

Tanzania

I. What was achieved?

- Through effective communication, the environmental mainstreaming effort helped bring about an increase of 800% in the budget for the Division of Environment in Tanzania

How was it achieved?

- The PEI team's challenge in Tanzania was to make the case that the environment was important for growth and poverty reduction. This meant giving attention to how communication could support government environment mainstreaming efforts. Several tactics were employed to get the message across - with support from PEI. First, the team gathered supporting evidence through checklists, guidelines and indicators to highlight links between poverty and the environment. Second, environmental issues were then framed as part of wider goals and challenges linked to health, livelihoods, incomes, growth and security. Third, inclusion and transparency were key principles which opened the process of environment mainstreaming to a wide range of groups and organisations. Lastly, using the media through TV, print and radio, PEI publicised the environment by targeting events where there was ministerial involvement. The team described their work as one big communications task to bring about improved understanding, interest and political will on poverty-environment issues. Effectively communicating the importance of the environment to development and the economy contributed to a 800% increase in the Division of Environment's annual budget (from US\$400,000 to US\$3.2m) in 2006. In addition this effort galvanised a wide range of partners, both governmental and non-governmental, on the promotion of environment mainstreaming.



2. What was achieved?

- The Vice President's Office successfully reflected the contribution of environment to development by integrating environment into Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty.

How was it achieved?

- The development of a new poverty reduction strategy presented the Vice President's Office (VPO) with a key entry point for integrating the environment into the development planning process. In order to do this successfully, the VPO team supported by PEI, needed to analyse the contribution of the environment to livelihoods, health and economic growth and to build this analysis into the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy. Research helped the team to increase the understanding of how environmental issues affect livelihoods and the economy. The team then assessed government provisions for planning for the environment and also supported a public expenditure review to ascertain the extent of 'value for money' from environmental investments. From this, the team developed poverty-environment indicators and guidelines for mainstreaming the environment into the formulation of Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), targeting the key working groups responsible for the formulation of the NSGRP. Suddenly, the team was regularly making presentations, lobbying and influencing through the working groups. Momentum had built up and the environment was being represented and argued for in government reviews, in donor meetings and in civil

society forums where the rationale was put forward as to why environment was key to growth and poverty reduction. The result was a poverty reduction strategy that focused on sustainable development as an underlying principle, with 15 specific environment targets.

3. What was achieved?

- The key poverty-environment linkages were built into the newly designed Poverty Monitoring System in Tanzania.

How was it achieved?

- The Vice President's Office environmental mainstreaming team in Tanzania had ensured that the National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty embodied a strong focus on how environment contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable growth. The team, supported by PEI, were well aware that the targets in this strategy would be monitored through a newly designed Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) and success would depend on ensuring that the targets were well reflected in it. Having built up a sound working relationship with the Poverty Eradication Department (PED) which was responsible for the PMS, the VPO team were able to follow up the earlier work with a focus on the poverty-environment indicators that would be used to monitor the implementation of the targets in the strategy. With the help of the PED, they organised a key brainstorming meeting which resulted in agreement to include 10 indicators in the PMS which specifically focused on the most significant poverty-environment targets in the strategy. Furthermore, additional poverty-environment indicators were also developed to be monitored at the sectoral and local government authority levels.