

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



 Mainstreaming Environmental Planning and Management at National Level in Tanzania

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INTRODUCTION

- Tanzania is implementing Agenda 21 through;
 - SCP/EPM in urban settings
 - LA21 initiatives in rural settings
- The EPM has been mainstreamed into several policy processes.
- It has been replicated to more than 15 urban settings
- Similarly, LA21, through O&OD, has informed and influenced policy processes.
- This paper elaborates on the foregoing

INTRODUCTION (contd).

- Background to SCP in Tanzania.
- Highlights on LA21 initiatives
- Replication of SCP/LA21 experiences.
- Mainstreaming SCP/LA21 initiatives
- SCP/LA21 achievements.
- Constraints and challenges to the implementation of SCP/LA21 programmes.
- Conclusion

BACKGROUND TO SCP

- SCP was launched in Tanzania under the auspices of Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project (SDP) in 1992
- The entry objective in SDP was to apply EPM to prepare the City's Strategic Urban Development Plan (SUDP) to replace the City's Master Plan whose planning period was expiring in 1999
- Success of SDP culminated in replication of the SCP's EPM process to 10 other municipalities in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar in 1997

HIGHLIGHTS OF LA21

- Based on good governance principles (transparency, access to information, rule of law, accountability, popular participation, democracy and anti corruption).
- Focused on sustainable development,
- Addresses the vision, poverty reduction and MDGs.
- Rooted in local/community based activities
- Aimed at building the local capacity for participatory planning and management

REPLICATION OF SCP/LA21

- Success of SDP led to replication of SCP to more than 10 urban centres.
- This necessitated the establishment of UASU to coordinate the participating municipalities.
- Consequently, EPM was mainstreamed in the Human Settlement Policy to assist replication and later in the new environmental Act.
- On the other side, experiences of LA21 initiatives contributed to the development of O&OD and road management systems.



MAINSTREAMING SCP/LA21

- During the recent restructuring at Ministry and Local Government levels, the SCP coordination unit has an assured space in the organisational structures.
- To ensure the mainstreaming of O&OD, the government is training the district planners and regional and district facilitators on O&OD facilitation.
- The Government has mainstreamed EPM in the Human Settlement Policy and new Environmental Act.
- The Government has directed 0&OD to be used as participatory planning methodology nationwide.
- SCP and Q&OD are featuring as integral parts of curriculum development in higher learning institutions.

SCP/LA21 ACHIEVENTS

- EPM/LA 21 have led to significant improvement in local governance through their participatory planning process.
- The approaches have significantly contributed towards the implementation of poverty reduction through poor people taking part in implementing popularly developed plans.
- The EPM has been reflected in the Human Settlement Policy and the new environmental law.
- O&OD has engendered many achievements;
 - the adoption of participatory planning methodology,
 - * the changed mindset of the people from demanders of development to suppliers of their own development.
- □ EPM/O&OD have been very instrumental in operationalising national policies

CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES

- The EPM approach has led to exertion of immense pressure on the generally already over-stretched capacities of key players and the local authorities.
- The prospects of participation ushered by the EPMprocess have created a huge demand for funds, which have not been easily available.
- It has been problematic to mainstream EPM and O&OD processes into government systems and procedures
- Institutionalisation is considered too late in the process when implementation outside the existing institutions has already taken roots elsewhere

CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES (contd.)

- While the EPM process produces a strategic plan, the ongoing Local Government reforms also come up with strategic plans. The two are not linked
- The O&OD has been made "the participatory planning methodology" to be used throughout the country" thereby overlapping EPM in the urban areas
- It has taken long to synthesize lessons of experience both from SCP and LA21 for informing other processes thereby letting the important experiences disappear.
- The NPAC has hardly provided any guidance since it did not meet for four years (2001 2005).

CONCLUSION

- Sustainable development for which SCP/LA21 are ascribing to, is a pattern of local ingenious responses to local opportunities and problems.
- Sustainable development needs to be built more systematically into governance structures and objectives of national and local governments
- The Government is preparing a holistic National Environmental Management Programme within which there is the National Urban Environmental Management component that seeks to strengthen the Local Government sector to deal with urban environmental challenges in a decentralized decision making context in line with the national policies on local government reforms, and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty.

CONCLUSION (contd)

- Harmonising EPM and O&OD as well as SUDP and strategic plans from the Local Government Reforms.
- Specifically, the Government is taking the following steps.
 - Reviving and Strengthening the SCP National Programme Advisory Committee.
 - SCP derived projects to be managed within the SCP and be owned by the recipients otherwise they will always create mainstreaming problems.
 - Adapting EPM into the Tanzanian context.
 - Recognising the importance of the central coordination function in the organisational structures of the Govt,
 - Allocating resources to SCP coordination activities 13

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