

# Implementing the JAS in Tanzania – The Development Partner Group on Environment

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# Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST)

- The JAST (December 2006) is a national, medium term framework for managing development cooperation between Government of Tanzania (GoT) and Development Partners (DP)
- JAST has been formulated in the spirit of international commitments on aid effectiveness, including the Rome Declaration on Aid Harmonization (2003) and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005).
- JAST will span a cycle of 5 years and outlines main objectives, principles and broad arrangements of Tanzania's development partnership. DPs will adopt the strategy as a basis for guiding the management of their development co-operation with GoT.

# JAST Principles

- National ownership and government commitment
- Harmonization and alignment with national strategies, systems and processes
- National capacity building, including demand driven untied TA
- Division of labour in GoT and amongst DPs
- Preferred aid modality is GBS, other mechanisms according to JAS principles
- Disbursements and procurement through GoT
- Improved dialogue structure under GoT leadership

# The nature of Environment and Natural Resource (ENR) Sector

- ENR is a sector with its own legislations and institutions; and a cross-cutting issue needing to be mainstreamed across policies, legislation and institutions
- ENR is not a typical public service delivery sector (e.g. Health, Education). ENR is also about utilization and revenue generation thereby contributing to improving livelihoods
- ENR is managed by many stakeholders: government, private sector, communities and individuals
- ENR challenges cut across administrative boundaries (local, national and international borders)
- ENR is of global concern and is governed by Multilateral Environment Agreements

# Accomplishments and opportunities

- National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA) mainstreams ENR with 15 environmental targets integrated
- A comprehensive Environment Management Act, EMA, (2004) became operational in July 2005
- JAST emphasizes harmonization and alignment and gives guidance on dialogue architecture
- EMA implementation target is prioritised in National Performance Assessment Framework for GBS
- A cabinet committee on environment was established in March 2006
- The Environment Working Group (EWG) is a sector dialogue forum, chaired by VPO and includes MDAs, DPs and NSAs
- Guidelines for mainstreaming ENR in MDA and LGA plans and budgets have been developed
- Budgets and staff allocated to the sector have increased

# Challenges and constraints

- Challenges in ENR continue to grow with growing economy
- GoT's management of the sector is still fragmented
- Civil Society in environment is not sufficiently strong to ensure domestic accountability
- Capacity building needs remain in the sector, especially at local level

# Division of Labour (DoL)

- JAST states that in order to achieve even management of DPs in sectors and thematic areas, and to reduce transaction costs for both GoT and DPs, DPs will rationalize the number of sectors or cross-cutting areas that they engage in
- The number of DPs active in a sector will be limited to an appropriate level
- At a second level of DoL, lead partners will be appointed in each sector and, where necessary sub- sector, to lead and coordinate other partners in the area

# Dialogue structures

- Quality, regular dialogue between GoT, DPs and domestic stakeholders based on national processes is crucial for the success of JAST. Such processes incl. MKUKUTA, GBS, PER, national budget and sector processes
- Dialogue is used in order to:
  - Strengthen partnership around common goals
  - Improve policy choices
  - Strengthen national ownership
  - Improve information sharing
  - Facilitate GoT accountability to its citizens and mutual GoT and DP accountability to each other
- DPs and NSA stakeholders are expected to participate in sector dialogue, especially by using Sector Wide Approaches (SWAp).

# DPG-E organization

- DPG-E ToR were revised to accommodate JAST, they have been shared with GoT and overall DPG
- DPG-E leadership has been formalized establishing a chair and co-chair system (Danida and EU)
- DPG-E has undertaken a mapping of the sector to determine areas receiving support and the remaining needs
- Focal points have been identified to link with other sector working groups in water, agriculture, energy and governance
- A workplan and calendar reflecting GoT processes is being developed
- DPG-E has been streamlined, only a Forestry sub group exists and one Task Force shared with GWG

# DPG-E actions

- Policy briefs developed by DPG-E for Forestry, Wildlife, Fisheries, shared with GoT and overall DPG
- Focus on governance, initiated cooperation with GWG, with activities such as briefing parliamentarians
- Common presentation to Ministers for Environment and for Natural Resources has led to improved, focussed discussion with GoT
- Increasing collaboration with GoT on PER, GBS/PRBS and MKUKUTA monitoring through EWG
- Joint GoT/DPG-E discussions, in EWG, on project based funding to prioritised EMA activities
- Joint DPG-E support to capacity needs assessment, development of a capacity building programme, which has led to EMA Implementation Support Programme
- A single workplan, joint sector reviews, shared TA, GoT disbursement and procurement of services and some co-financing as part of SWAp in the forestry sector

# Challenges

- Harmonization and alignment is most effective when GoT leadership is firm and national systems are in place
- EWG is a new sector group, other groups in the sector still continue to function
- Capacities in GoT remain low, especially at implementation level
- DPG-E members experience high turnover and varying commitments to JAST