



OVERVIEW OF INTERGRATION OF ENVIRONMENT INTO NSGRP (MKUKUTA) PROJECT

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OUTLINE

- 1. Introduction to the Project Phases I - II**
- 2. Programme Outputs**
- 3. Achievements**
- 4. Challenges**

PHASE I

Title:

Integrating Environment into Poverty Reduction Strategy Process

Goal & objective:

To achieve poverty reduction and sustainable development through the integration of environment and livelihoods issues into the PRS process.

Outputs:

- i. Increased understanding & analytical work on p – e links**
- ii. Env. data used in poverty monitoring system & local planning**
- iii. Capacity built in national/district bodies on p-e issues**

Implementing agencies:

PED, DOE, NEMC, NBS and PORALG

Partners:

UNDP, DANIDA, DFID, PEI, Dryland Dev. Centre (Norway)

Time frame:

Planned – 1st July 2003 – 31st December 2006

Financial commitments

- UNDP TRAC 650,000 through 00015422 (prev. URT/03/004)
- DANIDA 660,000 DKK through 00015422 (prev. URT/03/004)
- UNDP PEI 400,000 through GLO/02/119
- UNDP DDC 470,000 through GLO/02/X02
- UNEP 750,000 USD
- TOTAL 2,930,000 USD

Implementing Partners

- **Executing Agency: VPO**
- **Implementing Partners:**
 - i. Poverty Eradication Division Division of Environment
 - ii. National Environmental Management Council
 - iii. Government ministries
 - iv. Local government
 - v. Training and Research institutions
 - vi. Non-Governmental Institutions
 - vii. Civil Society Organisation

Role of the Project during MKUKUTA Formulation

- The Poverty Reduction Strategy Review – env mainstream guidelines and consultations helped env ‘voices’ to be heard, and env facts and figures to become clearer – showing env not a ‘brake’ on development
- The Public Expenditure Review (PER) – env expenditure review helped env actors to demonstrate value for money and claim higher budget
- The development of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) – helped make case for env capacity at local level, linked to dev
- The development of the poverty monitoring system (PMS) – including pov-env indicators.
- Providing coordination:
- Supporting a multi-stakeholder Env Working Group
- Supporting MKUKUTA consultations run by stakeholders (18,000 participants in meetings in 168 villages, joint

Stock-taking – what's been achieved – and why

- Clear env targets:
- a logical 'cluster' framework for action covering goals> targets> interventions> packages> contributing actors> indicators
- 15+ environ. Targets
- linked directly to budget process
- with pov-env indicators
- A shift in debates about env:
- from 'poverty as a cause of environ, problems' expressed by a few to 'environ a driver of poverty reduction' expressed by many
- from environ as a technical issue to environ as a political/economic issue

Achievements Cont...

- Institutional and financial change:
- Ministry of Finance engaged on env
- 5x env budget this year
- rolling out VPO guidelines on mainstreaming env in sectors/local gov
- A new, holistic, consultative policy process setting a precedent for the future:
- An informed political consensus, not just a technocratic exercise
- MKUKUTA widely 'owned' – at least at central levels
- Many cross-cut issues (inc env) on same level as 'priority sectors'
- The 'planning gap' between env and poverty now bridged
- ... an iconic and enduring example of 'PRS principles' in action

What has worked less well – and why?

- Little feedback to consultees (logistics)
- Not yet the chance to rethink development paradigm – growth dominates
- Not enough on poor people's positive env contributions
- Not enough on distributional problems – env winners and losers?
- Engaging the private sector – too little, too late
- Information management burden – too much to sieve and sift
- Prioritisation – 108 targets
- Process monitoring – no real record / reflection until now

Challenges

- Bridging the 'implementation gap' – money, governance, monitoring:
- Identifying priorities from 108 targets
- Policy coherence between MKUKUTA and EMA
- Streamlining national env capacity – esp for env monitoring, valuation, planning – and linking it to major budget/plan processes
- Decentralising env capacity – linking district committees
- Support effective env rights, responsibilities, rewards, and relationships (4Rs) for poor people
- Reporting on pov-env indicators – and using in both MMS and env monitoring
- Tackling under-investment in environment for poverty reduction
- An 'implementation gap' remains

Lessons

- *1. National leadership is essential*
- *2. The 'environment' must be presented as integral to poverty reduction*
- *3. Trade-offs between development and environment are key – discuss 'bottom lines'*
- *4. Invest in evidence, knowledge and debate on poverty-environment links*
- *5. Enable stakeholders to explore their own links to the environment*
- *6. The voices of poor people are central*
- *7. The private sector needs to be involved throughout*
- *8. Donor harmonisation and budget support need to respond to poverty-environment links*
- *9. Technical assistance should be demand-led, and enable local capacities*
- *10. Budgets count – use finance authorities to ask questions about env!*
- *11. Alliances with other cross-cutting issues can be mutually rewarding*
- *12. The timing of mainstreaming work is key*

PHASE II

Summary of the Programme

- Project Title - Integrating Environment into the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA) Implementation (TZA10-00057500)

Overall Objective

- The support of the operationalisation of environment/livelihoods issues contained in the National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA)

Executing Agency:

Vice President's Office

Implementing Partners:

Poverty Eradication Division, Division of Environment, National Environment Management Council, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Local Government, Training and Research Institutions, Non-Governmental Institutions, Civil Society Organisations

- Project Duration 3.5 years
- Estimated Start year- July 2007
- Estimated End year - 31st December, 2010
- Executing Agent - Vice President's Office

BUDGET IN USD AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

- UNDP Trac 01 1,200,000
- UNEP 550,000
- UNDP DDC 550,000
- GOT cost sharing 500,000
- Unfunded portion 1,200,000
- Total 4,000,000

Intended Outcomes

- 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.

Intended outputs

- Co-ordination and advocacy of poverty environment (P-E) linkages continued
- Capacity on environmental management (and participatory planning tools strengthened
- Capacity of local government for P-E planning enhanced and strategic activities implemented
- Environmental and livelihoods data integrated into existing data systems, and data for P/E indicators collected
- Budget guidelines reviewed to make environment an objective
- Framework for environmental fiscal reform in place as a tool to increase public finances for environmental management
- Economic valuation of key natural resources and services conducted
- Enhanced Capacity of government and non-governmental actors to influence national policies on pastoral livelihoods

Achievements

- Integrated Ecosystem Assessment of the Livingstone Mountain Ranges was completed.
- Existing information on Small grants project was collected to identify the lessons learned and the potential areas of further support.
- National Environmental Research Agenda was published, launched and National Environmental Advisory Committee was established
- Poverty environment Modules for Tanzania Social Economic Database was developed
- Guidelines to mainstream Environment into local government authorities prepared.
- Zonal workshops to review local government planning and budget guidelines to share experience on environment was undertaken and reports prepared
- Pro poor poverty-environment training modules for LGAs were prepared
- The study to review impact of policy/legislations on pastoral production, land tenure, water management using SEA and other participatory tools was completed.
- Study on Impact of Production and Marketing of Dryland Products was undertaken and discussed by stakeholders.

Achievements

- Training for Civil Society Organisations to promote engagement on environmentally sound practices were conducted
- Various P- E awareness/advocacy materials such as brochures, news letters, P- E articles in newspapers, posters and fliers were produced and disseminated during various National events. Furthermore a booklet on “Environment at the heart of Tanzania’s Development” was translated.
- Radio and Television programmes on P-E were prepared and aired
- Support on traditional management/revival of dry season buffer areas for woodlots (Ndobido Areas) in Iramba District Singida Region continued, with introduction of bee keeping
- Further support was extended to Iramba Women groups to undertake alternative income generating activities such as chicken rearing and handcraft
- Field visit of senior Tanzanian government officials to Ghana to get learn on how SEA as environmental management tool is used to promote sustainable development. Thereafter SEA Training Framework for Tanzania was prepared.
- Environment Working Group meetings undertaken per schedule
- Routine monitoring and evaluation of Programme activities undertaken
- National Environment Action Plan reviewed by peer group.

Challenges

- Delays in disbursement of funds due to delays of financial reports
- Time lag in implementing activities in the work plan due to overlapping responsibilities of partners leading to delays.
- People's awareness on P-E issue has increased (small approach and big response) we need to capture the momentum to fund initiatives. Demand driven need for Small Grants support.
- Follow up on monitoring of small grants is irregular due to distance and cost involved.
- Need for greater advocacy especially through electronic media and Kiswahili publications.
- Limited capacity on collecting, analyzing and reporting on Pov-env indicators.

The Project is waiting for your Inputs

Asanteni

Thank you for listening

