



UNDP-UNEP POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE (PEI) IN TANZANIA

To ensure that pro-poor economic growth and environmental sustainability are at the heart of our economic policies, planning systems and institutions in least developed countries, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have joined hands to implement the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI). The PEI is a global UN programme that assists countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Europe to integrate poverty-environment linkages into national and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring.

In Africa, PEI is underway in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi.

Importance of environment and natural resources sector in Tanzania

Richly endowed with natural resources, Tanzania ranks globally among the top 20 countries regarding its biodiversity values and 20% of the country's land area are under protection status. Tanzania's natural resources include areas of land, forests, wildlife, rivers, lakes, coastal zone, fisheries, minerals, coal and gas. Some of the natural resources are being commercially exploited, in particular fisheries and minerals, contributing significantly to the country's economic growth.

Tanzania has recorded stable GDP growth up to 7.4% in 2008 before the effects of the global financial crisis in 2009 reduced growth to 5.5% in 2009 and 6.2% expected in 2010. The growing economy and market oriented reforms have increased environmental pressures. The growth is associated with increased natural resources inputs to the manufacturing sector and increased pollution levels, which in turn create health hazards due to poor environmental management. This is further linked to growing urbanisation that requires increased supply of food, energy, construction materials, and biomass for fuel which have negative environmental impacts due to unsustainable resource use.

Despite economic growth, Tanzania remains a poor country. The 'basic needs poverty' is estimated to be around 33.6% in 2007, having marginally declined from 38.6% in 1991/92. Access to clean and safe water and sanitation, especially for poor people in rural areas is limited. The last Human Development Report (2009) ranks the country as 151st out of 182 countries (HDI value of 0.530). It is estimated that Tanzania can only halve the poverty by 2010 if it can sustain annual growth rate of the order of 8%

Basic facts of PEI Tanzania

PEI Phase II (2007-2010) is a joint UNDP - UNEP country project under UNDP Tanzania's Environment portfolio. Out of a program budget of USD 4 million, UNDP Tanzania has allocated USD 1.2million while PEI (through UNEP) has committed 1.050 million to date. UNEP/DEWA has also committed USD 150,000.

Project Overall goal: Integrating Environment into the National Strategy of Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA) Implementation

Objectives at country level:

- Institutional capacity further enhanced to integrate environment and livelihoods issues into sector and district level plans and to implement strategic poverty-environment interventions at local level
- Improved access and utilisation of environment/livelihoods data for use in MKUKUTA process and in local level planning
- Sustainable financing of environmental targets contained in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA)
- Promoting efficient utilization of rangelands and empowering pastoralist to improve livestock productivity through improved livestock productivity and market access

Main activities of PEI Tanzania

- Support and strengthen environment coordination mechanisms and institutions including public institutions, civil society and private sector;
- Training, advocacy and awareness raising on application of environmental management tools (IEA/SEA), policies, plans, strategies and programs in selected sectors and at sub-national levels;
- Support to integration of poverty and environment data into national, region, district and village planning and implementation of strategic P-E activities in selected districts;
- Strengthen national capacity to integrate environment data into national MKUKUTA monitoring systems and prepare sub-national State of Environment Outlooks;
- Support the review of national and local Govt. planning and budget guidelines to prioritize environment through sub-national Public Environment Expenditure Reviews;
- Support the review of existing proposals, laws and regulations on economic instruments for environmental management and financing of eco-systems services and conduct economic valuation of environment assets in priority sectors;

- Provide recommendations for review policies and legislations on pastoral production, land tenure, water management and the impact of climate change on pastoral communities using SEA and other participatory tools.
- Facilitate the sustainable management of buffer zones in select traditional woodlots in Iramba and production and marketing of dryland products by womens' groups.

Box 1.

Since 2007, the PEI Tanzania programme has achieved the following:

1. An Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) of the Livingstone Mountain Ranges;
2. Strengthened capacity of VPO, NEMC, and local government authorities on the application of environment management tools such as SEA, EIA and mainstreaming environmental sustainability into plans, budgets and monitoring systems.
3. A National Environment Research Agenda (NERA) developed and a National Environmental Advisory Committee established
4. Environment statistics module incorporated into Tanzania's web based Social Economic Database (TSED) at www.tsed.org;
5. An environment statistics publication developed that incorporates poverty and environment indicators collected from across sectors;
6. Capacity development for practitioners and stakeholders on integrated environmental assessment and reporting methodology developed by UNEP and how it can be used to produce scientific credible and policy relevant national and/or city state of the environment reports. Key thematic areas and issues used to prepare Dar es Salaam city Environment and Climate Change Outlook report (report on the state and trends of environment and climate change for Dar);
7. Civil Society Organizations trained to promote engagement on environmentally sound practices including capacity to understand poverty and environment related policy frameworks such as the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA), the Environment Management Act, and Climate Change;
8. Assessment of the implementation of Environment commitments in the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA) and analysis of Poverty/ Environment Issues used to inform the development of the new Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (MKUKUTA II)
9. P- E awareness/advocacy materials such as brochures, news letters, P-E articles in newspapers, posters and fliers produced and disseminated during annual National events.
10. Studies on environmental budgeting in three districts (Sengerema, Singida and Mbozi) and Public Expenditure Review of Kongwa district undertaken;
11. Training for key sectors (wetlands, tourism) on economic evaluation on natural resources carried out and evaluation of Ihefu wetland ongoing .

Environmental and livelihood data integrated in existing national monitoring systems for P-E indicators and improved capacity for monitoring and reporting on poverty and environment issues at sub-national level.

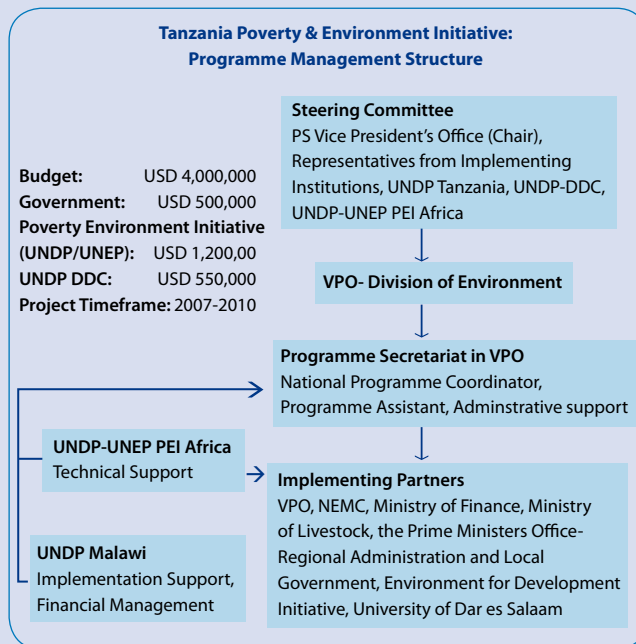
Economic valuation of key natural resource services conducted, budget guidelines strengthened to promote the prioritisation and implementation of environment objectives, and a proposed framework for environmental fiscal reform as a tool to increase public finances for environmental management

Enhanced capacity of government and non state actors to influence national policies on pastoral livelihoods and for select community groups to produce and access markets for dryland products

Implementation arrangements

The Vice President's Office, Division of Environment (VPO-DOE) is the lead agency for PEI implementation. The Project Secretariat is based at VPO-DOE and is responsible for consolidating quarterly requests and disbursements to implementing partners including Poverty Eradication Division (Ministry of Finance), National Environmental Management Council, National Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office/ Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and the University of Dar es Salaam (Environment for Development).

In 2008, the UN in Tanzania developed a One UN Joint Programme on Environment and Climate Change. Some of PEI activities related to mainstreaming environmental sustainability in sector plans and budgets, Economic Valuation of natural resources and application Economic Instruments for sustainable utilization of natural resources are captured under the new One UN Joint Programme.



Results PEI Tanzania Seeks to Achieve

Enhanced national capacity for coordination and advocacy of P-E linkages, sustainable environmental management, and integrated planning at local government level.

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