

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

**Poverty and Environment: Contribution of Environment towards MKUKUTA
Implementation**

**A Paper presented during the Poverty Policy Week/PER
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Division of Environment

1.0 Introduction

The relationship between the cause-and-effect of environmental degradation and poverty is now widely acknowledged. Environmental degradation leads to widespread poverty as it reduces the availability of clean water, productive soils, and other goods and services upon which so many people depend for their health and livelihoods. Equally, poverty is a major cause of environmental degradation as it undermines peoples' will and capacity to manage resources in a sustainable manner.

The National Environmental Policy adopted in 1997 identifies six major environmental problems in Tanzania which include land degradation; deforestation; loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity; lack of accessible and good quality water for both urban and rural inhabitants; deterioration of aquatic systems; and environmental pollution, particularly in urban areas. These environmental challenges have serious implications for the quality of life and peoples' social well-being because they generally undermine national efforts towards socio-economic development and the eradication of poverty. In recent years the climate change has been added to the list.

MKUKUTA, as a framework strategy for poverty eradication, has 15 out of the 108 targets directly related to environment and natural resources management, while in most of the remaining targets environmental actions are expected to contribute to their achievements. As a result, environmental issues are addressed as crosscutting both at policy and sectoral strategies through:

- Promotion of linkages with other sectors on environmental protection and management;
- Involvement of women in environment protection activities;
- Promotion of environmentally friendly and ecologically sustainable technologies;
- Enforcement of Environmental Management Act, Cap. 191 of RE 2002; and
- Use of economic instruments for environmental management as policy levers that operate through market mechanisms to alter prices and costs in order to induce firms and households to behave in an environmentally way in their production and consumption of goods and services

2.0 Initiatives to-date

The government of Tanzania is in the forefront in implementing the Environmental Policy and the Environment Management Act, Cap 191 of RE 2002 to overcome national environmental challenges. To overcome these challenges, the following measures are being undertaken:

- Formulation and implementation of policies, acts, strategies, programmes and projects that address environmental issues;
- Building capacity amongst various stakeholders with commitment towards environmental conservation;
- Enhance cooperation among countries and development partners as some of the environmental challenges have no boundaries.
- To implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements in addressing environmental challenges such as loss of biodiversity, desertification, climate change, ozone depletion and dumping of hazardous waste.
- Creating public awareness to various stakeholders on environmental management and how the environment and poverty are related,
- Ensuring the availability and accessibility to information on poverty and environment indicators (refer to annex1)

Tanzania is party to a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements which include: Stockholm Convention, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety, the Rotterdam Convention; and the Basel Convention. For implementation of these conventions, various initiatives, both national and sectoral, have been undertaken. These are such as development and implementation of: the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Programme (NBSAP) and the Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments. In addition, there are programmes on Mainstreaming Environment into MKUKUTA, EMA Implementation Support Programme and the Participatory Environment Management Programme, etc.

Mainstreaming Environment into MKUKUTA implementation has been used as a vehicle for mainstreaming environment into local government authority plans and strategies in line with the Obstacles and Opportunities for Development planning system; supported studies on identification of indicators for Poverty and Environment, studies on Eco-system assessment; preparation of the National Research Agenda, Scientific conferences on Agriculture and Environment and Climate Change and livelihoods; enhanced awareness on P-E linkages to CSOs, local government authorities and other government institutions, support to grass-root initiatives, and support to the management of rangelands and dryland production.

Within the Environmental Management Act Implementation Support Programme (EMA-ISP) the programme has built capacity through training in EIAs & SEA to 14 MDAs. The programme also facilitated development of a strategy for communicating with the public on fulfilling the mandate of DoE. It further facilitated developing a training strategy based on capacity assessment and Training Needs Assessment. In order to enhance capacity, the programme facilitated a study tour for EISP coordination unit. Under the support, three regulations (Bio-safety, Hazardous waste & Solid waste) were prepared. Five regulations including Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Quality Standards, Quality of Water; Quality of Soil; and Quality of Air) Environmental Experts Registration were translated into Kiswahili. In addition the programme has support the establishment of sector environmental sections in 20 MDAs, while 64 LGAs have appointed Environmental Officers

In an effort to conserve the marine and fresh water environment, the government is implementing several programmes and strategies like the Lake Tanganyika Basin Management Programme, Lake Victoria Management Programme, the Nile Basin Conservation Programme and the Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Management Programme etc. These programmes are facilitating sustainable fishing and processing, sustainable agriculture along river basins, improved water services, infrastructure, marine transportation, participatory management of water resources, reforestation programmes, solid waste management and pollution control measures and training on environmental conservation and awareness.

In order to protect mountain eco-system, the government is developing a management strategy for the Eastern Arc Mountains. Through the programme, pilot activities are implemented in Uluguru to demonstrate quick-wins to the conservation efforts.

3.0 Lessons and Challenges

The implementation of MKUKUTA requires a complete change of mind-set, orientation of skills and work processes. It further calls for revised procedures, institutional set-up and re-equipping staff with new skills. The need for harmonization as a means of achieving greater policy coherence and synergy is imperative to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and MKUKUTA targets. There will also be need to strengthen partnership between the private sector, civil society and communities through existing mechanisms. This reform will form basis for continuous processes as a framework for resolving capacity needs. Empowering local communities to participate in decision making on environmental resources has proved that it is the effective way to sustain their livelihoods and ensure equal access to natural resources.

While the government is engaged in the implementation of a number of programmes and strategies that address poverty and environment objectives, there are a number of challenges which have been noted. These include

- Strengthen capacity to address poverty and environment issues at the Vice President's Office and key sectors like the Wildlife, Forest and Beekeeping, Water, Agriculture Livestock, Fisheries and Tourism;
- Raise awareness by defining roles and responsibilities for poverty environment issues to the public agencies, civil society and the private sector;
- Enhance capacity in data collection and analysis of poverty environment issues at the national and local levels, as part of MKUKUTA monitoring system;
- Appoint/designate and enhance capacities of environment management officers at district level;
- Ensure that EMA is effectively implemented
- Ensure that data and information on poverty environment indicators is collected, analysed to allow to feed into the State of Environment, MKUKUTA monitoring and MDG Reporting system.

- At local level, the capacity for assimilation and absorption of the concept of mainstreaming environmental issues into development plans and programmes is weak, hence the need to enhance capacity for local government authorities to integrate environment in the planning process. There is also need for inclusion of environment and poverty issues in urban planning and sanitation.
- There is also inadequate capacity of communities to utilize natural resources sustainably to improve their livelihood.
- Land use conflicts between livestock keepers, farmers and other land users. Such conflicts have been reported in many parts of the country, including Morogoro (Kilosa district), Dodoma, Mbeya (Mbarali district), and Arusha regions.
- Reduced hydro-electric power generation arising from invasion of livestock in water catchments. Some of the important water catchments such as the Ihefu wetland, which is an important source of water for the hydro-electricity production in Mtera dam was invaded by 344,511 cattle, 134,317 goats and 102,023 sheep, resulting in reduced water in the dams. This caused a decrease of the contribution of hydroelectric power from around 65 percent in the year 2003 to 40 percent in the year 2005 which has in turn resulted in increased use of fuel generated electricity, power rationing and impaired economic activities and social development.
- Loss of biodiversity arising from invasion of livestock in the water catchment areas and invasion of livestock from neighbouring countries into the protected forests. It is estimated that before 2006 there were about 100,000 heads of cattle from the neighboring countries which invaded the protected forests in Kagera region.

3.1 Recommendations

- (i) An Assessment to establish the actual requirements of resources for sectors and local authorities in areas related to environment, achievement of sustainable development
- (ii) Advocacy on, and effective implementation of the Environmental Management Act.
- (iii) Design and implement capacity building programmes and other initiatives that promote environmental management skills at central and local government levels.
- (iv) Provide financial and technical support to sector and local authorities to assist them to strengthen sector environmental sections,
- (v) Finalize the exercise of appointing/designating environmental coordinators and implement operational activities.

- (vi) Promote research to develop and implement sectoral strategies that incorporate poverty-environment linkages and consider environmental resources from ecological and socio-economic point of view as an important life-supporting system;

4.0 Lessons learnt and way forward

There are a number of lessons to be learnt throughout this trend.

- National leadership is essential needs to be sustained.
- The environment must be presented as an integral part of poverty reduction , environmental interventions in MKUKUTA should be given high priority.
- Private sector involvement is essential therefore we should promote their participation in environment management
- Awareness raising and participatory resource management is essential more efforts through campaigns and education programmes to various stakeholders.

5.0 Public Expenditure Review (PER)

The first public expenditure review for the Environment (VPO 2004), and studies for the World Bank country economic memorandum (World Bank, 2005) revealed the significance of people-environment 2008, the recurrent budget has indicated gradual increase between 2004/2005 and 2007/2008 (refer to fig. 1-3). The overall increase of the recurrent budget is attributed to among others, the implementation of the Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments; implementation of EMA; increased political will; domestication of international agreements on environment; and intervention through various strategies for environmental management.

The following figures show the trend of increase as per environment areas

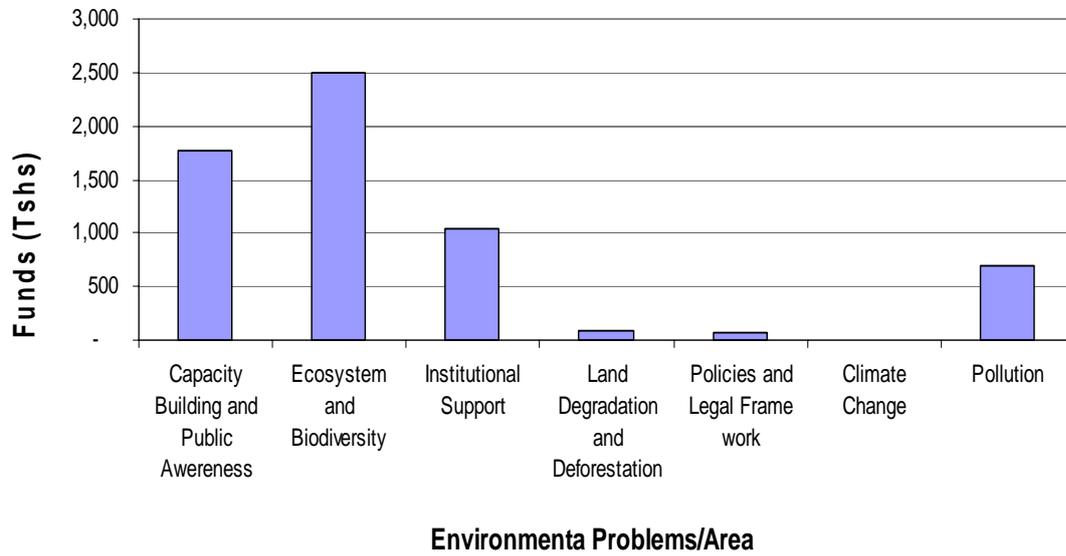


Figure 1: Budget Allocation 2004/05

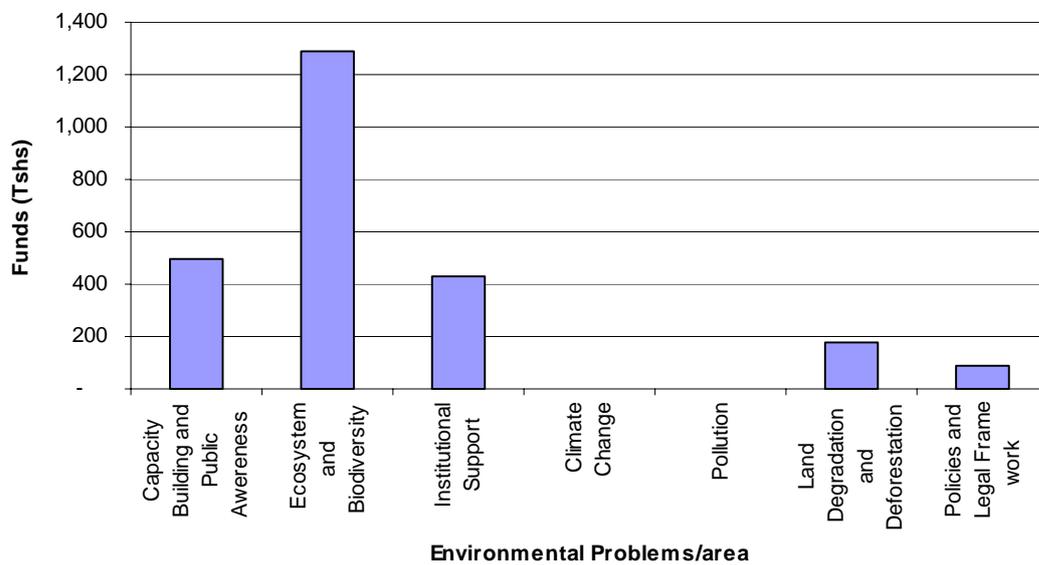


Figure 2: Budget Allocation 2005/06

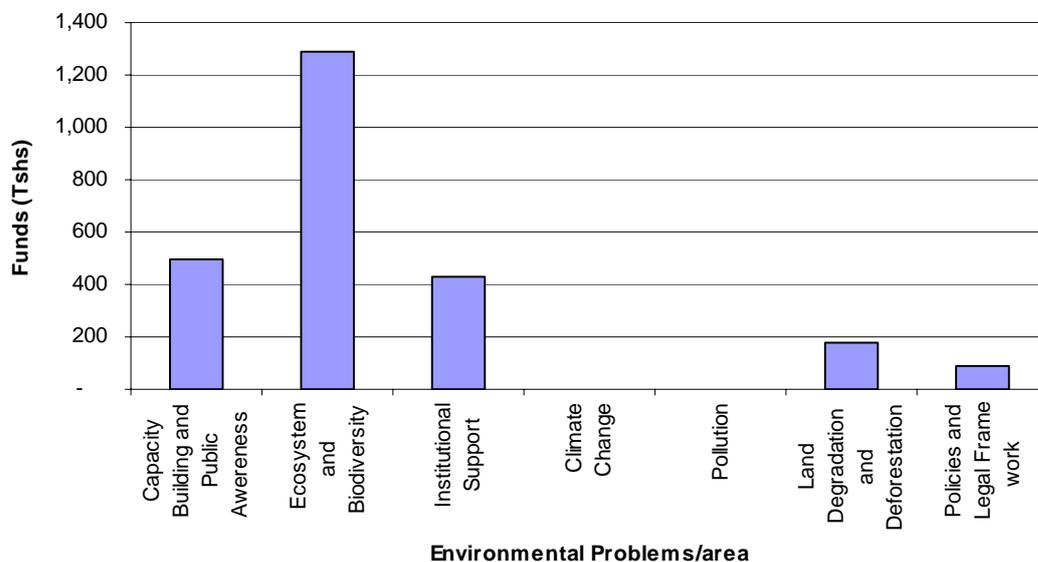


Figure 3: Budget Allocation 2007/2008

From the figures above, one clearly sees the trend of budget allocations related to environmental issues. There is evidence of a gradual increase in funding on the various environmentally related activities. There is also an increased involvement of sectors and other government institutions in planning, budgeting and implementation of environmental related activities. In addition, starting from 2008/2009, sectors, local government authorities and other public institutions can budget and track down expenditure on environment activities through a specific budget code assigned by the Ministry of Finance in 2007. The government move in increasing investment on environment provides an opportunity for eradicating poverty as well as MDGs.

6.0 Conclusion

While the National Environmental Policy sets the framework to address environmental management challenges in the country, the enactment and enforcement of EMA provides a roadmap towards achieving sustainable development. All along, there have been various efforts towards poverty eradication while recognizing the role of the environment

in that regard. A number of programmes and strategies have been implemented aiming at addressing poverty - environment linkages. As a result of these efforts, some achievements have been realized, although a number of challenges still remain.

Tanzania's MKUKUTA has begun to erase a depressing picture – of degradation of the environment, disconnects between environment-dependent stakeholders and those who set policy, debilitated environmental authorities and depleted environmental budgets.

The environmental mainstreaming successes of MKUKUTA have painted a new inspiring outlook of a broader approach to poverty eradication, incorporating environmental needs and opportunities, including many actors, focusing on making Tanzania's development paths more secure in the future.

Currently, the environment sector enjoys high political will as evidenced in the increase in budget allocation and other measures are being undertaken.

ANNEX I: STATUS OF POVERTY – ENVIRONMENT MKUKUTA INDICATORS

Table 1: MKUKUTA Cluster I: Goals, Indicators, Available Data and Targets

Goals	Indicators	Trends						Targets
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	MKUKUTA 2010
Goal 2: Promoting Sustainable and Broad Based Growth	Proportional of enterprises undertaking Environmental Impact Assessment complying with standards						26 copanies	To be determined
Goal 5: Reducing income Poverty of both men	% of households whose main income is derived from the harvesting, processing and							To be determined

Goals	Indicators	Trends						Targets
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	MKUKUTA 2010
and women in rural and urban areas	marketing of natural resources products							
Goal 6: Provision of Reliable and Affordable Energy to Consumers	% of households in rural and urban areas using alternative sources of energy to wood fuel (including charcoal) as their main sources of energy							
	% increase in number of customers connected to national electricity grid and off-grid					3.2		10%

Table 2: MKUKUTA Cluster II: Goals, Indicators, Available Data and Targets

Goals	Indicators	Trends						Targets
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	MKUKUTA 2010
Goal 3: Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation decent shelter and a safe	Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source (with the consideration of 30minutes for going, collecting and return)							
		Urban:85 Rural:42	Urban:73 Rural:53			Urban:78 Rural:55.	Urban:79.9 Rural	Urban: 90 Rural: 65 (within 30 minutes to

Goals	Indicators	Trends						Targets
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	MKUKUT A 2010
and sustainable environment		(census)	(Mo W)			7 (Mo WI)	:57.1 (Mo WI)	go, collect and return)
	% of households with basic sanitation facilities	91				93		95
	% of schools having adequate sanitation facilities (as per policy ratio of toilets to pupils)	36.2	32.8	36.7			1:60	100% with ratios of; 1:20 for girls 1:25 for boys
	Number of reported cholera cases(attack rate per 100,000 people)	28.5	35.0	20.9				Reduce cholera outbreaks by half by 2010
	Total area managed by mandated local institutions for the purposes of community based natural resources management							To be determined

MKUKUTA CLUSTER III: GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Table 3: MKUKUTA Cluster III: Goals, Indicators, Available Data and Targets

Goals	Indicators	Trends						Targets
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	MKUKUTA 2010
Goal 1: Structure and Systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive	Proportion of women with secure tenure over land or property							
Goal 2: Equitable allocation of public resources with corruption effectively addressed	Total value of revenue received from concessions and licences for mining, forestry, fishing and wildlife as % of their estimated economic value							

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs: MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Report 2007/08