## United Nations Development Programme
### Tanzania Country Office

### Project Document:
**Pro-poor economic growth and environmentally sustainable development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award Title:</th>
<th>61911: Pro-poor economic growth and environmentally sustainable development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNDAP Outcome:</strong></td>
<td>Key national institutions develop / enhance evidence-based pro-poor economic development policies and strategies.</td>
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| **UNDAP Output:** | 1. Select national policies incorporate strategies for enhancing job-rich dividends and poverty reduction  
2. National policies, strategies, budgets and monitoring systems mainstream environmental issues |
| **Key Results Area (UNDP Strategic Plan):** | Poverty reduction and achievement of Millennium Development Goals |
| **Project Titles:** | Project ID/Title: 79012/Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development |

### Project Output(s):

1. POPC leads a national stakeholders’ dialogue on evidence-based pro-poor and environmentally sustainable growth with medium-term and long-term development perspectives beyond MDG 2015.

2. POPC formulates Public Investment Plans integrating pro-poor and environmentally sustainable activities and oversight on implementation of programmes and projects.

3. Research and analytical studies on employment-enhancing and environmentally sustainable growth and evidence-based policy management process made available to Government Directors, Permanent Secretaries and Ministers.

4. A Centre of South-South Cooperation established to facilitate knowledge sharing on growth and development (including: gender-sensitive and environmentally sustainable strategies)

5. Enhanced capacity of POPC, MOF and PMO-RALG for budgeting and monitoring of Five-Year Development Plan and MUKUTA II Goals and targets on gender and environmental sustainability

### Implementing Partner:
President’s Office Planning Commission (POPC)

### Responsible Parties:
Ministry of Finance, Prime Minister’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Vice-President’s Office (Department of Environment)

Other partners responsible for project activities under agreement with the IP
Brief Description

This project will support the national efforts to reduce income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable and employment-enhancing growth by focusing on enhancing Tanzania’s institutional capabilities for developing pro-poor growth and environmentally sustainable development policies and strategies. The project aims to strengthen existing national planning, policy making, budgeting and monitoring processes in partnership with key institutions involved in planning, budgeting and monitoring and national, sector and local levels. These include the President’s Office Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Prime Minister’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government, and the Vice President’s Office, Division of Environment.

The approach will involve building on best practices from Tanzania and other countries in strengthening national capacity for integrated economic, social and environment planning at all levels including also lessons learned from the Millennium Village Project and the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative. Expected key results of the project include: (i) POPC leads a national stakeholders’ dialogue on evidence-based pro-poor and environmentally sustainable growth with medium-term and long-term development perspectives beyond MDG 2015 (ii) POPC formulates Public Investment Plans integrating pro-poor and environmentally sustainable activities and oversight on implementation of programmes and projects (iii) Research and analytical studies on employment-enhancing and environmentally sustainable growth and evidence-based policy management process made available to Government Directors, Permanent Secretaries and Ministers. (iv) A Centre of South-South Cooperation established to facilitate knowledge sharing on growth and development (including: gender-sensitive and environmentally sustainable strategies) (v) Enhanced capacity of POPC, MOF and PMORALG for budgeting and monitoring of Five Year Development Plan and MKUKUTA II Goals and targets on gender and environmental sustainability.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Start date:</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>End Date:</td>
<td>June 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation Modality:</td>
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<td>In-kind Contributions:</td>
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Agreed By:

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
President’s Office, Planning Commission

Executive Secretary
President's Office, Planning Commission

21/3/2012
Date

J. Jekiru
2 April 2012
Date

Country Director, UNDP

21/3/2012
Date

See the roles and responsibilities of the responsible parties on Annex 1.
Funding Agreement

UNDP, UNEP and the Implementing Partner – IP (President’s Office Planning Commission) have mutually agreed to implement the Project as part of the UNDAP in accordance with UNDP/UNEP’s rules and regulation as well as the Government of Tanzania’s norms and procedures for nationally implemented projects. UNDP, UNDP/UNEP PEI and the IP hereby understand that the project will be implemented on the basis of an estimated budget as per the cover page over 2011-2015 conditional to the mobilization of resources up to the said amount in the budget. Thus, in the event that resources mobilized do not meet the estimated budget, UNDP/UNEP and IP will review project activities with the view to prioritise activities that could maximise delivery of outcomes.

1. Project Rationale

Introduction

The global commitment to sustainable and equitable development is enshrined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Adopted by world leaders in the year 2000, and set to be achieved by 2015, the MDGs provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions. The MDGs are interlinked — progress in one goal supports progress in others, as such for the greatest impact, it is important to invest across all the MDGs. In particular, environmental sustainability is needed both to achieve the MDGs and sustain progress. This implies the need for multi-sectoral approaches and coordination among various implementing agencies are critical in order to achieve the MDGs, other internationally agreed development goals and shape the development agenda post 2015.

UNDP and UNEP support for the achievement of the MDGs in Tanzania builds on existing country knowledge and experiences, as well as policy and planning processes as part of a comprehensive capacity development approach that promotes strong national ownership, facilitates cross-sectoral collaboration, enhances monitoring of development results and ensures participation by civil society and the private sector.

In line with its strategic plan 2008 – 2011, UNDP identifies poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs as one of its key practices area for assisting countries in formulating, implementing and monitoring MDG-based national development strategies centred on inclusive growth. The UNDP support includes: identifying policy options, undertaking diagnostic studies, and conducting capacity build activities at local and national levels. The strategic plan also accords particularly importance to capacity development and South-South partnerships and solutions in addressing development challenges.

In Tanzania, the government has developed national strategies and plans namely: the Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP – 2011/15) and MKUKUTA II for guiding the key priority areas and implementation for achieving development results including MDGs. The project will support the government to ensure that in the course of implementation of the development frameworks some dimensions of these frameworks such as embedding MDGs i.e. scaling up public investments needed to achieve the MDGs – through Millennium Goals Acceleration Framework, analysis of trade-offs, broader dimensions of human development, enabling environment e.g. poor having access to markets, goods and services continue to be analyzed and that better solutions are found.

The analysis and findings of the UNDAP 2011-2015 and CCPD shows that Tanzania will not be able to achieve the MDG 1, which has very strong linkages with other MDGs, unless there is a significant improvement in economic policy, implementation and quality of growth. In addition, human rights, social inclusion and engagement of the poor people must be at the heart of pro-poor growth policies. Of particular importance is making proactive efforts to foster women’s voice, inclusion and participation in
economic decisions and activities to fulfill the right to development. During its implementation the project will strive to integrate and address human rights, gender, environment and HIV/AIDS.

Specifically on Environment, UNDP and UNEP have established a global partnership to promote the integration of environmental sustainability in national development planning processes. The UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative is active in ten African countries, including Tanzania and focuses on four areas: (i) Improved institutional capacity for P/E mainstreaming (planning/finance, environment & key sectors); (ii) Environment mainstreamed into sector policies, plans and implementation processes; (iii) Increased investments to address priority poverty-environment concerns; and (iv) Improved financing strategy through domestic resource mobilization and harmonized donor support. The joint UNDP/UNEP initiative, PEI has been engaged in Tanzania in integrating environmental sustainability in the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction since 2005. Many achievements were recorded under this initiative and a body of knowledge on pro-poor linkages was developed.

Achievements and lessons from Poverty-Environment Initiative

It enhanced capacity for inter-sectoral coordination and application of environment management tools for planning at local government including the implementation of strategic poverty and environment activities at community level through micro grants programme. Advocacy products prepared during programme implementation have been used widely for capacity development activities and awareness raising at all levels. In addition, significant progress in integrating environmental sustainability and socio-economic data through the Tanzania Socio Economic database and various publications and integrated analysis of poverty and environment issues. PEI initiated the process of integrating environmental sustainability in budget processes at the local level and providing critical analysis to promote national efforts at environmental fiscal reform as a tool to increase public finances for environmental management. The recently concluded economic valuation of key natural resource services provides a useful framework for follow up advocacy on the importance of linking community livelihoods to national policies on environmental protection.

Also, PEI enhanced knowledge on issues related to pastoral livelihoods to influence national policies on pastoral livelihoods as well as improved capacity for selected groups of women to produce and access markets for dryland products.

Capacity Development

The programme supported capacity development at institutional level to improve inter-sectoral coordination through regular dialogue at the Environment Working Group. The programme also supported enhanced institutional capacity and strengthened the processes related to reporting on environmental data and statistics from various sectors. In addition, the programme enhanced individual awareness, knowledge and application of environment management tools for planning such as SEA by key local government actors and civil society organizations including media organisations. Furthermore, the capacity to understand and advocate poverty and environment linkages has been improved in all implementing agencies.

Important lessons

- Realistic planning is vital for a project of this nature. Some of the activities were heavily underestimated on time and resources.
- Dialogue through a coordinated mechanism (for example, Environment Working Group) has facilitated integration of environmental issues across sectors.
- Experience from implementation of the project activities reiterated the importance of inclusion of environmental issues into the development processes.
- There is need for constant engagement with environment stakeholders at all levels in order to realize contribution of environment to poverty reduction initiatives.
- There is a need to go beyond awareness raising and support target communities, LGAs as well as participating institutions to sustain the integration of P-E issues.

See the roles and responsibilities of the responsible parties on Annex 1.
- Gender issues, HIV/AIDS, employment and vulnerable groups should be addressed in relation to environment.
- There is a need to train technical officers and planners on how to use/access available environmental data for planning and decision making.

**Recommendation**

It was recommended that subsequent support should integrate P-E issues in the development processes is a long term undertaking, there is need to solicit funds for further support.

This project will provide support to key national institutions, particularly the President’s Office Planning Commission in Tanzania to strengthen its capacity to address the growth-poverty nexus and the gap between growth and poverty reduction. Collaborating institutions under this project include: Vice-President’s Office, Ministry of Finance, PMORALG, MDAs, Research/Academic and CSOs. Capacity development will thus also need to address the networking and collaboration among these institutions and the ability of the POPC to coordinate or influence action. Overall, the project summarizes development challenges, opportunities, interventions and specific activities. It lays out the key outcomes and outputs (with baseline and indicators) that the project aims to achieve for four years (2011 - 2015).

**Situation analysis**

Tanzanian population is projected to be 43 million in 2010, with 13 million (34 percent) living below the basic needs poverty line of approximately 40 US$ cents per day (2007). The level of food poverty amongst the population stands at 17 percent. The country’s population growth rate is 2.9 percent and is amongst the highest in the world. About half (43 percent) of the population are children, 6 million of whom are living below the basic needs poverty line and 3 million below the food poverty line.

Tanzania’s rich natural resources constitute a major asset which is fundamental for growth and economic development. The underutilization of the value and potential of natural resources and environment to the economy of the country and the livelihoods of the rural population contributes to Tanzania standing as one of world’s poorest countries; it currently ranks 151 of 185 countries in terms of human development. Agriculture (where the majority of the poor are working) employs about 75 percent of the labour force and supports 80 percent of the population. It also contributes to about one-quarter of the economic output (27 percent of GDP).

Tanzania has made little progress towards reducing extreme hunger and malnutrition. The 2010 Hunger Index ranks the situation as ‘alarming’. Children in rural areas suffer substantially higher levels of malnutrition and chronic hunger than their urban counterparts, although urban-rural disparities narrowed for both stunting and underweight. Nationally, the percentage of underweight children (under 5’s) hardly dropped from 22 percent in 2004/5 to 21 percent in 2010, whilst the absolute number of people affected by chronic hunger remains high: food consumption of 4.1 percent of households in rural Mainland Tanzania is ‘poor’ and 18.9 percent ‘borderline poor’ i.e. close to the poverty line.

Gini Coefficient is a commonly used measure of inequality of income or wealth. HBS data suggests a stable but marginally rising inequality over the period 1991/1992 to 2007 from 0.34 to 0.35, respectively. Though this measure compares favourably with increasing inequality in Uganda and Kenya, it conceals significant regional differences. Household/individual incomes are widely varied depending on the sector of employment. On average the returns to activities of households engaged in agriculture are lower than in most other sectors. The share of the poorest quintile (20 percent of the population) has remained the same – about 7 percent between 2001 and 2007.

Regarding employment and decent work for all (including women and young people), suggests that the number of employed persons did not increase substantially despite the relatively fast increase in GDP during the period under review (1990s to-date), implying a low reduction in the rate of unemployment. Growth occurred in sectors that are relatively more capital-intensive such as mining and construction.

See the roles and responsibilities of the responsible parties on Annex 1.
which is another (sectoral) dimension of inequality. The unemployment rate was about 11 percent in 2006. A breakdown of unemployment in Tanzania shows that the incidence is highly uneven across age groups and gender, being higher overall amongst the females and youth. The 2006/07 HBS results show that 98.5 percent of the economically active population is employed.

In responding to the above situation, the Government prepared the Five-Year Development Plan and MKUKUTA II, which have become the flagship programmes of the government in response to poverty eradication and promoting pro-poor growth. The MKUKUTA also expresses goals in the area of mainstreaming environmental sustainability and gender. In Tanzania, the five year development plan and long term development plan have been given additional attention and further focus on economic growth and to realize the targets set in TDV 2025. MKUKUTA II will remain the main tool for poverty eradication, while FYDP will concentrate on strategic growth aspects. Hence, there is a need to ensure that the accelerated growth envisaged through implementation of the FYDP and Long Term Plan contributes directly to a reduction in poverty and incorporates cross-cutting concerns such as environment and gender issues.

In order to facilitate the new found interest in national level planning, the POPC has been given a new mandate as the ‘think-tank’ of the government. Designing and monitoring the implementation of medium and long term plans are the primary task at hand of POPC, along with providing strategic advice on all national policies within the framework of these plans. Also, POPC is expected to assess the use of natural resources, analyze trends in key economic variables, analyze and propose policies, monitor day-to-day performance of various sectors, design national demographic strategies and issue guidelines on economic relations with our states and international organizations.

The FYDP, which is already formulated, and the LTP under formulation, have ‘growth’ as its overarching focus. There is no mechanism in place to ensure that during the implementation of these growth-oriented plans poverty reduction and environmental sustainability are not compromised. There is currently little capacity within POPC to conduct poverty impact assessment of national policies and projects and to draw on environmental impact assessments (mandate: NEMC). Survey data on trends in poverty and environmental impacts are restricted to certain specific government departments, these data are not used effectively in policy formulation primarily due to lack of capacity at institutions like POPC in handling and analyzing these data. POPC capacity is also limited with regard to leading an inclusive national dialogue on these pertinent issues. Though knowledge sharing platforms exist, they are not utilized properly to disseminate and collect ideas on relevant policy issues.

While the POPC plays the lead role in implementing and monitoring the Five-Year Development Plan, the MOF is responsible for MKUKUTA II. Based on several analytic works that informed the UNDAP and information above, the key problem(s) identified are about inadequate national capacity to design policies, strategies, programmes and projects with impact on poverty and that are environmentally friendly. While appropriate policies are sometimes known, there are also challenges in translating them into effective programming, or enabling policies.

In addition, during the PRS and MKUKUTA- I, there has been inadequate attention to a long-term development perspective, which is documented in a roadmap for achieving the Vision 2025. The Government and other key stakeholders in Tanzania strongly recognize that achievement of the MDGs and long-term transformational process of economic and societal development in the country depends on high rate of economic growth; inclusive, gender-sensitive and environmentally friendly economic and social policies/strategies and programmes/projects that address the needs of vulnerable and very poor people. The purpose of this project is to help the Government and POPC to identify these.

2. Project Description

Strategic considerations

See the roles and responsibilities of the responsible parties on Annex 1.
The Government has recently reviewed its development vision 2025. While the broader outcomes and goals of these visions remain the same, new developments in the areas of climate change, governance reforms, potential new sources of growth, energy challenges and gender development have been considered in the revised version.

The significance of this project is to play a catalytic role so that government and stakeholders can develop and review policies, strategies, programmes and projects that benefit the majority poor, particularly in rural areas, and both women and youth. The Millennium Acceleration Framework (MAF) developed by national stakeholders with UNDP support will be used as best practices to add value in designing relevant and high quality policies, strategies and programmes.

The project will also draw knowledge and experiences from UNDP’s well established institutional capacity in pro-poor analysis, for example, the International Poverty Centre in Brazil, the Bureau of Development Policy, the South-South Cooperation (SSC) Unit and regional offices, which are staffed with specialists in areas of poverty reduction & MDGs. In recent years, UNDP has established collaborative mechanisms with China’s International Poverty Reduction Centre, and other development organizations such as AfDB. At the country level UNDP leads the Development Partners’ Poverty Monitoring Group (PMG).

POPC in its earlier structure as a Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment used to spearhead efforts of SSC in Tanzania. After the restructuring of POPC and other government institutions there is a visible lack of a focal point in SSC. Recently, POPC has taken initiative to establish ties with planning bodies in China, India, Brazil and South Korea. POPC has also signed an MoU with the International Poverty Reduction Centre in China. A key strategy of this project is therefore to support POPC in the establishment of a sustainable mechanism to draw on SSC for improved policies, strengthened collaboration, and mutual learning.

Long-term planning: the planning process in Tanzania (Mainland) has been revamped to take on board the long-term perspectives for sustainable development. In doing so the URT government has put on its agenda the development of the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP 2011 – 2016) and Long-term Development Plan (focusing on growth). The rationale for revisiting the socio-economic planning framework and reverting to both medium and long-term planning horizon is to move away from resource-based planning to opportunity and needs-based planning to achieve desired outcomes embraced by the Vision. The shift of the socio-economic planning paradigm entails that sectoral and thematic policies and strategies have to be realigned to this new realities that they also take a medium and long-term perspectives aligned to the revised visions. In practical terms, it means that sectoral and thematic policies and strategies have to be reviewed, new targets have to be set and their implementation and monitoring frameworks have to be revised.

Key components of the project

The overall objective is to develop capabilities of key national institutions in designing and implementing pro-poor economic growth interventions and sustainable development in Tanzania. The focus areas of the project include capacities in: designing pro-poor growth policies, strategies and programmes with medium term and long-term perspectives through inclusive dialogues processes; Knowledge generation through research and in-depth analysis on employment-enhancing growth and evidence-based policy management processes; South-South Cooperation with a view of sharing knowledge in growth, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability development; and integration of gender and environmental sustainability in national development policies, strategies, budgets and monitoring systems.

The key inputs that the project will provide in the focus areas include: resources for capacity development activities, policy advice, technical expertise, access to best practices, mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as gender and environment concerns, and resources for establishment of a centre for South-South Cooperation.
The section below provides a summary of the expected progress (or long-term transformational results) in each of the four focus areas:

**Focus area 1: Design of pro-poor growth policies, strategies and programmes with medium term and long-term impact**

Progress to be made in:

- Integration of long-term development objectives in the planning and implementation for short- and medium-term results, by sequencing and strengthening the link between implementation and planning.
- Strengthening the quality of dialogue on pro-poor, green development to improve dissemination and support consensus building on strategies appropriate for Tanzania beyond MDG – 2015.
- Application of existing body of knowledge and evidence in the development of Public sector investment plan(s) i.e. programme and projects with pro-poor lenses, gender-sensitive and environmental sustainability.

**Focus area 2: Improved knowledge generation on pro-poor economic growth**

Progress to be made in:

- Development and use knowledge-based and innovation-driven policy and decision-making processes for effective poverty eradication.
- Gender analysis and environmental impact assessment of proposed policies, and the identification of interventions with positive impact on women’s economic opportunities and the management of natural resources.
- National research and in-depth analysis on employment-enhancing growth.
- Increased integration of evidence in national policy management processes.

**Focus area 3: Engender South-South Cooperation with a view to knowledge sharing on growth, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability**

Progress to be made in:

- Review of evidence and research from countries having overcome similar challenges.
- Objective analysis and judgments are made about what may work or not in Tanzania.
- Sustained cooperation and exchange with key institutions.

**Focus area 4: Integration of environmental sustainability in national development policies, strategies, budgets and monitoring systems**

Progress to be made in:

- Improving organizational capacity for integrating poverty and environment linkages in sector policies, plans and implementation processes.
- Increasing investments to address priority gender-poverty-environment concerns and improving financing strategies for domestic resource mobilization through environmental fiscal reform.
- Strengthening the use of environmental monitoring information.

Under this project, the following key outputs are expected during the period 2011 to 2015:

**Focus area 1: Design of pro-poor growth policies, strategies and programmes with medium term and long-term impact**

See the roles and responsibilities of the responsible parties on Annex 1.
Output 1:
➢ POPC leads a national stakeholders’ dialogue on evidence-based pro-poor and environmentally sustainable growth with medium-term and Long-Term development perspectives beyond MDG 2015.

Output 2:
➢ POPC formulates Public investment plans, integrating pro-poor and environmentally sustainable activities and oversight on implementation of programmes and projects.

Focus area 2: Improved knowledge generation on pro-poor economic growth

Output 3:
➢ Research and analytical studies on employment-enhancing and environmentally sustainable growth and evidence-based policy management process made available to Government Directors, Permanent Secretaries and Ministers

Focus area 3: Engendered South-South Cooperation with a view to knowledge sharing on growth, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

Output 4:
➢ A Centre for coordinating South-South Cooperation established to facilitate knowledge sharing on growth and development (including: gender-sensitive and environmentally sustainable strategies).

Focus area 4: Integration of environmental sustainability in national development policies, strategies, budgets and monitoring systems.

Output 5:
➢ Enhanced capacity of POPC, MOF and PMORALG for budgeting and monitoring of Five Year Development Plan and MKUKUTA II Goals and targets on gender and environmental sustainability.
The activities to be undertaken over the period include:

Activities under Output 1: (POPC leads a national stakeholders' dialogue on evidence-based pro-poor and environmentally sustainable growth with medium-term and Long-Term development perspective beyond MDG 2015):

- Capacity needs assessment for POPC in leading and coordinating dialogue.
  - POPC proactively scans its internal and external environments in light of its new mandates to improve its processes, products and strategies:
    - Clearly identify the organization's vision and mission with respect to the Development Goals under its new mandate;
    - Improve mechanisms for reaching out to external stakeholders to describe the organizational goals for clearly identifying its institutional position within the national policy development framework.
  - Develop a response on needs assessment and provide assistance for implementation of the designed response, including:
    - Institutional arrangements;
    - Supportiveness of stakeholders;
    - Adaptability in anticipating and responding to change;
    - Leadership, Human and Financial resources;
    - Learning plan incorporating learning outcomes.
  - POPC Strategic Plan finalized incorporating Knowledge Management & Networking Strategy.
  - Develop and implement a communication strategy targeting policy and decision makers, private sector and civil society with key messages on environmental sustainability, growth and poverty reduction.
  - Support consultations/dialogue with national actors including sectors, academic and research institutions, civil society, private sector and development partners to provide inputs to Post – 2015 (MDG) Global Development Agenda and national plans for development.
  - Mainstream cross-cutting considerations in dialogue, and products such as LTDP and FYDP:
    - Provide technical assistance to integrating gender and environmental sustainability in the Medium and Long Term Development Plans & associated M&E frameworks.
    - Provide technical assistance and support the review of key growth sector policies, plans and budgets to align with new FYDP, Long Term Development Plan and MKUKUTA II.

Activities under Output 2: (POPC formulates Public investment plans, integrating pro-poor and environmentally sustainable activities and oversight on implementation of programmes and projects):

Through the MDG acceleration framework the following will be undertaken:

- Rapid capacity needs assessment for POPC in formulation of Public Investment Plans and capacity to integrate Environmental sustainability.
- Coaching and mentoring in identifying, analysis and designing of Public Sector Investment Plan i.e. programmes and projects.
- Learning various tools and approaches for implementation strategies / plans.
- Technical assistance in selecting and evaluating pro-poor projects / programmes during the implementation phase of FYDP - evaluation of poverty impacts of various projects.
- Carry out priority CD interventions including training on integrated economic, gender and environmental assessments for planning officers and M&E Training.

Activities under Output 3: (Research and analytical studies on employment-enhancing and environmentally sustainable growth and evidence-based policy management process made available to Government Directors, Permanent Secretaries and Ministers.):
• Development of analytic tools and frameworks for national and sectoral planning e.g. Input-Output Table, DSGE models, Macro Modelling, Sector-Specific forecasting models, etc.
• Undertaking studies on micro-data analysis using survey data such as HBS, NPS, Census, ILFS for poverty and employment-enhancing growth and ensuring such micro-level data is used in policy formulation process; Training and learning about poverty/welfare measurement (e.g. indices: HDI, Watts Index);
• Organizing / supporting applied research for knowledge building, policy analysis and advocacy.
• Capacity assessment and strengthening knowledge sharing mechanism / platforms (TAKNET & T2online).
• Support selected activities of UDSM / Mwalimu Nyerere chair (Economic Analysis).
• Disseminate key messages in promoting human development.
• Develop and disseminate key publications to decision makers, private sector and civil society on environmental sustainability, growth and poverty reduction in Tanzania

Activities under Output 4 (A Centre of South-South Cooperation established to facilitate knowledge sharing on growth and development including: gender-sensitive and environmentally sustainable strategies).

• Undertake a diagnostic study on SSC landscape and profile in Tanzania and produce an action plan to guide and enhance future SSC initiatives, incorporating recommendations and evidence based on ‘best practices’ of SSC.
• Purchase and install Video-conference equipments at POPC.
• Modernizing POPC library and make it knowledge repository.
• Review Knowledge Management practices i.e. existence of formal structures and processes that support organizational learning; use of organizational knowledge repositories, platforms for learning by participating in communities of practices.
• Facilitate SSC on poverty reduction through sharing of knowledge, information and experiences i.e. participation in global and regional meetings, twining assignments, workshops and other platforms.
• Review / produce country/regional level research papers/reports and share country experiences with a wider community including at the regional level:
  • Provide technical support to AfDB in preparing the CPIA and Tanzania country report for the African Economic Outlook (AEO).
  • Launch of AEO nationally and hold public debate in examining the report from Tanzania’s point of view among national scholars and practitioners.
  • Prepare and disseminate media briefs/kits to bring key messages to the public at large including policy makers.
  • Conduct Time-bound, online moderated discussions on TAKNET regarding the AEO findings on theme of the report, from the Tanzanian perspective.

Activities under Output 5: (Enhanced capacity of POPC, MOF and PMORALG for budgeting and monitoring of MKUKUTA II and FYDP Goals and targets on gender and environmental sustainability):

• Coordinate policy dialogue on inclusion of environmental sustainability targets in national budget guidelines and environmental fiscal reform.
• Avail resources and technical inputs to Public Environment Expenditure Reviews at national and sectors levels.
• Support engendering of budget guidelines and gender-based budgeting.
• Develop and include gender-based indicators in FYDP & LDP monitoring systems.
• Establish institutional coordination for reporting of PE indicators in FYDP & MKUKUTA monitoring systems.
Project Implementation Strategy

The project will be implemented within the framework of national systems and processes for planning, budgeting, monitoring, reporting and engage a range of stakeholders to achieve the outputs. President's Office Planning Commission, as the lead implementer of this project, will make use of its new found mandate as the national think-tank responsible for the strategic medium and long-term planning of the economy. It will build up on its linkages with other planning institutions in countries such as China, Brazil, Malaysia and Vietnam. POPC will effectively coordinate the activities of other responsible parties within government such as the Ministry of Finance and the VPO-Department of Environment. POPC will also engage the national research and academic institutions among them COSTECH, REPOA, ESRF, UDSTM, etc, with a view of enhancing national capacity beyond government.

In the context of delivering as one UN, UNDP will work closely with the UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative other UN agencies through UNDAP's Economic Growth Program Working Group. The project will benefit (synergies) from other projects, for example, the policy coherence project, which will review the processes and systems for policy-making and monitoring will have a significant contribution to inclusive (pro-poor) growth and environmental sustainability. In addition, the project will seek information and share knowledge with the other Development Partners namely: the Growth Centre, World Bank, DFID, IMF, JAICA, and in particular Cluster I of MKUKUTA II. UNDP through the project will assist POPC to draw knowledge from its global knowledge networks, Regional Centres in South-Africa and Thailand. And contacts will be made with advisory poverty-reduction think-tanks / centres established in Brazil and China.

The national implementation modality will be utilized for this project. Cross-cutting issues namely: gender, HIV/AIDS, environment and climate change will be integrated into activities through analysis of activities and their implications on these cross-cutting issues. For example, consultations will be done by ensuring that women and men representation is taken into account, and that gender concerns related to pro-poor are discussed. The terms of reference of various studies will include focus on gender, environment, etc.

Partnership strategy & Resource Mobilization

To deliver its services, the project will ensure collaboration among UN agencies on pro-poor growth. The complimentary work among the other UN agencies, particularly UNEP, ILO, FAO and UNIDO is elaborated in the UNDAP. In addition, the project will engage government's ministries and departments, civil society organizations, and private sector in implementation of the interventions.

Funding for this project will come from UNDP and UNEP core resources with supplement from the UN's One Fund. The resource mobilization on additional fund will be pursued during the implementation of the project. The steps for building the resources will include communication and marketing of the project to development partners and other stakeholders. POPC and UNDP will mount a resource mobilization effort if such an opportunity avails.

See the roles and responsibilities of the responsible parties on Annex 1.