

PEI Tanzania

Theory of Change

2014-2017



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AFRICA

Context and Problem Statement

Tanzania's rich natural resources are fundamental for the country's growth and economic development. Agriculture contributes more than 25% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs about 80% of the work force. There is continued degradation of ENR, which hinders the achievement of ENR related development goals such as poverty eradication. Approximately 28% of the population lived below the poverty line in 2011, down from 34% in 2007. However, gender inequality has grown despite a 7% per annum GDP growth and it is estimated that 60% of women in Tanzania live in extreme poverty. Inadequate linkages between national level P-E objectives and sector and district level thus affects livelihood improvement.

The key change in the situation since 2014 is the development and adoption of the Second Five Year Development Plan (2FYDP), which replaces the FYDP and the Mukukta II. The new Government of Tanzania (GoT) has announced that a critical priority is to reduce poverty, including inequality. Institutional changes are also occurring and the lead GoT agency for PEI, the President's Office Planning Commission (POPC) has moved to the Ministry of Finance (MoF). This key change meant that the PEI Tanzania project substantively restructured to focus on new opportunities and challenges reflected in the GoT's new development plan and political economy priorities.

Barriers Analysis

1. Weak coherence between national P-E objectives and sector/district budget allocations, including due to inadequate institutional capacity and management systems for coordinating budget allocations and other investments with national objectives to address climate change and improve natural resource management.
2. Lack of adequate targeted specific evidence to justify policy and budgetary decisions that result in improved pro-poor ENR use.
3. Lack of disaggregated data, (including with respect to gender and poverty), and lack of capacity (technical and human) to analyze, interpret and apply available data to adequately inform the design, implementation and monitoring of policy actions.

Project Objective and Assumption

Objective

Enhancing national and district level capacities to mainstream and implement environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, gender and climate change linkages into selected district and sector development plans (with a particular focus on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries).

Assumptions

By focusing on the sector and district level, PEI will significantly contribute to improving the coherence between national level P-E relevant objectives and their implementation through selected sector and district plans and budgets.

PEI Interventions

Key national and District level institutions capacity to mainstream poverty, environment and gender objectives, and climate change into planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination mechanisms improved.

Progress

Identification of institutional and legal barriers to P-E mainstreaming and subsequent use of findings to design capacity building activities to reduce such barriers.

National Communication Strategy on Environmental Sustainability & Poverty Reduction 2015-2019 prepared with PEI support, which increases support for the integration of poverty reduction and ENR sustainability into national and District planning processes.

PEI influenced the content of the new 2FYDP - PEI was a member of the GoT national technical team that drafted the new development plan and made pro-active and evidenced based input. Environmental sustainability is reflected as a cross-cutting issue and in a number of sectors, including forestry. Further, the 2FYDP acknowledges co-ordination problems between national and district levels consistent with the PEI institutional barriers studies. GoT has agreed that PEI be part of the group developing the M&E framework of the 2FYDP.

Remaining Interventions

Ongoing capacity building support focused on improving the implementation of P-E – Gender objectives in six district development plans and institutionalising P-E mainstreaming in other districts through influencing national level district planning guidelines.

Engagement with key selected sectors such as agriculture and local government to improve the inclusion of P-E-Gender objectives in sector plans and budgets.

Support for localisation of the SDGs, with a focus on P-E elements using PEI experiences.

Provision of technical input to the preparation of the National Environment Policy (NEP).

Influencing national budget processes to increase allocations for P-E investments at the sector and district levels through active engagement and inputs by PEI.

Support for the preparation of the national development plan M&E framework.

National & District level institutional resources / budgetary allocations and expenditure for environmental sustainability, gender responsive poverty reduction and livelihood improvement increased.

Increased budget allocations for environment sector. Government has increased the budget for the Department of Environment about 8 fold between 2014 and 2016 in Tanzanian shilling terms, with PEI programme significantly contributing to this increased GoT commitment to improved environmental sustainability.

The progress in this phase of the PEI Tanzania programme builds on the previous phases, where substantive progress was made in integrating P-E objectives and indicators in the Mkukuta I. PEI support was also key to increasing budget allocations for the environment sector.

Increased capacity for P-E mainstreaming in six districts, including through support for the inclusion of P-E objectives in District Development Plans and the identification of P-E investment opportunities through.

Substantive engagement with key Tanzania donors to increase the priority for P-E investments in their own fund allocation.

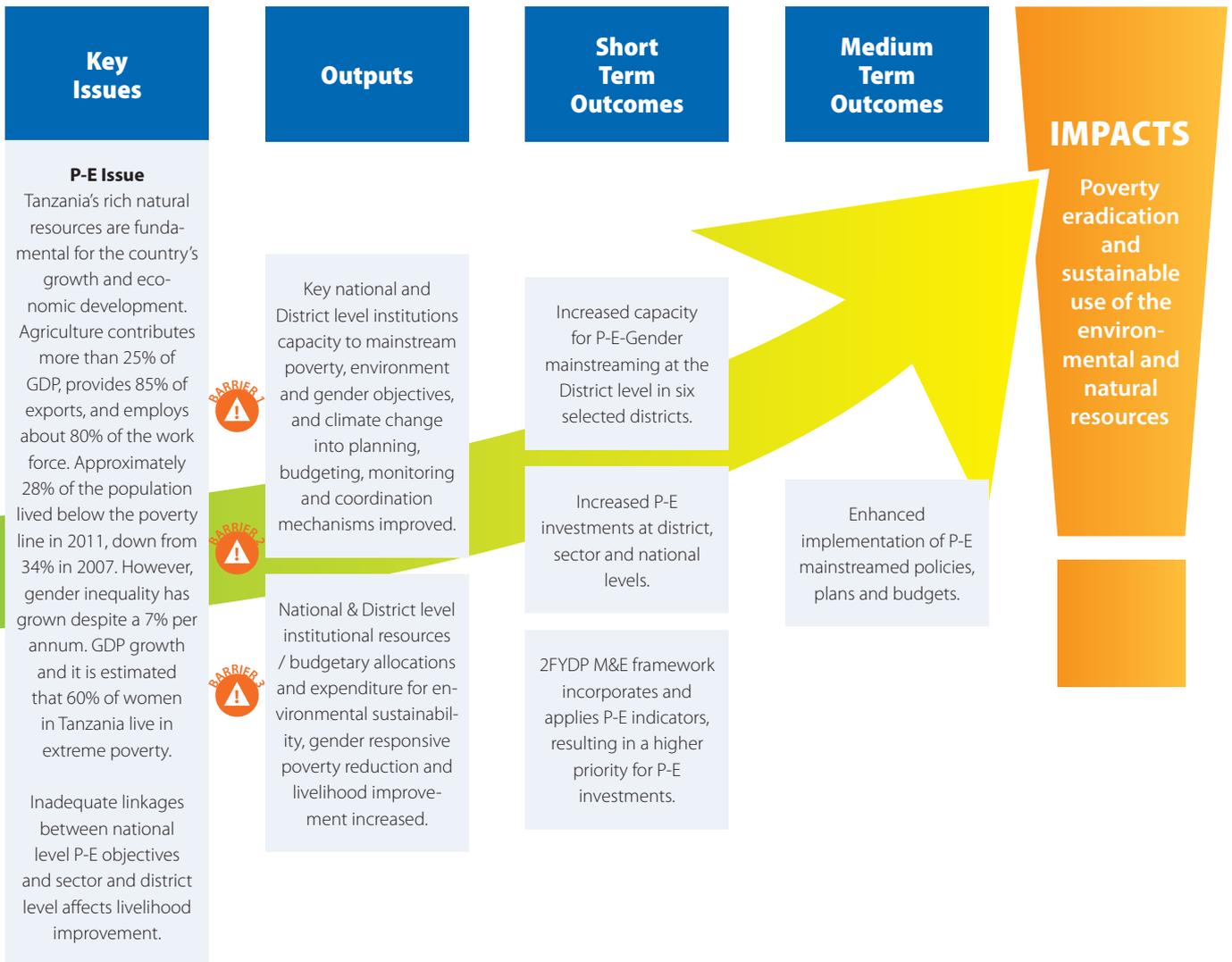
Poverty assessments to quantify district level P-E-Gender linkages to better target poverty reduction through district level P-E investments.

Generation of additional targeted economic evidence of the benefits of P-E investments, including a cost-benefit analysis of the pilot projects to generate evidence for scaling up.

Annex: ToC Diagram

Assumptions

By focusing on the sector and district level, PEI will significantly contribute to improving the coherence between national level P-E relevant objectives and their implementation through selected sector and district plans and budgets.



Barriers: 1) Disaggregated data 2) Coherence between national PE objectives and sector/district budget allocations 3) Lack of adequate, targeted, specific evidence