

TANZANIA

BASIC FACTS ABOUT PEI TANZANIA

Timescale: Phase I-II: 2003-2013, Phase III 2014–2017.

Partners: President's Office Planning Commission and various sector ministries such as Finance, Regional Administration and Local Government, and the National Bureau of Statistics and UN Women

Focus: To enhance the capacity of national and district planners to mainstream and implement environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, gender and climate change linkages in district and sector development plans, and support pro-poor sustainable financial mechanisms

MAINSTREAMING CONTEXT

Tanzania's rich natural resources are fundamental for the country's growth and economic development. However, the underutilization of the potential of the environment and natural resources to the economy and people's livelihoods contributes to Tanzania standing as one of world's poorest countries. From 2014, PEI Tanzania will increasingly focus its efforts at the district level where achieving pro-poor sustainable development has been considered a critical challenge.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Improve capacities of key national institutions to mainstream poverty and environment objectives, gender dimensions and climate change into planning, budgeting, monitoring, and coordination frameworks.

Support public and private sector institutions to better integrate poverty, environment, gender and Climate Change linkages into national budget and investments.

Support the implementation, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation framework of the FYDP and the MKUKUTA II from a poverty-environment and gender perspective, including developing poverty-environment indicators.

Arrange dialogues with decision makers, private sector and civil society on the poverty-environment nexus and strengthen knowledge sharing mechanisms for poverty-environment products.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Integration of poverty-environment linkages in key policies such as the Environmental Management Act (EMA), the FYDP, the MKUKUTA, Tanzania's Post 2015 Development Agenda, the Millennium Development Goals Framework (MDGF) and the UNDAP.

Improved capacity of planning and finance agencies, sector ministries and private sector to make informed budget allocations and investment decisions to develop and manage natural resources sustainably for pro-poor development. As a result, the budgetary allocation for environment has increased since 2005 following a Public Expenditure Review on poverty-environment linkages, and the

2014 Public Investment Plan and Budget Guidelines include P-E linkages. Additionally, the Prime Minister's Office has used the PEI launched studies on environmental budgeting in three districts as best practices and has made this a requirement in other districts using public funds.

The MKUKUTA includes ten poverty-environment indicators in its monitoring system facilitating tracking of progress vis a vis poverty-environment objectives across the country.

The National Environment Research Agenda (NERA) was elaborated to focus on environmental issues and livelihoods, which, together with PEI newsletters and trainings on the application of environment management tools significantly enhanced awareness among government officials and civil society organizations on the contribution of environment to poverty reduction.

LESSONS LEARNED

Focusing on implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms contributes to making a programme like PEI operational. This includes the incorporation of poverty-environment indicators into the monitoring system and enhanced coordination of data collection.

Involving relevant stakeholders from government, research institutions and NGOs, and promoting their effective participation in the programme is very important for successful mainstreaming.

There is a need for sustained effort by champions in key sectors and the provision of long-term capacity development support in order to move from policy commitments to actions and successfully develop indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

To sustain impact, it is key to support the link and coherence between national sector and local plans, and involve the private sector in finding financing mechanisms for local sustainable development plans.

WAY FORWARD

Ensure that the third PEI phase is implemented in the context of the MDGs Acceleration Framework at sub-national level with increased emphasis on poverty and budgeting aspects through deepened collaboration with the President's Office Planning Commission and the UNDP Poverty Practice.

Enhance the capacities of national and district planners to mainstream and implement environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, and gender and climate change through sustainable budget allocation and innovative financial mechanisms.