



2024-2029

**STRATEGIC
PLAN**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the Chair and the Director of CAN Tanzania	iii
1. Power of our work	1
2. Our Strengths.....	4
3. The critical nature of the challenge	6
4. Our 2029 targets	9
5. The strategic framework	10
6. Impementation and monitoring	19
7. Governance and management structure	20



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR AND THE DIRECTOR OF CAN TANZANIA

We are delighted to present the second Strategic Plan for 2024-2029 of the Climate Action Network Tanzania (CAN Tanzania). As we forge ahead, we remain steadfast in our commitment to advancing inclusive sustainable development in the face of escalating environmental threats, particularly the pressing issue of climate change.

Our unwavering dedication to addressing climate change stems from our deep-rooted understanding of its profound impact on the ecosystems and biodiversity that sustain the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, fisherfolks, agroforests, pastoralists, and various other groups we work closely with. These communities have borne witness to the adverse effects of climate change and continue to report its repercussions on their sources of sustenance. Consequently, our interventions are designed to mirror the intricate reality faced by these smallholders as they strive towards achieving sustainable development.

CAN Tanzania remains resolute in its pursuit of supporting vulnerable and marginalised communities in enhancing their adaptive capacity while judiciously utilising available resources. In tandem with this objective, we aim to bolster coordination among diverse voices, enabling their collective influence on national and international dialogues. Furthermore, we ardently advocate for the creation of a regulatory and policy environment conducive to sustainable development. We recognize that climate change, as an environmental threat, is inextricably intertwined with the very essence of CAN Tanzania's mission to support smallholders and vulnerable groups.

To effectively address climate-related risks and seize potential opportunities, we acknowledge the need for a more systematic approach within our projects and policy recommendations. Historical rainfall and temperature averages can no longer serve as sole indicators, as climate change escalates the scale of volatility and risk. By adopting innovative approaches, we aim to empower vulnerable and marginalised communities, particularly women and youth who form the backbone of smallholder production, to build resilience in the face of climate change. We strive to assist them in harnessing available adaptation incentives and foster a more coherent and

informed dialogue on climate change, sustainable development, health, agriculture, and food security.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the esteemed members of CAN Tanzania, Global networks, government officials of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Development Partners for their unwavering support of our vital work. Additionally, we express deep appreciation to the communities we serve, whose invaluable contributions have been instrumental in shaping this Strategic Plan.

As we embark on this transformative journey, we call upon all stakeholders to join hands with CAN Tanzania in maximising our collective impact. Together, we can transcend the barriers posed by climate change and address the interrelated challenges of poverty, food insecurity, energy issues, health, and environmental degradation. By investing in our strategic initiatives, development partners and donors will help foster a sustainable future for Tanzania, one that safeguards both its people and its precious natural resources.

Join us as we pave the way for a climate-resilient and prosperous Tanzania. Together, we can make a difference that reverberates for generations to come.

Signed:  _____

Dr. Catherine Masao

BOARD CHAIR

Signed:  _____

Dr. Sixbert Mwanga

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1. POWER OF OUR WORK

The extensive capabilities of our work empower CAN Tanzania and its team and individual members to make strategic and significant impact within the United Republic of Tanzania and across regional networks. This expansive reach amplifies the potential influence of CAN Tanzania, making it a compelling force for driving action on climate change.

CAN Tanzania plays a pivotal role in leveraging the collective expertise of the government, development partners, civil society, and the private sector. By harnessing these diverse resources, CAN Tanzania effectively meets the needs of empowering Tanzanians to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change. Since its establishment in 2011, CAN Tanzania has successfully cultivated a network of 43 esteemed member organisations from various sectors, including non-governmental, not-for-profit, public sector, research and academic institutions, and the private sector.

In the previous Strategy (2018-2022), the CAN Tanzania Secretariat collaborated closely with its member organisations to co-develop and implement transformative projects. These initiatives accelerated the adoption of on-farm climate-related technologies and fortified resilience against the impacts of climate change. As a result, national capacity was significantly enhanced, creating opportunities for more ambitious climate objectives at the national level. Moreover, these projects showcased the remarkable expertise of CAN Tanzania's network members.

Since 2020, CAN Tanzania has been the recipient of more than a dozen technical assistance requests from both member and partner organisations. This demonstrates the trust and recognition bestowed upon CAN Tanzania as a reliable source of knowledge and support. These compelling interactions highlight the crucial role that CAN Tanzania plays in catalysing climate action, and they serve as a testament to the network's strength and impact.

By supporting CAN Tanzania, funding agencies can invest in a robust and influential network that has a proven track record of driving positive change. They can also be involved in the establishment of a climate change adaptation 'Think and Do tank' near Bagamoyo, as discussed further below. Through their contributions, donors can

enable CAN Tanzania to continue its vital work, attract more funding, and expand its reach even further, ultimately contributing to a more sustainable and resilient future for Tanzania.

Why CAN Tanzania?

CAN Tanzania is crucial for enhancing the impact of climate change related operations in Tanzania. Its focus is on building capacity, fostering coordinated and collaborative actions, sharing information, and, through action research, providing tailored solutions that directly address the needs of local communities, particularly smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolks, people living close- to forests, among others. The organisation receives requests that are specific to each community's unique conditions but can also be scaled up to benefit neighbouring communities facing similar challenges. A key feature of this strategy is to create a 'Think and Do' Tank to find these solutions through collaborative action research.

The network comprises diverse members with expertise spanning the entire spectrum of adaptation and mitigation skills. They contribute to various aspects, with special focus to supporting the development of national policy frameworks that promote the implementation of downscaled climate-responsive actions in Tanzania. Additionally, network members share their knowledge through valuable resources such as case studies, information on new technologies, and innovative approaches, which are accessible through the online portal at www.cantz.or.tz.

Our Vision

A powerful and inclusive think and do tank that ensures a climate-resilient and sustainable ecosystem that is thriving now and into the future.

Our Mission

Grow and strengthen a transformational national network of actors that actively collaborate to protect, manage, and restore ecosystem health, promote environmental stewardship, act on climate change, and support the wise use of natural resources for the benefit of humankind and the ecosystems.

Our Values

CAN Tanzania operate by ensuring **professionalism, integrity, accountability, innovation, and collaboration** among actors. These are the key core values of

our organisation while ensuring a just initiative through tackling climate change impacts specifically for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the country.

Why work with us?

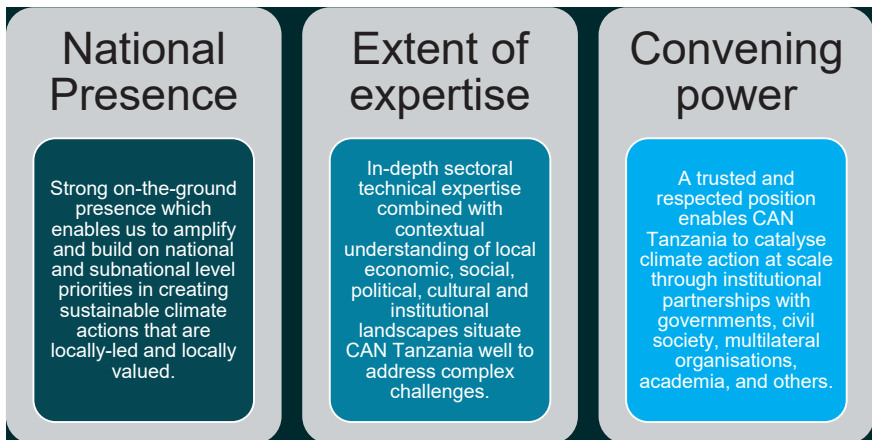
The CAN Tanzania operates as a dynamic "think and do tank" that collaborates with national focal points for climate change skills. Its primary objective is to advocate for the development and harmonisation of climate-change related policy frameworks and ensure that implemented initiatives are in line with national policies and contribute to their realisation. By sharing and replicating best practices among various stakeholders, CAN Tanzania facilitates the widespread adoption of proven solutions while encouraging innovation.

A significant portion of the requests received by CAN Tanzania pertains to operational climate service support and policy interventions. By partnering with CAN Tanzania, organisations both local and international, can contribute to creating the necessary enabling environments to attract crucial investments from both the public and private sectors. This collaboration is essential in addressing the global challenge of climate change comprehensively. It requires the full utilization of all available tools across sectors and communities throughout Tanzania and the world. CAN Tanzania's expertise and ability to deliver tailored, world-class solutions play a crucial role in tackling this challenge effectively. We extend an invitation to join us in these important endeavours.



2. OUR STRENGTHS

CAN Tanzania's Strategy aims to address the pressing challenges faced by Tanzania today by aligning its programs and investments accordingly. With a strong national presence and a wide range of technical expertise in climate change issues, CAN Tanzania is well-positioned to tackle these issues. Additionally, the organisation's convening power enables it to bring together various stakeholders and foster collaboration.



An integral aspect of CAN Tanzania's approach is its commitment to rights-based, gender-responsive, and socially inclusive participatory principles. By carefully incorporating these principles throughout its endeavours, the organisation strives to ensure that its ambitious climate actions yield sustainable impacts. Recognising the importance of engaging with those most vulnerable to climate change, CAN Tanzania actively seeks their input and partnerships to co-create effective solutions, avoid unintended consequences, and maximize local benefits.

CAN Tanzania places great emphasis on utilising the latest credible climate data and knowledge, including traditional and local wisdom. By promoting research-based

data- and knowledge-driven programming and decision-making, the organization enhances its capacity to adapt to climate impacts. Simultaneously, CAN Tanzania works to strengthen the resilience of communities, empowering them to navigate the challenges posed by climate change.

Furthermore, CAN Tanzania's Strategy contributes to Tanzania's broader efforts in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. While climate action is explicitly addressed as one of the 17 SDGs, it is essential to recognise that climate impacts are undermining progress toward virtually all these goals. To ensure success, CAN Tanzania collaborates closely with local and central governments, expands its relationships with development partners and donors, and actively engages with the communities most affected by climate change. In doing so, CAN Tanzania aligns its efforts with official plans, strategies, and priorities, so as to achieve a comprehensive and coordinated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation.



3. THE CRITICAL NATURE OF THE CHALLENGE

Climate change is a global crisis that is leaving no corner of the world untouched. In Tanzania, it affects the frequency, intensity, and duration of extreme weather events, alters precipitation patterns, disrupts ecological systems, and causes temperatures and sea levels to rise.¹ These changes undermine the resilience of land-dwelling and marine ecosystems, increasing the stress on already-scarce resources.

It is now well understood that the impacts of climate change reach far beyond the environmental sector, to affecting poverty, economic growth, peace, and stability.² Also, evidence shows that climate change negatively affects physical and mental health, mortality, food security, and access to essential services, such as health care; Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), energy and education. These impacts, in turn, exacerbate economic, socio-cultural, and environmental inequities, increasing the vulnerability of marginalised groups to hunger, malnutrition, and violence – including Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and child abuse, dispossession, and disempowerment.³

Notwithstanding, agriculture is where climate change, food security, energy, and poverty reduction interconnect. For most Tanzanians, rain-fed agriculture is the

¹ IPCC, 2021: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J. B. R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press.

² Hallegatte, Stéphane; Bangalore, Mook; Bonzanigo, Laura; Fay, Marianne; Kane, Tamaro; Narloch, Ulf; Rozenberg, Julie; Treguer, David; Vogt-Schilb, Adrien. 2016. 'Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty.' Climate Change and Development; Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22787> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

³ Hoegh-Guldberg, O., D. Jacob, M. Taylor, M. Bindi, S. Brown, I. Camilloni, A. Diedhiou, R. Djalante, K.L. Ebi, F. Engelbrecht, J. Guiot, Y. Hijikata, S. Mehrotra, A. Payne, S.I. Seneviratne, A. Thomas, R. Warren, and G. Zhou, 2018: 'Impacts of 1.5°C Global Warming on Natural and Human Systems.' In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)].

main income source, thus they are already vulnerable, and climate change will in most cases increase this vulnerability. While trying to cope with the effects of a warmer climate, agriculture is simultaneously facing two other challenges: it must raise food production to meet population increases and must be central to efforts in greenhouse gas reduction.

Climate change is a 'threat multiplier,' it increases a range of livelihood threats and vulnerabilities, rather than being an isolated specific risk. Overtime, communities may develop the capacity to adapt to climate change and variability. However, the speed and intensity of climate change risk outpacing the speed of those actions and threaten the ability of smallholders to cope.

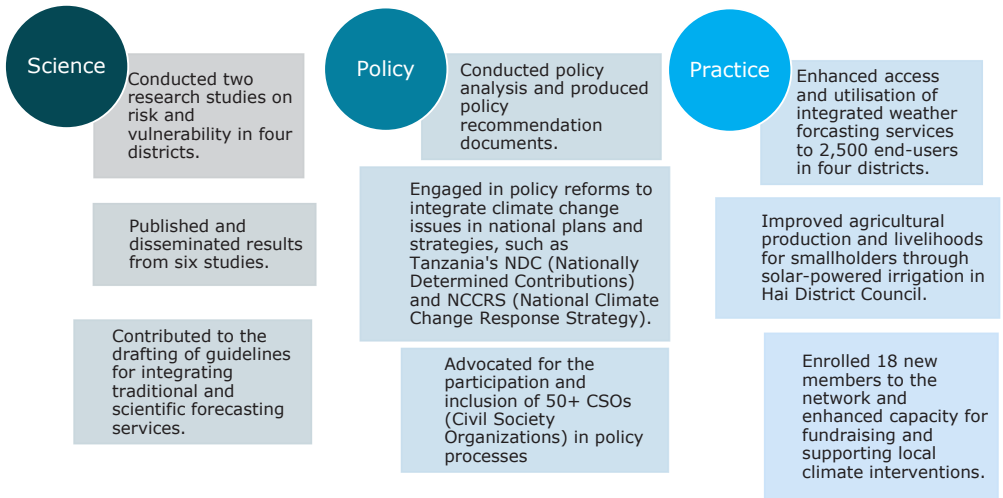
The communities with which CAN Tanzania works are already reporting:

- 1) Changes in the ecosystems and biodiversity that sustain agricultural production, which contributes to reduced water resources; changes in the productivity of crops and rangeland; changes in the composition of plant varieties and quality of plant material; and reduced biodiversity, marine life, animal, and human health.
- 2) Increased pressure on the already fragile infrastructure, such as roads, drainage and irrigation systems, storage and processing, and livestock.
- 3) Reduced market opportunities for smallholders. For instance, the availability of food in the markets is reduced because of climate change, which in turn also increases food prices.
- 4) Deliberate efforts that accelerate the empowerment and repositioning of women and youth in climate related decision-making processes.

These climate-related crisis are occurring concurrently with other global crises, including population growth, the rapid loss of forests and biodiversity and the COVID-19 pandemic. These compounding crises make addressing the climate crisis more difficult, as they amplify negative impacts and impede access to places and people facing multiple stressors. These compounding challenges result in impacts that vary as a function of differing capacities, power dynamics, and resources

available to address them⁴. This requires developing local, contextualised responses. Yet, if these concurrent and compounding crises are considered in concert, we can aspire to leverage the political will and resources available to achieve the transformative changes necessary that is envisioned in this Strategy.

Achievements during 2018-2023: at glance



⁴ IPCC, 2018: Summary for Policymakers. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfeld (eds.)]. World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 32 pp

4. OUR 2029 TARGETS

This Strategy sets the following targets that CAN Tanzania aims to achieve by 2029.

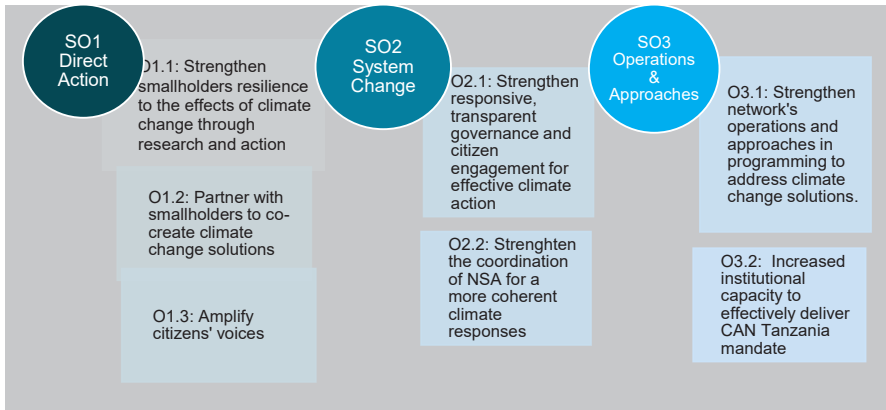
- a) Establish and commission an action-research oriented research facility near Bagamoyo area, focusing on addressing inclusive adaptation to climate impacts and developing solutions to the most critical emerging problems.
- b) Use research findings to strengthen climate and disaster resilience for targeted smallholders, ensuring their ability to adapt and thrive in changing climatic and environmental conditions.
- c) Conduct a comprehensive health-climate change related risk and vulnerability assessment to help address and mitigate the impacts of climate change on public health.
- d) Mobilise local and international public and private finance to implement adaptation interventions, ensuring the availability of necessary funds to safeguard vulnerable communities from climate change impacts.
- e) Foster systemic changes that promote meaningful participation and active leadership in climate actions by collaborating with a minimum of 30 member organisations and 10 partners, collectively working towards achieving climate goals and policy frameworks.
- f) Protecting Tanzania's high biodiversity forest and water resources for the nation, for the world and for the future

The targets set build on lessons learned from our previous Strategy, an analysis of our past interventions and lessons learned. As such, this Strategy transitions CAN Tanzania toward a much more holistic, results-based and whole-of-the-network approach. This transition requires a greater emphasis on interventions that can achieve the scale and impact we seek, considering the contexts in which we work. While our focus will be to set up the Think and Do Tank, the exact interventions will depend on the context and prevailing priorities, and prioritisation will occur with the consultation of member organisations and partners at local, national, and international level.

5. THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

As reflected in a recent IPCC report⁵, the decade from 2020-2030 is critical for setting the global trajectory and ensuring future generations are not subjected to the most devastating effects of climate change.

Under this new Strategy, CAN Tanzania is motivated by a vision of **powerful and inclusive think and do tank that ensure a climate-resilient and sustainable ecosystem that is thriving now and into the future**. Working toward that vision, this Strategy will guide CAN Tanzania efforts through 2029 to **advance equitable and ambitious actions to confront the climate crisis**. This goal will be achieved through three Strategic



⁵ IPCC, 2021: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J. B. R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfeld, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press

Objectives (SOs) that allow CAN Tanzania to facilitate targeted direct action (SO1), systems change (SO2), and strengthening organisation's operations and approaches (SO3).

These three Strategic Objectives are mutually reinforcing. CAN Tanzania aspires to achieve its targets through multiple actions taken under both Strategic Objectives and across multiple outcomes.

Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Accelerate and scale targeted and gender-sensitive climate actions.

CAN Tanzania's priority is to ensure that project identification, design, implementation, and quality assurance are based on an understanding of climate change dynamics in local contexts, how climate change affects local populations, including farming and herding households, women and men. CAN Tanzania will engage with coastal and peri-coastal communities to assess specific climate-related risks and explore different options for mitigation and adaptation.

How will we achieve this?

- **Outcome 1.1:** Strengthened smallholders' resilience to the effects of climate change and variability (adaptation).

CAN Tanzania will support and scale actions that build the climate resilience of smallholder (farmers, fisherfolks, pastoralists, miners...) livelihoods that are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, inter alia, through the development of the Think and Do Tank. Actions under this Outcome will help communities and the country anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to current and future climate impacts while fostering human dignity and hope. This work will strengthen smallholders' adaptive capacity and harness the research-based evidence that adaptation can save lives, reduce food and water insecurity, safeguard ecosystem services and livelihoods, and improve health, including mental health and well-being outcomes.

Actions under this Outcome include:

- 1) Facilitating capacity building of the member organisation and partners to co-design and deliver demand-driven climate information services.
- 2) Scaling operational climate services for informed planning, decision-making, and early action tailored to smallholder's expressed needs for immediate, medium, and long-term decision-making.

- 3) Undertaking in-depth action research on practical ways of addressing climate shocks and longer-term impacts of global warming on farm households.
- 4) Ensuring widespread availability of reliable and appropriate downscaled climate data and information, including traditional knowledge, particularly for communities facing the greatest risks.
- 5) Working with partners to address health including the development and wide-spread impacts from climate change through adoption of diversified climate resilient prevention (through health promotion), including surveillance and early warning of climate-sensitive, vector-borne diseases, heat-health action plans.
- 6) Enhancing the readiness and capacity of private-sector actors to invest in and catalyse community-led adaptation actions.
- 7) Supporting community-based all-inclusive disaster risk reduction strategies, early warning systems, and anticipatory action, including those accessible by women, girls, youth, and people living with disabilities.
- 8) Enhance access to climate finance among smallholders.
- 9) Supporting and promote action in ARR i.e. Afforestation, Reforestation and forest Reforestation.

- **Outcome 1.2:** Facilitate collaborative partnerships with smallholders to co-develop and implement climate change solutions.

Local communities, especially smallholders, are key agents of change in addressing the climate crisis. They have access to manage land and water for agriculture, livestock, and domestic use. However, most of the smallholders' land is not legally recognised, which could potentially reduce incentives for conservation. It is worth noting that, despite the relationships that smallholders have with the environment, which is profoundly affected by climate change, they are often excluded from climate decision-making processes and lack the resources they need to advance climate action. CAN Tanzania, therefore, will partner with smallholders to lead gender-responsive climate actions that respects traditional values and practices and measure success not only by increasing resilience, but also the increased community-based leadership for context-based sustainable and equitable climate actions.

Actions under this Outcome include:

- 1) Building partnerships with local communities to co-create decision-making opportunities and strengthen capacities and leadership for community-based and evidence-based climate adaptation actions.

- 2) Promoting an enabling environment at all levels of governance for smallholders, human rights, and environmental defenders to participate in climate actions.
 - 3) Gathering, documenting, and facilitating the application of indigenous knowledge, traditional practices, and life plans in climate change actions.
 - 4) Equipping smallholders with resources (climate finance and technologies), including climate information, to implement their own solutions and research, collect, monitor, implementation and evaluate relevant climate data.
- **Outcome 1.3:** Amplify crucial voices, especially vulnerable groups, women and youth, to lead climate actions.

Women (including adolescent girls) have unique knowledge, skills, and networks that make them critical potential stakeholders in designing and implementing climate solutions. There is a need to intensify the efforts to examine the gendered power dynamics that dictate access to and control over resources that shape climate resilience and ensure that climate solutions do not exacerbate gender inequality or lead to unintended consequences, such as gender-based violence.

Youth (ages 18-35) have emerged in recent years as key actors in raising awareness, urging government action to tackle the climate crisis, running educational programs, promoting sustainable lifestyles, conserving nature, supporting renewable energy, adopting environmentally friendly practices, and implementing adaptation and mitigation projects. Youth are also critical in adopting new technologies and practices to address climate change.

CAN Tanzania's approach to climate programming recognises that women and youths' leadership, knowledge, and skills are vital to address the climate crisis.

Actions under this Outcome include:

- 1) Supporting behaviour change campaigns that help to increase acceptance of women and young people meaningful participation, activism, and leadership on climate actions, identify and hold up women and youths as agents of positive change, and work with other stakeholders and champions to support and encourage women and youth's active participation.
- 2) Improve access to essential and productive means to enable women and youth's full engagement in climate action.
- 3) Supporting the work of women and youths-led organisations, enterprises, and cooperatives acting against climate change.
- 4) Develop and share best practices in integrating gender and climate agendas.

- 5) Support women and youth advocacy efforts and advocate for, enable and ensure the institutionalisation of meaningful women and youth participation in climate related research and decision-making structures.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC)

SBC is a critical component of successful climate change initiatives. Effectively addressing the climate crisis will require the adoption of new behaviours by all actors, including policymakers, the private sector, community leaders, and household members. SBC interventions will target increasing awareness of climate change risks and impacts and be coupled with feedback loops that provide information and support for potential solutions. They need also to support in shifting social and gender norms. To address the complexity of the climate change challenge, CAN Tanzania will apply insights and evidence from research by its Think and Do Tank and from lessons from SBC interventions implemented in Tanzania and beyond.

Strategic Objective 2: Catalyse transformational and systemic change that enables equitable and sustainable investments.

CAN Tanzania recognise that addressing the climate predicament requires a combination of targeted action and efforts to catalyse governance related transformational and systemic challenges. Policy frameworks and implementation need to better value natural resources and incentivise and prioritise resilience. Similarly, the existing governance systems and structures need to ensure presence of climate-aware citizens who are ready to innovate, act, and engage with their government to demand a more sustainable future.

The focus, therefore, is on advocating for policy change as well as supporting member organisations, partners, and communities to drive systems transformation in ways that strengthen and achieve the NDC, national development goals and plans, promote synergies and manage trade-offs between results, as well as a just transition toward an equitable, climate-resilient nation.

How will we achieve this?

- **Outcome 2.1:** Strengthen responsive, transparent governance and citizen engagement for effective climate action.

There needs to be synergy between citizen engagement, inclusive governance, and climate actions. Climate action requires the involvement of all sectors, including all levels of government, and public- and private-sector engagement. CAN Tanzania will proactively support citizen and civil-society engagement in the climate

adaptation discourse and will intensify its advocacy efforts for the realisation of an inclusive governance systems in implementing the aspiration of the newly defined climate change policy framework, including NDC and National Climate Change Response Strategy.

Actions under this Outcome include:

- 1) Supporting national policies, practices and capacities needed for sustainable, equitable, and accountable climate actions.
- 2) Supporting transparent and accountable governance systems that include citizens' voices in decision-making processes and provide equitable access to services across all geographies.
- 3) Working with line ministries to ensure that their plans and budgets (including the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework) follows climate change related policy frameworks and ensure such plans are intertwined into LGA planning and implementation.
- 4) Work with LGAs to strengthen community-led climate planning and action.
- 5) Building the capacity of smallholders to participate meaningfully in climate action by translating science-based scenarios and climate information into accessible media.

- **Outcome 2.2:** Strengthen the coordination of civil society and private sector for a more coherent climate response.

Enhancing coherence and coordination of civil society actors in climate-related interventions requires an interactive and proactive approach. The number of actors involved in interventions such as capacity building, technology transfer and climate finance makes coordination challenging. CAN Tanzania will closely work with both governments, through the Vice President's Office, and the Development Partners Group on Environment, Natural Resource and Climate Change to devise necessary step in enhancing coherence and coordination, as well as in enabling the synergies between addressing climate action and the SDGs.

Actions under this Outcome include to:

- 1) Establish a Climate Action Working Group: Create a dedicated working group consisting of representatives from civil society organisations, private sector entities, government agencies, and development partners. This group will serve as a platform for regular communication, collaboration, and coordination on climate-related interventions.
- 2) Develop a Climate Action Roadmap: Collaboratively develop a comprehensive roadmap that outlines specific actions, timelines, and responsibilities for civil

society and private sector engagement in climate-related initiatives. This roadmap should align with national climate goals, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other relevant frameworks.

- 3) Foster Research Collaboration, Knowledge Exchange, and Capacity Building: Facilitate knowledge-sharing platforms, workshops, and training sessions with the Think and Do Tank, in due course to enhance the capacity of civil society and private sector actors involved in climate-related interventions. This will enable them to better understand climate change issues, mitigation and adaptation strategies, and effective approaches for collaboration.
- 4) Establish a Climate Financing Mechanism: Work with relevant stakeholders to establish a dedicated climate financing mechanism that enables efficient and transparent allocation of funds for climate-related projects. This mechanism should involve civil society and private sector representatives in decision-making processes to ensure the effective utilisation of resources.
- 5) Promote Public-Private Partnerships: Encourage and facilitate partnerships between civil society organizations and private sector entities to leverage their respective strengths and resources in addressing climate change. This can involve joint initiatives, collaborations on research and development, technology transfer, and sharing best practices to foster innovation and scale up climate solutions.

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen network's operations and approaches in programming to address the climate crisis.

Sustainability is paramount to CAN Tanzania, and it requires sufficient and aligned organisational purpose, leadership, culture, capacity, structure, processes, and systems. The focus in this Strategy is on organisational governance, human resource management, resource mobilisation, visibility, and Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning (MERL).

How will we achieve this?

- **Outcome 3.1:** Strengthen the network's operations and approaches in programming to address climate change solutions.

In a member driven network, participation is the essence of the network. When members experience that the time they put into the network delivers outcomes that are meaningful to them, it builds ownership and value in the network. This sense of ownership and value is essential to increase member participation in CAN Tanzania and sustain it over time. The network Secretariat will ensure that members have continual opportunities to shape the activities and outcome of their network. By

cultivating this approach, CAN Tanzania will transition to a model that rewards participation above all else.

Actions under this Outcome include, but not limited to:

- 1) Continue leadership and engagement with Global network. One part of that relationship includes playing an important role of facilitating CAN Tanzania members at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other international climate events such as IPCC.
 - 2) Institutionalise the member engagement cycle into major network activities.
 - 3) Develop and strengthen the Climate Action Learning Centre in Bagamoyo and Dar es Salaam for enhancing the creation and maintenance of resources for members and partners.
 - 4) Conduct member weaving activities to bring members together as well as identify and resolve conflict on the path to member alignment. Member weaving is an outreach activity designed to understand member needs and concerns to connect individuals to resources (including joint fundraising and small grant scheme) in the network such as other members, or network activities.
 - 5) Strengthening CAN Tanzania media presence with a message that is coherent with the institutional philosophy, recognisable and positively received.
- **Outcome 3.2:** Increased institutional capacity to effectively deliver CAN Tanzania mandate.

If CAN Tanzania is to improve the quality and scope of its impact, both in terms of expanding the network capacity and implementation of programs and projects and social awareness and development initiatives, it is essential that the institutional arrangements are enhanced.

Actions under this Outcome include, but not limited to:

- 1) Enhance and sustain resource mobilisation and financial management by diversifying CAN Tanzania fundraising approaches to mainstream fundraising functions to all staff and Board members. To do this, CAN Tanzania shall revise and utilise the resource mobilisation strategy, an endowment fund, and social enterprise models and devise a Financial Resilience Plan (FRP).
- 2) Initiate performance appraisal mechanism to members, including profiling and publishing members' interventions annually.
- 3) Improve CAN Tanzania human resources by making ourselves an employer of choice, offering competitive packages, and ensuring supportive progressive, stimulating, and nurturing working environment. In this way we shall be able to recruit and maintain a diverse and competent workforce.

- 4) Review the MERL policy and framework as a first step to improving the MERL system. As much as possible, CAN Tanzania shall utilise the developed digital MERL system and build the capacity of all staff to effectively use data for evidence-based advocacy.



The architect of the Strategic Objectives is anchored in three overarching priorities:

- a) increased climate change mitigation,
- b) built climate and disaster resilience, and
- c) enhanced environmental sustainability.



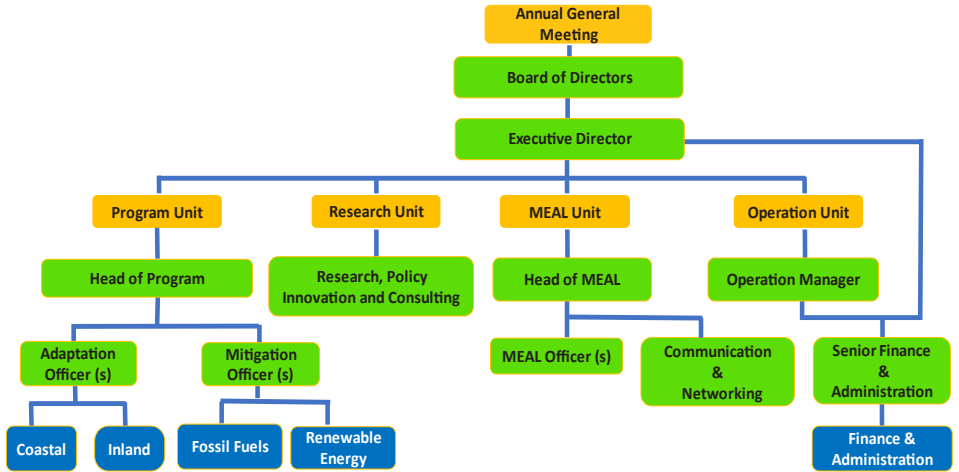
6. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The implementation of this strategic plan will be further elaborated in annual plans, detailing the activities of CAN Tanzania each year. Each annual plan will be monitored through an annual report published the following year. Additionally, an Annual Review to be conducted will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the various activities implemented for each Strategic Objectives and its corresponding outcomes.

Annual activity reports and Annual Review reports will be used to monitor the implementation of this Strategy. In 2026, the implementation of this Strategy will be evaluated, and a mid-term report will be compiled with an overview of progress towards the Outcomes as defined in the MERL Framework. During this evaluation CAN Tanzania will reflect, update, and add to the overall targets for 2029. In 2029, CAN Tanzania will evaluate the overall implementation of the Strategy with a view to the performance indicators as they will be defined at the onset of the Strategy implementation.

A detailed MERL Framework for the 2024-2029 Strategy will be developed during the first six months of the Strategy implementation. Besides preparation of such a framework, the MERL team shall facilitate to create a functional MERL system for the Strategy and Annual Work Plans mentioned above.

7. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



CONTACTS for Climate Action Network Tanzania

P. O. Box 32900 – Mbezi Juu, Opposite National
Examination Council of Tanzania

Dar es Salaam – Tanzania

Phone: +255 757 175 570

E-mail: contact@cantz.or.tz