



**United Nations Development Programme – UN Environment**  
**Poverty Environment Initiative**  
**Tanzania**

Enhancing national and district capacities to mainstream and implement environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, gender and climate change linkages into districts and sector development plans (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery) and develop related financing mechanisms in Tanzania.

**Final Joint Project Progress Report**

<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<b>Country:</b>	Tanzania
<b>Project Title and ID:</b>	Title; Poverty Environment Initiative Component: Enhancing national and district capacities to mainstream and implement environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, gender and climate change linkages into districts and sector development plans (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery) and develop related financing mechanisms in Tanzania. ID: 00079012
<b>Project Duration:</b>	Dates 2013-2018
<b>Contact Person/s:</b>	CO Management: Amon Manyama Project Team Leader: Ambrose Mugisha PEI Regional Team Focal Point: David Smith
<b>Funded by:</b>	PEI Donors (EU, DFID, and UN Environment pooled funds – Norway, SIDA, Spain) Local donors: UNDP and UN Women.



European Union



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation



Swedish International Development Cooperation



UK Department for International Development

## Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CC	Climate Change
CBA	Cost Benefits Analysis
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DED	District Executive Director
DDP	District Development Plan
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LED	Local Economic Development
LGA	Local Government Authority
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MIC	Middle Income Country
MKUKUTA	Swahili acronym for National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NPV	Net Present Value
P-E	Poverty-Environment (linkage)
P-E-G	Poverty-Environment-Gender (nexus)
PEI	Poverty Environment Initiative

PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PC	Planning Commission
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFS	Tanzania Forestry Services
ToT	Training of Trainers
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UNDAP	United Nations Development Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VPO	Vice-President's Office

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## I. Project Status Information

<b>Project Title</b>	Poverty Environment Initiative Component Enhancing national and district capacities to mainstream and implement environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, gender and climate change linkages into districts and sector development plans (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery) and develop related financing mechanisms in Tanzania.
<b>Project ID</b>	000790012
<b>Project Start Date/ End Date</b>	January 2014-June 2018
<b>Implementing Modality</b>	NIM – National Implementation
<b>Implementing Partner(s) Responsible Party(ies)</b>	Ministry of Finance and Planning (Poverty Eradication Department), former Planning Commission (now Policy Analysis of MoFP)
<b>Donors</b>	PEI Donors (EU, DFID, and UNEP pooled funds – Norway, SIDA, Spain); Local donors (UNDP and UN Women)
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan RRF Outcome</b>	UNDP SP 2014-17: Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan RRF Output</b>	UNDP SP 2014-17: Output 7.3. National development plans to address poverty and inequality are sustainable and risk resilient
<b>UNDAF/ UNDP CPD Outcome (s)</b>	UNDAP 2011-15: Key national institutions develop/enhance evidence-based pro-poor economic growth development policies and strategies UNDAP 2016-21: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment

<b>Project Objective</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key national and district level institutions capabilities to mainstream poverty, environment and gender objectives, gender dimensions and climate change into planning, budgeting, and monitoring and coordination mechanisms improved.</li> <li>2. Increased National &amp; District level institutional resources/ budgetary allocations and expenditure for environmental sustainability gender responsive poverty reduction and livelihood improvement</li> </ol>
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<b>Project Contributions Received (USD)</b>	<b>Total Project Expenses (USD)</b>
X,XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX

Year	Project Annual Expenses (USD)
2013	X,XXX,XXX
2014	X,XXX,XXX
2015	X,XXX,XXX
2016	X,XXX,XXX
2017	X,XXX,XXX
2018	X,XXX,XXX

## II. Executive Summary

The final project progress report covers support to the joint UNDP – UN Environment Poverty Environment Initiative Tanzania project as outlined in its Project Document. PEI Tanzania builds on the PEI Scale Up Project Tanzania implemented from January 2008 to December 2013.

PEI Tanzania aimed to achieve the following outcome and associated outputs:

### Outcome:

- UNDAP 2011-15: Key national institutions develop/enhance evidence-based pro-poor economic growth development policies and strategies
- UNDAP 2016-21: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment

### Outputs:

1. Key national and district level institutions capabilities to mainstream poverty, environment objectives, gender dimensions and climate change into planning, budgeting, and monitoring and coordination mechanisms improved.
2. Increased National & District level institutional resources / budgetary allocations and expenditure for environmental sustainability gender responsive poverty reduction and livelihood improvement.

Below is a table outlining the level of progress against outputs:

Output	Status	Explanation
1. Key national and district level institutions capabilities to mainstream poverty, environment objectives, gender dimensions and climate change into planning, budgeting, and monitoring and coordination mechanisms improved.	Achievement; Progress; Partial Implementation; Limited Implementation; No Implementation	The project has contributed to integrating poverty, environment and gender objectives into national planning and monitoring frameworks such as the FYDP II and its implementation plan and the Poverty Monitoring System as well as relevant sector policies such as the National Environment Policy and the National Fisheries Policy of 2015. At the district level, the project has contributed to enhanced integration of poverty-environment considerations into District Development Plans and budgets in six districts (Bunda, Bukoba Rural, Sengerema, Nyasa, Ikungi, and Ileje).



<p>2. Increased National &amp; District level institutional resources / budgetary allocations and expenditure for environmental sustainability gender responsive poverty reduction and livelihood improvement.</p>	<p>Achievement; <b>Progress</b>; Partial Achievement; Partial Implementation; Limited Implementation; No Implementation</p>	<p>The Government of Tanzania has substantially increased its budgetary allocation to environmental management over the years. In 2016/17, a total of US\$ 2,056,815 was earmarked for environmental management programmes as compared to US\$ US\$ 159,974 in 2014/15. Tanzania has also seen a 51.4% increase in environment and climate change expenditure by the Vice President's Office and the National Environment Management Council between 2013/14 and 2014/15. PEI has contributed to Government's decision to increase expenditures by influencing policies and plans and policymakers and demonstrating the need for investments in environmental sustainability. However, it should be noted that a significant proportion of the government budget is funded by development partners.</p>
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**Key Challenges and Risks**

- The merging of ministries following the change of government, initially caused some uncertainties about the mandates of different Ministries, Departments and Agencies e.g. regarding SDG coordination and monitoring.
- Most of the government Ministries, Department and Agencies have moved or are in the process of moving to the capital of Dodoma. During the transition period, this is causing some delays in the implementation of activities.
- Some years, PEI funding was received late, which put pressure on the implementation of project activities towards the end of the year and required frontloading of TRAC resources to cover basic project running costs.

**Key Recommendations**

- Use economic evidence on the costs and benefits of sustainable ENR management in making a case for poverty-environment mainstreaming and increased budget allocations and investments in sustainable livelihood enhancement interventions.

- Enhance organizational capacities of key government institutions for poverty-environment mainstreaming through sharing of analytical results, on-the-job learning, district-to-district learning, and formal trainings.
- Support the Ministry of Finance and Planning to play a leading role in promoting poverty-environment mainstreaming activities, while ensuring close links with sector ministries such as the Vice President's Office (Department of Environment), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.
- Continuously engage in national development processes to advocate for the integration of poverty-environment-gender objectives into plans, programmes and budget allocations through attendance at regular working group meetings, preparation of concept notes, and dissemination of study findings.
- Integrate poverty-environment-gender issues into national monitoring and data collection systems through support to developing p-e-g indicators, engaging in technical working groups and building institutional capacities of the national statistics office and ministry departments.
- Engage with sectors and Local Government Authorities to ensure that poverty-environment-gender objectives are included in sector policies and sub-national planning processes. This involves, for example, analytics and technical inputs to policy reviews, and guidelines to inform district planning and budgeting.

### III. Context

The Poverty-Environment-Initiative (PEI) project focuses on enhancing national and district level capacities to mainstream and implement environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, gender equality, and climate change issues into development planning and budgeting frameworks and mechanisms in Tanzania. The project is implemented as a component of the UNDP Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development project and is anchored in the UNDAP II under the Economic Growth and Employment Outcome.

The approach of the project is two pronged; supporting policy, budgeting and planning processes at upstream level and piloting environmentally sustainable livelihood projects at downstream level to test innovative approaches and demonstrate the importance of sustainable ENR management to poverty reduction, gender equality and livelihood improvement.

#### General Context

Tanzania has registered impressive economic growth with a growth rate of 7 per cent per annum since 2007. However, challenges remain in translating high growth rates into poverty reduction. Despite a declining trend, 28.2 per cent of Mainland Tanzanians remain income poor, more so in rural areas (33 per cent) than in urban areas (22 per cent). Using the international poverty line, more than half of the population (52.7 per cent) are living on less than \$1.90 per day, with 64 per cent being multidimensional poor. Poverty is experienced differently by people of different ages, ethnicities, and sex, and it affects women and girls disproportionately.

Poverty and environmental concerns are closely interlinked and overexploitation and unsustainable use of the environment and natural resources (ENR) is leading to reduced contribution of ENR to economic and social development outcomes over time. Women, men, girls and boys living in poverty are impacted by environmental degradation in multiple ways, deepening their poverty and/or affecting their possibilities to escape poverty. For example, climatic stresses on agricultural production makes women particularly vulnerable to food insecurity due to their dependence on agriculture for their livelihood. The impact of overexploitation and unsustainable use of ENR is immense as 76 per cent of rural people in Tanzania depend on ENR as the main source of livelihood. Overexploitation is observed through degradation of cropland, rangeland, forestry and destruction of fish habitats and species, increasing water and soil pollution and deteriorating biodiversity. It is estimated that Tanzania is losing US\$1 billion annually from degradation of forestry, fisheries, and wildlife resources.

At the same time, there is inadequate focus on poverty reduction in Government development planning and implementation, and the application of poverty assessment tools is weak. Capacity constraints at the national and sub-national level contributes to inadequate planning and implementation of development initiatives. In addition, weak policy coherence is observed from the inadequate integration of poverty-environment-gender-climate change (p-e-g-c) perspectives in policies, plans, budgets and programmes.

The PEI project 2014-18 contributed to address these challenges by providing technical support to integrate poverty, environment and gender objectives into government planning, monitoring and budgeting processes.

More specifically, PEI Tanzania aimed to achieve the following:

1. Enhancing the capacities of key ministries and local government authorities to mainstream poverty and environment objectives and gender and climate change into planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination;
2. Increasing national and district level budget allocations and expenditure on environmentally sustainable and gender-responsive poverty reduction initiatives.

During the project implementation period, there has been several changes to the country context. This includes restructuring and merging of ministries, agencies and departments, following the 2015 elections. For instance, the national planning function (hitherto held by the Planning Commission in the President's Office) has been re-merged with the now Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP). It also includes the integration of the two main national plans – for poverty elimination (MKUKUTA/MKUZA) and for economic growth (FYDP) – into a single planning system with a single implementation and monitoring plan.

At the same time, new UN planning frameworks have been developed, since the initiation of the project. This means that the project is now falling under the UNDAP II Outcome 1: *The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and improved opportunities for decent and productive employment*, and is integrated into the UNDP Country Programme Document pillar 1 on: Inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods.

The change in the global development agenda from the MDGs to the SDGs has also caused some context changes with increased institutional capacity demands and a need for substantive improvement of cross-government co-ordination, multi-stakeholders' engagement and an integrated social-environmental and economic development approach.

## IV. Project Progress

### A. Overview

The project has contributed to enhanced integration of poverty, environment and gender objectives into planning, budgeting and policy-making at national, sector and sub-national levels through evidence generation, capacity development and technical support. This will contribute to bring about pro-poor and gender responsive management of the environment and natural resources and ultimately reduced levels of poverty, and enhanced livelihoods for poor women and men.

In the initial phase, the project had a strong focus on knowledge and evidence generation, which were later used to inform national planning and policy-making. Support was provided to conduct national and sub-national level studies on bottlenecks and challenges to the achievement of pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development objectives. These studies informed the design of sustainable energy and livelihood enhancement pilots (primarily funded through the Pro-poor project), and capacity development activities including on-the-job/site and formal trainings of government officials and champion farmers, and inter-district learning. The reports are also being used by the district councils to inform their planning processes and the PEI pilot districts are increasingly placing emphasis on p-e linkages and objectives in their priorities setting. PEI knowledge products and experiences from the pilot projects also informed the development of the FYDP II, the National Fisheries Policy of 2015, and the National

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Environment Policy, and technical assistance was provided to develop and integrate p-e-g related indicators into the Poverty Monitoring System. In addition, a Cost-Benefit-Analysis of the pilot projects was conducted to generate evidence and advocate for government, private sector, NGOs and Development Partners to scale-up the interventions. Through these interventions, the project has contributed to enhancing the integration of poverty, environment and gender linkages into national and sub-national level planning, budgeting, monitoring and policy-making, which is an important foundation for ensuring better management of the ENR and enhanced impact of development interventions on the life and livelihood of poor women and men in Tanzania.

## Section 1: Outcome Progress

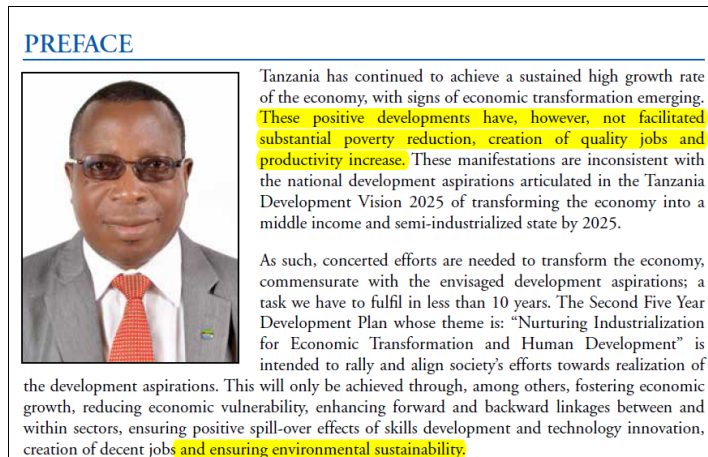
### a) Project Contribution to CPD/UNDAP Outcome

The project contributed to the following UNDAP/CPD Outcomes for UNDAP 2011-15 and UNDAP 2016-21:

- UNDAP 2011-15: Key national institutions develop/enhance evidence-based pro-poor economic growth development policies and strategies.
- UNDAP 2016-21: The economy is increasingly transformed for greater pro-poor inclusiveness, competitiveness and increased opportunities for decent and productive employment.

While high poverty levels and environmental degradation continue to be a challenge in Tanzania, some progress has been made in enhancing evidence-based and pro-poor economic growth development policies and strategies. The PEI project has contributed to this by supporting evidence-generation and providing technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Finance and Planning to integrate poverty-environment-gender objectives into the FYDP II 2016/17-2020/21. The Plan combines a focus on human development and economic growth and recognizes natural resources management, environment and climate as one of the key strategic interventions for fostering economic growth. In his Preface to the FYDP II, the Minister of Finance and Planning, Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango reiterated the focus of the FYDP II to address the gap in the previous planning frameworks, as economic growth has not translated into substantive poverty reduction and job creation. He emphasized that the FYDP II will focus on creation of decent jobs and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Fig. 1: Excerpt from Minister's Preface of the Tanzania Five-Year Development Plan II

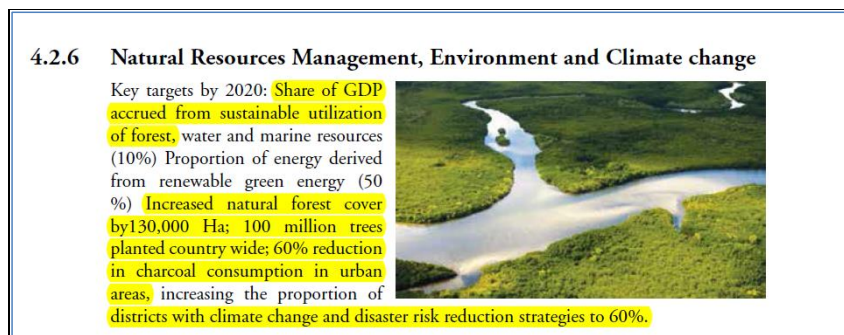


As part of the focus on environmental sustainability, the FYDP II includes ENRM related targets and indicators such as:

- Share of GDP accrued from sustainable utilization of forest, water and marine resources (10%)
- Proportion of energy derived from renewable green energy (50%)
- Increased natural forest cover by 130,000 Ha;
- 100 million trees planted country wide;
- 60% reduction in charcoal consumption in urban areas,
- Increasing the proportion of districts with climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies to 60%

The FYDP II further articulates the importance of enforcing Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEA/EIAs) to foster environmental sustainability (p.58). Environmental sustainability is further a central theme across various strategic sectors and most noteworthy in water supply and sanitation services where the importance of healthy ecosystems as a source of water is highlighted.

**Fig 2: Excerpt from the national FYDP II 2016/17-2020/21**



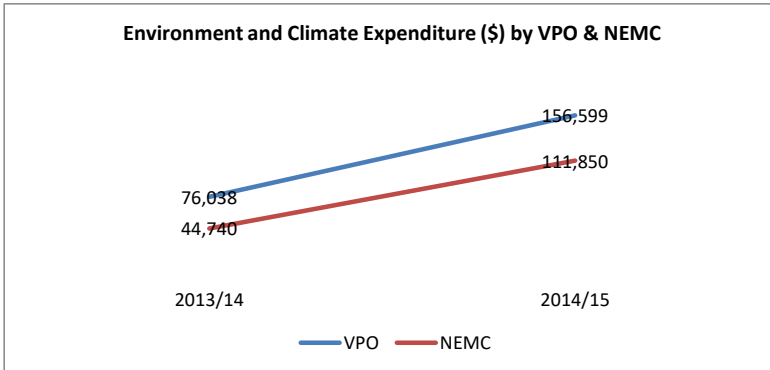
Following the development of the FYDP, PEI has provided technical inputs to the development of the Implementation Plan and Poverty Monitoring System. This will contribute to systematic monitoring of the FYDP II and the SDGs and enhance evidence-based planning, budgeting and policy-making as an avenue for further integration of poverty, environment and gender concerns into policy and development planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels.

Another indication of progress made towards the UNDAP Outcome is the significant increase in Government expenditure and budgets for mainstreaming environment and climate change. PEI has contributed to Government’s decision to increase expenditures by influencing policies and plans and policymakers and demonstrating the need for investments in environmental sustainability (economic reports 2011, public expenditure reviews and district analysis 2014/15).

The expenditure on environment and climate change by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) has increased from \$44,740 in 2013/14 to \$111,850 in 2014/15. Similarly, the Vice President’s Office has increased its expenditure on the development sub-vote for environment from USD 76,038 (TSH. 169,944,961) in 2013/14 to USD 156,599 (TSH. 350,000,000) in 2014/15, representing a percentage increase of 51.4%. Figure 3 illustrate the positive increase in expenditure.

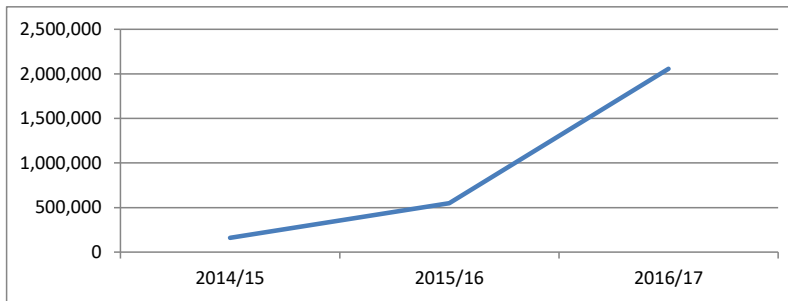
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**Figure 3: Environment and Climate Expenditure by VPO and NEMC 2013/14-2014/15**



The trend of increasing budget allocations and expected expenditure for environmental sustainability and mainstreaming is likely to continue. In the financial year 2016/17, government substantially increased its budgetary allocation to environmental management compared to the previous two years. Out of the total vote for the VPO budget of US\$ 3,656,560 (8 billion Tshs) for 2016/17, a total of US\$ 2,056,815 (4,5 billion Tshs), 56.25%, is earmarked for environmental management programmes as compared to US\$ 548,484 (1.2 billion Tsh) in 2015/16 and US\$ 159,974 (350 million Tshs) in 2014/15 (see figure below).<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 4: VPO Environment Portfolio Budget Allocation Increases**



Programmes that will be funded using this budget includes a focus on: climate change adaptation; reduction of O-zone layer depleting substances; Lake Tanganyika catchment area management; and

<sup>1</sup> Source: Public Expenditure Estimates Development Vote (Part A -Vol. IV)



general environment management activities. This is a significant portion of the budget allocated for development projects aimed at improving environment management in the country.

## **b) Project Contribution to UNDP's Strategic Plan Outcome and Outputs**

The project contributed to the following UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome and Output:

UNDP SP 2014-17: Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.

UNDP SP 2014-17: Output 7.3. National development plans to address poverty and inequality are sustainable and risk resilient

The project has contributed to inform development debates and actions at the national and sub-national level through commissioning of studies, which were used to inform the development of the FYDP II and policy reviews of the National Environment Policy and National Fisheries Policy.

This includes, for example, one national level and six district level studies on challenges and bottlenecks to integrating poverty, environment and gender objectives into planning, budgeting and implementation processes. It also includes a cost benefit analysis of PEI piloted sustainable livelihoods enhancement interventions and a study on the factors driving the gender gap in agricultural productivity.

The findings of these studies have been disseminated to key stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels, including relevant ministries, local government authorities, development partners, UN Agencies, and private sector.

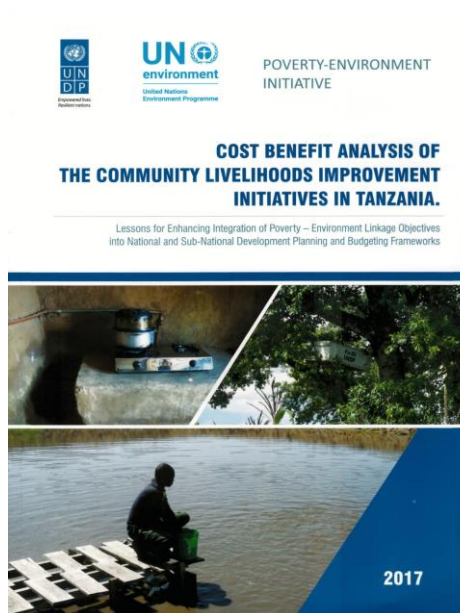


Fig 5: CBA report.

In addition, the PEI project has provided technical inputs, prepared concept notes, and participated in technical working groups to advocate for the integration of poverty-environment-gender objectives into national development plans and monitoring frameworks. The technical inputs and support provided by PEI in developing the FYDP II contributed to ensuring that ENR sustainability is identified as a strategic issue in itself as well as an important issue of consideration across sectors. This includes a focus on strengthening the enforcement and compliance to environmental standards (e.g. EIAs and SEAs) which is of particular importance provided the FYDP's focus on industrialization. The FYDP II also highlights the importance of managing the natural resources sustainably and, for example, includes interventions to

enhancing community-based natural resource management systems; promoting renewable green energy technologies (including biogas); and integrating, harmonizing and coordinating environmentally sustainable policies for growth across sectors. In addition, the national and district bottleneck studies were key to inform chapter six of the plan that includes a roadmap for the implementation of the FYDP II and the focus on harmonization of policies across sectors.

### c) Contribution to PEI Country Project Outcome

The project aims to support national efforts to reduce poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable and employment-enhancing growth by enhancing Tanzania’s institutional capabilities for developing pro-poor growth and environmentally sustainable development plans, budgets, resource mobilization, investments, implementation and monitoring.

The project set out 2 specific outputs:

1. Key national and district level institutions capabilities to mainstream poverty and environment objectives, gender dimensions and climate change into planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination mechanisms improved.
2. Increased National & District level institutional resources/budgetary allocations and expenditure for environmental sustainability gender responsive poverty reduction and livelihood improvement.

The project has contributed to improving national and district level capabilities to mainstream poverty, environment and gender objectives into planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination through technical assistance, on-the-job and formal trainings; and knowledge and evidence generation. As explained in detail above, this has contributed to enhanced integration of p-e-g objectives in national development plans and monitoring frameworks; sector policies (fisheries, forestry and environment); and district development plans.

Through successful engagement in the formulation of the national development plan, the project has contributed to ensuring that budgets are allocated to environmental sustainability across sectors. The high budget allocations for environmental sustainability in the 2016/17 budget comes as a result of the strong emphasis that the Five Year Development Plan II places on environment and natural resource sustainability. This connection between annual budgets and the long term national development plan is key in ensuring that the poverty-environment considerations mainstreamed into the FYDP will be implemented.

## Section 2: Output Progress By Activity Result

**Output 1: Key national and district level institutions capabilities to mainstream poverty and environment objectives, gender dimensions and climate change into planning, budgeting, and monitoring and coordination mechanisms improved**

Planned Activity Results	Status as of Date 2017/2018
Activity Result 1.1: Assessments and studies of institutional arrangements and	<b>Achievement; Progress; Partial Achievement; Partial Implementation; Limited Implementation; No Implementation:</b> The following components were delivered in full:

<p>capacities for mainstreaming p-e objectives into planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and co-ordination frameworks at national, sector and district levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six district level studies of institutional, legal and financial bottlenecks on p-e implementation in different districts of Tanzania.</li> <li>• Six district profiles and mapping of potential p-e interventions.</li> <li>• Study on institutional, legal and budgetary bottlenecks on implementation of p-e objectives in Tanzania.</li> <li>• Cost Benefit Analysis of sustainable livelihood enhancement interventions.</li> <li>• Study on the Factors driving the gender gap in agricultural productivity.</li> </ul> <p>Partially delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft guidelines for integrating p-e objectives into sector and districts planning and budgeting developed, but not yet finalized and approved.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity Result 1.2:</b> Capacity development for improving inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms, mainstreaming p-e and gender and CC into planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring</p>	<p><b>Achievement; Progress; Partial Achievement; Partial Implementation; Limited Implementation; No Implementation:</b> The following components were delivered in full:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of M&amp;E framework for the FYDP II and Poverty Monitoring System with a focus on p-e and gender objectives.</li> <li>• Selected regions supported to develop regional investment guides that integrate p-e objectives.</li> <li>• Findings from the study on the gender gap in agricultural productivity disseminated.</li> <li>• Support to enhance mainstreaming of p-e objectives in district plans and budgets through dissemination of the CBA report in the six project districts.</li> <li>• Support provided to NBS to strengthen the inclusion of indicators on ENR in the HBS so that their contribution to the national GDP is well documented and appreciated.</li> <li>• Report on identification of dialogue platforms for LED implementation and SDG Localisation at sub-national level produced.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity Result 1.3:</b> Support to Policy reviews to include p-e and gender objectives</p>	<p><b>Achievement; Progress; Partial Achievement; Partial Implementation; Limited Implementation; No Implementation:</b> The following components were delivered in full:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided to VPO to review the National Environment Policy.</li> <li>• Support provided to review of the National Fisheries Policy of 2015.</li> <li>• CBA study conducted to generate economic evidence to inform policy reviews.</li> <li>• Policy brief on the factors driving the gender gap in agricultural productivity produced.</li> </ul> <p>Not delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity assessments of NEMC and sectors for the enforcement of EIAs and SEAs guidelines not yet conducted.</li> </ul>

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**Activity Result 1.1: Assessments and studies of institutional arrangements and capacities for mainstreaming p-e objectives into planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and co-ordination frameworks at national, sector and district levels**

**Output 1 Indicators:**

*1.1 Number of institutional, legal and financial reforms undertaken to improve national planning processes and budgeting on P-E mainstreaming;*

PEI Tanzania conducted several studies on poverty, environment and gender related issues to inform institutional, legal and financial reform processes, planning and budgeting at the national and sub-national levels. At the national level, this includes a study on institutional, legal and budgetary bottlenecks on implementation of p-e objectives in Tanzania, looking at the implementation challenge in linking national and sector policies at local levels. This study was used to inform the development of the FYDP II and its implementation strategy as well as the review of the National Environment Policy.

At the sub-national level, PEI Tanzania conducted six studies of institutional, legal and financial bottlenecks on p-e implementation in Sengerema, Bunda, Bukoba Rural, Ikungi, Ileje, and Nyasa districts. The reports are being used by the district councils to inform their planning processes and the PEI pilot districts are increasingly placing emphasis on p-e linkages and objectives in their priorities setting. In addition, a mapping study of potential p-e interventions was carried out for each of the six districts. The studies were used to inform poverty-environment interventions in the districts, including the pilot projects on fish farming, beekeeping and biogas. In 2016, a Cost Benefit Analysis of the pilot interventions was carried out to assess the economic, environmental and social costs and benefits of the interventions and advocate for enhanced investments in sustainable use of the environment and natural resources for livelihoods improvement.

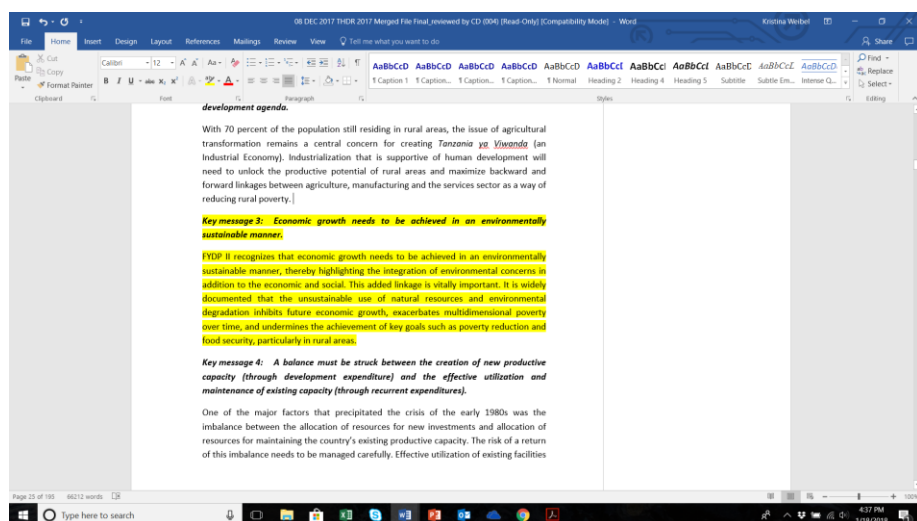


Fig.6: Women farmers in Kibondo District during the field work for the study on the Factors driving the gender gap in agricultural productivity, August 2018.

As part of the efforts to inform planning and policy-making, PEI Tanzania in collaboration with UN Women conducted a study to identify factors driving the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Tanzania and prepared a policy brief for advocacy. The study will be used to inform legal reforms and policy reviews as well as targeted local level interventions to address the gender gap in agricultural productivity caused by women’s time constraints, lack of land ownership rights, and limited access to improved climate smart agricultural technologies due to cash constraints.

PEI also provided technical support and inputs to integrate poverty, environment and gender linkages into the Tanzania Human Development Report 2017 with the theme of social policy in the context of economic transformation. The report emphasizes, as one of the key messages, that economic growth needs to go hand in hand with human development and should be achieved in a gender sensitive and environmentally sustainable manner. The report, which will be published and launched during the second quarter of 2018, will be used to inform national planning, programming and policy reviews, including the implementation of the FYDP II and Local Economic Development initiatives.

**Fig 7: Excerpt from the draft Tanzania Human Development Report 2017.**



PEI and UNDP also supported, the Poverty Eradication Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning to produce a SDGs Baseline report, which takes stock of the enabling environment and adequateness of existing data systems for reporting on the SDGs. The report focuses on enhancing integration of SDGs and poverty indicators into the Local Governments Monitoring Database (LGMD), which is an important step towards ensuring more coordinated national (PMS) and sub-national (LGMD) systems for monitoring and reporting on the SDGs and poverty reduction status and trends.

### Activity Result 1.2: Capacity development for improving inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms, mainstreaming p-e and gender and CC into planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring

PEI Tanzania contributed to enhancing national capacities for improved inter-sectoral coordination through support to....

The project also contributed to enhancing national capacities for p-e-g mainstreaming through peer-to-peer learning and on-the-job training as well as awareness raising and knowledge sharing activities such as dissemination of the CBA report in the six project districts. The purpose of the dissemination was to advocate for mainstreaming poverty-environment-gender considerations into district development planning and budgeting frameworks and for scaling-up by national partners, including Local Government Authorities, private sector, and CSOs. The report provides evidence that sustainable environmental management is key for poverty eradication and livelihoods improvement and hence makes a case for government to invest resources in scaling-up the pilot projects by integrating them into district development plans and business proposals. Representatives of the Poverty Eradication Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning joined the team of experts, who conducted the study, and were in this way capacitated to play a leading role in presenting and discussion the results. Below are photos from the district level dissemination of the report.

**Commented [KW5]:** Do the sector policies include aspects related to cross-sector coordination? Or the FYDP II Implementation Plan?



Fig 8: Participants of CBA dissemination, Ikungi 2018



Fig 9: Handover of CBA report, Nyasa 2018

In addition, preliminary findings from the study on the factors driving the gender gap in agricultural productivity were disseminated and discussed with key stakeholders including relevant ministries, selected LGAs, NBS, Development Partners, and CSOs in Dar es Salaam on 18 October 2018. The report, which is expected to be published and launched in June 2018, will be used to inform planning, monitoring and implementation. This includes capacity development of government officials at the national and sub-national levels in integrating gender concerns into their planning and budgeting processes.

### Activity Result 1.3: Support to Policy reviews to include p-e and gender objectives

*1.3 Availability and use of gender-sensitive P-E objectives and indicators into sector policies and plans, District and national M&E systems.*

PEI Tanzania contributed to developing p-e-g related indicators for the national development plan (FYDP II), sector policies (Environment and Forestry) and national M&E systems (Poverty Monitoring System and the Household Budget Survey). This includes being part of established taskforces, participating in technical meetings, and providing inputs on draft documents. In addition, together with the UN Environment Regional Office, PEI Tanzania developed a set of forestry related indicators to be included into the M&E framework for the FYDP II. This includes, among others, indicators on deforestation and forest degradation, socio-economic indicators for poverty reduction, and indicators for monitoring investments in the forestry sector. The indicators provide a basis to measure drivers of deforestation and foster investment in the forestry sector with the ultimate goal of contributing to reduction of poverty and enhancing economic growth. These indicators were used to inform the development of the national M&E framework to measure and track progress of the implementation of the FYDP II as well as the Poverty Monitoring System. This will contribute to guiding and tracking progress on national development objectives and the SDGs with a specific focus on poverty, environment and gender linkages.

PEI Tanzania also contributed to enhancing national capacities for monitoring progress on poverty, environment and gender related objectives through inclusion of p-e-g indicators into the Poverty Monitoring System and the Household Budget Survey. This will help ensure better capturing of the contribution of the environment and natural resources to poverty reduction and economic growth. The data collected will be used to make a case for increased allocation of resources by the government at national and local levels to the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources to further facilitate poverty reduction and livelihoods improvement.

**Fig. 10: Excerpt of questions proposed for inclusion into the Household Budget Survey tools**

**Proposed Questions for Natural Capital Accounting to integrate poverty-environment issues into Household Budget Survey Tools in Tanzania – August 2016**

**Form II**

**Section 9**

**Question:** The Households which use firewood or charcoal for cooking, should be asked on the source and availability (whether from the market or from the natural ecosystems [forests, wetlands, rangelands etc..]).

**Question:** Question 3 add the option on the use of Natural Gas for cooking

**Question:** Question 11 code 13 identifies the HH which obtain water from Lakes and Rivers, additional question should be asking HHs to provide an estimate water volume consumed per day to establish the would be expenditure on water based on market rates.

**Form III**

**Section 13 question 9**

**Question:** In the list of items, need to add income received from sales of: artisanal minerals, stones, quarry products, clay, natural grass, fish from natural waters (Not domestically kept), Firewood, charcoal, Timber, wild meat, skin of wild animals, natural Honey (from the forest), Mushrooms, wild fruits, other wild vegetables.

**Form IV**

There is a need to include a question on income from renting land for crop production in Form I, section 15 questions 5 (e.g give total income from renting out this plot during the last 12 months?)

**Output 2: Increased National & District level institutional resources / budgetary allocations and expenditure for environmental sustainability gender responsive poverty reduction and livelihood improvement.**

Planned Activity Results	Status as of Date 2017/2018
<p><b>Activity Result 2.1:</b> Support the integration of p-e objectives into development and implementation of national and district level plans including / integrating SDG domestication and localization</p>	<p><b>Achievement; Progress; Partial Achievement; Partial Implementation; Limited Implementation; No Implementation:</b> The following components were delivered in full:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided to the development of the FYDP II with a p-e-g focus.</li> <li>• Support provided to the development of the M&amp;E framework for the FYDP II and PMS with a p-e-g focus.</li> <li>• Support was provided to develop regional investment plans with a p-e-g focus.</li> <li>• Discussions on how to strengthen district M&amp;E plans and capacities for LED and SDGs initiated.</li> </ul> <p>Partially delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided to the Poverty Eradication Division of MoFP to develop a framework for the implementation of LED approaches including support to localization of SDGs. Draft concept paper developed for further discussion.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity Result 2.2:</b> Advocate for increasing resource allocation and monitor resource expenditure on ENRM in the budgeting and expenditure frameworks</p>	<p><b>Achievement; Progress; Partial Achievement; Partial Implementation; Limited Implementation; No Implementation:</b> The following components were delivered in full:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic evidence (CBA report) generated to make a case for increased resources for ENRM and poverty reduction.</li> <li>• Support provided to prepare a communications strategy for the revised NEP.</li> <li>• Support provided to NBS in integrating p-e-g objectives and indicators in the Household Budget Survey.</li> <li>• Support provided to inter-district learning through dissemination of CBA study report.</li> <li>• The project influenced national and district priority setting and budgeting processes through support to develop the FYDP II and district development plans.</li> </ul> <p>Not delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The planned PEER was postponed due to other urgent priorities.</li> </ul>

**Commented [KK6]:** Select one per activity result

**Commented [KW7]:** Inputs based on revised IRRF

**Commented [KW8]:** What is the status of the communication strategy?



<p><b>Activity Result 2.3:</b> Resource mobilization for p-e-g issues</p>	<p><b>Achievement; Progress; Partial Achievement; Partial Implementation; Limited Implementation; No Implementation:</b> The following components were delivered in full:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P-e-g objectives integrated into the new UNDP CPD 2016-21 and UNDAP 2016-21.</li> <li>• TRAC resource committed for the PEI project and p-e-g objectives integrated into other UNDP projects under development.</li> </ul> <p>Partially delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings conducted with Development Partners and information shared to advocate for increased resources to p-e-g interventions. Efforts ongoing.</li> </ul>
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**Activity Result 2.1: Support the integration of p-e objectives into development and implementation of national and district level plans including/integrating SDG domestication and localization**

**Output 2 Indicators:**

*2.1 National plans incorporating p-e objectives (FYDP II, MKUZA Successor Strategy)*

As explained in detail in previous sections, PEI Tanzania has contributed to ensuring that the FYDP II 2016/17-2020/21 incorporates p-e objectives by supporting evidence-generation and providing technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Finance and Planning. PEI Tanzania also supported the Planning Commission (PC) and the Poverty Eradication Department (PED) of the Ministry of Finance and Planning in the development of the Implementation Strategy for the FYDP II. PEI provided technical inputs to the concept paper, which guided the development of the Implementation Strategy, and participated in taskforce meetings. The Strategy includes, among others, guidance to sectors and districts on how to review and align their planning frameworks to the new FYDP II, taking into account the SDGs and the Local Economic Development approach. This is an important entry point for linking p-e objectives with the FYDP II strategic interventions.

**Commented [KW9]:** What is the status of the Implementation Strategy? And how did PEI support after the development of the concept?

*2.6 No. of national and sector policies and plans integrate p-e objectives*

PEI Tanzania contributed to strengthening the integration of p-e objectives into sector policies for environment and fisheries through technical assistance and support to conduct analysis and develop indicators. This will contribute to promoting cross-sectoral coordination and ensuring that poverty-environment linkages are addressed in a more integrated manner.

*National Environment Policy:* PEI supported the Vice President's Office, Department of Environment (DoE) to strengthen the linkage between environmental sustainability and poverty reduction in the revised National Environment Policy (NEP). This includes technical inputs and support to conduct stakeholder and dialogue meetings with sector ministries and development partners. The revised version of the draft NEP emphasizes the need for cross-sectoral co-ordination, as well as integration of environmental concerns in all economic and social development actions (Fig 11 below). The draft also emphasises the need for enforcement of environmental standards such as Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments in sector plans and programmes especially for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, energy, mining, transport, water management, telecommunications, and tourism which are all highlighted as key investment sectors in the FYDP II.

**Fig. 11: Excerpt from the advanced draft of the NEP; version 26 June 2016.**

**Commented [KW10]:** Do we have a more updated/final version?

To provide a national framework for guiding harmonized and coordinated environmental management for the improvement of the welfare of present and future generations.

#### 4.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives to realize the main objective are:

- i) To strengthen sectoral and cross-sectoral institutional and regulatory coordination for harmonization of planning and management of environmental issues;
- ii) To protect and conserve ecosystems and natural resources, and invaluable natural and man-made heritage;
- iii) To integrate and mainstream environmental concerns in all economic and social development actions;
- iv) To mobilize adequate resource flows including finance, technology, management skills, traditional knowledge and social capital for environmental management;
- v) To promote wider stakeholder participation in environmental management;

*National Fisheries Policy:* PEI Tanzania contributed to the integration of poverty-environment considerations into the revised National Fisheries Policy of 2015, which places emphasis on commercial fisheries and aquaculture for livelihoods improvement and environmentally sustainable economic growth. Support includes sharing of experiences from the PEI pilot interventions on fish cage aquaculture, and engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries during the policy review.

**Fig 12. Excerpt from the Tanzania National Fisheries Policy of 2015**

#### **NATIONAL FISHERIES POLICY OF 2015**

The country has substantial aquaculture potential where commercial activities in the industry can contribute to poverty reduction and enhance food security in the country.

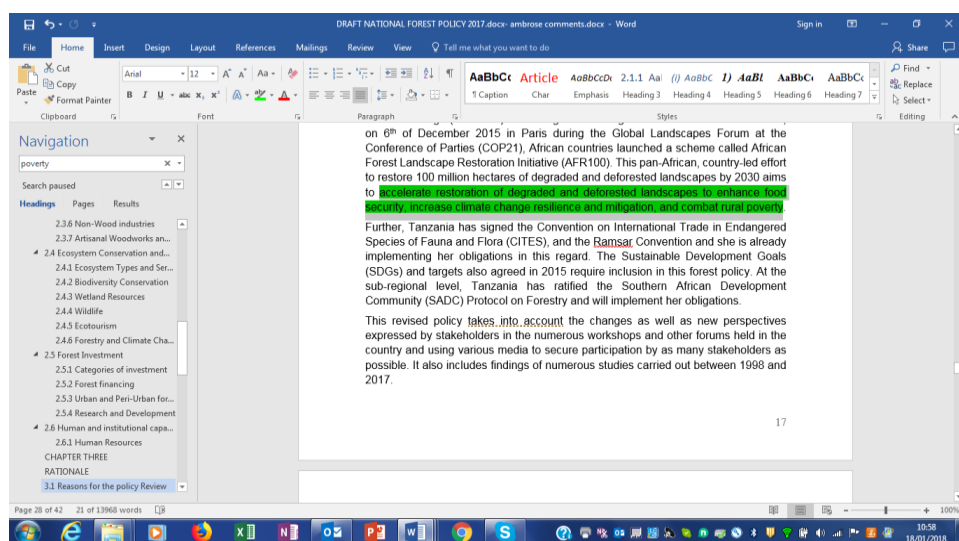
This policy aims at developing a sustainable, competitive, vibrant and more efficient commercialized fisheries and aquaculture industry that contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and the national economy while conserving environment.

Following the approval of the policy, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, modern fish farming practices have been scaled up around Lake Victoria as well as in other parts of the country. Private companies have been licensed to undertake commercial fish cage farming in Lake Victoria and Lake Nyasa and fish cages are being piloted in the Indian Ocean with support from FAO and KOICA.

PEI Tanzania is supporting the review of the National Forestry Policy of 1998 through participation in the initial preparatory discussions and sharing of reference material such as the forestry-related indicators jointly developed by UNDP/UN Environment. The key salient features of the new reviewed policy include land tenure and community based forest management, which are crucial for community level poverty reduction and livelihood improvement. Further, the review places emphasis on accelerating restoration of degraded and deforested landscapes to enhance food security, increase climate change resilience and mitigation, and combat rural poverty.

**Fig 13: Excerpt from the draft National Forest Policy (November 2017 version)**

Commented [KW11]: Is there a later version?



**2.7 District and national M&E systems including p-e objectives**

PEI Tanzania supported the Poverty Eradication Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning to develop the Poverty Monitoring System (PMS). The PMS includes comprehensive and integrated indicator clusters on Economic development; Environmental sustainability; Poverty and Human Development; and Governance and will be used to monitor progress on multi-dimensional poverty reduction as part of the Local Economic Development approach of the FYDP II and SDGs localization. As member of the PMS task team, PEI Tanzania provided technical inputs to the development of the monitoring system, and referenced commissioned reports such as the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) and p-e institutional bottleneck assessments. PEI Tanzania also made a case for including previously developed p-e indicators and participated in consultative meetings with key stakeholders at regional and district levels.

PEI Tanzania, in collaboration with the UN RCO and other UN Agencies in Tanzania, supported the government to put in place systems and mechanisms for SDGs implementation and monitoring. This includes support to conduct a mapping of FYDP II and SDGs indicators to ensure that the two are aligned and to avoid creating parallel monitoring systems. PEI also supported NBS to develop a SDG data roadmap and to establish a SDGs open data portal. The portal will enable multiple stakeholders including CSOs and private sector to contribute to collecting data for SDGs monitoring and reporting.

### **Activity Result 2.2: Advocate for increasing resource allocation and monitor resource expenditure on ENRM in the budgeting and expenditure frameworks**

#### *2.2 National Annual budget include increasing resources allocation for ENRM*

PEI Tanzania contributed to Government's decision to increase expenditures for ENRM through successful engagement in the formulation of the national development plan and sector policy reviews. In the financial year 2016/17, government has substantially increased its budgetary allocation to environmental management compared to the previous two years. Out of the total vote for the VPO budget of US\$ 3,656,560 (8 billion Tshs) for 2016/17, a total of US\$ 2,056,815 (4,5 billion Tshs), 56.25%, is earmarked for environmental management programmes as compared to US\$ 548,484 (1.2 billion Tsh) in 2015/16 and US\$ 159,974 (350 million Tshs) in 2014/15.

#### *2.3 District AWP's and budgets include increased resources for ENRM*

With support from PEI Tanzania, the project districts have increased the allocation of resources for sustainable livelihood enhancement interventions. For example, Bukoba district has earmarked fish caging technology as one of the strategies to increase fish production, and the district council has for three consecutive years (2014-2016) included fish farming initiatives in its budget. In Ileje district, beekeeping has been identified as a key priority, second after agriculture. It is included in the district development plan, and there has been a significant increase in the number of modern beehives in the district from 900 in 2016 to 1900 in 2018, and in the number of traditional beehives from 12,448 in 2016 to 20,000 in 2018.

PEI has contributed to inform the District Council's decision to increase the allocation of resources through pilot interventions and district specific reports on integrating poverty-environment linkages in district planning and budgeting. The reports contain recommendations on institutional, legal and financial reforms as well as initiatives to improve livelihoods through the sustainable use of the environment and natural resources. The reports are being used by the district councils to inform their planning processes and the PEI pilot districts are increasingly placing emphasis on p-e linkages and objectives in their priorities setting.

Results from the CBA show that the livelihood interventions on fish farming and beekeeping in the 6 districts has had a positive impact on women's economic empowerment and ability to provide for the household. Previously, these were male dominated activities, but this is now slowly changing. One woman in Ileje district explained how she started with 1 beehive from the project, but within a three-year period has increased the number to more than 100 beehives. She has made a profitable business out of beekeeping and selling honey, and now even owns her own motorcycle and has bought iron sheets for roofing her house.



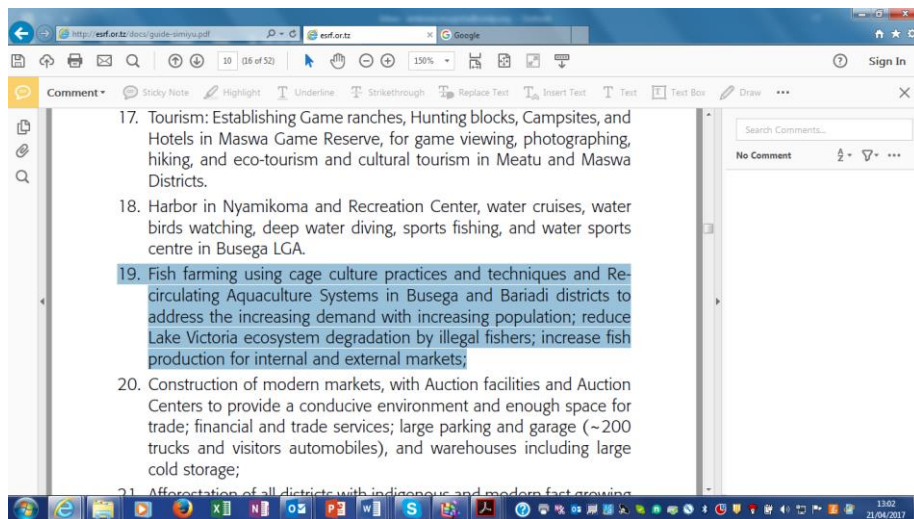
Fig 14. Woman beneficiary in Ileje district during CBA dissemination, March 2018.

Also, introduction of biogas plants in Sengerema district has reduced the time spent by women and children fetching fuelwood. Time which can instead be spent on children's education and women's income generating activities.

*No. of DDP and AWP, Investment Plans reflecting p-e-g objectives*

PEI Tanzania has contributed to the development of a Regional Investment Guides for Simiyu Region as part of the support to promote local economic development. Support was provided to integrate p-e objectives into the investment guides, including experiences from the UNDP and PEI supported pilot livelihood interventions on fish cage farming. The Simiyu Regional Investment guide has earmarked fish caging technology as one of the priority investment areas, which will contribute to increase fish production as a source of income and livelihoods for the communities, while at the same time contribute to improve the ecosystem management of Lake Victoria. This is as illustrated in the excerpt figure below (Fig.12), from the Simiyu Regional Investment Guide launched in March 2017.

**Fig. 15: Excerpt from Simiyu Regional Investment Guide highlighting fish caging as one of the key investment priorities**



Following the successful launch of the Simiyu Regional Investment Guide, three other regions (Mwanza, Mara and Kilimanjaro) requested support to develop similar investment guides. The Simiyu Investment Guide has also attracted interest from private sector companies that have requested support to conduct feasibility studies and develop business plans to scale up a chalk factory and milk plant, and establish a horticultural produce processing plant. The PEI team provided technical inputs on the concept note and inception report for the feasibility studies to ensure that issues of poverty, environment and gender are addressed.

### Activity Result 2.3: Resource mobilization for p-e-g issues

As part of the strategy to increase the resources for poverty, environment, gender and climate change issues, PEI Tanzania supported the Department of Environment in Vice Presidents Office to formulate and submit a funding proposal worth US\$ three million to Green Climate Fund (GCF). Once secured, the funds will facilitate a process to develop a national adaptation plan (NAP) that will enhance country adaptation capacity against climate change through integrating climate change considerations into national and sub-national level planning, budgeting and implementation frameworks.

Further, the PEI team supported the Disaster Management Department in the Prime Minister Office to develop and submit a proposal to the Global Preparedness Partnership of the V20 (group of highly vulnerable countries) to secure funding for enhancement of the national preparedness against natural disaster and risks, which are affecting poor women and men disproportionately.

PEI Tanzania also contributed to the inclusion of poverty-environment objectives in Tanzania's new UNDP II and UNDP CPD 2016- 2020 with a focus on improving the livelihoods of women and youth through the sustainable use of the environment and natural resources. Inclusion of p-e-g related objectives and indicators in the UN planning frameworks contribute to ensuring continued allocation of

TRAC and One Fund resources to the PEI project and p-e-g mainstreaming.

### Section 3: Key Highlights

Commented [KK12]: All highlights should be project specific

#### PEI Tanzania Efforts and Results Related to Poverty Eradication/Reduction

PEI Tanzania supported the Poverty Eradication Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning to develop the Poverty Monitoring System, which will be key to tracking progress on multi-dimensional poverty reduction and ensuring that the country is on track to achieving the SDGs and national development objectives of high human development and quality livelihoods. Specifically, technical and financial support was provided to undertaking analytic works of SDGs targets and indicators and conducting stakeholders' consultative workshops to develop and validate the PMS.

#### PEI Tanzania Efforts and Results Related to implementation of the Paris Agreement and 2030 SDGs Agenda

PEI Tanzania supported national efforts to enhancing SDGs coordination, implementation and monitoring through technical assistance to the Poverty Eradication Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning in producing Tanzania's SDGs Baseline Report. The report marks the beginning of the reporting for the SDGs. It takes stock of the enabling environment and adequateness of existing data systems and provides baseline information where the data is already available. This is an important foundation for ensuring systematic and integrated monitoring of the SDGs across sectors.

#### PEI Tanzania Efforts to Promote Gender Equality

*Women's economic empowerment:* The Cost Benefit Analysis shows that UNDP/PEI supported interventions on fish farming and beekeeping in 5 districts have had a positive impact on women's economic empowerment and ability to provide for the household. With income generated through the beekeeping and fish farming activities, they have been able to invest in new inputs and make improvements to their houses. Also, introduction of biogas plants in one of the project districts has significantly reduced time spent by women and children fetching fuelwood. This has freed up time for women to engage in economic activities and for children's school work.

*Gender analytics to inform programming and policy making:* As a follow-up to the regional study on the cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania, PEI Tanzania in collaboration with UN Women conducted a study on the factors driving the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Tanzania. The study identifies the key underlying and root causes of the gender gap and provides policy recommendations for enhancing women's agricultural productivity and thereby increasing their contribution to the economy and promoting gender equality. The study will be used to inform policy options and future programming with a focus on reducing women's unpaid care and domestic work, engendering land tenure arrangements and promoting gender-responsive climate-smart agricultural extension services.

#### PEI Tanzania Efforts to Promote Institutional Reform or Application of P-E Mainstreaming Tools through South-South Cooperation

PEI Tanzania promoted P-E mainstreaming through South-South-Cooperation by sharing experiences and best practices on sustainable fish farming technologies as a way of reducing poverty and



improving livelihoods of poor women and men on the UNDP SSMart for SDGs and African SSC Solutions Platforms. The Platforms enable partners to post development challenges, feature best practices, and collaborate on finding solutions to shared challenges.

**PEI Tanzania Partnerships Established and Results to Catalyse and Sustain P-E Mainstreaming**

PEI Tanzania has established strong partnership with the Poverty Eradication Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning in mainstreaming p-e-g objectives into national planning, monitoring and budgeting. This is key to sustain p-e mainstreaming and ensure continued budgetary allocations for p-e-g objectives. PEI Tanzania was, for example, part of the FYDP II drafting team and is a trusted partner in developing the Poverty Monitoring System and supporting SDGs localization through awareness raising, analytics and coordination.

**Commented [KK13]:** Government and non-government, with other UN agencies, bilateral, multilateral donors, private sector etc.

## V. Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

### Key Recommendations

- Use economic evidence on the costs and benefits of sustainable ENR management in making a case for poverty-environment mainstreaming and increased budget allocations and investments in sustainable livelihood enhancement interventions.
- Enhance organizational capacities of key government institutions for poverty-environment mainstreaming through sharing of analytical results, on-the-job learning, district-to-district learning, and formal trainings.
- Support the ministry of finance and planning to play a leading role in promoting poverty-environment mainstreaming activities, while ensuring close links with line ministries such as the ministry of environment, and the ministry of agriculture, livestock and fisheries.
- Continuously engage in national development processes to advocate for the integration of poverty-environment-gender objectives into plans, programmes and budget allocations through attendance at regular working group meetings, preparation of concept notes, and dissemination of study findings.
- Integrate poverty-environment-gender issues into national monitoring and data collection systems through support to develop p-e-g indicators, engaging in technical working groups and building institutional capacities of the national statistics office and ministry departments.
- Engage with sectors and Local Government Authorities to ensure that poverty-environment-gender objectives are included in sector policies and sub-national planning processes. This involves, for example, analytics and technical inputs to policy reviews, and guidelines to inform district planning and budgeting.

## Substantive Lessons Learnt

### Evidence generation and advocacy

**Context:** For the last decade, Tanzania has registered impressive economic growth with a growth rate of 7 per cent on average per annum. While, poverty has also declined during this period with a fall in the poverty rate from 28.2% in 2012 to 26.9% in 2016, poverty levels remain high, especially in rural areas.

**Challenges:** Weak institutional capacity to develop and implement sustainable and gender responsive pro-poor plans and policies.

**Lessons Learnt:** Evidence and business cases can be an effective way of demonstrating to the Government and other development actors the potential social and economic returns of poverty reducing investments. For example, evidence from PEI studies and analysis informed national development policies and plans namely the National Five Years Development Plan (FYDP II) including the Local Economic Development (LED) approach, the National Fisheries Policy (2015) and the National Environment Policy. In addition, evidence on the economic, social and environmental benefits of the livelihoods projects, as captured in the Cost-Benefit-Analysis, contributed to inform district priorities and development plans.

**Context:** TEXT

**Challenges:** TEXT

**Recommendation:** TEXT

## Project Administration Lessons Learnt

### Project Staffing

**Context:** PEI experience has demonstrated that pro-active project leadership and engagement in relevant national development planning and decision-making processes at different levels is a key driver of change.

**Challenges:** Engagement in national and sub-national planning, budgeting and policy processes are time consuming.

**Lessons Learnt:** It is key to invest in staff time to enhance national capacities through peer learning and to inform planning and policy frameworks.

### Project Management

**Context:** The project involved various partners in the implementation of activities to achieve the objectives of the project, including ministries, local government authorities, research institutions and CSOs.

**Challenge:** Due to lack of capacity, unclarity of roles and responsibilities and inadequate monitoring frameworks, the project experienced a challenge of getting timely and quality data and information on achievements and challenges.

**Lessons Learnt:** It is crucial to have a monitoring framework in place from the beginning of the project, which clearly outlines roles and responsibilities, data collection frequency, sources etc. It is also key to ensure that implementers at all levels have adequate monitoring and reporting capacities.

### Donor Coordination and Communication

**Context:** At the global level, PEI donors are playing a key role in providing strategic guidance and oversight of the programme and there are clear monitoring and feedback mechanisms in place.

**Challenge:** At the country level, one of the challenges has been to find ways and modalities of engaging with PEI donors locally.

**Solution:** Going forward, PEI Tanzania will more actively engage PEI and other potential donors from the beginning of the project, starting with donor consultations in the development of the new project and participation in the LPAC meeting.

### Project Closure

**Context:** PEI Tanzania with support from the UNDP Country Office, decided to embark on the development of a new follow-up project to continue the important work of enhancing investments in the sustainable use of the environment and natural resources with the aim to reduce poverty and inequalities.

**Challenges:** One of the challenges has been to balance the closure of the current PEI project and the development of the new project, as both require ample staff time.

**Lessons Learnt:** It is crucial to plan and start implementation of project closure activities well in advance to ensure proper reflection on lessons learned and sustainability of project results and activities.

## VI. Challenges

### Project Risk and Issue Log

Risks					
#	Description and Date Identified	Type	Probability and Impact	Countermeasures / Management Response	Last Update
1	<p><b>Description:</b> Insufficient allocation of Government resources to p-e-g-c objectives.</p> <p><b>Date Identified:</b> November 2014</p>	Financial	<p>High Impact, Medium Probability</p> <p>Impact = 4 Probability = 2</p>	<p><u>Management Response and Countermeasures:</u> Continue to interact with key government counterparts in producing and disseminating evidence of economic consequences of insufficient allocation of resources to p-e-g-c.</p>	August 2016
2	<p><b>Description:</b> Change of Government priorities.</p> <p><b>Date Identified:</b> October 2015</p>	Political	<p>High Impact, Low Probability</p> <p>Impact = 4 Probability = 1</p>	<p><u>Management Response and Countermeasures:</u> Engage with government counterparts to monitor and influence government priorities. Advocate for continued focus on P-E mainstreaming as a means of achieving national priorities.</p>	October 2017
3	<p><b>Description:</b> Weak institutional capacity of key government institutions to implement planned activities.</p> <p><b>Date Identified:</b> January 2015</p>	Operational	<p>Medium Impact, Medium Probability</p> <p>Impact = 3 Probability = 2</p>	<p><u>Management Response and Countermeasures:</u> Monitor institutional capacities to assess gaps and needs. Conduct capacity development activities and involve other partners to implement specific and agreed activities.</p>	February 2016

Commented [KK14]: Select one

Commented [KK15]: Add as many risks as the project risks log contains following the format provided

Issues				
#	Description and Date Identified	Type	Probability and Impact	Countermeasures / Management Response
1	<p><b>Description:</b> PEI funding received late, jeopardizing the implementation of planned project activities.</p> <p><b>Date Identified:</b> February 2016</p>	Financial/ Operational	Priority = 4  Impact = 4	<p><u>Countermeasures/Management Response:</u></p> <p>Inform the Poverty Environment Facility about challenges of late transfer of funds. Discuss possibilities of frontloading UNDP TRAC resources to cover funding gap with the Country Office and agree on a way forward.</p>
2	<p><b>Description:</b> Government Ministries, Department and Agencies moving to Dodoma, causing delays in the implementation of some project activities.</p> <p><b>Date Identified:</b> July 2017</p>	Political/ Operational	Priority = 3  Impact = 2	<p><u>Countermeasures/Management Response:</u></p> <p>Arrange more meetings and consultations in Dodoma, where most government stakeholders are now based. Include frequent travel in planning and budgeting of activities.</p>
3	<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>TEXT</p>	Problem/ Issue	Priority = 1-4  Impact = 1-4	<p><u>Countermeasures/Management Response:</u></p>

**Commented [KK16]:** Add as many issues as the project issues logs contain following the format provided

	<b>Date DATE</b>	<b>Identified:</b>			
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## VII. Indicators Based Performance Assessment

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Target Status
<b>UNDAP I, and CPD 2011-15 Outcome Indicator:</b> <i># of Key national institutions developing evidence-based pro-poor economic development policies and strategies.</i>	Year: 2011 Status: 5	Year: 2015 Value: 8	Progress: There has been an increase in the number of national institutions developing evidence-based pro-poor economic development policies and strategies. This is, for example, evidenced by the MKUKUTA II and Five-Year Development Plan 2011.
<b>UNDAP II, and CPD 2016-21 Outcome Indicator:</b> <i>% of national budget allocated to address poverty, environment and gender</i>	Year: 2017 Status: 4.55%	Year: 2017/2018 Value: 5%	Progress: There has been an increase in the national budget allocated for poverty-environment and gender interventions as evidenced by the national budget books.
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome Indicator:</b> Number: Text	Year: Date Status: TEXT	Year: 2017/2018 Value: TEXT	Achievement, Progress, Limited Progress, No Progress: TEXT

**Commented [KK17]:** Reference as many as the project is linked to for UNDAF, Strategic Plan and CPD

**Commented [KK18]:** Reference as many as the project is linked to for UNDAF, Strategic Plan and CPD

**Commented [KW19]:** We do not report against the SP Outcome indicators. In the Corporate Planning system, it is says [HQ DATA]



<p><b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output Indicator:</b></p> <p><i>Number of diagnostics carried out in this country to inform policy options on national response to globally agreed development agenda, including with analysis of sustainability and risk resilience, with post-2015 poverty eradication commitments and targets specified</i></p>	<p>Year: <b>2013</b></p> <p>Status: <b>2</b></p>	<p>Year: <b>2017/2018</b></p> <p>Value: <b>4</b></p>	<p><u>Progress:</u> An increasing number of studies and analytics are carried out to inform policy options and national development plans and programmes. This has contributed to enhanced evidence-based planning and policy-making as evidenced by the FYPD II and recent review of national environment policy.</p>
<p><b>UN Environment Mid Term Strategy Indicator:</b></p> <p><b>Number: Text</b></p>	<p>Year: <b>Date</b></p> <p>Status: <b>TEXT</b></p>	<p>Year: <b>Date</b></p> <p>Value: <b>TEXT</b></p>	<p><u>Achievement, Progress, Limited Progress, No Progress:</u> <b>TEXT</b></p>

**Commented [KW20]:** We have not reported against the UN Environment indicator

## VIII. Provisional Project Financial Reporting

### Financial Summary (in USD) Date – Date

DONOR	RECEIVED	SPENT
UNDP	XXX	XXX
UNEP	XXX	XXX
DFID	XXX	XXX
EU	XXX	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX
Other	XXX	XXX
<b>TOTAL</b>	XXX	XXX

PEI provides below financial utilisation data covering the period from Date to Date, accounting for project expenditures funded through the PEI Award Output for PEI Country aligned to the Resources Framework (RRF). Please note that financial utilisation data is only provided for expenditure incurred. GMS and DPC fees will be finalized by 2019 with close of 2018 books, any calculations prior to that are estimates and subject to change.

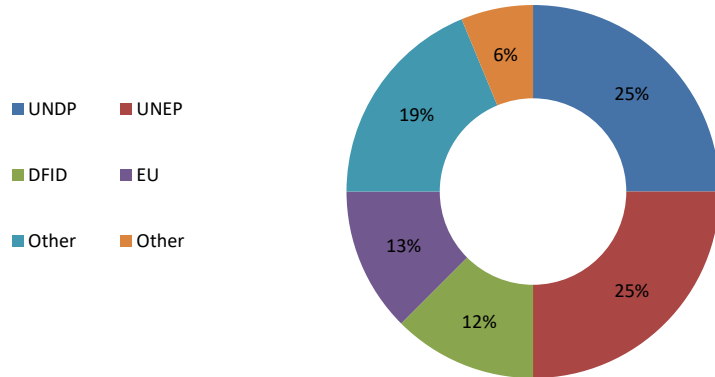
### Expenditures Analysis by Output and by Year (in USD)

Output	Expenses						Total Expenses
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Output 1: XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
Output 2: XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
Output 3: XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
Output 4: XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>X,XXX,XXX</b>

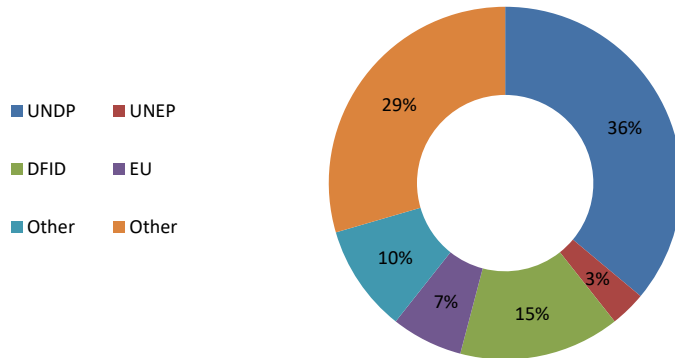
### Total Expenditures By Donor By Year (in USD)

Donor	Contribution (Received)	Annual Expenses						Total Expenses
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
UNDP	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
UNEP	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
DFID	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
EU	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
Other	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
Other	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	XXX,XXX	X,XXX,XXX
<b>Total</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>XXX,XXX</b>	<b>X,XXX,XXX</b>

### Contribution by Donor as % of Total Contributions



### Expenditures by Donor as % of Total Expenses



## **IX. Annexes**

Project Assets Disposal Plan and RADT Form/Transfer of Title Form/Agreement