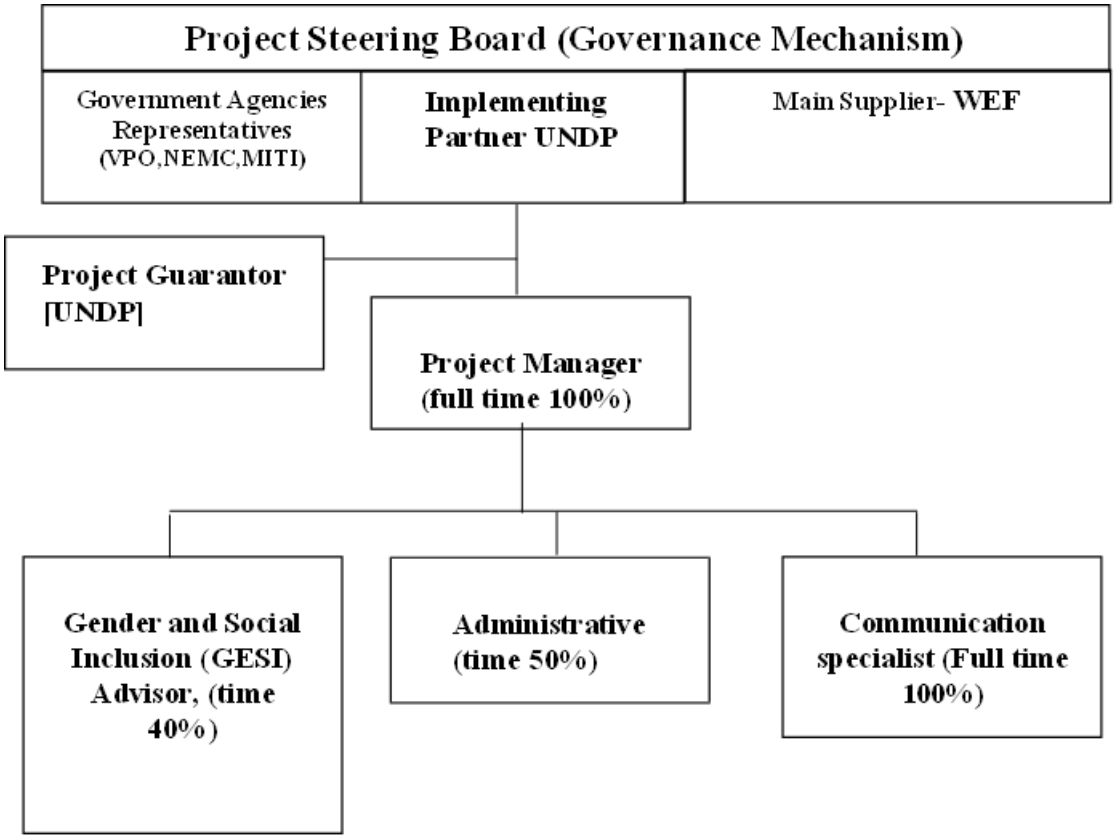
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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Tanzania National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) project will be guided by a Steering commitee comprising key government agencies, including the Vice President's Office (Environment), the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade. The Steering Board will also include representatives from UNDP (serving as the Secretariat and Host Organization) and the World Economic Forum (WEF) (where applicable). This board will oversee the strategic direction of the project, ensuring alignment with national policies and global priorities, and will make high-level decisions to steer the project toward its objectives.

The project team will consist of a Manager responsible for overall coordination, a Communication Specialist, a Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Advisor, and an Engagement and Impact Specialist. UNDP Tanzania will provide

counterpart staff and administrative support, supervised UNDP Accelerator lab in consultation with the Nature and ecosystems Portfolio, Blue Economy and the SDG investment Portfolios. This comprehensive governance and management structure is designed to ensure the project is implemented effectively, efficiently, and in alignment with Tanzania's national goals and international commitments.



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IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as "the Project Document".

This project will be implemented by UNDP as in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][2] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][3] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

[2] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

[3] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
   i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

   (i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

   (ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

   (iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

   (iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

   (v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed

during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. *Choose one of the three following options:*

   Option 1: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Option 2: Each responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption or other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Option 3: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Annexes: 1. BUDGET

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Sub-Grant Budgeting and Financial Reporting

Cost Sub-Type	Unit of Measure	Quarter 1			Quarter 2				Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Total Budget (USD)
		Quantity	Rate	Total	Quantity	Rate	Total	Balance	Quantity	Rate	Total	Quantity	Rate	Total	
Role 1 - NPAP Manager	Full time (100%)	1	8,000	8,000	1	8,000	8,000	8,000	1	8,000	8,000	1	8,000	8,000	32,000
Role 2 - Communication and Engagement Specialist	Full time (100%)	1	7,000	7,000	1	7,000	7,000	7,000	1	7,000	7,000	1	7,000	7,000	28,000
Role 3 - Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) advisor (part time)	Part-time (40%)	1	1	4,000	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	1	4,000	4,000	1	4,000	4,000	16,000
Role 4 - Technical support(oversight, guidance, support)	Part-time	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Role 5 - Operations/Admin/Finance	Part-time 40%	1	1,400	1,400	1	1,400	1,400	1,400	1	1,400	1,400	1	1,400	1,400	5,600
															0
Travel and Expenses				5,240			3,540	3,540			3,540			6,540	18,860
Flight Tickets - Long haul	No. Of Trips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	1	3,000	3,000	3,000
Flight Tickets - Short haul (Dar Es Slaam/Dodoma (capital)	No. Of Trips	6	500	3,000	4	500	2,000	2,000	4	500	2,000	4	500	2,000	9,000
Daily susbsistence allowance as per UN rate (staff)	No. Of Nights	6	350	2,100	4	350	1,400	1,400	4	350	1,400	4	350	1,400	6,300
Train (e-train - Tanzania specific to Capital city)	2 pax	2	70	140	2	70	140	140	2	70	140	2	70	140	560
															0
Consulting Costs (budget lines are indicative)				0			0	0			0			0	0
Conduct Gender sensitive analysis (2 months including producurer	Lump sum			0	1		0	0			0			0	0
Developing behaviour change roadmap(2 months including	Lump sum			0			0	0	1					0	0
Plastic Action Financing Roadmap (2 months including	Lump sum											1		0	0
Event and Workshop Costs				4,200			6,200	1,200			3,700			1,200	15,300
Venue	No. Of Days	1	1,200	1,200	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	1,200	1,200	1	1,200	1,200	4,800
Catering Costs	No. Of Participants			0			0	0			0			0	0
Laptop,Monitor and Docking station (Two sets)	lumpsum	2	1,500	3,000			0	0			0			0	3,000
Inaugural SB launch					50	50	2,500								2,500
GESI Launch															0
Financial Road Map Launch									50	50	2,500				2,500
NPAP Launch event (venue and refreshments)				0	50	50	2,500								2,500
Administrative Costs (budget lines are indicative)				500			3,500	3,500			2,500			2,500	9,000
Adminstrative fees	lumpsum	1	500	500	1	500	500	500	1	500	500	1	500	500	2,000
Communication	Lumpsum	0	0	0	1	3,000	3,000		1	2,000	2,000	1	2,000	2,000	7,000
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS				30,340			33,640	33,640			30,140			30,640	124,760
Personnel Cost Yearly Inflation	0%														0
Non-Personnel Cost Yearly Inflation	0%														0
Overhead Recovery Fee (GMS)	8%			2,427			2,691	2,691			2,411			2,451	9,981
LEVY (1%)	1%			328			363	1,886			326			331	1,347
TOTAL COSTS				33,095			36,695	36,331			32,877			33,422	136,088

4 Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

5 Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities amon

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Disbursement & Requirements Plan Disbursement of the Funds			**Requirements**		
Scheduled Disbursement Date	Disbursement Number	Amount	Requirement Due Date	Types of Requirements	Description of Report & Activity
Upon Sub-Grant signature)	Payment 1 – Advance disbursement of funds	USD 81, 653	15/03/2025	Signed Collaboration Agreement	Signed Collaboration Agreement
31/05/2025	No payment	USD 0	31/05/2025	Receipt of Financial and Operational Reports	Financial Report shall follow the template attached as Annex 6 and include details of actuals for the previous period and remaining funds, if any Operational Report shall include progress on results at the level of activities and outcomes
31/08/2025	Payment 2 – disbursement of funds	USD 54,435	31/08/2025	Receipt of Financial and Operational Reports	Financial Report shall follow the template attached as Annex 6 and include details of actuals for the previous period and remaining funds, if any Operational Report shall include progress on results at the level of activities and outcomes
30/11/2025	No payment	USD 0	30/11/2025	Receipt of Financial and Operational Reports	Financial Report shall follow the template attached as Annex 6 and include details of actuals for the previous period and remaining funds, if any Operational Report

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					shall include progress on results at the level of activities and outcomes
31/03/2026	No payment	0 USD	31/03/2026	Final Financial and Operational Reports	Financial Report shall follow the template attached as Annex 6 and include details of actuals for the previous period and remaining funds, if any Operational Report shall include progress on results at the level of activities and outcomes for the project duration

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ANNEX 2 – ADDITIONAL REPORTING

In accordance with the special circumstances of this project, UNDP undertakes to submit to the Donor and in accordance with the budget schedule in Annex 3, the following additional reports following the format attached as Annex 6:

- The financial report will state:

o Disbursement request from the Recipient that includes a disbursement request in US Dollar (USD) for the amount requested;

o Report in USD detailing past expenditures, and their deviation from the budget agreed upon in Annex 3; and

o Whether any funding was used for consultant's fees or travel expenses.

- The operational report – to be submitted via Airtable, through a link provided by GPAP – shall include:

- NPAP activities implemented in the previous quarter;

- Description of the results and impact achieved;

- Events, reports and other communication components; and

- Risks encountered and actions planned/implemented to mitigate them.

At the end of the final reporting period, UNDP shall submit a final report for the entire Funds period, from the date of the first disbursement until all Funds are spent in full or the Agreement is otherwise terminated, and include (a) a financial report, and (b) an operational report. This final report will contain a detailed breakdown of all expenditures for the grant funding period.

The Recipient will submit the financial and operational reports electronically to Bontu Yousuf (bontu.yousuf@weforum.org) and Aayushi Rawat (Aayushi.Rawat@weforum.org mailto:)

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ANNEX 3 – COORDINATION LEVY

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION A/RES/72/279

The present Annex is an integral part of the Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Economic Forum (the Donor), Pursuant to paragraph 10(a) of United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/279 (31 May 2018), the Donor agrees that an amount corresponding to 1% of the total contribution to UNDP shall be paid to finance the United Nations Resident Coordinator System. This amount, hereinafter referred to as the "coordination levy" will be held in trust by UNDP until transfer to the United Nations Secretariat for deposit into the United Nations Special Purpose Trust Fund, which has been established to finance the United Nations Resident Coordinator System and is managed by the United Nations Secretariat.

The Donor acknowledges and agrees that once the coordination levy has been transferred by UNDP to the United Nations Secretariat, UNDP is not responsible for the use of the coordination levy and does not assume any liability. The fiduciary responsibility lies entirely with the United Nations Secretariat as the manager of the Resident Coordination System.

The Donor acknowledges and agrees the coordination levy does not form part of UNDP's cost recovery and is additional to the costs of UNDP to implement the activity or activities covered by the contribution. Accordingly, there is no obligation for UNDP to refund the levy, in part or in full, even where the activities covered by the contribution are not carried out in full by UNDP. As deemed necessary by the Donor, however, especially where the scale of the resources concerned or reputational risk justify the refund transaction costs, the Donor can submit a request for refund to the United Nations Secretariat directly.

UNDP will not administer the coordination levy. UNDP will not report on the use of the coordination levy. UNDP does not have any liability on the use of the coordination levy by the United Nations Secretariat. Clarifications on the administration, reporting and/or use of the coordination levy by the United Nations Secretariat shall be discussed by the Donor and the

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United Nations Secretariat on bilateral basis.

A Contribution of US$ 134,741 is made under the Agreement. In addition to the Contribution amount, the Donor is paying a coordination levy amount of US$ 1,347. This coordination levy amount will be transferred to UNDP at the bank account indicated in the Agreement immediately after its signature.

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ANNEX 4 - FINANCIAL REPORT TEMPLATE

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Sub-Grant Budgeting and Financial Reporting

Cost Sub-Type	Unit of Measure	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Total Budget (Add currency)	Total Expenditure (Add currency)	Total Balance (Add currency)
		Quantity	Rate	Total	Quantity	Rate	Total	Quantity	Rate	Total	Quantity	Rate	Total			
Personnel Costs				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Role 1 - NPAP Manager	Full time (100%)			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Role 2 - Communication and Engagement Specialist	Full time (100%)			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Role 3 - Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) advisor (part ti	Part-time (40%)			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Role 4 - Technical support(oversight, guidance, support)	Part-time			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Role 5 - OperationalAdminFinance	Part-time (30 to 50%)			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Travel and Expenses				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Flight Tickets - Long haul	No. Of Trips			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Flight Tickets - Short haul	No. Of Trips			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Accommodation	No. Of Nights			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Meals	No. Of Days			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Other Transportation	No. Of Trips			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Consulting Costs (budget lines are indicative)				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Consulting Fees	Daily Rate			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Event and Workshop Costs				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Venue	No. Of Days			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Catering Costs	No. Of Participants			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Equipment Rental	No. Of Days			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Administrative Costs (budget lines are indicative)				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Legal Fees				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Audit Fees				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Editing Fees				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Translation				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Public Engagement (Video, Reports, Web)				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS				0			0			0			0	0	0	0
Personnel Cost Yearly Inflation																
Non-Personnel Cost Yearly Inflation																
Overhead Recovery Fee	10%			0			0			0			0	0	0	0
TOTAL COSTS				0			0			0			0	0	0	0

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ANNEX 5: PROJECT RISK REGISTER

Portfolio/Project Title: National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP Tanzania) Project	**Portfolio/Project Number: 01004074**	**Date: April 2025 to March 2026.**

	Event	**Cause**	**Impact(s)**	**Risk Category and Sub-category** *(including Risk Appetite)*	**Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level** *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	**Risk Valid From/To**	**Risk Owner** *(~~individual~~ team accountable for managing the risk)*	**Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner**
1	There is a risk of inadequate Actionable Commitment from key stakeholders like PETPRO who the main produce of plastic products.	As a result of it having business implications in terms of the unknow profit gained as the result of using plastic bottles for packaging as opposed to glass bottle.	Which will impact in not only execution of extended producer responsibility (EPR) initiatives by NPAP Tanzania but also potentially affecting sustainable collaboration.	**7. STRATEGIC (7.3. Stakeholder relations and partnerships) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 23-Jun-25 To: 01-Dec-25	NPAP Tanzania Secretariat	Risk Treatment 1.1: Effective engagement with the Government (VPO) in providing clear project expectations and rationale to stakeholders such as PETPRO. Risk Treatment Owner: NPAP Tanzania Secretariat. **Risk Treatment 1.2:** Raise awareness among PETPRO and other stakeholders on the importance of environmental protection by conducting a cost-benefit analysis that compares the financial gains from producing excessive plastic bottles with the environmental damage caused by such practices. **Risk Treatment Owner:** NPAP Tanzania Secretariat. **Risk Treatment 1.3**: Remind stakeholders of their obligation to protect the environment by complying with established laws and regulations that

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	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(~~individual~~ team accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								govern their operations, particularly those aimed at reducing plastic pollution **Risk Treatment Owner:** NPAP Tanzania Secreatariat.
2	There is a risk of leadership regime change and priorities for the incoming leadership starting October 2025.	As the result of the resignation notice of the incumbent Vice President, H.E. Philip Isdor Mpango-who was the key proponent behind initiating the partnership with the Global Plastic Action Partnership through the World Economic Forum (WEF), there is currently uncertainty regarding the priorities of the incoming Vice President, particularly in relation to ongoing initiatives aimed at eradicating plastic pollution in the country.	Which will impact in the smooth execution of the established government commitment through VPO office in implementation of the project activities.	**4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.1. Governance) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Oct-25 To: 31-Jan-26	NPAP Tanzania Secretariat.	**Risk Treatment 2.1**: NPAP Tanzania ensures close coordination with designated officials within the Vice President's Office (VPO) to guarantee that NPAP project activities are included in the handover notes prepared for the incoming Vice President. This inclusion will underscore the strategic rationale of the initiative, emphasizing its alignment with national priorities on environmental sustainability and resilience. As the Department of Environment—under the VPO—is the primary body responsible for environmental policy formulation, implementation, and oversight, their continued support and recognition of NPAP activities are essential for ensuring policy continuity and impact. **Risk Treatment Owner**: NPAP Tanzania Secretariat/VPO Executives.
								Risk Treatment 2.2:

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	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(~~individual~~ team accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Maintain continuous engagement with the Permanent Secretary throughout the implementation of NPAP Tanzania activities to ensure strong buy-in and alignment of project interventions with the national environmental policy framework. This ongoing collaboration will also support clear technical justification and smooth communication during the handover process. Risk Treatment Owner: NPAP Tanzania Secreatariat
								Risk Treatment 2.3: Facilitate the integration of other key ministries represented in the NPAP Tanzania Project Steering Committee, including the Ministry of Finance, the President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), and the Ministry of Health—to strengthen the justification for their commitment to environmental protection. Their collaboration reinforces a unified, cross-sectoral effort to combat plastic pollution in the country. **Risk Treatment Owner:** NPAP Tanzania secretariat.

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	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(~~individual~~ team accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
3	There is a risk that technical obstacles may emerge due to existence of other plastic players who view plastic pollution eradications as more of their economic benefits than those to the environment.	As a result of creation and execution of novel solutions advocated by NPAP Tanzania to mitigate plastic pollution. For example, introduction of community-based recycling models never tried before, using digital platform to track plastic waste etc.	This may lead to competing priorities among stakeholders, rather than fostering collaboration toward a long-term solution to plastic pollution in the country.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.12. Stakeholder engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jul-25 : 30-Jan-26	NPAP Tanzania Secretariat	**Risk Treatment 3.1:** Ensured engagement of key stakeholders from the outset of the project. This facilitates clearly defined roles and expectations for each party. The focus will be on environmental sustainability and resilience, rather than individual financial gains. It will be emphasized that any financial benefits derived from plastic waste management should be reinvested exclusively in promoting environmental sustainability—achieved through the adoption of technical, innovative, and sustainable practices that support the transition to a circular plastic economy. **Risk Treatment Owner:** NPAP Tanzania Secretariat. **Risk Treatment 3.2**: Facilitate tailored technical discussions to explore newly accredited innovations and sustainable practices aimed at protecting the environment from plastic waste pollution, utilizing various platforms established by NPAP Tanzania. Risk Treatment Owner: NPAP Tanzania secretariat.

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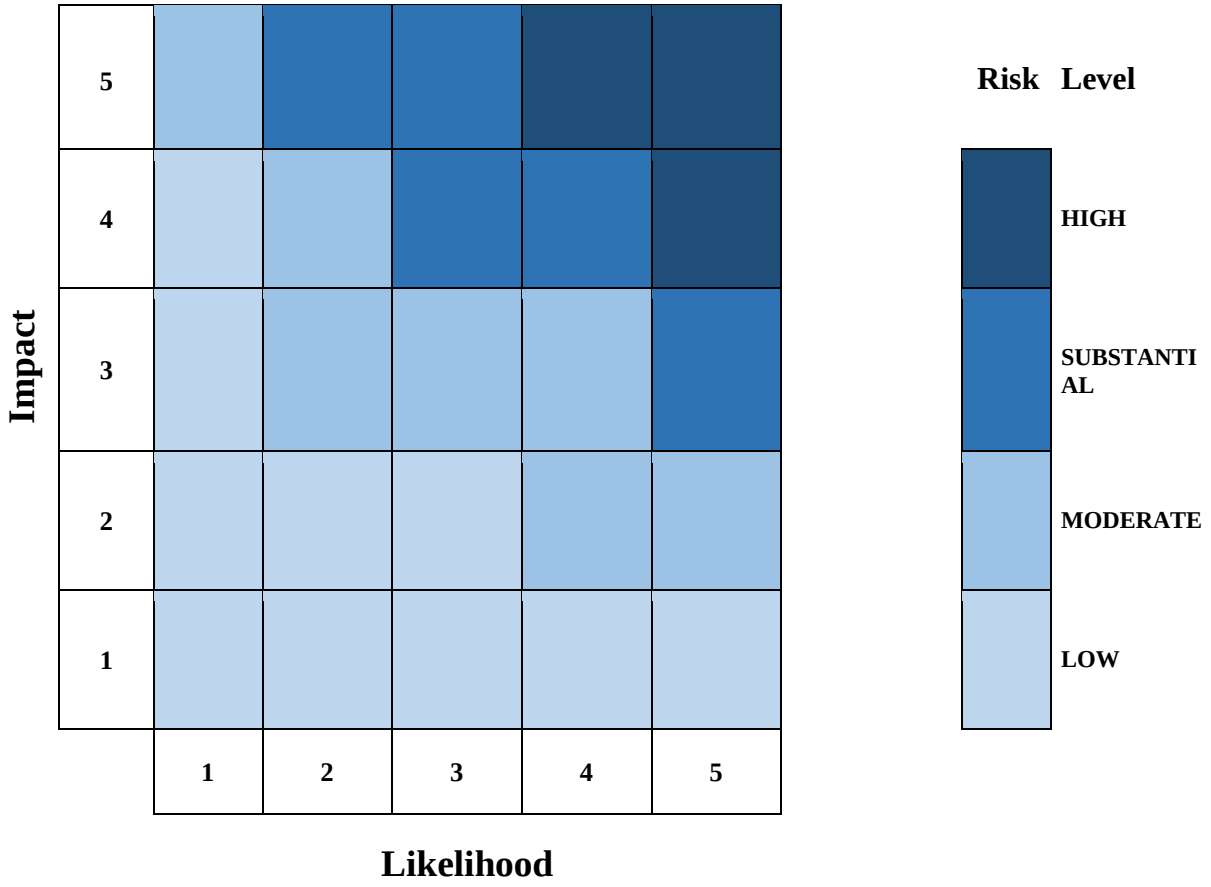
	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(~~individual~~ team accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
4	There is a risk of overreliance on stakeholders' commitment in sustaining plastic action partnership using their financial resources especially in attending important meetings such as Metrix Advisory group (MAG) and Gender equality and social Inclusion advisory group (GESI) meetings.	As a result of assumptions that the identified and engaged stakeholders like Government agencies/institutions, business sector organizations, and civil society entities, would sustain their commitment and engage actively in the partnership.	This may hinder effective collaboration, particularly when certain stakeholders are unwilling to commit financial resources to support NPAP Tanzania initiatives such as covering travel costs for participation in key events or when the initiatives are perceived to conflict with their profit-making interests.	**2. FINANCIAL (2.6. Budget availability and cash flow) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jul-25 To: 31-Mar-26	NPAP Tanzania Secretariat	Risk Treatment 4.1: Effective resource mobilization (RM) Initiatives through consortium approach with the identified and engaged potential stakeholders. Risk Treatment Owner: NPAP Tanzania Secretariat **Risk Treatment 4.2**: Include potential donors in the Project Steering Committee to foster engagement by aligning NPAP Tanzania activities with their funding priorities. This will be achieved by showcasing the project's innovative novel solutions in addressing plastic pollution through various strategic platforms designed to highlight areas of mutual interest. Risk Treatment Owner: …
5	Delays in activity implementation, particularly those requiring the involvement of high-level ministry officials, due to their engagement in the Tanzania General Elections.	Due to the upcoming Tanzania General Elections, senior government officials from various ministries are heavily involved in preparatory activities. Additionally, there are restrictions on implementing project activities within communities during	This will affect availability and active participation of the most senior representative from the government entities (Ministries) in the scheduled steering committee meeting which is the primary requirement for effective operations of	**4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.1. Governance) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of**	From: 01-Aug-25 To: 31-Dec-25	NPAP Tanzania Secretariat	**Risk Treatment 5.1**: Re-schedule and implement activities early, prior to the heightened involvement of senior officials in the electoral process. **Risk Treatment Owner**: NPAP Tanzania Secretariat.

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	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(~~individual~~ team accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		this period, as such actions may be perceived by opposition parties as indirectly supporting ruling party candidates.	the NPAP Tanzania steering committee.		**CAUTIOUS)**			

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RISK MATRIX



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Annex 6: Social and Environmental Screening

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	National Plastic Action Partnership Project (TZ-NPAP)
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	TZ-NPAP 01004074
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	United Republic of Tanzania
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Implementation
5. Date	April 2025 to March 2026

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
NPAP Tanzania mainstreams the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) by integrating human rights principles across all phases of the project**, i**ncluding **design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL).** The project places strong emphasis on **active participation and inclusion** of marginalized groups such as waste pickers, informal sector workers, women, and persons with disabilities. It promotes **non-discrimination and equality**, ensuring that interventions do not disproportionately impact vulnerable populations. To strengthen **accountability and uphold the rule of law**, NPAP Tanzania has established transparent mechanisms for tracking progress, including the formation of a Project Steering Committee (SC) to oversee and guide implementation.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The NPAP Tanzania project established the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Advisory Group as part of its technical team to ensure the meaningful inclusion of marginalized women involved in plastic waste management. This includes women waste pickers and those working in the informal sector. The cardinal purpose of forming the GESI Advisory Group is to **intentionally promote equitable access to the financial and economic opportunities** emerging from the transition to a circular plastic economy. Additionally, the GESI Group **advocates for balanced representation of women** within the Project Steering Committee, which holds overall responsibility for providing strategic direction to the NPAP Tanzania Secretariat in implementing project activities.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
The National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP) project promotes sustainability by embedding activities into Tanzania's institutional frameworks and aligning with national policies, including the National Five-Year Development Plan (URT, 2021). By enhancing local capacities and fostering national ownership, the project empowers government entities, private sector actors, and communities to sustain and expand its interventions. Additionally, it promotes long**-term novel innovative circular solutions to plastic waste management that reduce environmental impact and support green economic growth.** It strengthens local systems through **capacity-building, inclusive stakeholder engagement, and policy alignment, ensuring interventions are environmentally sound, socially inclusive, and economically viable**. By empowering communities especially marginalized groups and integrating climate-smart practices, the project enhances the resilience of both people and ecosystems to future environmental and economic challenges.

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Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
The **NPAP Tanzania project strengthens accountability to stakeholders** by establishing transparent governance structures, including a Project multi-stakeholder Steering Committee (SC), technical advisory groups such as Metrix Advisory group (MAG), Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) Advisory Group. These initiatives ensure inclusive participation in decision-making, regular progress reporting, and open communication channels. The project also promotes shared responsibility by engaging government through Vice President office (**VPO**) under its ministry of State-Union and Environment with specific focus on Environment department, private sector, civil society, and community actors in monitoring and evaluating activities, thereby fostering trust and collective ownership of outcomes.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1:	I = L =			
Risk 2 ….	I = L =			
[add additional rows as needed]				

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?		
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	☐	
Substantial Risk	☐	
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☐			***Status? (completed, planned)***
if yes, indicate overall type and status		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
		☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	

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	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐			
	Accountability	☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.

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PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*NO*
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	*NO*
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	*NO*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [4]	NO
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	NO
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	NO
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	

[4] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

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P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	*NO*
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	NO
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	NO
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	NO
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	NO
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	NO
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	NO
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	NO
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	NO

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1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	NO
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	NO
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	NO
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	NO
1.9	significant agricultural production?	NO
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	NO
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[5]	NO
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[6]	NO
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	NO
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	NO
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	NO
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not	NO

[5] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[6] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

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	finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	NO
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	NO
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	NO
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	NO
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	NO
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	NO
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	NO
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	NO
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	NO
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	NO
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO

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5.3	risk of forced evictions?[7]	NO
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	NO
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	NO
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	NO

[7] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

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Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	NO
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	NO
7.3	use of child labour?	NO
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	NO
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	NO
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	NO
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	NO
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO