



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Individual consultancy to provide technical support for the review of the national curriculum for the Environmental Health training in Tanzania to identify gaps and opportunities for higher learning institutions to incorporate sustainability dimensions in teaching curriculum

Contract Type:	Individual National Consultant
Location:	Dar es Salaam with travel to Dodoma and other selected regions and districts for consultations
Languages Required:	Fluent English; Swahili desired
Duration of Assignment:	30 days
Expected starting date:	July 30 th , 2021
Completion Date:	August 30 th , 2021

1 BACKGROUND

The impact of health sector on global climate footprint is a focus of both developed and developing countries today. The health sector, whose mission is protecting and promoting health, makes a major contribution to the climate crisis, which has results in the greatest health threat of the 21st century and therefore has an important role to play in resolving it. It is estimated that health care's climate footprint is equivalent to 4.4% of global net which is equivalent to the annual greenhouse gas emissions from 514 coal-fired power plants (UNDP, 2020).

Health care must respond to the growing climate emergency not only by treating those made ill, injured, or dying from the climate crisis and its causes, but also by practicing primary prevention and radically reducing its own emissions. Health care climate action that aligns with the ambition of the Paris Agreement will require health sector facilities, systems, and ministries to work with manufacturers and suppliers of health care goods and services to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 or before. The sector must undertake this effort while simultaneously meeting global health goals such as universal health coverage and working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Each nation's health sector directly and indirectly releases greenhouse gases (GHG) while delivering care and procuring products, services, and technologies from a carbon-intensive supply chain. Health care contributes to carbon emissions through energy consumption,

transport, and product manufacture, use, and disposal. Much of the 71% of health care emissions are embodied in the global supply chain (WHO, 2007).

Climate change affects the social, economic, and environmental determinants of health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter. Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress (Dubois et al, 2019). Tanzania, like many other countries is already experiencing the effects of climate change on health and these effects are likely to become more pronounced in the future. The Tanzania Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessment, conducted in 2015-2016, highlighted four key health adaptation priorities for the country: vector-borne diseases, malaria, dengue, plague, rift valley fever, lymphatic filariasis, human Africa trypanosomiasis, onchocerciasis; nutrition: stunting, wasting; water-related diseases: diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, schistosomiasis, typhoid and trachoma; and disasters (URT, 2018).

The overall goal of environmental health is to prevent disease through the control of environmental factors that may impact on an individual's health and wellbeing, and by promoting the creation of health-supportive environments. The Environmental Health Practitioners (EHPs) are the professionals tasked to implement environmental health services and protect communities from environmental pollution and related harmful effects. In this regard, their broad-based training, skills and expertise, as well as their regulatory powers and location at the environment-public health nexus, make them ideally suited to make an important contribution with regard to adaptation to climate change impacts in the health sector. In Tanzania, health training institutions particularly the ones offering environmental health graduate programmes present an opportunity to introduce sustainability in health sector through provision of knowledge and skills to environmental health practitioners. This underscores the importance of providing knowledge and skills to carry out sustainable procurement of commodities for use in the health sector. The introduction of the COVID-19 vaccination programme in Tanzania will generate unprecedented increase in waste from the health sector. This requires the country to have capacity to ensure sustainability in procurement of vaccines and waste disposal. It has been noted that the training curricula for these cadre do not have comprehensive sustainability dimensions and standards for the health sector. In addition, the curricula does not address climate change despite its importance in the health sector (MUHAS, 2012). This makes graduates unaware of the need for green/sustainable procurement in the health sector that should contribute to cutting down emissions that have impact both on human health and the environment at large. It has also been noted that the government (universities offering this program) has not reviewed the curricula for environmental health since 2012.

The curricula review for the Higher Learning Institution is a responsibility of respective universities with guidance from Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU, 2019). That being the case, the government (Ministry of Health) calls for universities to incorporate sustainability aspects in the curricula for environmental health. The consultant will work with three Universities that offer bachelor's degree in environmental health and four institutions that offer diploma programs in environmental health.

One of the scopes of Green House Gas Protocol is to decarbonize health care facilities through the use of appropriate low-carbon technology for care; low-carbon or net zero emissions building design and construction; investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency; climate-smart cooling technologies; sustainable waste, water, and transport management; and minimizing the use of high global warming potential anesthetic gases; among others (UNDP, 2020). In addition, scope 3 advocates for decarbonization of the health care supply chain through low-carbon or zero emissions procurement where suppliers and manufacturers need to decarbonize their operations and products. In addition, minimization of emissions can be done through avoidance of bulk purchase of equipment & supplies. In 2020 UNDP launched the sustainable procurement in the health sector guidance which aims at introducing concepts such as decoupling the health sector from economic activity, meaning Governments need to deliver critical health services, grow the economy, while producing less waste, using less resources and reducing the negative impacts on environment and human health and to help transition the market from overconsumption, waste and ecological harm. It is in this regard that, the UNDP is requested to support Tanzania to review curriculum for environmental health training, identify and address gaps strengthen sustainability in the health sector.

Hence, UNDP is seeking Individual consultancy services to support the country to identify gaps and opportunities to incorporate sustainability in curriculum of higher learning institutions for environmental health practitioners. The objectives, scope and scale of work, methodology and key deliverables are outlined below:

2 OBJECTIVE OF THE CONSULTANCY

The objective of the consultancy is to review curriculum for environmental health practitioners in higher learning Institutions to establish opportunities to strengthen environmental and social sustainability in the health sector

3 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of the work will cover the following: -

- 1) To identify gaps in the curriculum of higher Learning Institutions for environmental health practitioners on sustainability aspects in the health sector

- 2) To recommend how to integrate and strengthen sustainability dimensions in the curricula of environmental health practitioners
- 3) To develop sensitization PPTs for environmental health training institutions outlining the importance of nexus development, climate and health

4 METHODOLOGY

The methodology will involve both desk work and field visits for data collection

5 DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT, DUTY STATION AND EXPECTED TRAVEL

Timeline

The assignment is to be accomplished over a period of 30 days, effective from 30th July 2021 to 30th August 2021.

Payment terms against the deliverables:

- 1) 20% of the total cost of this consultancy will be paid submission of acceptable inception report
- 2) 30% of identification of gaps in environmental health curricula on sustainability aspects in the health sector
- 3) 50% submission of a report on review of high learning curricula for environmental health practitioners with recommendations to incorporate sustainability issues with an accompanying sensitization slide deck for environmental health training institutions.

6 DELIVERABLES

Task	Deliverables	Timelines
Detailed methodology and data collection tools with schedule of activity	Inception report	1 Week
Identification of gaps in environmental health curricula on sustainability aspects in the health sector	Detailed report outlining gaps in environmental health curricula on sustainability aspects and standard in the health sector	1 Week
Review environmental health institutions training curricula to assess the sustainable procurement contents	Report of the reviewed curricula of high learning institutions for environmental health practitioners outlining recommendations to incorporate sustainability aspects with	2 Weeks

	sensitization PPTs slide deck for environmental health training institutions outlining the importance of nexus development, climate and health	
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7 MANAGEMENT/ REPORTING

Reporting to Project Manager-Sustainable Health in Procurement Project (SHiPP) in UNDP Regional Office and xxx in Tanzania Country office

8 REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS

An advanced degree in Development, environmental health science, chemistry, public health, chemical processing/environmental engineering or related qualifications;

A minimum of 10 years' previous related professional experience with preference given to candidates with professional experience in curriculum development for higher learning institutions

Five years' experience working with hospitals, health institutions, and health-related governmental and non-governmental organizations;

Demonstrated professional experience and expertise in hospital waste management approaches, including experience in the design and implementation of sustainable, hospital-specific waste minimization and management programs in one or more countries;

Strong knowledge in curriculum development and analyse policy documents, tools, and other resources related to sustainability and health-care waste management.

Experience in other international/national development project and relevant experience of Tanzania environmental health sector

Criteria Weight Max.

Educational relevance: An advanced degree in Development, environmental health science, chemistry, public health, chemical processing/environmental engineering or related qualifications **10 pts**;

Working Experience: A minimum of 10 years' previous related professional experience with preference given to candidates with professional experience in curriculum development for higher learning institutions **30 pts**;

Strong knowledge in curriculum development and analyse policy documents, tools, and other resources related to sustainability and health-care waste management **40 pts;**

Experience in other international/national development project and relevant experience of Tanzania environmental health sector **20 pts;**

Approved by:

Signature: Amon Manyama

Name: Amon Manyama

Designation: Programme Coordinator

Date: 06-Jul-2021