

3.2.11 Tanzania

(From V. Booth, K. Chapman and B. Walmsley: In SAIEA 2003)

a) Governance

Article 27 of the Constitution, provides for the every citizen to ascertain proper management of the country's natural resources and states that:

- (1) *Every person is obliged to safeguard and protect the natural resources of the United Republic, State properly jointly owned by the people...*
- (2) *All persons shall by law be required to safeguard State and communal property, to combat all forms of misappropriation and wastage and to run the economy of the nation assiduously, with the attitude of people who are masters of the fate of their nation. (GURT 1998).*

b) Legal Framework

The National Environmental Management Act (No.19of 1993) and a number of sectoral polices advocate the use of environmental impact assessment (EIA) in project planning. There is a National Environment Policy, the National Conservation strategy for sustainable Development, the National Environmental Action plan and specific sectoral policies e.g. land, mining, energy, water, agriculture, population and fisheries which acknowledges EIA as an approach to guarantee proper management of natural and thus avoiding irreversible damage and social costs.

EIA Guidelines

The EIA guidelines are in five volumes and comprise the following:

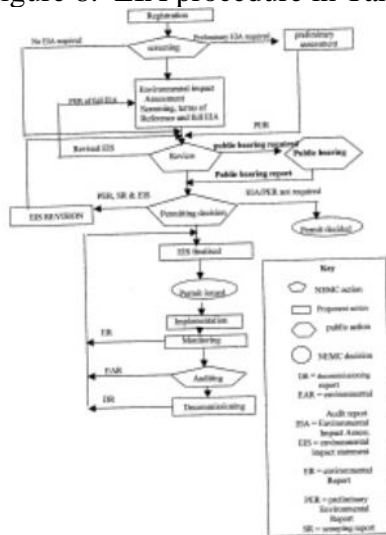
- Volume 1: The main document that elaborates the proposed EIA procedure
- Volume 2: Screening and scoping guidelines
- Volume 3: Guidelines of report-writing
- Volume 4: Guidelines for EIA review and monitoring
- Volume 5: A checklist of environmental characteristics (i.e. physical, ecological, land use, cultural and socio-economic characteristics)

The EIA procedure involves the following:

- Registering a project;
- Screening: the project is classified to determine the level of environmental assessment to be conducted;
- Conducting an EIA: entails three main stages (Scoping, preparing terms of reference and preparing an environmental impact statement). At this stage the decision is made whether to conduct the EIA or not;
- Reviewing the EIA: a technical Review Committee reviews the EIA and makes decisions

- on the acceptability of the EIA;
- Issuing the relevant permits: In the case of approval an environmental permit that confirms the EIA has been satisfactory is issued and the project is allowed to proceed;
- Decision making: a decision is made as to whether a proposal is approved or not, a record of decision explains how environmental issues were taken into consideration;
- Monitoring project implementation: preparation and execution of an appropriate monitoring programme;
- Auditing the completed project: periodic independent audits of the project are undertaken and culminate in an Environmental Auditing Report depending on the findings;
- Decommissioning the project upon its completion: A decommissioning report which outlines the restoration/rehabilitation activities to be undertaken is prepared at the end of the project life.

Figure 8. EIA procedure in Tanzania



c) Public participation

Tanzania has an extensive number of environmental NGOs and community-based organisations (CBOs) whose activities are coordinated by the Office of the Vice-President. These operate under an umbrella organisation known as Tanzania Association of Non-governmental Organisation. The activities of the CBOs and NGOs as far as the environmental sphere is concerned are focused on among other things: environmental education, tree-planting, soil and water conservation, improved use of energy and the utilisation of solar energy to rural communities.

The public participation process is mentioned to be having the following limitations:

- *Inadequate scoping;*
- *Poor terms of reference;*
- *Insufficient time; and*
- *Socio-cultural factors.*