

**ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY
REDUCTION STRATEGIES:THE
TANZANIAN EXPERIENCE**

Presented By:

**Blandina M. Cheche
Poverty Environment Officer,
Vice President's Office, Tanzania.**

**To: BEDC Conference Paris- France, 19 -
21Sept. 2006**

DATE : Sept. 20 Sept. 2006

Outline

- **Overview of Tanzania's Second Poverty Reduction Strategy - NSGRP/MKUKUTA.**
- **Example of Biodiversity interventions/ targets in MKUKUTA.**
- **Mainstreaming Steps**
- **Lessons**
- **Implementation Challenges**
- **Conclusion**

Environmental Problems in Tanzania

- Land degradation
- Inadequate supply of clean and safe water to both rural and urban population
- Air and water pollution
- Loss of biodiversity and habitats
- Aquatic systems degradation
- Deforestation

The New Development Strategy

- Prepared after extensive consultation
- Name change reflecting nat. ownership:

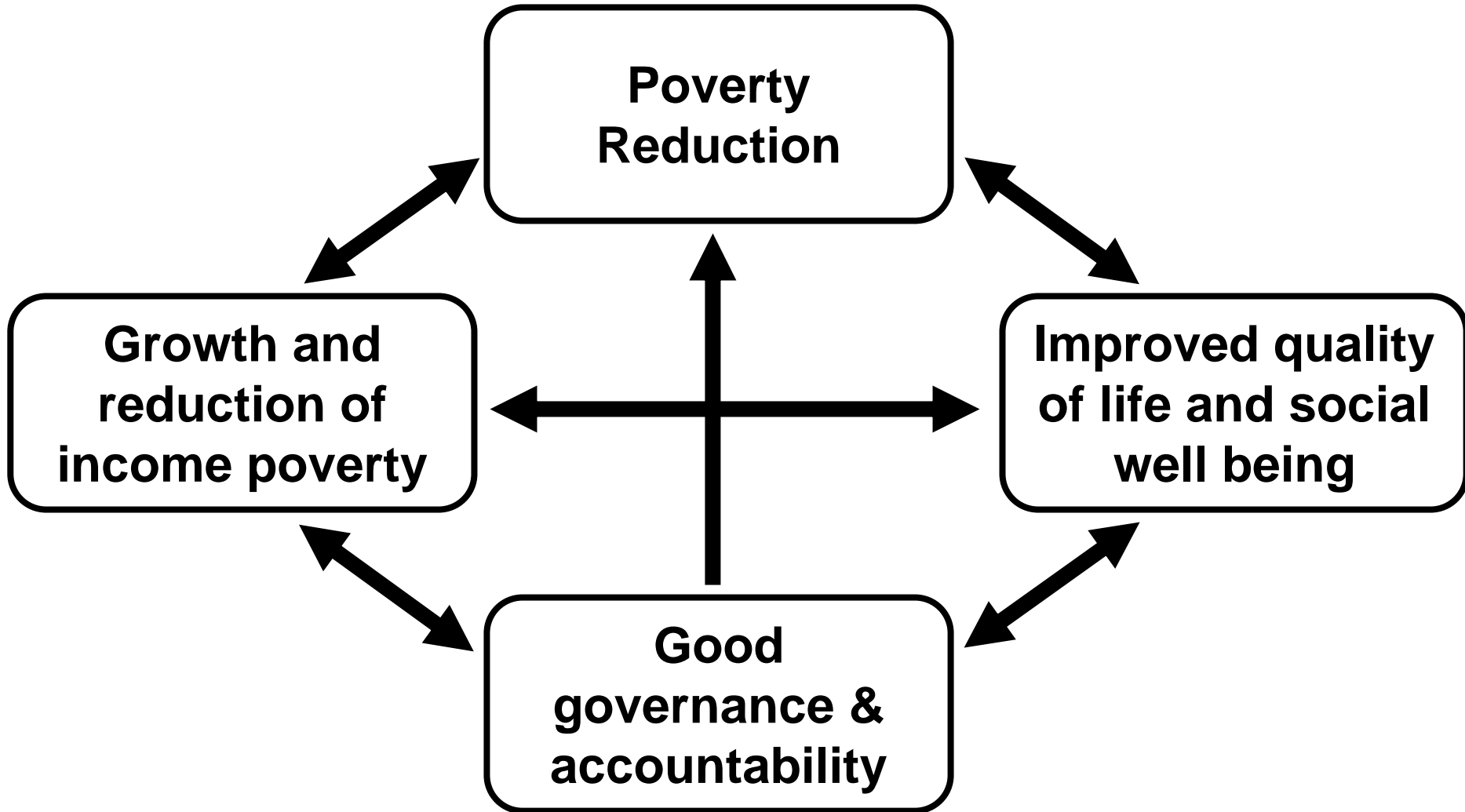
**National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of
Poverty (NSGRP)**

**Translation in our national language Kiswahili
as**

**Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza
Umaskini Tanzania**

MKUKUTA!

MKUKUTA Framework



Broad Outcomes for each cluster

Growth & Reduction of Income Poverty

- A. Broad based and equitable growth is achieved & sustained**

2. Quality of Life and Social Well-being

- A. Quality of life & social well-being, with focus on poorest & most vulnerable groups improved**
- B. Inequalities in outcomes across geographic, social, economic, gender and other groups reduced**

3. Governance & Accountability

- A. Peace, political stability, nat. unity & social cohesion deepened.**
- B. Democracy, political and social tolerance.**
- C. Good governance and rule of law.**
- D. Accountability of leaders and public servants**

MKUKUTA and the Biodiversity Interventions

- Environmentally related interventions under environmental and non-environmental targets.
- About 13% of the targets directly related to env.
- Lets take few examples from the three clusters of outcomes.

MKUKUTA and Biodiversity Targets

CLUSTER I

- Goal 2:
- Sustainable and broad based growth is promoted
- Target:
- Reduced negative impacts on environment and peoples' livelihoods

MKUKUTA and Biodiversity Targets

- **CLUSTER I**
- **Goal 4:**
- **Rural income poverty of both men and women is substantially reduced**
- **Target:**
- **Secured and facilitated marketing of agricultural products**
- **Increased contributions from wildlife, forestry, and fisheries, to incomes of rural communities**

MKUKUTA and Biodiversity Targets

- **CLUSTER 2**
- **specific goal on environment and biodiversity**
- **Goal 3:**
- **All men, women and children are able to access clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment, and thereby reduced vulnerability**

MKUKUTA and Biodiversity Targets (continued)

- **Reduced vulnerability to environmental disasters.**
- **Soil, forest and aquatic ecosystems that people depend upon for production and reproduction conserved**
- **Reduction in land degradation and loss of biodiversity**

MKUKUTA and Biodiversity Targets (continued)

- **CLUSTER III**
- **Goal 3:**
- **Structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive**
- **Target:**
Ensure representative, inclusive (poor/vulnerable groups) and accountable governance institutions operating at all levels

Conclusion on MKUKUTA

- Biodiversity has been integrated in the MKUKUTA.
- Now let me address two questions:
 1. How was this achieved and what lessons do we have for you?
 2. What challenges do we still face to biodiversity mainstreaming?

Lessons

Can be grouped under following:

- **Make the case for biodiversity/ecosystem**
- **Effective stakeholder engagement**
- **Institutional arrangements**
- **Developing mainstreaming steps**

Lesson #1 – Making the Case

Key Issues

- **Establishing Poverty-environment links.**
- **Analytical work (e.g. PER and PE indicators).**
- **Participatory Poverty Assessment (ecosystem services a major issue for the poor)**
- **Environmentalists focusing on growth & poverty.**
- **Changing perception of env. – not just trees but the hollistic nat. of ecosystems.**

Lesson #1 – Making the Case

Justification of Poverty and biodiversity links in Tz

- **Livelihoods:** 63% population depend on Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)
- **Growth:** 66% of GDP based on ENR
- **Health:** poor env. is major cause of ill health
- **Water:** potable water, irrigation and power
- **Energy:** charcoal, fuel-wood, electricity (hydro) from ENR
- **Vulnerability:** poor most at risk from env. disasters
- **Governance:** access, rights and control over ENR are key for sustainable livelihoods
- **Conflict:** abundance/scarcity of ENR are triggers for conflict (e.g. mines, fish, water, forests etc.)

Making the case cont...

- Main economic sectors depend upon environment and natural resources (ENR)
 - Agriculture – Tourism - Mining
- In 2000 ENR (not inc tourism/mining) contributed 48.3% to the economy (monetary & non-monetary)

Forestry as an example of making the case for mainstreaming:

- Tanzania's forests provide employment opportunities to between 1m – 10 million people
- Forest products contribute \$14 million (10 – 15%) of the country's recorded export earnings
- Forests through fuel wood and charcoal, provide 95% of energy supply
- 75% of construction materials come from the forests
- Forests provide essential indigenous medicinal and supplementary products to 70% of Tanzanians

Lesson # 2

Stakeholder involvement:

- **CSOs engaged**
- **Sectors engaged**
- **Feedback from the public**
- **Takes time**
- **Needs to be holistic – out of env box**

Lesson #3 – Institutional Issues

- **GoT leadership through Env. Working Group.**
- **National “champions” on environment.**
- **Integrating environment from the start.**
- **Strong links between Poverty and Environment GoT institutions.**
- **Harmonisation agenda from GoT and development partners working together.**
- **Dedicated programme to integrate env into PRS process.**

Mainstreaming steps

Based on these lessons we offer a number of generic steps to be taken on environment mainstreaming.....

Mainstreaming Steps

- 1. Identify national env champion(s)**
- 2. Increase awareness on importance of env to poverty reduction, growth, vulnerability & MDGs.**
- 3. Build partnerships between Gov, CSOs & donors.**
- 4. Establish of Environment working Group.**
- 5. Focus on budget and how biodiversity actions can support growth & poverty reduction.**
- 6. Identification of interventions required at sector & local gov.**
- 7. Development of guidelines on mainstreaming for sectors & local govt.**
- 6. Inclusion of P-E indicators in national and sector monitoring systems.**
- 7. Capacity building of all actors on P-E issues, tools & best practice.**

Our next Challenges in Tz

- At Nat. level awareness has been created but there is a need to create the same awareness at district and village level**
- Integration of ecosystem/biodiversity issues and appraisal into planning processes, particularly at the local level (village and district).**
- Building capacity for collection and analysis of P-E indicators in the Tanzania PMS.**
- Building capacity to implement the new Environmental Management Act and MKUKUTA.**
- Integration of multi-lateral commitments on env. into national policies and strategies.**
- More research and analytical work on ecosystem services.**

In Conclusion

- **MKUKUTA and EMA (2004) provides opportunities for a better biodiversity/ecosystem management.**
- **MKUKUTA provides a focus to operationalize the discussion of the importance of biodiversity conservation for Tanzania, making it a practical and a real issue given the interdependence btwn the livelihood of the maj. of the people and their ecosystems, and underlining these relationship in order to resolve widespread and pervasive poverty.**

THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING